

lensis extends into the base of Zonule I in Bass-3, Narrawaturk-2 and other sections; i.e. above Globigerina angioroides, Globorotalia testarugosa and Chiloquembelina cubensis. I refer to this species overlap as Zonule I-2. Lindsay (1967) discusses similar distribution for the St. Vincent Basin (South Australia) and his Chiloquembelina cubensis and Guembelitra stavensis Zones can be correlated with Zonule J and Zonule I-2 respectively.

It is concluded that the top of Zonule J and the base of Zonule I (= I-2) is probably missing in the Prawn section. Therefore a hiatus is postulated between the base of the orange calcarenite (= Clifton Formation) and the top of the underlying marls (= Narrawaturk Marls). This hiatus is within the Oligocene, but not at the base of the Oligocene.

UPPER EOCENE:- 2550 - 3020 feet - ?

Cuttings samples at 2550 feet contain the highest definite appearance of Globigerina ampliapertura and G. linaperta indicating the top of Zonule K. The presence of closely related morphotypes in Zonule J indicates that the sequence is continuous between the Eocene and Oligocene. Side wall core at 2764 feet contains a similar fauna.

An undeveloped form of Globigerapsis index is reported in cuttings at 2780 feet. This "starved form" is typical of the upper part of the range of G. index and is used to mark the top of Zonule L. Such an extinction is possibly an unreliable marker, but is believed to indicate an isochronous horizon in the Otway Basin. Lindsay (1967) shows that the top of the range of Turborotalia aculeata (Jenkins) corresponds with the extinction of G. index. Lindsay places more credence on the former event. Specimens at and below 2780 feet in Prawn could be referred to T. aculeata, but for the fact that they are pustulose rather than spinose. This form is small and inconspicuous to a point that its range requires further verification. At 2950 feet there is a species which is probably