

# PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERAL BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE CARBONATE-FLYSCH SEQUENCE AT PROSSILION IN THE PARNASSUS-GHIONA ZONE, CENTRAL GREECE

N. Solakius\* and F. Pomoni-Papaioannou\*\*

\* Department of Marine Geology, University of Göteborg Box 7064, S-403 32 Göteborg,  
Sweden

\*\* Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration 70 Messogeion Sr., Gr-115 27 Athens,  
Greece

The analysis of the planktonic foraminiferal assemblages recorded in the carbonate-flysch sequence at Prossilion in the Parnassus-Ghiona Zone indicated that (a) the pelagic limestone was deposited during the Campanian-Maastrichtian interval (b) the stromatolitic bed was deposited during the upper Lower-Middle Paleocene while (c) the flysch deposits during the Upper Paleocene-Lower Eocene. At the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary and through the lowermost Paleocene the deposition was interrupted and has given rise to a hardground on the top of the pelagic limestone. The planktonic foraminiferal fauna were used to distinguish biozones in the sequence except in the hardground - stromatolitic unit. They are (a) the *Globotruncanites elevata* and *Globotruncanites calcartata* of the Campanian and the *Globotruncana falsostuarti*, *Gansserina gansseri* and *Abathomphalus mayaroensis* - *Kassabiana falsocacarata* Zones of the Maastrichtian which are distinguished in the pelagic limestone, and (b) the *Planorotalites pseudomenardii*, *Morozovella velascoensis* Zones of the Upper Paleocene and the *Morozovella subbotinae*, *Morozovella formosa formosa* and *Morozovella aragonensis* Zones of the Lower Eocene recognized in the flysch. The stratigraphical interpretation of the sequence shows that the changes in the facies that appeared in the Prossilion sea during the above interval are the result of the changes in sea level which are believed to have been caused either by local movements which began in the zone in the Late Cretaceous or in combination to the eustatic sea level changes.

## LATE CRETACEOUS PALEOGEOGRAPHY AND HIPPURITID BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF BEOTIA (GREECE)

Th. Steuber

Geologisches Institut der Universität zu Köln, Zùlpicher Str. 49, D-5000 Köln 1

The Late Cretaceous paleogeography in Beotia has been established on the basis of hippuritid biostratigraphy. In South Beotia Aptian-Cenomanian limestones, marls and sandstones unconformably rest on either Late Jurassic *Cladocoropsis*-limestones or on marbles of the metamorphic basement. During Turonian times the Cretaceous sea