

The present investigation of the clay between the coal layers in particular, shows a striking resemblance of the spores and pollen assemblage with that of MEYER (1956). The results are shown in a diagram in which five species are considered of stratigraphic value.

Twenty different spores and pollen forms identified. Most of these forms could be associated with modern genera. In such cases, botanical names were used.

Rock samples, 25 single grain slides, 4 composed slides and the negatives of the photographs are stored in the Geological Survey of Austria, Vienna.

Pollenanalytical Investigation of a Peat-Bog near Koppl Salzburg (Austria)

By REYNALDO E. YAGO

Geologist-Paleontologist, Petroleum Division, Bureau of Mines, Herran Street,
Manila, Philippines

A Postglacial peat-bog near Koppl, Salzburg was selected by Prof. Dr. W. KLAUS for palynological study. Previous investigation (KLAUS 1966) proved that the area is suitable for pollen analysis.

Twenty-nine (29) samples were prepared following the Erdtman's method. Pollen grains were identified and counted for the construction of a pollen diagram. The result has led to the zonation and explanation of the vegetation history of this locality. It indicates four (4) climatic periods which are recognizable in the Post Glacial stages according to FIRBAS: Younger Atlanticum (VII), Subboreal (VIII), Older and Younger Subatlanticum (IX—X).

The microfloral zonation follows that of LÜRZER (1956). The Koppl diagram shows a similar pollen frequency with very slight variations with respect to the thickness of the different pollen zones.

Palynological Investigation of the Upper Cretaceous Sediments from Nussensee Area (Austria)

By BASHIR UD-DIN AHMAD, M. Sc.

M. M. R's Lodge, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pakistan

Spores and pollen bearing plant remains have been observed in the Upper Cretaceous sediments of Nussensee area near Ischl by Prof. W. KLAUS. For systematic investigation, the same area had been assigned to the author. The objective was to evaluate the spore and pollen assemblages in the area under study and to provide information concerning the ages of the strata. Eleven samples collected at random from the open gray marls were subjected to the usual palynological treatment. The preliminary microscopic examination recorded in the samples a very low concentration of spore-pollen assemblage. Therefore, the only other alternative to detailed investigation was the single grain preparation method. About 120 single grain slides, now stored in the Geological Survey of Austria, were divided into five artificial groups for the convenience of morphologic investigation. But due to the extremely bad preservation and carbonization of grains, absolute identification had been restricted only to those grains which showed relatively clear structures and variations.

Results were compared with the results of spore-pollen assemblages obtained from the formations of neighbouring countries and with the results of other Palynologists who studied Upper Cretaceous sediments from other regions. The characteristic Turonian or Coniacian spores and grains described by KRUTZSCH from the Upper Cretaceous of North-western and Central Europe are completely lacking. Contrarywise, a overwhelming majority of the spore-pollen assemblages showed a striking resemblance to the forms described by F. GOCZAN from