

The sub-divisions of 1874 certainly introduced several changes for the better; it cancelled the Lower Cardita strata and Partnach dolomite as independent horizons of deposit. It also recognised the Raibl strata in their true stratigraphical position below the Main Dolomite. In South Tyrol, Mojsisovics in 1874 assigned Raibl strata to a position *above* the Schlern dolomite and *below* the Main Dolomite. But in contrast to Gümbel and Emmrich, Mojsisovics expressed himself as an adherent of Richthofen's Coral-reef theory, and regarded it as the chief explanation of the facies differences. The "Schlern Dolomite" in South Tyrol, he said, represented the whole Noric and a part of the Karnic division, and in many places, for example, at the Mendel, at Latemar, and at Marmolata, the "Mendola Dolomite" facies replaced the Muschelkalk.

Five years later, in 1879, Mojsisovics published his memorable work on *The Dolomite Reefs of South Tyrol*, accompanied by six coloured geographical map-sheets (scale, 1:100,000). The general features of interest most prominently brought forward by Mojsisovics in this work were his support of the Coral reef theory, the significance ascribed by him to facies variations within narrow geographical confines, the corroboration which appeared to be given by numerous geological sections prepared in South Tyrol and Venetia to the sub-division of the Trias erected by the author in 1874, and the more definite boundaries ascertained for the Juvavic and Mediterranean provinces of East Alpine Upper Trias.

The systematic collection of fossils in all parts of the Eastern Alps, which Mojsisovics had been mainly instrumental in initiating, resulted in the accumulation of a vast store of fossil material in Vienna. Again, there was one drawback, that as the atmospheric weathering of fossils is an extremely slow process, the first rich gathering of fossils was in many cases picked up on the spot by the local village collectors, who could not all be equally capable of remembering, amongst the hundreds that were collected, the precise locality for each individual fossil form. And when the geologists from Vienna afterwards wished to be informed, there were loopholes of error that could not always be controlled. At the same time, in Vienna, numerous monographs of Alpine fossil forms were being prepared and published, and displayed such wonderful beauty and diversity in Alpine faunas that the palæontologists of all lands looked with admiration at the plates in the Vienna monographs.