

He distinguished this particular biographical province as the *Juvavic Province*. According to Mojsisovics, the beginning of the era represented by the Karnic division of the Upper Trias was marked by the re-opening of a wider communication between the "Juvavic Province" and the much more extensive *Mediterranean Province* on the south and west of it; this view was based by Mojsisovics upon his identification of many species in the higher portions of the Hallstatt limestone, which enjoyed a wider distribution in the Triassic limestone and dolomite of the Eastern Alps.

Whereas Mojsisovics in his earlier works had not attributed much importance to the differences of facies which had been pointed out by Richthofen, Gümbel, and others, these relations were now fully appreciated and made a leading feature in his sub-division of the Trias. The Triassic zones were now defined quite independently of their lithographical characters, solely upon palæontological characteristics, and were sub divided according to their marine faunas:—

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| 5. Rhætic Division | { | Dachstein limestone and Kössen strata. |
| 4. Karnic Division | { | (d.) Main Dolomite.
(c.) Raibl or Cardita strata.
(b.) Zone of <i>Trachyceras Aonooides</i> .
(a.) St. Cassian strata and the middle portion of the Hallstatt marble (zone of <i>Am. subbullatus</i>). |
| 3. Noric Division | { | (b.) Zone of <i>Daonella (Halobia) Lommeli</i> and <i>Trachyceras Archelaus</i> (Wengen strata, Lower Hallstatt limestone, Pötschen limestone, Partnach marls in part, and Wetterstein limestone).
(a.) Zone of <i>Trachyceras Reitzi</i> (Buchenstein strata in South Tyrol; Zlam-bach strata in North Tyrol). |
| 2. Muschelkalk | { | (b.) Zone of <i>Am. Studeri</i> and <i>Daonella Parthanensis</i> .
(c.) Zone of <i>Trachyceras Balatonicum</i> and <i>Retzia trigonella</i> . |
| 1. Bunter sandstone, as in earlier sub-divisions, concludes with the Campil series of micaceous sandstones. | | |