

beiden Seiten des Pielachtales, auf denen solche Reste bisher nicht gefunden wurden, könnten niveaueutsprechende Felsterrassen sein. Über das Alter dieser Terras-

sen können solange keine Angaben gemacht werden, als sie nicht mit entsprechenden Hochterrassenresten im Molassevorland korreliert sind.

## Blatt 57 Neulengbach

### Bericht 1995 über biostratigraphische Untersuchungen auf Blatt 57 Neulengbach

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(Auswärtiger Mitarbeiter)

The samples analysed in this report were collected by Dr. Wolfgang SCHNABEL and Dr. Zdenek STRANIK during the year 1995 in the area of the map sheet ÖK 57 Neulengbach. All works were done within the framework of the geological mapping of the Wienerwald-Flysch organized by the Geologische Bundesanstalt Wien.

The majority of the rock samples (mostly silty claystones) were strongly lithified, which demanded the two-step mechanic desintegration. The samples had to be, after destruction using hydraulic press and boiling with washing soda, finally mechanically desintegrated at the sieve using rubber stopper. That influences in some cases unfavourably the preservation of microfossils.

Biostratigraphic interpretations are based on known stratigraphical ranges of agglutinated foraminifera and zones of GEROCH & NOWAK (1984) and BUBÍK (1995a). Planctonic foraminifera were stratigraphically evaluated using the zonal charts of CARON (1995) and BLOW (1979).

More than 139 species of agglutinated foraminifera (68 of them till now not referred in published papers from the Rhenodanubian Flysch) and several calcareous benthic and planktonic species were determined in the studied samples. Cores of radiolarians and diatoms, fish teeth, shark scales, sponge spicules and echinoid spines were present in some samples. If possible the representatives of other fossil groups were determined (radiolarians, diatoms).

In addition to the local zonation based on the agglutinated foraminifera established in the report from the field season 1994 (BUBÍK, 1995 MS), three new zones improve the biostratigraphic subdivision of the Laab nappe. The *Caudammina gigantea* Zone and *Rzehakina fissistomata* Zones enable to divide the earlier established *Rzehakina epigona* Zone. The newly evidenced Lower Eocene sediments can be assigned to the *Reophax nodulosus* Zone.

#### Agglutinated Foraminifera Zones

- 1) *Plectrocurvoides alternans* Zone  
(sensu GEROCH and NOWAK, 1984)  
Stratigraphic range: Late Albian–Cenomanian.
- 2) *Uvigerinammina jankoi* Zone  
(sensu GEROCH and NOWAK, 1984),  
resp. U. ex gr. jankoi Zone (BUBÍK, 1995a)  
Stratigraphic range: Turonian–Early Campanian.
- 3) *Rzehakina epigona* Zone (BUBÍK, 1995 MS)  
Definition: Lower boundary is given by the first occurrence of *Rzehakina epigona* and *Glomospirella grzybowskii*, upper boundary by the last occurrence of *Rzehakina epigona*, *Caudammina excelsa*, *C. ovulum* and *Glomospirella grzybowskii*. The zone is also characterized by the occurrence

of *Remesella varians*, *Spiroplectammina dentata*, *Recurvoides pseudosymmetricus* etc. The zone can be subdivided into two (sub-)zones in some cases: *Caudammina gigantea* Zone and *Rzehakina fissistomata* Zone.

Stratigraphic range: Campanian–Paleocene.

- 3a) *Caudammina gigantea* Zone (= *Hormosina gigantea* Zone sensu GEROCH and NOWAK, 1984)  
Definition: Interval from the first occurrence of *Caudammina gigantea* (GEROCH) to the first occurrence of *Rzehakina fissistomata* (GRZYBOWSKI).  
Stratigraphic range: Campanian–Maastrichtian.  
Sample: 57/2438.

- 3b) *Rzehakina fissistomata* Zone (sensu GEROCH and NOWAK, 1984, modified by BUBÍK, 1995a)  
Definition: The lower boundary is given by the first occurrence of *Rzehakina fissistomata* (GRZYBOWSKI), the upper boundary coincides with the upper boundary of the *Rzehakina epigona* Zone defined above.  
Stratigraphic range: Paleocene.  
Sample: 57/2426.

- 4) *Reophax nodulosus* Zone (sensu BUBÍK, 1995a)  
Definition: The lower boundary is defined by the first occurrence of *Reophax nodulosus* BRADY as well as rare *Eratidus* sp. (sensu BUBÍK, 1995b). It is not possible to study the upper boundary of the zone, because the younger sediments are missing.  
Stratigraphic range: Lower Eocene.  
Sample: St125.

An extensive documentation of samples and a list of identified foraminifera has been handed over to the archive of the Geologische Bundesanstalt.

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Rock samples from the Laab nappe (mostly silty claystones to clayey shales) were strongly lithified. The samples had to be, after destruction using hydraulic press and boiling with washing soda, finally mechanically desintegrated at the sieve using rubber stopper. Part of the samples collected in the Hauptklippenzone and Greifenstein nappe are represented by clays and desintegration was easy, using washing soda only.

Biostratigraphic interpretations are based on known stratigraphical ranges of agglutinated foraminifera and