

Five samples were studied in detail: Rastkreuz (Hohe Wand) — Carnian; Plackles (Hohe Wand) — Rhaetian; Michelstetten — Maestrichtian; Sooss — Badenian, Upper Lagenid Zone and Walbersdorf — Badenian, Zone with Arenaceous Foraminifera. Most of the species belong to the families Trochamminidae, Archaediscidae, Involutinidae, Nodosariidae, Bolivinitidae, Heterohelicidae, Globigerinidae, Globotruncanidae, Miliolidae, Uvigerinidae and Nonionidae.

The determined forms were listed systematically; guide fossils confirmed the various ages of the rocks from which the samples were collected.

Palynological Investigation of Upper Triassic Zlambachmarl (Zlambach, Austria)

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Abstract

During the Trainingprogram in Palynology 11 samples from Zlambach in the area between St. Agatha and Lupitsch were collected and prepared for palynological investigation.

The samples contain dominantly *Circulina*, *Ricciisporites* and other trilete spores.

The age of the Zlambachmarl can be suggested, according to the dominance of *Circulina* and the absence of *Corollina* to be Lower to Middle Rhetian.

The concentration of spores depends on the proportion of carbonate in the samples, the more carbonate the less spores were found.

Pollenanalytical Investigation of the Uppermost and Marginal Part of a Peat Bog, Near Altaussee, Austria

By KOSUM BOONYAMALIK

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Abstract

As an introduction to pollenanalysis, Prof. Dr. W. KLAUS suggested a peat investigation. Ten samples were taken from a profile of the postglacial peat deposit, Fischerwiese, Altaussee, Salzkammergut, Austria.

The result of the investigation is presented in a pollendiagram. According to this diagram, the peat of the sampling area was grown in the older and younger Subatlanticum of post-glacial time.

The composition of woods changed only in the last part of vegetation history, probably from medieval time *Pinus* increased, comparable to many other diagrams.

It is possible that in consequence of the relatively high altitude of the peat in the Inner Alps *Picea* and *Abies* is absolutely dominant in Younger Subatlanticum.

The Nannoplankton Assemblages of the Maestrichtian of the Red Sea Coast, Egypt

By SAMIR SHAFIK

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Abstract

Owing to the great importance of the Tarawan Chalk formation (Maestrichtian) in the Egyptian stratigraphy, its calcareous nannofossil contents are recorded. The term "calcareous nannofossils or calcareous nannoplanktons" is collectively applied to coccoliths, discoasters