

## Microfloristic assemblages from the vicinity of Slovenské Ďarmoty

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Sediments containing sporomorphs come partly from the former clay pit near the road from Slovenské Ďarmoty to Iliašov, and partly from the outcrop under the Biely Hill above Slovenské Ďarmoty village.

The sediments from the former clay pit have been related to the Opatová beds – lithostratigraphic unit (VASS et al., 1983), which was originally named the terminal Egerian layers (VASS et al., 1979).

Pollenspectrum, obtained from the sediment of the former clay pit, has been conversely extremely rich and well diversified. Species of *Pinuspollenites* genus have noticed an absolute dominance, which is marked out by an extremely high pollen production – *P. latisaccatus*, *P. cedroides*, *P. haploxylon* type, *P. sylvestris* type. The portion of *Abiespollenites* – *Cedripites* – *Piceapollis* – *Tsugaepollenites* association, which represents a mountain vegetation type is interesting. These taxa have a great spread distance and from the climatic point of view they are characterized as the arctotertiary elements. The mentioned taxa preferred the temperate climatic conditions. Paleotropical elements of geoflora predominantly from the P2 group are significantly represented here, which according to MAI (1981, 1991) corresponds to the subtropical climate representatives. They are particularly the representatives of *Schizaceae* family, mainly *Leiotriletes maxoides maxoides*, *L. adriensis*, *L. maxoides minoris*, *Polypodiaceae* family – especially *Verrucatisporites alienus*, *V. favius* and the pollen related probably to *Palmae Monocolpopollenites* sp. Among the thermophilous conifers species of *Podocarpidites* genus – *Podocarpidites* cf. *nageiaformis*, *Podocarpidites libellus* have been commonly present.

The Eggenburgian shallow water transgressive sediments from the Biely Hill south slope area have been named the Ďarmoty beds. In the Ipeľská valley they have been preserved only in the denudation relicts in the south part of the valley, in the vicinity of Slovenské Ďarmoty (VASS et al. 1983). The Ďarmoty beds contain a poor fauna, which do not make possible uncompromising biostratigraphic correlation (Seneš, 1952 b). Their age is supported only by the superposition relationship evidence.

In the palynological slides from the Biely Hill sample, only rare bisaccate pollen *Pinuspollenites* occurred. They have been considerably mechanically broken, but the sporomorphs exine has been corroded also under the oxidation influence.

On the detailed pollenanalytical study of the sediments from two neighboring localities – Biely Hill and the former clay pit near Slovenské Ďarmoty a noticeable difference has been found in the pollenspectra.

### Literature

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## New data to reconstruction of Late Albian/Early Cenomanian palaeogeography of the Magura basin (a part of the Outer Carpathian basin)

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The authors have proposed the reconstruction of palaeogeography for the Magura subbasin (a part of the Outer Carpathian basin) during the Late Albian–Early Cenomanian. The early sedimentation history of this area is poorly documented, because the Magura Nappe was almost completely uprooted from its substratum during

the overthrust movements, mostly along the ductile Upper Cretaceous rocks. In this reason, the Lower Cretaceous deposits are very scarce and uncomplete. Exposures with Lower Cretaceous deposits in this nappe have been described from the southern Moravia (e.g., Švabenicka et al., 1997) and from a few localities of Poland.