

RESULTS OF CONODONT INVESTIGATIONS IN HUNGARY UNTIL 1981
(EXCEPT THE TRIASSIC OF THE BÜKK MTS.)

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Summary

In the North Hungarian Paleozoic the age-determination of the formations of the Szendrő and Uppony Mts., so far debated except the corall-bearing Middle Devonian Szendrőlád limestone, has become possible by means of conodont-biostratigraphical investigations. The Lower Devonian to Middle Carboniferous (from Upper Lochkovian to Lower Bashkirian) age of the rocks underwent on very low and low grade metamorphism could have been proven. The most important geological result is that the Hercynian orogeny did not play an important role in the Bükkium; both its structure and metamorphism are of Alpine origin (cf. KOZUR - MOCK, 1977, 1979; KOVÁCS - KOZUR - MOCK, in press; KOVÁCS - PÉRO, in press).

From the classical Triassic outcrops of the Balaton Highland KOZUR and MOSTLER described a number of new conodont species in the early seventies and the Tethyan Middle Triassic conodont zones are also mostly based on this region. Related to the Anisian/Ladinian boundary problems, the re-investigation of the ammonite- and conodont-rich sections is in progress (SZABÓ et al., 1980).

In the North Hungarian Triassic, where the author has done the most of his work, the stratigraphical range of the basinal formations formerly placed in the Ladinian has extended from the Bythinian, resp. from the Pelsonian to the Sevatian substages. In the Aggtelek Mts. (southern, marginal part of the Silice nappe) a Hallstatt-type sequence of outer shelf, resp. shelf-slope facies has become known, while in

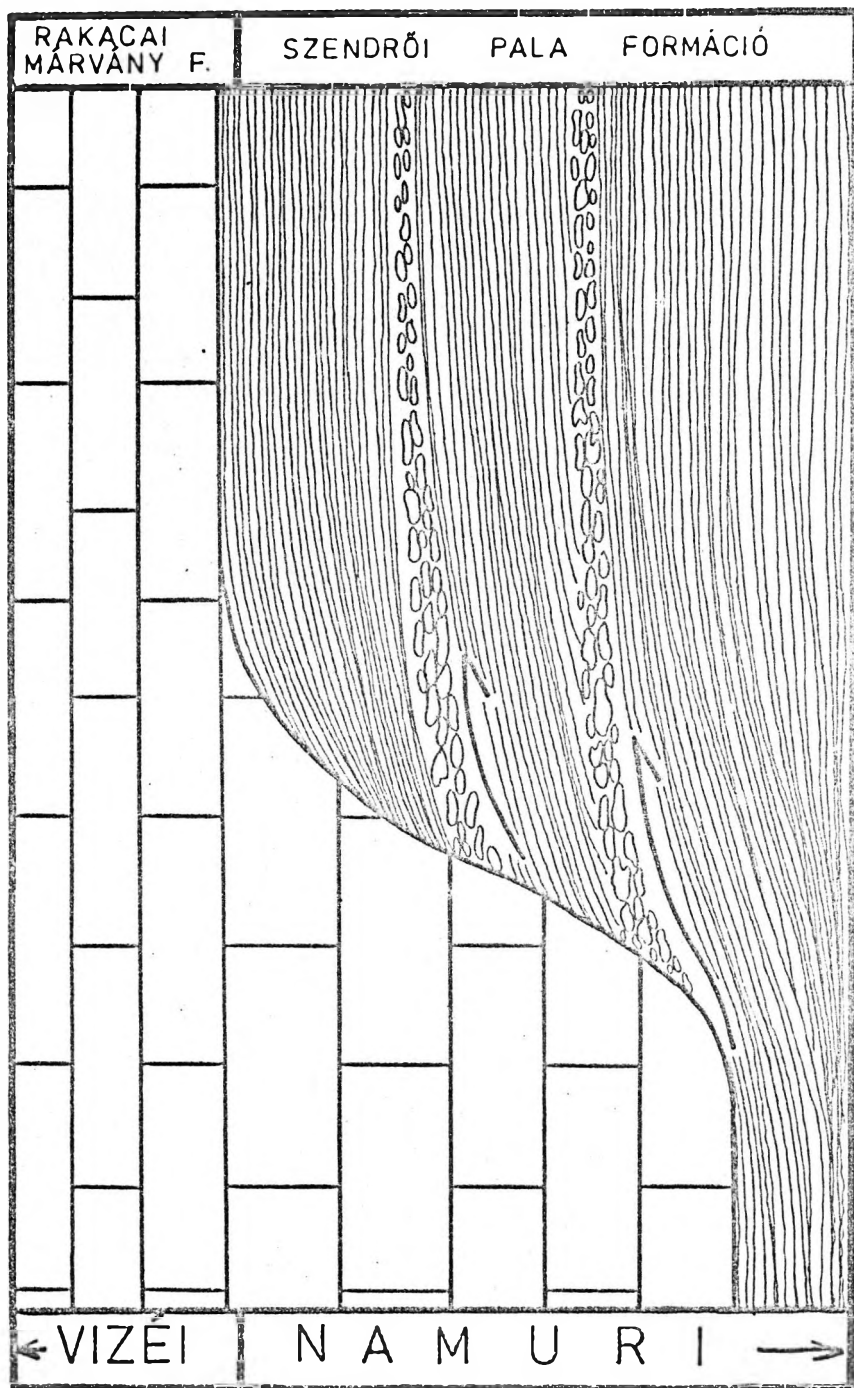
the Rudabánya Mts., above a carbonate platform facies restricted to the lower part of the Anisian, a deep-water Triassic.

