

evidence suggests that conditions were favourable for larger foraminifera in the Bass No. 1 sequence. Therefore it can be assumed that the volcanic activity took place during the Batesfordian in the Bass No. 1 section. Wade and others place the Batesfordian at the top of the LOWER MIOCENE.

Zonule G is the equivalent of Wade's quadrilobatus quadrilobatus Zone and Carter's Faunal Unit 7.

Zonule H with a complete absence of Globigerinoides triloba (sensu stricto) but presence of Globigerina woodi is indicative of Carter's Faunal Unit 6 and Jenkins woodi Zone. Wade tentatively places the base Faunal Unit 6 as being the base of the MIOCENE.

Zonules I & J can be placed within Carter's Faunal Units 5 & 4 and Jenkins dehiscens dehiscens and "pre-dehiscens dehiscens" Zones which Wade places within the OLIGOCENE. It is considered that the base of Zonule J in this section is the base of the Oligocene.

Zonule K contains Globigerina linaperta thus indicating Carter's Faunal Unit 3 and suggesting that this is the top of the EOCENE.

The "unnamed unit" from 5382 to 5905 feet is devoid of planktonic species and the benthonic fauna is obviously environmentally controlled, thus biostratigraphic designation is difficult. The calcareous benthonic fauna of core 10 (at the top of the unit) contains Cerobertina kakahoica and Trifarina sp. 3 (cf. Anglogenerina ototara Hornibrook), which are both common within my collections from the upper Eocene sediments west of Cape Otway (refer Carter, 1958). Hornibrook (1961) regards both Cerobertina kakahoica and Anglogenerina ototara as being upper Eocene to lower Oligocene species in New Zealand. A species of the arenaceous genus Haeuserella has been tentatively determined from both cores 10 and 11. Previously this genus has been reported only from the lower Oligocene to lower Miocene of New Zealand. Thus on correlation with both New Zealand and western Victoria, as well as on super-position, Core 10 is within the UPPER EOCENE. Core 11 contains no calcareous benthonic species, but the Haplophragmoides assemblage of H. cf. incisa, H. cf. paupera and H. rotundata is one that Taylor (1965b) considers to be no older than Eocene and probably no older than upper Eocene. Core 11 also contains Haeuserella? sp., which adds support for this core being no older than upper Eocene, if