

Globigerina esnaensis were noted in cutting samples as low as 6000 feet, so, although they are obviously down-hole contamination they do substantiate the presence of Paleocene faunas. Contaminants also include Nodosaria latejugata, Vaginulina longiformis and Marginulina atlantisae, which are common Rivernook nodosarids. The Rivernook beds are probably present at 3890 feet, although a side wall core 3893 feet was barren. The distinct Pebble Point foraminiferal fauna was not isolated, though on lithology it should have been present below 3950 feet.

Core-3 at 4257 feet contained one valve of a pelecypod which could be assigned to the species Nuculana paucigradata Singleton. This species was described from and is common in the type outcrop of the Pebble Point Formation and thus by inference is of middle Paleocene age (McGowran). However, the time range of the species is unknown. It may well extend into the Upper Cretaceous. A sample from the same core, at 4263 feet, contained a few specimens of Haplophragmoides sp. which defy specific identification because of poor preservation.

On faunal evidence, no attempt can be made to establish the position of the Tertiary/Cretaceous boundary in Prawn, although, on current knowledge, the core sample at 4257 feet would still be placed in the Tertiary.

Little comment can be made on the depositional history of the lower Tertiary sequence, save that at least one marine ingressions is present in the Prawn section. This ingressions is the Rivernook horizon which is Paleocene marine ingressions in the Basin. Probably the Pebble Point marine horizon is also present.

PART C - UPPER CRETACEOUS SEQUENCE

The faunal evidence in Prawn does not assist in designating the top of the Upper Cretaceous. As already stated the fauna at 4257 feet is not clearly diagnostic. The highest appearance of probably Upper Cretaceous foraminifera is in a cutting sample at 5020 feet which contains a few specimens of Haplophragmoides sp.B