In southern Hungary, in the Mecsek and Villány Mts. BÓNA (1976) pointed out, that conodonts occur in a great number in the Pelsonian/Illyrian boundary beds, otherwise they are missing.

Conodonts, as indicators of low and very low grade metamorphism, together with the microfacies investigations made parallel, have a very important role in the separation of North Hungarian Paleo-Mesozoic non-metamorphosed and metamorphosed (greenschist facies and anchizonal) series during mapping. Alternation of metamorphosed and non-metamorphosed series within one mountains allows to conclude a very complicated folded, nappe structure instead of the previously assumed slightly folded and imbricated one.

Explanation of figures

- Fig. 1: Namurian paleogeographical sketch from the Szendrő Mts., with the limestone olistostrom levels.
- Fig. 2: The Lower Devonian conodont zones.
- Fig. 3: The Middle and Upper Devonian standard conodont zones, after ZIEGLER (1971) and KLAPPER and ZIEGLER (1979).
- Fig. 7: Carboniferous conodont zones. A: Tournaisian - Viséan (shelf): AUSTIN (1974); Namurian: HIGGINS (1976); Westfalian: MERRILL (1973); Stefanian: KOZUR et al., (1979). B: Tournaisian: Sandberg (1979), Viséan (basin): AUSTIN (1974). (Westfalian - Stefanian part compiled by H. KOZUR.)
- Fig. 5: Ranges of Middle and Upper Triassic conodonts (only platform elements). After KOVÁCS and KOZUR (1980).



