

which, if less ambitious, were based upon accurate stratigraphical investigation of the locality taken as the type in each case. But in the new sub-division Mojsisovics assumed the most important palæontological limit to pass through the middle of the masses of limestone and dolomite where it was an impossibility to find any stratigraphical evidence of it. Nevertheless, the swing of the pendulum of Austrian research from the stratigraphical to the palæontological aspect of the succession was not without a distinct advantage. All through the Eastern Alps, in the villages and valleys, there were local collectors enthusiastically engaged in seeking and disinterring the booty of fossils for the Imperial Museum in Vienna; rocks were even quarried, and the greatest precaution taken to procure the Cephalopods in as complete a state as possible from the limestone and marble of the Salzkammergut.

New surveys were conducted by Mojsisovics in the Inn valley, the Kaiser mountains, and Karwendel mountains during 1869 and 1870, and the results of those induced him to make many important alterations on his former sub-division of Upper Trias in North Tyrol. Now the Lower Cardita or Partnach strata were placed by him beside the Partnach Dolomite as the representatives of the Noric division; then came Cardita strata again as the equivalent of St. Cassian strata; above that, the Wetterstein limestone; then a third horizon of Cardita strata corresponding to the Lower or Upper Raibl beds; and finally, the Main Dolomite as the Rhætic division. In the year 1873 Mojsisovics identified the Arlberg limestone in Vorarlberg with Partnach dolomite in North Tyrol and Bavaria, and contested the occurrence of Wetterstein limestone in Vorarlberg.

In 1874, after Mojsisovics had become personally acquainted with the South Alpine Trias, he contributed a memoir to the Austrian *Jahrbuch*, in which he developed his ideas regarding biological provinces in the Alpine seas during Upper Triassic eras, and the consequent local variations of rock-facies. He began by demonstrating the narrow geographical limits within which the Cephalopod fauna of the Noric division was confined between Berchtesgaden and the Leitha mountains, and explained the existence of a special fauna on the assumption that the area in question during the deposition of the Lower Hallstatt limestone and Zlambach strata had been almost completely shut off from the other parts of the Alpine Triassic sea.