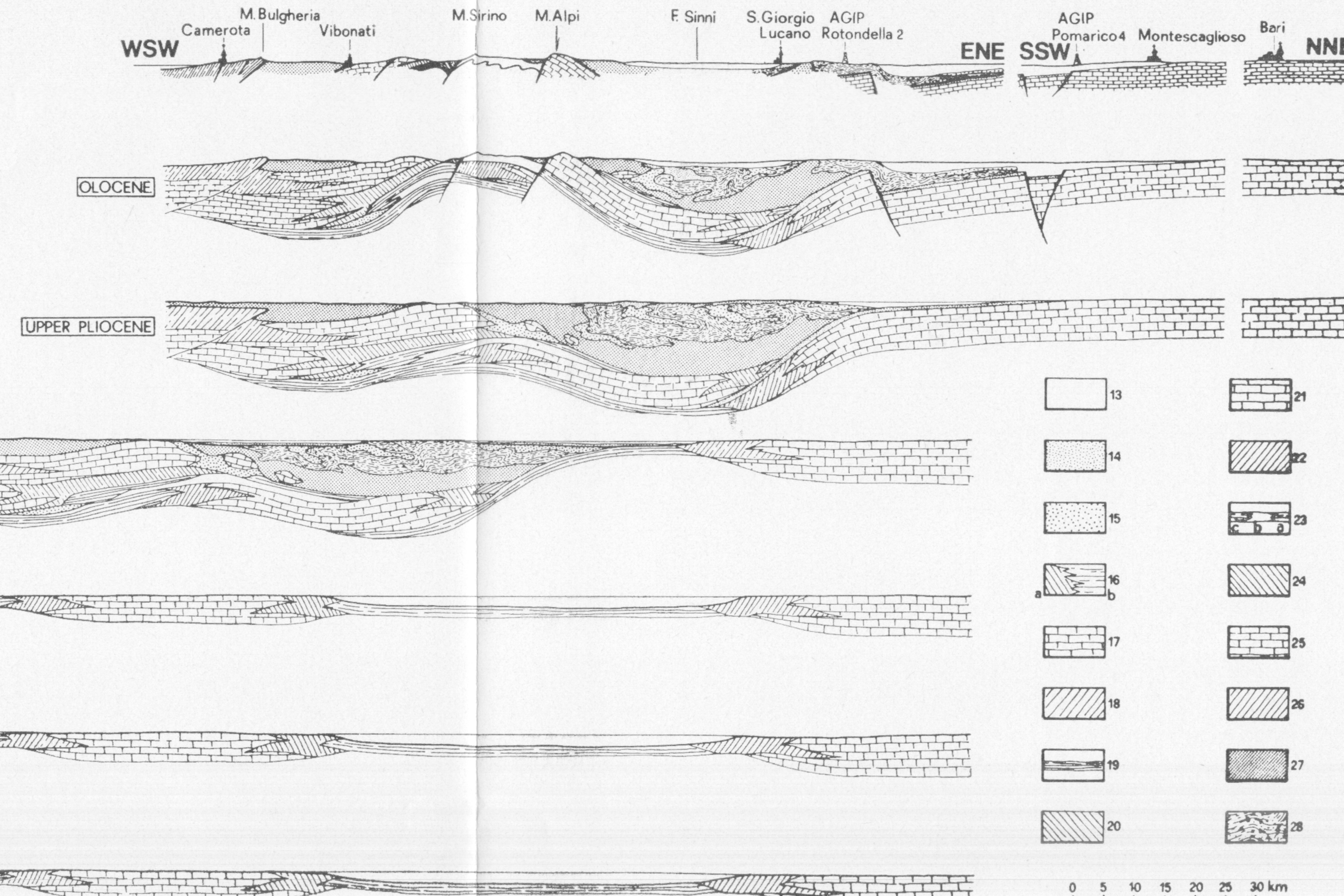
