

Little information is yet available on the pollen and dinoflagellate assemblages of Oligocene age in south-eastern Australia and the age of the assemblages listed in this section must be regarded as tentative. The pollen assemblages consist mainly of species of Nothofagidites of the N. emarcidus-heterus and to a lesser extent of the N. vansteenisii-deminutus groups. N. falcatus, N. goniatus and N. brachyspinulosus are present in rare numbers. Myrtacidites spp. form a large proportion of the remaining components of the assemblages. Badly corroded specimens of Malvacipollis cf. M. diversus and Proteacidites incurvatus, present at 1050 feet, might be recycled. Likewise, one well preserved specimen of Wetzeliella "coleothrypta" at the same depth may also be recycled or a contaminant.

Sidewall core 15, 1050 feet.

Nothofagidites spp. dominant

N. emarcidus-heterus

N. vansteenisii-deminutus

N. brachyspinulosus

N. falcatus

N. goniatus

Malvacipollis

cf. M. diversus*

Proteacidites incurvatus*

Wetzeliella symmetrica

Wetzeliella "coleothrypta"*

Hystrichokolpoma spp. incl. H. rigaudae

Hystrichosphaera spp.

Sidewall core 14, 1200 feet.

Mainly dinoflagellates (75%). Of the pollen and spores:

Nothofagidites spp. dominant (60%)

N. emarcidus-heterus

N. vansteenisii-deminutus

N. asperus

Myrtacidites parvus

Triorites harrisii

Proteacidites annularis

Cyathidites minor

Sidewall core 13, 1350 feet.

Abundant microflora with a lower dinoflagellate content than preceding samples (13%). Pollen and spores include:

Nothofagidites spp. dominant (54%)

N. emarcidus-heterus

* Probably recycled