

100' higher.

Thus the top of Zonule F is placed at 2610'. Uvigerina sp.12 ranges to the top of the unit, whilst U. sp.10, Bolivina sp.14, Anomalinoidea procolligera and Astrononion centroplax occur within this unit.

Core-1 (3000' - 3030') contains Globigerinoides trilobus without other species of the genus, indicating Zonule G, which is confirmed by the presence of Bdivina sp.13 and Uvigerina sp.12. The top of the zonule is placed arbitrarily at 2900'.

Core-2 (3500' - 3530') contains Globigerina cipercoensis and G. woodi with Globigerinoides trilobus immaturus without Globigerinoides (S.S.). These factors indicate Zonule H, but delimiting the Zonule is difficult because of heavy contamination and the absence of diagnostic planktonic species in the side wall core at 3356'. However, this side wall core marks the highest record of Bolivina sp.12 and Gyroidinoides sp.4 which rarely range above Zonule H. For this reason the top of Zonule H is placed at 3356'. The scarcity of planktonics at this level will be discussed later.

UPPER OLIGOCENE: 3700' to 4300' - Despite heavy contamination the incoming of Globigerina euapertura and Globorotalia opima opima was recorded at 3700, with that of G. extans 100' lower. The top of Zonule I is placed at 3700'.

Since the establishment of Taylor's scheme (1966), it appears that Zonule I can be divided into 2 units. The top unit, I-1, has mainly lower Miocene benthonics associated with Oligocene planktonics. The lower Unit, I-2, contains a mixture of lower Miocene and lower Oligocene-upper Eocene benthonic species. From a restudy of Bass-1 and 2, as well as study of this section and ones in the Otway Basin, the following benthonic species have their highest appearances in I-2; Angulogenerina ototara, Bolivinopsis cubensis, Textularia sp.6, Uvigerina sp.13 and