changes of faunal associations at the Berriasian/Valanginian boundary are rather poorly documented.

Late Valanginian and Hauterivian ammonite faunas of the West Carpathians are comparable with mediterranean associations. In general, standard ammonite zonations - especially of France and Bulgaria - are applicable. There are only a few ammonite zones which are inadequately represented by index species. The Hauterivian/Barremian boundary can be drawn with Pseudothurmannia beds, by the disappearance of aptychi, with calpionellids (Tintinnopsella), by the exploding abundance of hedbergellid foraminifera, and by changes in nannoplankton assemblages.

Both the platform carbonates and basin sediments of Barremian, Aptian, and Lower Albian age are well dated with ammonites, belemnites, micro- and nannofossils. However, the scarcity of stratigraphically important species does not allow a detailed correlation of even well-documented sections. Best results have been achieved with foraminifera and microproblematica.

The biostratigraphic correlation of Upper Albian and Cenomanian sequences is based on foraminifera and nannoplankton. The palynomorph zonation has also been applied to several sections.

LATE CRETACEOUS EVOLUTION OF THE MAGURA BASIN

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The Magura nappe is the largest tectonic unit of the Western Carpathians. It is linked with the Rheno-Danubian Flysch of the Eastern Alps. During tectonic movements the Magura nappe has been completely uprooted along ductile Upper Cretaceous rocks. Older deposits are only known form that part of the basin which is incorporated into the Pieniny Klippen Belt.

Three different stages can be distinguished in the sedimentary evolution of the Magura basin:

1. The Middle Jurassic-Albian (96 m.y.) extensional period with a pelagic sedimentation

2. The Cenomanian-Campanian (23 m.y.) period of hemipelagic deposition

3. The Maastricthtian-Early Oligocene (40 m.y.) mainly compressional period of turbiditic deposition

The Upper Cretaceous-Paleogene flysch deposits of the Magura nappe may be subdivided into a Campanian/Maastrichtian-Paleocene and a Lower Eocene-Lower Oligocene turbiditic complex (cycle): Each of these cycles begins with pelitic basinal

deposits (red shales). They pass into thin- and medium-bedded turbidites with intercalations of allodapic limestones and marls and thick-bedded turbidites. Finally, thin-bedded turbidites are deposited. The cycles reflect the main evolutionary stages of the Magura basin.

MINERALOGY AND POLLEN AND SPORE ASSEMBLAGES AT THE K/T BOUNDARY ON SEYMOUR ISLAND, ANTARCTICA

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The Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary (K/T) on Seymour Island is well known through various paleontological and sedimentological studies (see Feldmann, 1988). This constribution presentes new results on the now accepted boundary zone. They are based on mineralogical and quantitative continental palynology studies.

No obvious K/T boundary can be traced from the pollen and spores diagram: Percentages show a gradual change in the pteridophytic flora form the Maastricthian to the Paleocene. This change is attributed to a chemical reduction caused by the hydrological input form a Magellanic moorland vegetation source. Slow changes in the mineralogical composition support this edaphic iterpretation. No iridium-enriched level could be found.

Literature

FELDMANN, R.M. (1988): Geology and Paleontology of Seymour Island, Antarctic Peninsula. Geol. Soc. Am., Mem. 169, p. 567.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALBANIAN ALPS ZONE; A COMPARISON WITH THE HIGH KARST OF THE DINARIDES AND THE PARNASSUS ZONE IN GREECE

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The Albanian Alps zone is the south to southwest prolongation of the High Karst zone of the Dinarids. Its sediments are equivalent in lithology and age to those of the Parnass zone of Greece. At the end of the Paleozoic and during the Mesozoic, the Albanian Alps zone was generally a carbonate platform.

Lower Triassic sediments are transgressive and consist of terrigenous deposits such