region has baan dissected by Neotectonic normal faulting, juxtaposing different levels of the tectonic stretigraphy, 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 pert 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 (mete)-sandstones, (meta)-pelites and mixtad volcanoclastic sediments which contain small blocks of andesitic lavas.

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

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

The discovery of Konodonts in the marly limestone intercallation, 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 occured. The continuity of this sedimentation was not established, no fauna were described from these beds. According to B.P.'s geologists (1971) the Upper

Jurassic was missing, probably eroded, contrary to many authors (i.e. I.G.R.S.-I.F.P., 1966; Bernoulli and Renz, 1970...) who supposed the sequence without hiatuses. Radiolarian fauna permit us to date the top of the «Calcaire à filaments» Formation (Bathonian and/or middle Callovian) and the Upper «Posidonia» Formation: Bathonian and/or middle Callovian near the base, Upper Tithonian and/or Berriasian near the top. The base of the Vigla Limestone Formation is dated by Radiolaria and Calpionellids. These fauna establish an important diachronism, from lower Oxfordian to lower Berriasian. However, the Upper Jurassic age of the base of the Vigla Limestone is developped with a peculiar facies. The usual micritic Vigla Limestone contains Berriasian age fauna. These results document a continuity of sedimentation in the Ionian trough and permit us to withdraw the hypothesis of an Upper Jurassic generalized stratigraphic gap. Nevertheless, many localized gaps exist. The time span of one stratigraphic gap (Middle liassic to Upper Oxfordian), situated between the Pantokrator Limestone and the Upper «Posidonia» Beds has been well-documented in one of our sections and interpreted as a progressive transgression on tilted block.

The Jurassic stratigraphic successions can be interpretated as extensional passive margins: (i) the pre-rift series correspond to the Pantokrator Limestone Formation (Upper Triassic-Lower Liassic); (ii) the syn-rift series begin with the Siniais and Louros Limestone Formations (Pliensbachian); (iii) the post-rift series start with the «Calcaires à filaments» Formation (Aalenian to Bathonian-middle Callovian). As suggested by De Wever et al., 1986; Ricou, 1987, the sedimentetion of the base of Vigla Limestone is tied to paleooceenographic changes in the jurassic Tethys: the opening of the Atlantic ocean in the Caribbeen domain generates a large oceanic seaway from E to W.

TECTONIC AND SEDIMENTARY EVOLUTION OF THE WESTERN PINDOS OCEAN: EVIDENCE FROM THE PINDOS ZONE, PELOPONNESE, GREECE

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An integrated sedimentological, structural and geochemical study of imbricated Mesozoic facies of the Pindos Zone indicates that they represent the passive margin of a Mesozoic Tethyan ocean basin situated east of an Apulian microcontinent. Emplacement in the Early Tertiary produced a regularly ordered thrust stack that can be restored to show original facies patterns. Sediments of Late Triassic to Early Tertiary age record base-of-slope to abyssal plain settings, which became progressively more distal eastwards. Axial siliciclastic sediment supply from the north also played an important rôle during continental break-up in the Late Triassic. Intermediate and basic-extrusives occur locally, as tectonic-sedimentary melange and as coherent units, at the base of some thrust sheets. Analyses of «immobile» elements suggest compositions intermediate between mid ocean ridge basits (MORB) and island arc tholeiites (IAT). This crust was preserved as remnants within a subduction-