tral Bohemia wavy and around the Moldanubicum are disrupted and thrusted due to younger orogenies.

The Cadomian orogeny produced segments trending NE–SW and their arcs encompasse the Moldanubicum or penetrate it. The Cadomian tectonics is documented in Upper Proterozoic rocks e. g. in the Teplá–Barrandian area. The structures are mostly linear.

The Variscan folding with many thrusts dipping generally south was very intense in outer parts of the Bohemian Massif. The deformation connected older disrupted units but did not alter ancient Danubian and Cadomian structures.

The inner structure of the Bohemian Massif is complicated but oriented. The resulting picture clearly demonstrates superimposed tectonic history. It is illustrated by the author on the Structural map of the Bohemian Massif in the scale 1:500000. It is a good basis for many studies as to the tectonic evolution of Europe.

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MAGNETIC FABRIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PALAEOZOIC VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS IN MORAVIA

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Anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) was used to investigate the fabric of magnetic minerals in Palaeozoic volcanic rocks of the Šternberk – Horní Benešov Belt in the Nízký Jeseník Mts. (NE Bohemian Massif) and in surrounding Lower Carboniferous sedimentary rocks. The purpose of this study was to investigate the origin of the magnetic fabric in the volcanic rocks and the fabric relationship between the volcanic and surrounding sedimentary rocks.

The degree of AMS in the investigated volcanic rocks is relatively high in most specimens, much higher than that in undeformed volcanic rocks. The orientations of the magnetic foliation and magnetic lineation are near those of the magnetic fabric and deformational mesoscopic fabric elements in surrounding sedimentary rocks whose magnetic fabric is no doubt deformational in origin. Consequently, the magnetic fabric in the investigated volcanic rocks is deformational in origin and had at least a part of its deformational history the same as the magnetic fabric of surrounding sedimentary rocks. This conclusion is in agreement with the results of geological research of the studied area.

THE PRE-VARISCAN EVOLUTION OF THE SOUTHERN MONTAGNE NOIRE (FRANCE)

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Large parts of the Montagne Noire, which is the southernmost tip of the French Massif Central, are formed by magmatic and metamorphic rocks. Its southern zone, however, is composed of unmetamorphosed sediments, forming napes emplaced during the Variscan orogeny. The paleoenvironmental analysis of these sediments provides unequivocal evidence as to the plate tectonic history of the area.

The sedimentation of Ordovician sandstones and shales was followed by a long time of nondeposition. The Lower Devonian saw the recurrence of marine sedimentation, mainly in form of thick shallow water carbonates. The remainder of the Devonian and the Lower Carboniferous is characterized by deeper water sediments. The shallow water carbonates are overlain by cephalopod limestones, stromatactis limestones, crinoid limestones, a great variety of nodular limestones, black lydites, allodapic limestones and finally flysch sediments. Analysis of sediments and faunas indicate increasing depth of deposition, interrupted by a few major regressions.