

occur in the same section but are grouped, the "regressive" ones in the lower part and the "transgressive" ones in the middle part of the formation. Most of the microplankton recorded in the well occur from 7700 feet (K.B.) to 8300 feet (K.B.) in an intermediate, more silty, interval between the "regressive" and "transgressive" types of sand. To interpret the lower interval as "regressive" on the basis of log shape would be inconsistent with this microplankton evidence which suggests that the "silty" interval from 7700 to 8300 feet reflects a marginal marine environment yet one which is even more marine than the sequence above which would be classified as "transgressive" on log shape alone. This interval is also very coaly and the only firm conclusion which can be reached is that it reflects a marginal marine environment of deposition.

Microplankton were recorded in all palynological zones within the Eastern View Coal Measures, except that of the P. asperopolus zone (see Appendix 1) which lies within the main coal sequence, and the term marginal marine may therefore be applied to much of the formation. Another reflection of the same environment is the association of poor palynomorph preservation with the marine samples. This is presumably due to the more intense penecontemporaneous bio degradation in the marginal marine environment compared to that of the coal swamp. Post depositional induration and geothermal influences are superimposed causing very poor plant microfossil preservation in the well. Recycled Permian and Cretaceous spores at several levels in Nangkero-1, indicate the age of part of the provenance for the lower Tertiary in this part of the basin. The extent of re-working of the lower Tertiary itself cannot be determined from the palynological evidence.