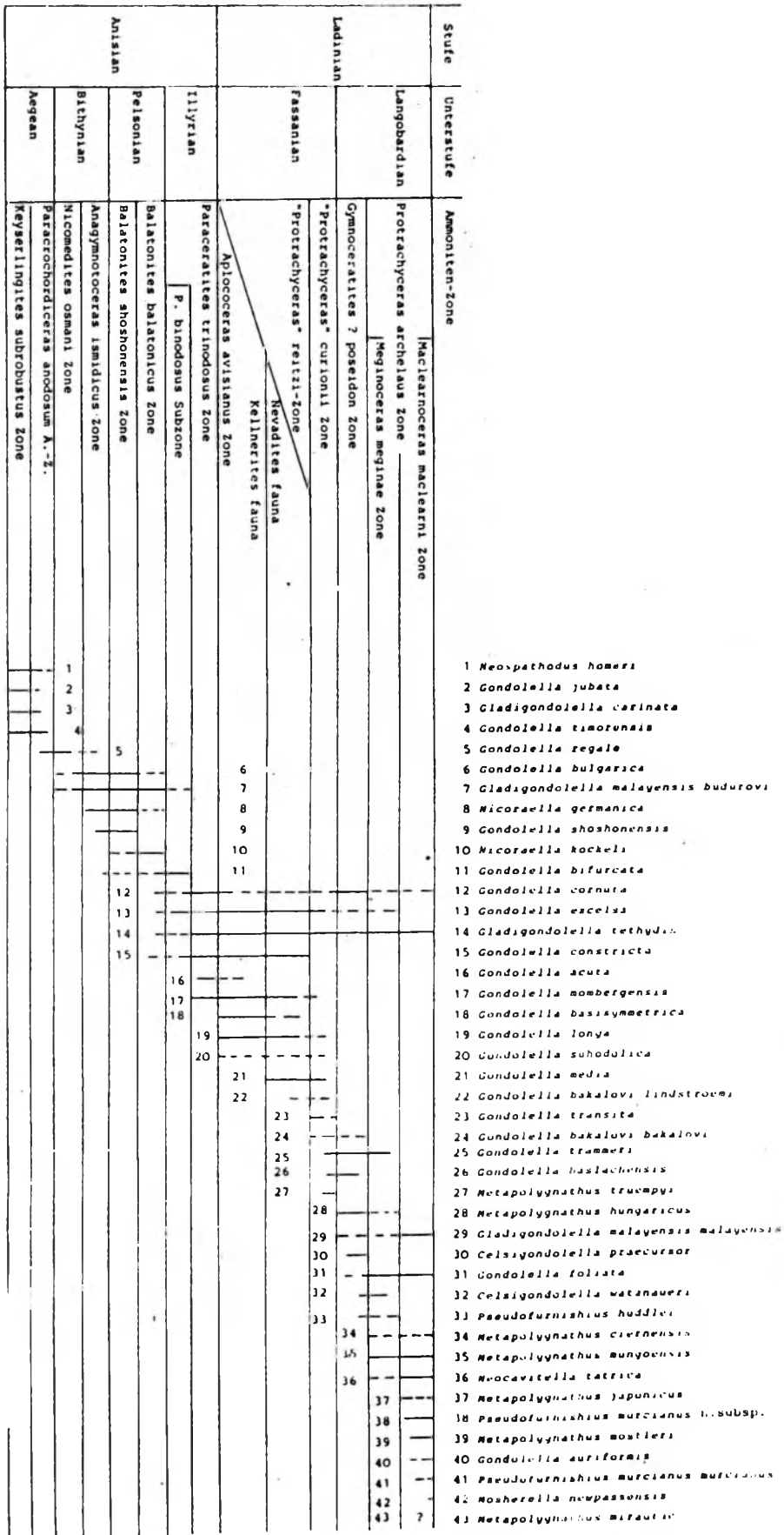
1. ábra (Fig. 1)

	Emelet	Conodonta - zónák	Emelet	Conodonta - zónák
	NY- EURÓ- PA	ÉSZAK - AMERIKA KLAPPER & JOHNSON, 1977 LANE & ORMISTON, 1979	BAR- RAN- DIUM	SZOVJETUNIÓ MASHKOVA, 1979.
KÖZ- DEVON	EI- FELI		EIF.	
ALSÓ - DEVON	EMSI	Polygnathus patulus	ZLI- DALEJI	Polygnathus patulus
		Polygnathus serotinus		Polygnathus serotinus
		Polygnathus inversus		Polygnathus inversus
		Polygnathus gronbergi	ZLI- CHOVI	Polygnathus perbonus Polygnathus gronbergi
		Polygnathus dehiscens		Polygnathus dehiscens
	SIEGENI	Polygnathus pirenae	IPRÁGAI	Pand. steinhornensis miae
		Eognathodus sulc. kindlei		Pandorinellina exigua
		Eognathodus sulc. sulcatus		Pandorinellina optima (Pedavis pesavis)
		Pedavis pesavis		Icriodus eolateri ¹ rescens
	DINNI	Ozarkodina delta	LOCHKOVI	Icriodus postwoschmidti
		Ozarkodina eurekaensis		Icriodus woschmidti
		Icriodus woschmidti		
F.-SZILUR				

2. ábra (Fig. 2)

