

MIDDLE TO LATE EOCENE MAGNETO- AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATIONS IN THE BAKONY MOUNTAINS, HUNGARY

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The marine Eocene sequence in the Bakony Mountains, Hungary is covered but 200-300m thick sections are available from boreholes. Cores from three holes were studied for lithology, magnetostratigraphy, nannofossils and planktonic foraminifers. The accumulation in the SW subbasin began in the Middle Eocene, during chron C21r with shallow marine sediments. Overlying biogenic shelf limestone deposited during chrons C21r, C21n and C20r, followed by calcareous marl and marl to chron C16n. The depositional environment ranges from shallow pelagic to bathyal. In the NE subbasin, the sequence consists of mostly marl that accumulated under shallow marine to bathyal conditions from chron C19r to chron C16n. The top of the marl was eroded during the Early Oligocene in both subbasins. The top of the *Truncorotaloides rohri* planktonic foraminiferal zone is recorded in the younger part of chron C18n and in the older part of chron C17n. The lack of the index species, however, precludes dating of older planktonic foraminiferal zones. The top of nannozone NP15 is located in the older part of chron C20n and the top of NP16 in the younger part of chron C18r. These biostratigraphic events are consistent with the time scale of Berggren and others but the base of nannozone NP18 is associated with the top of *T. rohri* planktonic foraminiferal zone, which is inconsistent. The discrepancy may be a result of the fact that this part of the time scale is based mainly on sections from southern hemisphere.