BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC DATA ON THE CRETACEOUS-TERTIARY BOUNDARY DEPOSITS OF THE IONIAN ZONE

P. Sadushi

Institute of Oil Geology, Fier, Albania

Lithologically, the Maastrichtian deposits of the Ionian zone are represented by massive turbiditic limestones of variable thickness. In these deposits, *Abathomphalus mayaroensis*, *Rositta contusa*, *Globotruncanita sturati*, and *G. stuartiformis* are found together with *Siderolites calcitropoides*, *Omphalocyclus macroporus*, *Orbitoides media* and rudistid fragments. These limestones are dated as *Abathomphalus mayaroensis* zone.

The Paleocene deposits consist of massive breccia-like turbiditic limestones with micritic limestones on top. From base to top, *Globigerina eugubina*, *Morozovella pseudobulloides*, *M. angulata*, *Planorotalites pseudomenardii*, and *Morozovella velascoensis* have been distinguished. Together with planktonic foraminifera, *Miscellanea miscella* and *Discocyclina* have been recorded. Rudistae, *Globotruncana siderolites* and Orbitoides are re-reposited in Paleocene sediments.

Microfacies studies provide evidence that parts of the *Abathomphalus mayaroensis* zone and of the Globigerina eugubina zone are missing. This may either be connected with the lack of deposition or with the turbiditic sedimentation which may not have allowed the development of a fauna in Paleocene time.

FORAMINIFERA AND NANNOPLANKTON BIOZONATION OF THE PROPOSED TETHYAN CAMPANIAN-MAASTRICHTIAN STANDARD SECTION AT EL KEF

J. Salaj

Dionyz Stur Institute of Geology, Bratislava, CSFR

The Campanian-Maastrichtian sequences of the El Kef section (Tunisia), including the stratotype for the proposed Kefian (SALAJ, 1980, 1986), have been recommended together with the Paleocene as hypostratotypes or stratotypes for the Tethyan realm (SALAJ, 1973, 1974, 1978; SALAJ and MAAMOURI, 1982; SALAJ, POZARYSKA and SZCZECHURA, 1976). A detailed micro-biostratigraphical zonation, mainly of the Upper Senonian part, has been elaborated. It is based on foraminifera (SALAJ, 1980), nannoplankton (VERBECK, 1976), and partly also on the megalauna (SALAJ and WIEDMANN, 1988).

Compared with the standard division of the Campanian-Maastrichtian, this zonal

