

**Study of the Foraminifera from a sample of the locality Glanriedl
(near Salzburg, Austria)**

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Abstract

A sample (out of Gosau beds) of the locality Glanriedl has been studied. The investigation revealed 55 species out of which 18 could not be determined specifically due to poor preservation. The families Nodosariidae, Rotaliidae and Globotruncanidae are very well represented.

The fauna shows a close resemblance to the fauna collected and described by A. E. REUSS 1854 and by K. KÜPPER 1956 from Basin of Gosau; and to that described by A. TOLLMANN 1960, of the Weissenbach-Valley in Styria.

For age determination, the following species were considered as guide forms; *Globotruncana concavata concavata* (BROTZEN), *Globotruncana ventricosa primitiva* DALBIEZ, *Stensiöina exsculpta gracilis* BROTZEN and *Neoflabellina cf. deltoidea* (WEDEKIND). The age of the material was considered to be Coniacian.

**Contribution to the geology of the Semmering Window between
Kirchberg and Molz Valley (Lower Austria)**

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Abstract

The region studied (about 30 sq.km.) is located at about 80 km SW of Vienna and 10 km S of Gloggnitz, in Lower Austria. Geologically it belongs to the Semmering (Wechsel) Window, where Lower Eastalpine elements outcrop.

Rock - Types Involved: Two major outcropping units had been mapped in regard tectonic features. The Wechsel Unit extends from the Molz Valley towards the Kreuzbauern-Wilhelmshof Fault, where it ends abruptly. It comprises a low-grade metamorphic schist (quartz-albite-muscovite-chlorite schist), belonging to the Green Schist Facies (quartz-albite-muscovite-chlorite sub-facies), containing epidote, ankerite and graphite as minor constituents, and relicts of detrital albite-oligoclase, also known from the phyllites of Trattenbach (Murty, K.S. — personal communication). The main microscopic characteristic feature are albite porphyroblasts crowded with *si*-inclusions (quartz, muscovite, chlorite and graphite) from the *se*-matrix. The authors disregard old terminologies given to it (albite gneiss, Wechsel gneiss, etc.) because the rock does not fulfil the structural (fabric) requirements of such names, and prefer to agree with MOHR'S (1911) denomination, Wechsel Schist. Near the stronger tectonic zones the rock becomes a real medium-grained blastophyllonite.

Grob Gneiss Unit comprises a group of phyllitic mica schist intruded by a post-orogenic (?), massive granite of variscian age, itself named Grob Gneiss, by the fact that its mineral assemblage had been altered by the alpine epi-metamorphism. It outcrops from the upthrust block of the Kreuzbauern-Wilhelmshof Fault towards Kirchgraben, in the NE part of the region. Perthitic microcline, "filled" oligoclase (clinozoisite and sericite microliths), "unfilled" twinned albite, quartz, and partially chloritized brown biotite are the main minerals. Epidote,