

N HUNGARY'S UPPER CRETACEOUS FORMATIONS AND THEIR PALYNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Á. Siegl-Farkas

Abstract

Gosau type Upper Cretaceous formations are known in the Uppony Mts (N Hungary) from the Nekézseny, Lénárdaroc, Dédestapolcsány and Rágyincsvölgy localities.

The stratotype of Nekézseny Conglomerate Formation can be found in the railway-cut at Nekézseny.

Several scientists studied the paleontology of this Formation and its age was determined as Senonian (Z. Schreter 1918), Campanian (E. Vádász 1953), Santonian (K. Balogh 1964); Santonian-Campanian (L. Móra-Czabalay 1988).

According to K. Brezsnayászky's and J. Haas's (1984) sedimentological and tectonic studies the layer sequence characterized by cyclically reversed gradation indicates a redeposited formation as a result of submarine sediment-slip and sludge-flow.

Based on palynostratigraphic investigations this layer sequence emerged during the Campanian stage in the periods of *Oculopollis zaklánskaiae* - *Brecolpites globosus* and *Hungaropollis* dominance zones (Siegl-Farkas 1983).

By comparison we found that the accumulation of the N Hungarian Gosau type sedimentation started later than that in Austria (Upper Turonian - Lower Santonian). In Slovenia layers of the same type were formed later (Maastrichtian) than that in Hungary.