

GEOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE RAKACASZEND-KOPASZHEGY
TRENCH AND SOME REMARKS TO THE FAUNISTIC DATATION
OF THE SERIES I. and II. IN THE SZENDRŐ HILLS,
NE HUNGARY

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Abstract

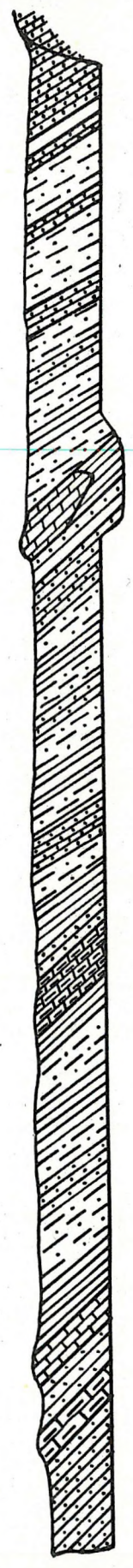
The trenching done by the Hungarian Geological Institute aimed at cutting open the boundary beds between the series I. and II. in the Szendrő Hills. Previously T. JASKÓ (1970) drew the boundary on Kopasz-hegy Hill at Rakacaszend, at the "metamorphized transgressive conglomerate." According to the new evidence, this is a limestone with intercalated shales, flattened; it is not the basis of series II, and is both underlain and overlain conformably. Only a few outcrops could be found, in the trench on the eastern slope of Kopaszhegy Hill, and to the East of cote 228 m East of Galvács.

The uncertain fossils found in the limestones of Series I. have been determined by A. G. VOLOGDIN as Archaeocyatha and Receptaculida (T. JASKÓ 1970). Archaeocyatha, as well as Cribricyathea of the same phylum, are confined to the Lower and Middle Cambrian, so they can not indicate Ordovician age. Neither can Receptaculidae, known from Upper Cambrian to Devonian. Accordingly, there is no paleontological reason to assign Series I. to the Ordovician. Hitherto no fossil has been found in Series II. Consequently, paleontological evidence is not sufficient for the stratigraphic datation of the two series.

RAKACASZEND-KOPASZHEGY 288.MP-NÁL LEVŐ ÁROK
FÖLDTANI SZELVÉNYE

170°

350°



- Homoktó
- Agyagpala
- Aleurolit
- Szürke, crinoides mésztó
- Kihengerelt, pabbetelepüléses mésztó



Készítette: Monostoriné, Kosáry Zsuzsa 1970.

1. ábra. A Rakacszend - Kopaszhegy 288. m. pontnál lévő árkolás szelvénye.

Fig. 1. Geological section of the trench at cote 228 m on Kopaszhegy Hill at Rakacszend.