

Miocene strata described on p. 1640, come the highest Tertiary beds of this area, referred to the Pliocene period, and known by the name of the "Congerian stage," from the abundance in them of the molluscan genus *Congeria* (*Dreissena*) (Fig. 449). They are separable into two tolerably well-defined zones, which in descending order are:

2. *Belvedere-Schotter*—a coarse conglomerate or gravel of quartz and other pebbles, occasionally yielding bones of large mammals; *Belvedere-sand*—a yellow micaceous sand, forming the lower member of the zone and containing in its more compact portions abundant terrestrial leaves. These strata resemble part of the alluvia of a large river. Their name is taken from the Belvedere in Vienna, where they are well developed.

1. *Inzersdorf Tegel*—a tolerably pure clay reaching a depth of often more than 300 feet. This deposit, the youngest Tertiary layer that is widely distributed over the Vienna basin, points to continued and general submergence. The facies of its fossils, however, shows that the water no longer communicated freely with the open sea, but seems rather to have partaken of a Caspian character. Among the conspicuous mollusks are *Congeria subglobosa*, *C. Partschi*, *C. triangularis*, *C. spathulata*, *C. Czjzeki*, *Cardium carnuntinum*, *C. apertum*, *C. conjungens*, *Unio atavus*, *U. moravicus*, *Melanopsis martiniana*, *M. impressa*, *M. vindobonensis*, *M. Bouéi*. The mammals include *Mastodon longirostris*, *M. angustidens*, *Deinotherium giganteum*, *Aceratherium incisivum*, *Hippotherium gracile*, antelope, pig, *Machairodus cultridens*, *Hyaena hipparionum*. The flora includes, among other plants, conifers of the genera *Glyptostrobus*, *Sequoia*, and *Pinus*, also species of birch, alder, oak, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, liquidambar, plane, willow, poplar, laurel, cinnamon, buckthorn, with the Asiatic genus *Parrotia*, the Australian proteaceous *Hakea* (Fig. 442), and the extinct tamarind-like *Podogonium*.

In other parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire interesting evidence exists of the gradual uprise of the sea-floor during later Tertiary time and the isolation of detached areas of sea, so that the southeast of Europe must then have pre-