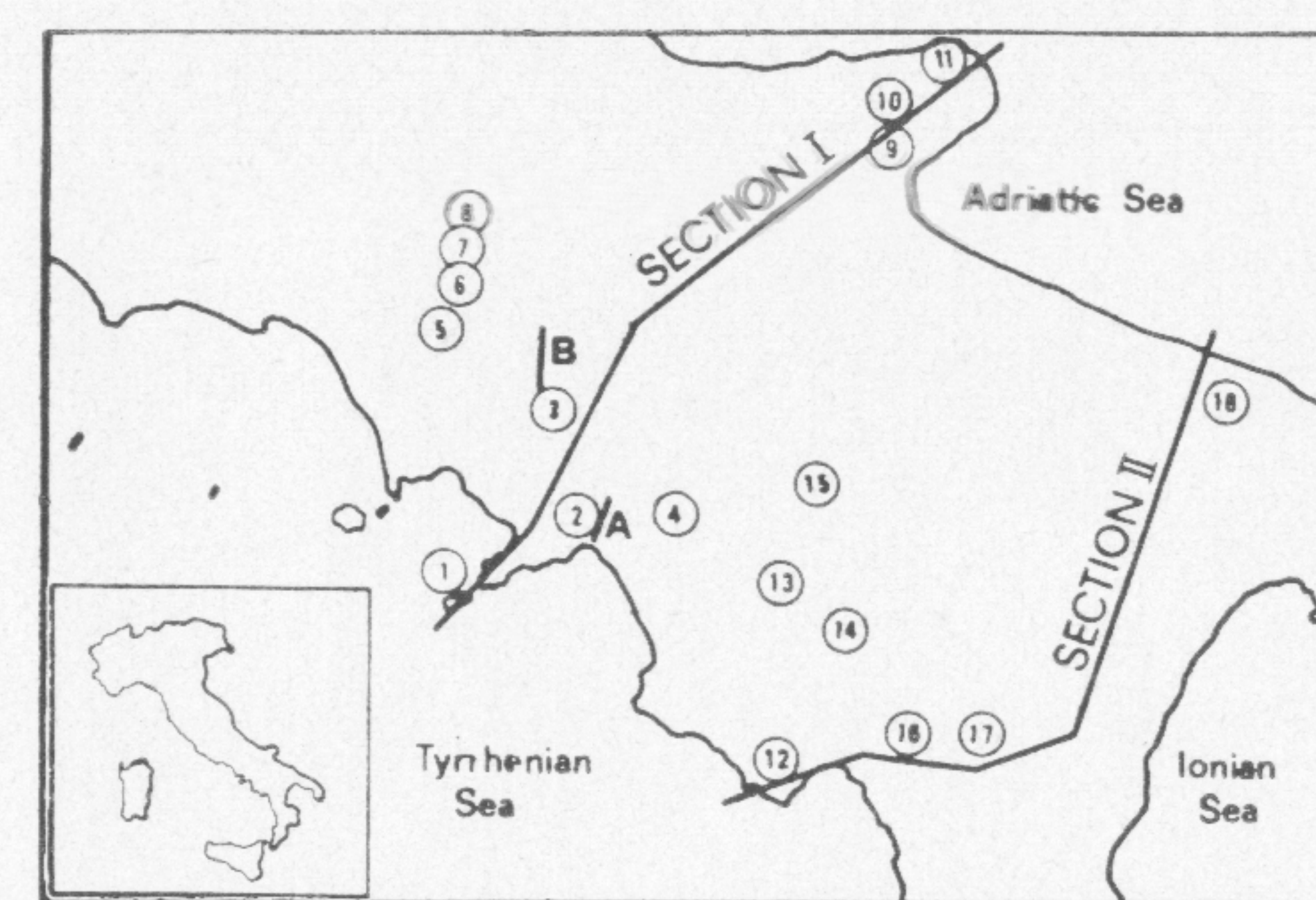
