

*Rhætic* formation. Mojsisovics, who had in 1869 placed the Hallstatt limestone partly in his Noric and partly in his Karnic division of the Trias, shortly after discovered *Ptychites Studeri* and other Cephalopod species characteristic of Alpine Muschelkalk in red marble and limestone on the shores of the Lake of Hallstatt. Further discoveries near Hallein and Serajewo established a considerable extension of this facies of Upper Muschelkalk. To the same horizon Mojsisovics referred the Muschelkalk strata of Sintwang near Reutte, the Triassic Cephalopods of the black limestone in the Himalayas, and a number of Ammonites from Spitzbergen and Eastern Siberia, which have been described in monographs. The Hallstatt fauna was also found in Transylvania in 1875 and afterwards in California and other localities, hence it became abundantly clear that the name of "Juvavic Province" was no longer suitable for the Hallstatt area, since the characteristic fauna, instead of having been confined to a small area in the Austrian Alps, had apparently been widely distributed in the vast ocean of the Upper Triassic epoch. Correlatively, the "Mediterranean Province" lost its value, and Mojsisovics in 1892 found it necessary to give up these supposed biological provinces of the Alpine Trias.

Bittner had made considerable collections of fossils in the limestones of the Hagen mountains, the Hohe Göll, and at Hernstein in Lower Austria. After examination of these fossils in 1882 and 1884, he recognised the fossiliferous limestones in which they occur as interbedded in the Dachstein and Main Dolomite series. From the fossil resemblances Bittner supported the opinion of Stur that the Hallstatt limestone was an equivalent of the Dachstein limestone and Main Dolomite. Mojsisovics verified Bittner's observations and at the same time stated that the so-called Zlambach strata were only argillaceous, lenticular intercalations in the "Noric" Hallstatt limestone. But as the supposed position of the Zlambach strata at the base of the Hallstatt limestone had been the security previously given for the inclusion of part of the Hallstatt limestone in the Noric division, the position of that portion of the limestone was now rendered doubtful. Mojsisovics thereupon transferred the "Noric limestones" of his earlier systematic arrangement of Upper Trias (cf. p. 487) to a position *above* the Karnic division. The name of "Juvavic," which had proved