in the Lunz facies. Stur, who had identified the Halobia Lommeli horizons in the lower Austrian Alps conformably *below* the Lunz series, concluded that the Zlambach strata and the salt deposits were in the main the equivalents of the Lunz series (*ante*, p. 483). But in this case, as part of the Lunz series had been proved palæontologically to be the equivalent of the more prevalent "Raibl" facies, Stur concluded that part of the Hallstatt limestone must be the equivalent of the "Main Dolomite" facies of Upper Keuper in North Tyrol and Bavaria. This was a much higher stratigraphical position than Mojsisovics assigned to the Hallstatt limestone in his publications of 1866 and 1869 (see Table on p. 485).

In 1871, in a work entitled *The Geology of Styria*, Stur gave an exposition of the Triassic succession in that area which had the advantage of being founded wholly upon his own personal field observations, and which likewise carried out the comparative aspect of Alpine and extra-Alpine deposits so strongly recommended by Gümbel. The Upper Trias or "Keuper" divisions were thus determined by Stur for the Styrian district, and compared with other Alpine facies:—

Extra-Alpine.	In Styria.	In other East Alpine Areas.
	Opponitz Dolomite.	Main Dolomite and Upper Hallstatt limestone.
Upper Keuper.	Opponitz Limestone.	Torer or "Upper Raibl" horizons. Heiligkreuz strata near St. Cassian. Red Schlern strata at the Seis Alpe. Lower Hallstatt limestone near Ausee.
Lower Keuper.	"Lettenkohlen" Group and Salt Deposits.	*b.* Lunz and Reingraben strata; Partnach, Cardita, and Bleiberg strata; the middle "Raibl" horizons with *Myophoria Kefersteini*, and the St. Cassian strata. *a.* Widely-distributed occurrence of Wengen shales with *Halobia Lommeli*.