

7278 feet - 7293 feet: Spore-pollen assemblages containing doubtful representatives of Tricolpites pachyexinus were recovered from the samples which are tentatively assigned to the Tricolpites pachyexinus Zone. Microplankton represented include Baltisphaeridium heteracanthum, B. striatoconus, and Deflandrea cf. victoriensis.

7342 feet - 8307 feet: The lowest horizon examined from this interval yielded the oldest occurrences of Clavifera triplex and Phyllocladites rawsonii. These species are associated with Kraeuselisporites jubatus, which completes its range at 7342 feet, Cicatricosisporites cuneiformis, Balmeisporites glenelgensis and Amosopollis cruciformis. This evidence suggests that the sediments belong to the Clavifera triplex Zone of Turonian - ?Coniacian age (Dettmann and Playford 1933). Microplankton occur infrequently and include Baltisphaeridium (7694 feet), heteracanthum and Gonyaulax sp./ The latter type is an associate of Evans's Ascodinium parvum Zone.

8697 feet - 9560 feet: The poorly preserved spore-pollen assemblages extracted from the section suggest that the sediments belong to the Appendicisporites distocarinatus Zone of ?Cenomanian - Turonian age. Species identified include Appendicisporites distocarinatus, Cicatricosisporites cuneiformis, Balmeisporites glenelgensis, and Tricolpites pannosus. Microplankton observed comprise Baltisphaeridium complex and Gonyaulax sp.

9869 feet - 10,037 feet: The upper sample yielded the oldest observed occurrence of Tricolpites pannosus together with the last appearance of Foraminisporis asymmetricus. The horizon is accordingly assigned to the Tricolpites pannosus Zone of Upper Albian - ?Cenomanian age (Dettmann and Playford 1933). The sample at 10,037 feet provided