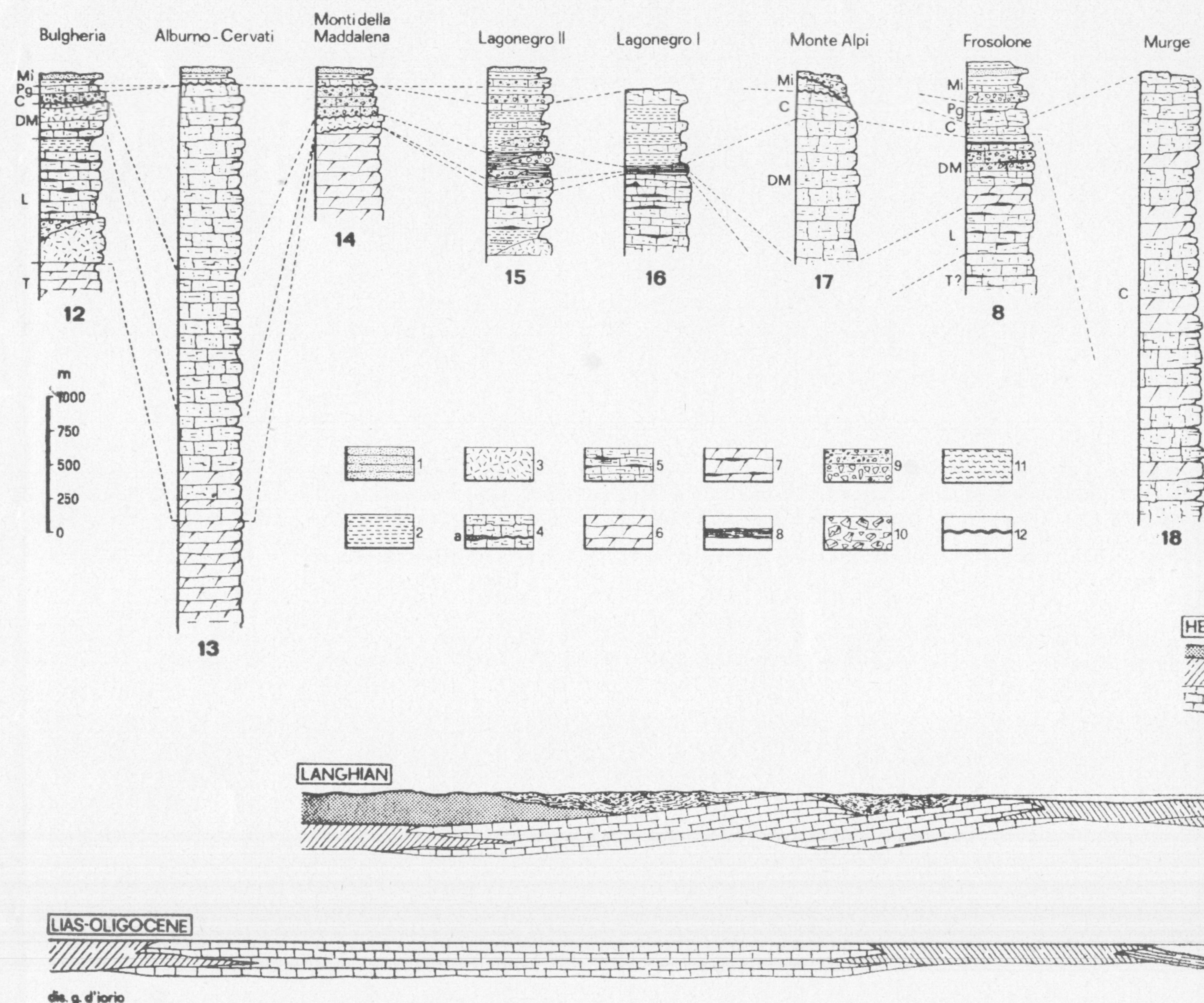




