

Zonules F & G - 3090 to 3500 feet - The association of Globigerinoides bispherica, G. rubra and G. triloba and the absence of descendant forms to G. bispherica indicates that core 5 (3141 to 3171 feet) is within Zonule F. Because of heavy contamination, the top of Zonule G (-absence of G. bispherica and G. rubra, but presence of G. triloba) cannot be established. Benthonic species, within this interval support a determination of Zonules F & G. These species include Astrononion centroplax, Bolivina sp. 13, Cibicides novozealandica, C. perforatus and Uvigerina sp. 12.

Zonule H - 3500 to 3890 feet - At 3500 feet there is a marked decrease in the number of Globigerinoides spp. present and a dominance of Globigerina woodi. The benthonic species are similar to those of Zonules F & G.

Zonule I - 3890 to 4850 feet - The highest appearance of Globigerina euapertura and Globorotalia extans is within core 7. Globigerina woodi does not extend below 3890 in core 7. Globorotalia opima opima is also present within this interval. Benthonic species which first appear (down sequence) include Siphouvigerina sp. and Bolivinopsis cubensis; both being typical of this and lower units.

Zonule J - 4850 - 5380 feet - Globorotalia testarugosa Chiloguembelina cubensis occur in and below core 9. The arenaceous species, Siphotextularia finlayi is typical of this unit in the Gippsland Basin as are the calcareous species Bolivina anastomosa and Uvigerina sp. 13.

Zonule K - 5300 to 5382 feet: The planktonic species Globigerina ampliapertura, G. linaperta and Guembelitra sp. were noted at 5300 feet, suggesting Zonule K of the Gippsland Shelf sequence. However, as in Gippsland Shelf No. 1, this fauna could well have come from a slightly higher position in the well.

Unnamed unit - 5382 to 5905 feet: Core 10 (5382 to 5401 feet) marks the top of this unit, whilst core 11 (5880 to 5905 feet) marks its base. There are no planktonic species in the cores nor are there any new planktonic species reported from the cuttings. In fact planktonic species are rare in cutting samples, and those present are undoubtedly contaminants.

Both cores 10 and 11 contain a similar arenaceous fauna of Haplophragmoides cf. incisa, H. cf. paupera, H. rotundata,