

## THE PRESENCE OF WESTERN THESSALY UNIT AT KTIMENI-DAFNOSPILIA AREA (S. THESSALY-GREECE)

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The geological study of Dafnospilia-Ktimeni area (South Thessaly) revealed that the Alpine formations which are part of its geological formation, compose a continuous stratigraphic sequence including (i) radiolarites, pelites and cherts inbedded with thick oolitic-microbreccial limestones aged Dogger-Malm and also angular ophiolite blocks on the top. (ii) Intercalations of sandstones, pelites, marls and marly colored limestones aged Lower Cretaceous. (iii) Microbreccial thin-medium bedded limestones aged Upper Cretaceous. (iv) Red pelites aged Paleocene and (v) Tertiary flysch and ophiolites composed of basic and ultrabasic rocks syngenetically correlated with the radiolarites-pelites.

The former formations were subjected the Alpine orogeny with result the destruction of their primary relations due to the superimposed folding and the multiple thrusts directed NW-SE. In the area were detected three tectonic units limited by great tectonic contacts and characterised by the presense of some particular formations.

From the presense of these particular formations and their respective with formations outcropping on the Koziakas mount, it is assumed that they are appearances belonging to the Western Thessaly Unit. The appearance of this particular unit in the Dafnospilia-Ktimeni area is possible to contribute in the solving of some Tethys problems.

## OBSERVATIONS SUR LA STRUCTURE DES NIVEAUX INFERIEURS DE L'UNITE DE TRIPOLITZA AU SE DU PELOPONNESE

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L'unité de Tripolitza est constituéé d'un ensemble d'écailles successives, resultant d'une tectonic tangentielle intense qu'elle l'a affectée.

A cet empilement d'écailles peut être en partie du le grand épaisseur qu'on observe à certain régions aussi bien dans les couches de Tyros que dans la série carbonatée et le flysch.

L'écaillage est bien observable aux niveaux inferieurs et supérieurs de le série, grâce à la differenciation lithologique entre les carbonates et le flysch d'une part et les couches de Tyros d'autre part. Dans les niveaux inférieurs la base de écailles peut comprendre aussi bien des couches de Tyros que des carbonates.