

Studia breviora

Metohiya Formation (corrections to the description and type section)

The Metohiya Formation has been introduced (Zagorchev et al., 1998) for quartz conglomerates, sandstones and quartzites situated over the Upper Triassic Komshtitsa and Kobile Formations and beneath the Middle — Upper Jurassic Sredorek Formation. The type section has been described in the road cut near the bridge on the river Metohiyska. Its continuity is broken by faults and Neogene and Quaternary cover.

During a recent visit of the section together with I. Sapunov and P. Tchoumatchenco, the present author found that road corrections following torrential rains had improved the exposure thus enabling corrections of former descriptions made in Zagorchev et al. (1998, pp. 37-38):

The Metohiya Formation consists entirely of quartzitic conglomerate (quartz, quartzite and lydite pebbles) and quartz sandstone and quartzite. Some looser yellowish sandstones form thin (up to 10 — 15 cm) rare interlayers. The thicker yellowish loose sandstones with interbeds of blueish limestones with single ostracods previously described belong in fact to the Kobile Formation.

The type section (p. 38) is reinterpreted in the following manner (added descriptions in italics):

cover: unknown (slope gravel and soil)

Metohiya Formation, *interval a*: (20) 2 m yellowish or colourless to whitish sandstones with abundant mica; beds thick from 5 to 50 cm; (19) 8 m quartzitized conglomerate built up of white, grey and black quartz and quartzite pebbles; (18) about 30 m interval without outcrops, and 15 m with bad outcrops and isolated blocks from the same conglomerate; *probable fault*

Metohiya Formation, interval b (17-12): (17) 1.5 m black quartzite; (16) 0.2 m brownish thin-bedded sandstone; (15) 0.2 m black quartzite; (14) 0.4 m yellowish-brown clayey sandstone; (13) 15 m black quartzitized conglomerate and quartzite; (12) 1 m quartz sandstone, yellow-brownish; *unconformity*

Kobile Formation: (11) 1.2 m greenish to yellowish clayey

sandstone with irregular bedding

Komshtitsa Formation: (10) 1.2 m red siltstone and shale; about 100 m without outcrops; *probable fault*

Kobile Formation (9-7) 10 — 12 m loosely-cemented sandstone, locally calcareous, with limestone interbeds

Metohiya Formation, interval c: (6) 1.8 m dark-grey to black quartzitized sandstone

Kobile Formation (5-4); *delluvium- and soil-covered fault*

Metohiya Formation, interval d: (3) 1.5 m quartz conglomerate; (2) 2 m thin-bedded sandstone, yellowish to whitish, rich in mica; (1) 0.3 - 0.5 m thin-bedded quartz sandstone - irregular washed-out boundary, not very clear due to similar lithology in basement and cover

basement: thick pink, yellowish or red oligomictic quartz sandstones and conglomerates (Komshtitsa Formation)

The description of the Metohiya Formation (about 2.5 m) in the type section of the Sredorek Formation (along the road from Sredorek to the bridge over the river Metohiyska (crossing towards Metohiya) remains correct.

Thus, the thickness of the Metohiya Formation varies between 2.5 and 20 m, and the composition is similar to that of the Gradets Formation (s. Сапунов et al., 1985). The possible age is uppermost Lower Jurassic — lowermost Middle Jurassic.

References

- Zagorchev, I., Trifonova, E., Budurov, K., Stoykova, K. 1998.— *Geologica Balc.*, 28, 1-2; 35-43.
Сапунов, И., Чумаченко, П., Додекова, Л., Бакалова, Д. 1985. - *Geologica Balc.*, 15, 2; 3-62.

Ivan Zagorchev

Geological Institute,

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1113 Sofia