

Vierter Teil: Post Graduate Training Center for Geology

Internationaler Hochschulkurs in ausgewählten Teilgebieten der Geologie

Übersichtsbericht über den vierten Kurs September 1967 bis
Mai 1968

Teilnehmeranzahl und Herkunftsländer der Kursteilnehmer sind aus folgender Tabelle ersichtlich:

| 1. Reisekosten von UNESCO getragen: | Vierter Kurs 1967/68 | Erster bis dritter Kurs 1964/65, 65/66, 66/67 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Ägypten | 1 | 3 |
| Indien | 2 | 16 |
| Indonesien | — | 1 |
| Irak | 1 | 2 |
| Iran | 2 | 2 |
| Israel | — | 1 |
| Japan | — | 1 |
| Liberia | — | 1 |
| Nigeria | — | 1 |
| Pakistan | 2 | 4 |
| Philippinen | 2 | 2 |
| Thailand | — | 1 |
| Türkei | — | 2 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 2. Reisekosten von OAS getragen: | | |
| Argentinien | — | 5 |
| Chile | 1 | 1 |
| Bolivien | 1 | — |
| Brasilien | — | 3 |
| Columbien | 1 | — |
| Venezuela | 1 | 1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| | total 14 | 47 |

Der vierte Kurs dauerte vom 18. September 1967 bis 17. Mai 1968. Die Programmgestaltung war die gleiche wie beim dritten Kurs.

Die Kurzfassungen der wissenschaftlichen Berichte sind im folgenden angeführt:

A Palynological Contribution to the Stratigraphy of Flysch from Muntigl, near Salzburg

By JORGE BENDECK OLIVELLA

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Flysch sediments from Muntigl, Salzburg, Austria, were bases for investigation.

After suitable preparation thirtythree different species of pollen and spores have been found and permanently mounted for reference on eight groups of composite slides (U. C. Be. Co. Sl. No. 1528, 1538, 1549, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563 and 1564) and also as single grain preparations (120 slides, U. C. Be. No. 1—38 groups).

The comparison with other European Upper Cretaceous spore floras led to the assumption of an UPPER SENONIAN age for the Muntigl Flysch. This is in accordance with other paleontological and geological evidences.

It seems that most of pollen grains and spores which E. HOFMANN 1948 already mentioned under names like „Pollenites Abelii, Pollenites salisburgensis, Pterocarya typ, Xylocarpus moluccensis typ, Lycopodium typ“ have been rediscovered.

Preliminary Palynological Investigation of the Eocene of Krappfeld

By JOSÉ FRUTOS

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The Eocene formation of the Krappfeld region in Carinthia (Austria), was selected by Prof. Dr. KLAUS as a basis for palynological training work. The excellent preservation of pollen grains was known by previous investigation (KLAUS, 1964).

The specific stratum investigated belongs to the so called „Guttaring Group“, which unconformably overlies the „Krappfeld Group“ (Upper Cretaceous).

The base of the Tertiary Section consists of terrestrial desposits that gradually change upwards into marine deposits, with nummulitic limestones (Lutetian age).

Based on the palynological investigation of a thin (0.60 m) argillaceous layer located in between the Paleocene rocks and the nummulitic limestones, in the Tertiary Section, it was possible to assign a Lower Middle Eocene age. This result is in conformity with the chronostratigraphic results attained through foraminiferal studies by other different authors (PAPP, A. & KÜPPER, K. 1953; VAN HINTE, J. E. 1963).

Corresponding stratigraphy, frequency and comparative diagrams, and some specific Palynograms have been treated in this work.

From the very rich and well preserved microfloral assemblage, 50 different forms of fossil pollen grains and spores were separated in single grain preparations. Most of them were identified.

Three species were checked under synonymy and the following names are proposed: *Trudopollis subhercynicus* (KRUTZSCH 1954) ex. FRUTOS; *Triatriopollenites turgidus* (THOMSON & PFLUG 1953) emend.; *Triatriopollenites excellens* (THOMSON & PFLUG 1953) nov. comb.

All the material and the complete report submitted are in the Palynological Laboratory of the Geological Survey of Austria, where this investigation has been accomplished from January to May 1968.

Contribution to the Palynology of Upper Miocene of Munderfing, Austria

By JAIME MEAVE DEL CASTILLO

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The present study was carried on samples from Tertiary „Brown coal and clay series“ belonging to the Molasse zone, at the Western part of Kobernauffer Wald in the Munderfing locality of Austria, as suggested by Prof. KLAUS.

The stratigraphic range of this coal-clay series is approximately dated by mammal fossils, *Dinotherium* aff. *giganteum* and *Aceratherium* sp., which were found in the overlying gravel beds in Western Kobernauffer Wald, indicating an Upper Miocene to Lower Pliocene age.

The stratigraphical conclusion in a previous palynological investigation in this area by MEYER (1956) indicates a probable Upper Miocene age, but not excluding Lower Pliocene totally.