

LOWER CRETACEOUS ALLODAPIC LIMESTONES (KALTENLEUTGEBEN SECTION, NORTHERN CALCAREOUS ALPS, LOWER AUSTRIA)

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Allodapic limestone layers (thickness up to 10 cm) are described for the first time from the Lower Cretaceous Schrambach Formation of the Lunz Nappe (Kaltenleutgeben section, Northern Calcareous Alps). They are composed almost exclusively of bioclasts such as echinoids (about 50 %), bryozoa, coralline red algae, foraminifera and remains of stromatoporoids and belemnoids; calcareous green algae are missing. The stratigraphic age of these layers can be indicated as Upper Hauterivian based on the findings of the *Euptychoceras* abundance Zone. The occurring biota indicate a source area in an upper slope

position indicating the transition to real shallow water areas. From the time-interval between the Plassen Formation (up to Lower/Middle Berriasian) and the allochthonous Urgonian limestones (from Upper-Barremian onwards) no records of a shallow water evolution in the Northern Calcareous Alps were known up to now. A relationship to equivalent biodetritus within the Rossfeld Formation, without biostratigraphic data so far, is possible. Last but not least, due to the occasional occurrence of chrome spinel and the nappe tectonic position of the locality, transportation from southern directions is assumed.

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