

region has been dissected by Neotectonic normal faulting, juxtaposing different levels of the tectonic stratigraphy, with no appreciable strike-slip motion, as previously supposed.

THE PRESENCE OF THE "TYROS BEDS" FORMATION AT KYTHIRA ISLAND

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The Myrtidia formation outcrops near the Myrtidia Monastery, at Limnaria area, at the southwestern part of Kythira island. It appears as a tectonic "window" under the Tripoli's limestones probably of Paleocene age, which upthrust it while in a part it is covered from Neogene deposits.

It is composed of (meta)-sandstones, (meta)-pelites and mixed volcanoclastic sediments which contain small blocks of andesitic lavas.

The sandstones are mainly quartzitic, while in the metapelites and in the mixed volcanoclastic sediments we distinguish, as ordinary minerals, serikite, quartz, chlorite and haematite in smaller amounts.

The lavas are composed of albite, haematite, chlorite and serikite.

The discovery of Konodonts in the marly limestone intercalation, led to the dating of Myrtidia formation at Karnian age.

The lithological characters of the sediments of this formation, its weak metamorphism and its age, allow us to correspond this formation with Tyros beds which are well known in Southern Peloponnesus and to consider it as the base of Tripoli unit at Kythira island.

JURASSIC EVOLUTION OF SOUTH-TETHYAN MARGIN: A DISTENSION BASIN, THE IONIAN TROUGH (EPIRUS, GREECE), ANALYSED FROM ITS RADIOLARIAN FAUNA

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The Triassic-Lower Jurassic neritic platform is submitted to an extension regime during Liassic time (Ammonitico Rosso and associated rocks). A deep trough was established and siliceous deposits occurred. The continuity of this sedimentation was not established, no fauna were described from these beds. According to B.P.'s geologists (1971) the Upper