

microplankton, *Epicephalopyxis indentata* is abundant in SWC 15, and frequent in SWC 14; *Diphyes colligerum* is frequent in both sidewall cores, and *Wetzeliella homomorpha* is frequent in SWC 14 and sparse in SWC 15. These and other results concerning the distribution and occurrence of micorplankton in the Middle *M. diversus* interval in Toolka-1 are tabulated below.

Microplankton	Depths in Feet		
	6449	6817	6828
<i>Achomosphaera</i> sp.		p	
<i>Adnatosphaeridium retiintextum</i>	p	p	p
<i>Apteodinium rugulatum</i>		p	p
<i>Cordosphaeridium fibrospinosum</i>			p
<i>Cordosphaeridium inodes</i>			p
<i>Diphyes colligerum</i>		f	f
<i>Emslandia</i> sp.	p		
<i>Epicephalopyxis indentata</i>	p	a	f
<i>Geiselodinium</i> sp.		p	
<i>Teneridinium</i> sp.		p	
<i>Turbiosphaera</i> sp.		p	
<i>Wetzeliella homomorpha</i>	p	s	f

Table 1. Microplankton distribution in Middle *M. diversus* zone, Toolka-1. a = abundant, f = frequent, p = present, s = sparse.

SWC 13 at 6900 feet and SWC 12 at 7016 feet.

Zone:	Lower <i>M. diversus</i>
Age:	Early Eocene
C.R.:	1
K.R.:	2-, slight to moderate alteration

A mainly spore-pollen assemblage consisting of mostly long-ranging species was recovered from SWC 13. Dinoflagellates are sparse and the majority of specimens are poorly preserved owing to scarring by minute pyrite crystals. Forms identified are *Adnatosphaeridium retiintextum*, *Cordosphaeridium fibrospinosum*, *Deflandrea?* sp., *Diphyes colligerum* and *Wetzeliella homomorpha*.

In SWC 12 at 7016 feet, spore-pollen and microplankton are about equally abundant and as in SWC 13, the spore-pollen are represented by relatively long-ranging species. Among the microplankton, specimens of *Epicephalopyxis indentata* and *Wetzeliella homomorpha* are common; other forms include:

*Achomosphaera* sp.  
*Adnatosphaeridium retiintextum*  
*Apteodinium* sp.  
*Cordosphaeridium fibrospinosum*  
*Deflandrea?* sp.  
*Diphyes colligerum*