

The specimen referred to "Triorites edwardsii" differs from the typical representatives of the species, but may be of stratigraphic significance since it was originally recorded from the T. pachyexinus Zone of Port Campbell No. 1. According to Playford & Dettman (in press) the T. pachyexinus Zone is too high for the occurrence of A. distocarinatus and therefore the specimen present in this sample might possibly be recycled. Alternatively it is evidence of the upwards extension of the range of the species.

Sidewall core 61, 3637 feet.

Forms identified include:

Tricolpites gillii

"Triorites edwardsii" acc. Evans (see above)

Classopollis sp.

Dacrydiumites mawsonii

Ceratosporites sp.

Odontochitina porifera

Odont. cribopoda

Odont. striatoperforata

Deflandrea victoriensis

Defl. belfastensis

Hexagonifera glabra

The appearance of H. glabra and O. cribopoda at this level below beds with H. vermiculata parallels the relative order of occurrence of these species in Flaxmans No. 1, onshore Otway Basin, in the Belfast Mudstone between cores 15 (5543 feet) and 16 (5950 feet).

F. 4017 feet. Upper Cretaceous undifferentiated.

Sidewall core at 4017 feet yielded extremely few fossils which were insufficient to indicate the sample's relative position within the Upper Cretaceous. By stratigraphic position it should lie within the range of the T. pachyexinus - A. distocarinatus Zones.

G. <sup>1129</sup> 4130-4144 feet. Upper Cretaceous. Probably A. Distocarinatus & A. parvum Zones

Portions of five closely spaced sidewall cores within the interval were processed and examined, but only the observations on the top and bottom samples are reported below. They bear very rare angiosperm pollen including Australopollis obscurus. In the apparent absence of Dacrydiumites mawsonii and Clavifera triplex, they are assigned to the A. distocarinatus Zone. Microplankton present are mostly undescribed, but specimens of Deflandrea acuminata, Ascodium cf. A. acrophorum and Amosopollis cruciformis while not definitive suggest affinity with the Ascodium parvum dinoflagellate Zone. If the correct age of these horizons differs from the ages postulated, they probably are younger, rather than older than the A. parvum Zone.

Sidewall core 58, 4130 feet.

Cyathidites australis & minor

Araucariacites australis

Alisporites granidis

Classopollis sp.

Pilosporites notensis\*

\* Probably recycled.