is only the case in those following polytaxic maxima. Faunal minima/turnovers coincide with every fourth or fifth sequence boundary. In general, there are five ammonite (sub)zones in between. They represent a cyclicity in between the second and third order cycles and correspond to the long-term variations of the average sea level ("niveau moyen de la mer") of Arnaud-Vanneau & Arnaud (1991). We would expect these sequence boundaries to be type-1 boundaries. However, only two type-1 boundaries have hitherto been established within the Berriasian / Barremian interval (HAG et al., 1988). The one along the so-called Late Cimmerian Unconformity (Be7, HAG et al: 128.5 m.y.) is indeed accompanied by a rapid faunal turnover. The following one (V1, HAG et al: 126 m.y.) had no influence at all on the ammonite fauna. This implies that it is not the low sea level stand that causes the faunal turnover, but rather the exceptionally severe sea-level drop.

## MID-CRETACEOUS DINOFLAGELLATE CYSTS OF HUNGARY

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Within the framework of IGCP Project 262 (Tethyan Cretaceous Correlation), a multidisciplinary research programme focusses on Hungarian Cretaceous sequences. The present study concentrated on the dinoflagellate cyst content of core samples from the boreholes Jasd-42 and Vértessomló-8. From the Jasd-42 borehole, (which is located in the north Bakony Mountains) the interval Upper Albian to Lower Cenomanian was investigated; from Vértessomló-8 which was drilled in the Geresce Mountains, the Lower-Middle(?) Albian was investigated.

The study included: (1) a palynofacies analysis, (2) the determination of the marine/continental ratio and (3) the quantitative analysis of the dinoflagellate cyst content. Based on the palynological content, some interpretations of ages, palaeo-environments and interregional correlations were defined more precisely. The compositional shifts in Late Albian-Early Cenomanian assemblages match perfectly the 3rd order eustatic cycles.