SOME NEW STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS IN THE OLIGOCENE-NEOGENE OF BAKONY HILLS DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS

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Abstract

1. The most important new result in the Oligocene is the ranging of the former "Helvetian gravels" into the Upper Oligocene by T. Báldi and L. Korpás (Mór, then Csatka Formations).
2. Palaeotology and stratigraphy of the marine, Mediterranean Ottnangian fauna at Várpalota, unique for the Paratethys, was described by J. Kókay, gaining international recognition. He also recognized that the classical mollusc fauna in the Várpalota sand is of earliest Badenian age, like the Grund fauna in the Vienna Basin.
3. Both the Lower Pannonian (Pannonian s. str.) and the Upper Pannonian (Pontian) belong to the Upper Miocene, and are contemporaneous with the Tortonian (+ Upper Serravallian); i.e. the "Premessiniano" is older than 5.4 Ma. Consequently the Pannonian Lake did not survive until Pliocene times.
4. Sensational results are the finds of oil shale in caldera infills of Pliocene basalt volcanoes by A. Jámbor and G. Solti. The almost complete rhinoceros specimen (found by J. Futó) in the Pula oil shale is a palaeontological sensation! The K/Ar age of basaltic volcanoes is 2-5 Ma, certainly Pliocene (K. Balogh).