

4. Based on paleoecological and stratigraphic data the neotectonic evolution of the eastern margin of the neotectonic graben of W. Messinia, from kinematic point of view, is interpreted, as following. The average rate of subsidence during the sedimentation has been calculated and is 0.19 mm/y, while the average rate of uplifting is 0.62 mm/y. Consequently the area has a faster evolution during the uplifting than the subsidence.

BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC AND PALEOECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALB-CENOMANIAN SEDIMENTS OF KOSMAJ, SERBIA

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An instructive section in Alb-Cenomanian sediments was uncovered on Kosmaj Mt. (40 kilometres south of Belgrade), built up of Cretaceous flysch deposits and serpentinite, which enclosed fossiliferous lens of extremely abundant and varied macrofauna. The section revealed clastic-carbonate sediments and the clay-marl lens. A total of 142 species, of which number 45 **Gastropoda** species, 41 **Ammonoidea** species, 36 **Bivalvia** species, 13 **Echinoidea** species, 4 **Brachiopoda** species, 3 **Anthozoa** species have been identified. The stratigraphical derivation of the species was used in dating the underlying marl and marly limestone, bearing rather scarce fauna, as the lowermost Alb-Cenomanian, and the fossiliferous lens as the upper Alb-Cenomanian.

Paleoecological data indicated that the greatest part of the association belonged to the vagrant benthos (96 species or about 65%), only ammonoidea were nektonic (43 species or about 35%), and representatives of sessile benthos (Brachiopoda and Corals) were few (7 species or about 5%). All forms were purely stenohaline, and existed in shallow, warm, well aerated sea water.

For a reconstruction of life conditions prevailing in the considered locality during the Alb-Cenomanian, taphonomy was studied in addition to the paleoecological character of fossil fauna, primarily to identify the autochthony or allochthony of the fossil fauna. The prevalence of the allochthonous component in the oryctocenosis was found, but not of a long transport. The very short transport allowed for the use of the fauna (though dominantly allochthonous) in reconstructing life conditions in the studied locality during the Alb-Cenomanian. The conditions could be summarized as: salinity normal, temperature high, sea shallow with good aeration.