

years. His first geological tours were taken in the Salzkammergut in the companionship of his teacher, Suess, and at the close of the summer the two authors published a short communication in the Survey Reports on the Triassic succession between the lakes of Hallstatt and Wolfgang. Especial attention was given to the development of Rhætic and Jurassic formations in the Osterhorn mountains, near Lake Wolfgang. In connection with two sections in Königsbach and Kendelgraben, carried out with the most scrupulous accuracy, Suess demonstrated the fact that different lithological and palæontological developments predominated in the Rhætic group of adjacent localities, and gave the distinctive names of Swabian, Carpathian, Kössen, and Salzburg facies to the particular Rhætic series characteristic of the localities.

During the two following years Mojsisovics was engaged on the special investigation of the Alpine salt deposits. The results of his personal researches were set forth in a memoir entitled "On the sub-division of the Upper Trias formations in the Eastern Alps" (*Jahrb. k. k. geol. Reichsanst.*, 1869). This memoir attracted great notice at the time on account of many new views expressed in it.

In opposition to Gümbel, Mojsisovics thought it undesirable in those earlier days of Alpine research to compare Alpine and extra-Alpine areas, and to make this comparison a basis of the names that were to be applied to the Alpine rocks. He also advanced the opinion that the pelagic sediments of the Alpine Upper Trias included several distinguishable Cephalopod faunas, the lowest of which, with *Trachyceras doleriticus* and *T. Archelaus*, characterised the Partnach marls and shales and the siliceous and nodular beds with *Halobia Lommeli*, present both in Northern and Southern Alps. The second Cephalopod fauna, with *Ammonites Metternichi*, *Am. tornatus*, and numerous species of *Arcestes*, seemed to be limited to the Zlambach and the Hallstatt strata of the Salzkammergut. The next Cephalopod fauna included *Trachyceras Aonoides* and many other richly-decorated Ammonite species. Mojsisovics thought the most important palæontological line of division in the Alpine Upper Trias was that which separated the zone of *Ammonites Metternichi* and the zone of *Ammonites Aonoides*. He sub-divided the Alpine Upper Trias on the basis of these distinctive faunas into a Noric and a Karnic division, succeeded by the Rhætic group.