		C O N O D O N T A - Z Ó N Á K		A m m o n i t e s s z t r a t i g r. s e m e - t e l			
F E L S Ő - D E V O N	F A M E N N I	Protognathodus - fauna		doVI	Wocklumeria		
		Bispathodus costatus	F K				
		Polygnathus styriacus	F K	doV	Clymenia		
		Scaphignathus velifer	F K	doIV			
		Palmatolepis marginifera	F A	doIII	Platyclymenia		
		Palmatolepis rhomboidea	F A	doII β			
		Palmatolepis crepida	F K	doII α	Cheiloceras		
		Palmatolepis triangularis	F K				
		Palmatolepis gigas	F K	doI δ	Manticoceras		
		Ancyrognathus triangularis	F A	doI γ			
		Polygnathus asymmetricus	F K	doI β			
		Schmidtnathodus hermanni - Polygnathus cristatus	F A	doI α ?			
		KÖZÉPSŐ - DEVON	EIFELI	Polygnathus varcus		F K	Maeniaceras
				Polygnathus xylus ensenensis	F A		
Tortodus kockelianus kockelianus							
Tortodus kockelianus australis							
Polygnathus costatus costatus							
Polygnathus costatus patulus				F A			
ALSÓ- DEVON	MSI						

3. ábra /Fig. 3/



5.a. ábra /Fig. 5a/

Stufe	Unterstufe	Ammoniten-Zone
Rhaetian		Choristoceras marshi A.-Z.
		Choristoceras haueri A.-Z.
Norian	Sevarian	Cochloceras suessi Zone
		Sagenites giebelli Zone
		Hunavites columbianus A.-Z.
		Cyrtopleurites bicrenatus Zone
	Alaunian	Juvavites magnus Zone
	Lower Norian	Malayites paulckei zone
Carnian		Mojisovicaltes kerri Zone
		Klamathites macrolobatus Zone
	Tuvallian	Tropites subbuliacus A.-Z.
		Tropites dilleri Zone
	Julian	"Sirentes Zone"
Corderoian		Trachyceras austriacum Zone
		Trachyceras eonoides Zone
		Trachyceras aon Zone
		Frankites sutherlandi A.-Z.

14	<i>Gladigondolella tethydis</i>
29	<i>Gladigondolella malayensis malayensis</i>
31	<i>Gondolella foliata</i>
35	<i>Metapolygnathus mungoensis</i>
36	<i>Neocavitella tatrca</i>
38	<i>Pseudofurnishius murcianus n. subsp.</i>
39	<i>Metapolygnathus mostleri</i>
40	<i>Gondolella auriformis</i>
41	<i>Pseudofurnishius murcianus murcianus</i>
42	<i>Mosherella newpassensis</i>
43	<i>Metapolygnathus mirautag</i>
44	<i>Metapolygnathus diebeli</i>
45	<i>Metapolygnathus baloghi</i>
46	<i>Gondolella polygnathiformis</i>
47	<i>Gondolella tadpole</i>
48	<i>Gondolella noah</i>
49	<i>Gondolella praeangusta</i>
50	<i>Neocavitella cavitata</i>
51	<i>Gondolella carpathica</i>
52	<i>Metapolygnathus angustus</i>
53	<i>Gondolella reversa</i>
54	<i>Metapolygnathus parvus</i>
55	<i>Metapolygnathus nodosus</i>
56	<i>Metapolygnathus communisti</i>
57	<i>Metapolygnathus echinatus</i>
58	<i>Gondolella navicula</i>
59	<i>Metapolygnathus abneptis abneptis</i>
60	<i>Metapolygnathus abneptis spatulatus</i>
61	<i>Prioniodina sweeti transita</i>
62	<i>Prioniodina sweeti sweeti</i>
63	<i>Gondolella hallstattensis</i>
64	<i>Metapolygnathus multidentatus</i>
65	<i>Metapolygnathus posterus</i>
66	<i>Nisikella longidentata</i>
67	<i>Gondolella steinbergensis</i>
68	<i>Metapolygnathus bidentatus</i>
69	<i>Metapolygnathus mosheri</i>
70	<i>Nisikella hernsteini</i>
71	<i>Parvigondolella andrusovi</i>
72	<i>Parvigondolella lata</i>
73	<i>Nisikella posthernsteini</i>
74	<i>Metapolygnathus slovakensis</i>
75	<i>Parvigondolella rhaetica</i>
76	<i>Nisikella koessenensis</i>

5.b ábra (Fig. 5b)