22 = *Internal Margin*: Dolomites, sometimes with chert (Upper Triassic); stratigraphic hiatus; reef complex with corals and *ellipsactinids* (Malm); stratigraphic hiatuses; calcarenites and calcirudites (Eocene); stratigraphic hiatus; calcarenites grading toward the top to marly-sandy flysch (Aquitanian-Tortonian).

*Lagonegro Basin*.

23a = *External Margin* (interpolated).

23b = *Central Zone*: Limestones with chert, radiolarites, clays and siliceous calcilutites (Upper Triassic-Lower Cretaceous); clays, cherts and calcarenites (Middle-Upper Cretaceous -? Paleogene).

23c = *Internal Margin*: Siltstones, sandstones and marls with intercalations of small reefs (Middle Triassic); limestones with chert, radiolarites and silicified clays with intercalations of calcirudites and turbiditic calcarenites (Upper Triassic-Lower Cretaceous); claystones, calcirudites, calcarenites and sandstones (Cretaceous-Langhian).

*Campania - Lucania carbonate platform*.

24 = *External Margin*: Dolomites (Upper Triassic); limestones and reef complexes (Lias-Malm) in various areas with one or more stratigraphic hiatuses; calcirudites and

calcarenites (Cretaceous-Paleocene, in some places also Eocene); stratigraphic hiatus; calcarenites and calcirudites grading upward to marly - sandy flysch (Aquitanian-Langhian). In the more external areas (Monte Foraporta) the succession becomes continuous and the facies pelagic.

25 = *Back Reef Complex*: slightly metamorphosed shale with lenses of slightly metamorphic limestones (Middle Triassic); dolomites, dolomitized limestones, slightly metamorphosed limestones in Northern Calabria (Upper Triassic-Paleocene) stratigraphic hiatus; calcarenites grading into sandy marly flysch (Aquitanian-Langhian).

26 = *Internal Margin*: Dolomites and dolomitic limestones, sometimes with reef facies (Upper Triassic-Lias); silicified calcilutites and limestones with cherts, with intercalations of calcareous turbidites (Lias-Dogger); stratigraphic hiatus; limestones and reef complexes (Malm and? Lower Cretaceous); stratigraphic hiatus; calcilutites in slate facies with intercalations of turbiditic calcarenites, calcilutites, marls and calcarenites (Upper Cretaceous-Langhian).

*'Internal' Flysch*

27 = *Frido Flysch*: Argillaceous sometimes ophiolitic; *Cilento Flysch*: clays, sandstones, marls and conglomerates (Lower Cretaceous-Oligocene).

28 = *Varicoloured Clays*: with intercalations of sandstones, calcarenites and calcirudites (Upper Cretaceous-Oligocene).

The columns of the external stratigraphic-structural units are limited to the material deposited before the Langhian tectonic phase (Campania-Lucania carbonate platform and Lagonegro Basin) or before the Tortonian tectonic phase (Abruzzo-Campania carbonate platform and its extension in the Monte Alpi, Molise Basin). The data on the Frosolone Unit are taken from PRIERI (1966). Relative thickness is indicative. For certain units more stratigraphic columns are shown (Matese-Monte Maggiore unit: sections of Monte Maggiore, Gallo and Monte Patalecchia; Murge-Gargano unit: Central Gargano and Peschici).

The palinspastic profiles illustrated in the two tables have been constructed as far as has been possible, taking into account the transverse dimensions of the paleogeographic units, as calculated from field data. In certain cases, however (Apulia carbonate platform, the northern extension of the Abruzzo-Campania carbonate platform of Monte Alpi), such dimensions have been calculated by extrapolation and/or interpolation.

In the Tortonian and Middle Pliocene tectonic phases, the Abruzzo-Campania carbonate platform and that of Monte Alpi shown overriding the sediments of the Molise Basin. This interpretation, which is supposed to be a simplification, is due to the lack of data on the structures below the allochthonous mass.