

hypothesis base. In reflection seismic results, the boundary corresponds to a surface of two units manifesting pronounced different internal characteristics.

The geomagnetic field of the East Slovakian flysch belt appears as monotonous one and it contains only local anomalies. From characteristics of anomalies as well as from correlations to physical properties, a relation to changes of magnetic susceptibility may be deduced.

Achieved geophysical knowledge allows to predict the most probable lithological and stratigraphical content of the basement below the Flysch Carpathians in agreement with the West Carpathian development. The basement in Eastern Slovakia is probably built by crystalline to sedimentary rocks of the Precambrian and Paleozoic belonging to the North European platform as well as Mesozoic sediments (organogenous, detritic and gravel limestone) of miogeosynclinal development. Sediments of Paleogene to Lower Miocene age beneath the flysch nappes, assumed on hypothetical ground mainly to NW, N and NE from Bardejovské Kúpele settlement, may have flysch and molasse developments known both from the belt of the Carpathian fore-deep and Ukrainian or Roumanian Carpathians.

The degree of tectonic activation of the North European platform margin into the Alpine folded system below the flysch belt is hardly detectable from the seismic picture. Nevertheless, conditions under which the Flysch Carpathians were formed into nappes since the Upper Eocene up to the Upper Badenian, may have tectonically activated also southern marginal parts of the platform into the Alpine edifice.

The deep structure of the area reflects active tectonic intervention in depths between 9–14 km and reflects here already probable relations of the crystalline basement. According to an analogy with the Alps it is expected that below the Flysch Carpathians there may be developed Alpine units of folded or even nappe structure, similarly to the Dauphiné or Helvetic zone of the Western Alps. The presumption seems to be supported by analysis of deformations in flysch sediments, reflecting dynamics of the basement according to J. Nemček (1978).

Preložil I. Varga

ZO ŽIVOTA SPOLOČNOSTI

A. Bakoň: **Paleogeografický prehľad numulitovej fauny Bakonského lesa**
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Prednáška je prehľadom o zložení a priestorovom rozšírení bohatých numulitových spoločenstiev v spodnom eocéne, v spodnom a strednom lutéte, ako aj vo vrchnom eocéne. Rozdiely v zložení fauny v južnom, vysokom a severovýchodnom Bakonskom lese vo vrchnom lutéte oprávňujú vyčleniť tri menšie biogeografické jednotky. Podľa porovnaní s inými faunami a na základe kvantitatívneho rozboru príbuznosti fauny poukazuje bakonská numulitová fauna na príbuznosť s faunou vzniknávajúcou na severnom okraji mediteránnej faunistickej provincie. Signalizuje aj spojenie s východoatlantickou a ázijsko-indickou provinciou. Vo vrchnom eocéne v severovýchodnom Bakonskom lese poukazuje na prítomnosť boreálnej faunistickej zložky na spojenie so severnou faunistickou provinciou.