

A BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL AND PALEOECOLOGICAL APPROACH ON THE MIDDLE MIOCENE OSTRACODES FROM THE VIENNA BASIN

¹ZORN, IRENE and ²GROSS, MARTIN ¹Geological Survey of Austria, Vienna, Austria; ²Institute of Geology and Paleontology, University of Graz, Austria.

Since the early days of paleontology in Austria during the time of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy fossil faunas of the Vienna Basin have been intensively investigated. In the last century mainly mollusc faunas were the subject of several monographical studies and in this century microfaunas, especially foraminifera, were analysed biostratigraphically and paleoecologically. Ostracodes were treated only in a few investigations. In this study a biostratigraphical and paleoecological approach on the ostracodes of the Middle Miocene (Badenian) from the Vienna Basin in Austria is given. The marine Badenian deposits in the Vienna Basin are characterised by variable facies. Basinal sediments being studied belong to the well known „Badener Tegel which was exposed at the stratotype Baden-Sooss for a long time. For the investigation of the shallow water deposits marly sequences within carbonates („Leithakalk), conglomerates and marly-sandy deposits were taken into consideration. At the Western margin of the Vienna Basin studies of the classical sites such as Gainfarn and Nußdorf and at the Eastern margin boreholes from the area of Hainburg are stressed. The ostracode faunas mirror very well the paleoecological situation of the different deposits. The infraneritic „Badener Tegel is dominated by marine deep water forms of Krithinidae and Trachyleberididae and the epineritic shallow water deposits contain mainly Hemicytheridae and Cytherideidae. Some mainly freshwater taxa indicate terrigenous influence in marginal areas of the basin. Concerning biostratigraphy in this study an attempt to follow the well established foraminifera zonation, which is an eco-zonation, with the distribution of ostracodes is made.