

THE PROBLEM OF THE UPPER EOCENE/LOWER OLIGOCENE
BOUNDARY IN MALACOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

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Summary

On the basis of the re-examinations of the malacofaunas from different collections /though the material of several, classical collections have been lost/, and the critical review of the data in the literature, two mollusc faunas of different content are distinguished within the formations near the Eocene/Oligocene boundary.

One fauna, from the Discocyclina- and Lithothamnium-bearing limestone and marl of the Bakony Mts, Tatabánya basin, northern Gerecse Mts, Dorog basin, Buda Mts, Mátra and Bükk Mts shows a 30 to 40 % similarity with the mollusc fauna of Priabona, the regarded Upper Eocene stratotype. These faunas are ranged into the Upper Eocene.

The other, richer and more diverse fauna came from the foraminifer- and mollusc-bearing, in its upper part Bryozoa-bearing marl overlying the above-mentioned rock-types in the northern Gerecse Mts and the Buda Mts, shows only a 15 % similarity with the malacofauna of Priabona. Because of the appearance and upward increase of the Oligocene elements, this sequence can be ranged equally as uppermost Priabonian or as younger.