

top of the Mid *N. asperus* Zone are present either. There is no evidence of the Upper *N. asperus* Zone. The general characteristics of the assemblages fit the *P. tuberculatus* Zone and this seems the most likely.

DINOFLAGELLATE ZONATION

600 - 750 m. ?

Operculodinium centrocarpum and *Spiniferites ramosus* are the most common species here. All the other species identified are consistent with the spore-pollen determination.

PALAEOENVIRONMENT

SQUID

From 1400 - 1960 m. the environment was marginal marine, judging from the dinoflagellate assemblages.

From 1975 - 2050 m. there are some dinoflagellates present but they are exactly the same as the common species above this interval, so they could be the result of cavings.

From 2090 - 2485 m. dinoflagellates are absent except for one, poorly preserved and unidentifiable specimen. This interval is non-marine.

From 2530 - 2780 m. dinoflagellates are present and the environment was marginal marine.

REFERENCES

- DETMANN, M.E., 1963 - Upper Mesozoic Microfloras from south-eastern Australia. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.* 77: 1-40.
- GERMERAAD, J.H., HOPPING, C.A. & MULLER, J., 1968 - Palynology of Tertiary sediments from tropical areas. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 6: 189-348.
- HARRIS, W.K., 1965 - Basal Tertiary microfloras from the Princetown area Victoria, Australia. *Palaeontogr. B* 115: 75-106.