

opods were quite distinct in the two regions, *Phylloceras*, *Didymites*, *Halorites*, *Tropites*, *Rhabdoceras*, and *Cochloceras* being regarded as the dominant and distinctive genera of the Juvavian province, while *Lytoceras*, *Sagaceras*, and *Ptychites* were equally characteristic of the Mediterranean province.²⁶ The progress of research, however, has shown that the so-called Juvavian province can no longer be strictly maintained, for the type of rocks and fossils on which it was based have been found in the midst of the Mediterranean. Nevertheless it remains true that the peculiar lithological and palæontological features, as well as the complicated structure, of the district of the Salzkammergut have up to the present time interposed very great difficulties in the way of the institution of any exact comparison between the Triassic succession in that area and in other parts of the Alpine region. The table on p. 1446, compiled from the results of the latest researches, shows the contrasted grouping of the Triassic formations on the two sides of the eastern Alps, and their distinction from those of the German inland sea, between which and the Alpine basins there seem to have been only occasional and brief intervals of connection.²⁷

1. *Bunter*.—The base of the Alpine Trias shades down into the Permian formations (*Bellerophon* limestone, *Groden* sandstone), and consists of the group of red sandy micaceous shales known as the *Werfen* beds (from *Werfen* in the *Salzburg*), which form a tolerably persistent horizon. Among the fossils in the upper part are *Naticella costata*, *Turbo rectecostatus*, *Trigonia costata*, *Monotis aurita*, and the ammonites *Tirolites* (*Ceratites*) *cassianus*, *Dalmatinus idrianus*, *D. muchianus*, *Trachyceras Licanum*, *Norites capriensis*. Some of these organisms occur so abundantly as to form entire beds. Corals, echinoderms, and brachiopods (except *Lingula*) are absent. In the lower part of the group *Monotis Clarai* is especially abundant. The presence here

²⁶ Mojsisovics has recently modified his previously published opinions regarding the order of the Triassic formations in the Salzkammergut, *Sitzb. Akad. Wien*, 1892, p. 780. The views of this observer, however, regarding the succession of the strata are not everywhere accepted among the geologists of Austria. For a recent critique on this subject see A. Bittner, *Jahrb. k. k. Geol. Reichsanst.* vol. xlii. 1892, p. 387.

²⁷ In the preparation of my account of the Alpine Trias I have been greatly aided by Miss M. M. Ogilvie, whose intimate acquaintance with this geological system in the eastern Alps is well shown in her paper already cited. The table on next page has been entirely drawn up by her.