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