## SUMMARY

| Depths in feet | Zones | Age |
|---|---|---|
| 6715 - 6730 | *N. asperus* | Middle to Late Eocene |
| 6825 - 7431 | Lower *N. asperus* | Middle Eocene |
| 7566 - 7923 | Indeterminate | |
| 8189 | *Proteacidites asperopolus* | Early to Middle Eocene |
| 8384 | Indeterminate | |
| 8520 - 8944 | *M. diversus* | Early Eocene |
| 8990 - 9080 | Upper *L. balmei* | Late Paleocene |
| 9120 | Indeterminate | |
| 9166 - 9528 | ?Lower *L. balmei* | Paleocene |
| 9559 - 9872 | Indeterminate | |
| 9990 - 10,294 | Lower *L. balmei* | Paleocene |
| 11,133 - 11,565 | Indeterminate | |

The above palynological zone assignments are based on 33 side wall core and 2 conventional core samples from Hematite Aroo No. 1, Bass Basin, Tasmania (Permit T/3P, Latitude 39°47'30.62" south, Longitude 145°26'51.08" east). Total depth of the well was 12,112 feet.

Assemblages between 6715 and 7431 feet yielded very sparse assemblages with fair to good preservation. From 7566 to 10,294 feet the assemblages were very poorly preserved and often carbonised. This feature imposes severe restraints on the interpretation of assemblages with very few specimens identifiable to specific level. Thus finer subdivisions of these zones is not possible.

The low confidence of many of the samples is further disadvantaged by mud invasion of fractured sidewall cores.

Rare to sparse microplankton are present sporadically in all zones except that of *P. asperopolus*.