

**Bericht 2015  
über Untersuchungen  
unterjurassischer Brachiopoden  
auf Blatt NL 33-02-01 Kirchdorf an  
der Krems**

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Data on Mesozoic brachiopods from sheet NL 33-02-01 Kirchdorf an der Krems are very scarce. Only one hopeful Jurassic brachiopod locality was recently discovered during the mapping works by Thomas Hornung (GWU Salzburg). My field works were made between 14. and 21. September 2015 and were focused on the fossiliferous site (around the point 47.824768–14.192856, near the end of the forest road), which is situated SE of the town Klaus an der Pyhrnbahn, about WSW of the spot hight 1158 Windberg. The well-exposed succession on the slope is about 4 m high and reaches the length of nearly 60 m. It shows bedded, very hard dark grey and reddish micritic crinoidal limestones (massive “Crinoidenspalkalke”) of the Hierlatzkalk type, which contain rare thin marly intercalations. Fossil content is very rich, represented practically only by brachiopods accumulated to densely packed lumachelles. Additionally, two fragments of smooth indeterminable lamellibranches were ascertained only. Preservation of the material is relatively poor. The shells are often fragmented and their interior details destroyed by the recrystallization, so that the study of their interiors was almost impossible. Due to the absence of preserved internal details, general shape and some other external characters were used for the evaluation of generic relationships. The separation of the specimens from their carbonate matrix is very difficult due to the very hard character of the compact rock and most of specimens are crushed and incomplete or split to pieces.

The sampled 211 brachiopod specimens (incl. also fragmentary shells) consist of 13 genera and 20 species. The order Terebratulida is dominant representing 39.3 % of the fauna, it includes 5 genera and 8 species (incl. aff. species). The most common genus is *Zeilleria* with 4 species. Specimens of the order Rhynchonellida are less numerous (28.9 % of all specimens) than those of Terebratulida but their specific composition is much more variable. They belong to 7 genera with 10 species. Order Spiriferida (31.8 % of all specimens) is represented by 1 genus only

with 2 species, preserved nearly 100 % as pedicle valves only.

The following species were determined: *Jakubirhynchia latifrons* (STUR in GEYER, 1889), *Prionorhynchia* aff. *flabellum* (GEMMELLARO, 1874), *Prionorhynchia polyptycha* (OPPEL, 1861), *Prionorhynchia greppini* (OPPEL, 1861), *Prionorhynchia* cf. *greppini* (OPPEL, 1861), *Prionorhynchia* aff. *belemnitica* (QUENSTEDT, 1858), *Cirpa fronto* (QUENSTEDT, 1871), *Cirpa* cf. *fronto* (QUENSTEDT, 1871), *Pisirhynchia inversa* (OPPEL, 1861), *Cuneirhynchia retusifrons* (OPPEL, 1861), *Salgirella* aff. *albertii* (OPPEL, 1861), „*Rhynchonella*“ sp. (? = *Calcirhynchia plicatissima* (QUENSTEDT) in DULAI, 2003, Pl. 3, Figs. 16–18), *Lobothyris andleri* (OPPEL, 1861), ?*Lobothyris* sp., *Linguithyris aspasia* (ZITTEL, 1869), *Bakonythyris ewaldi* (OPPEL, 1861), *Bakonythyris* aff. *thurwieseri* (BÖSE, 1897), *Securina partschi* (OPPEL, 1861), *Zeilleria batilla* (GEYER, 1889), *Zeilleria alpina* (GEYER, 1889), *Zeilleria mutabilis* (OPPEL, 1861), *Zeilleria* aff. *mutabilis* (OPPEL, 1861), *Zeilleria* cf. *mutabilis* (OPPEL, 1861), *Zeilleria* cf. *stapia* (OPPEL, 1861), *Zeilleria* sp., *Liospiriferina alpina* (OPPEL, 1861), *Liospiriferina* cf. *alpina* (OPPEL, 1861), *Liospiriferina* aff. *obtusata* (OPPEL, 1861), *Liospiriferina* sp., *Liospiriferina* sp. (? young specimens), moreover fragmentary or indeterminate rhynchonellids, terebratulids and spiriferinids. The studied brachiopod fauna is not so diverse if compared with that of seemingly same age, well studied in the Totes Gebirge on the near map sheet 97 Bad Mitterndorf. There occurs a large number of well preserved and variable brachiopods (cf. MANDL et al., 2010). The comparison with that fauna clearly shows that the age of here studied brachiopods from the vicinity of Kirchdorf could be well stated as Middle–Upper Sinemurian. The unique occurrence of Lower Jurassic brachiopods in the whole area, accumulation of their often fragmentary shells, and spiriferinids with prevailing specimens with only pedicle valves clearly document the transport of the fauna before the deposition.

I am grateful for the guidance by Thomas Hornung who showed me the place and accompanied me in the field. The financial support of the study by the Geological Survey of Austria in Vienna is heartily acknowledged.

## Reference

MANDL, G.W., DULAI, A., SCHLÖGL, J., SIBLÍK, M., SZABÓ, J., SZENTE, I. & VÖRÖS, A. (2010): Erste Ergebnisse zu Stratigraphie und Faunen-Inhalt der Jura-Gesteine zwischen Bad Mitterndorf und Toplitzsee (Salzkammergut, Österreich). – Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt, **65**, 77–134, Wien.

## Blatt NL 33-02-03 Waidhofen an der Ybbs

**Bericht 2015  
über geologische Aufnahmen  
im Bereich Kleingschnaidt nördlich Gaflenz  
auf Blatt NL 33-02-03  
Waidhofen an der Ybbs**

GERHARD BRYDA

Im Berichtsjahr wurden auf dem Kartenblatt NL 33-02-03 Waidhofen an der Ybbs (nationale Blattnummer: 4203) bestehende Kartierungen im Bereich des Kleingschnaidt-

baches nördlich Gaflenz überarbeitet und Teile des Sonnberges neu aufgenommen. Dabei konnte die Deckengrenze zwischen der liegenden Frankenfels- und hangenden Lunz-Decke anhand der nun flächig auskartierten Lunzer Schichten genau festgelegt werden. Zusätzlich wurden stratigrafische Fehleinstufungen korrigiert und die Grenzen zwischen einigen lithostratigrafischen Einheiten neu kartiert. Die quartäre Bedeckung konnte anhand des digitalen Höhenmodells des Landes Oberösterreich genauer abgegrenzt und zahlreiche Massenbewegungen in die Karte neu eingetragen werden.