### 15. PALYNOLOGY OF CORES FROM DEEP SEA DRILLING SITES 327, 328, AND 330, SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

Wayne K. Harris, Geological Survey of South Australia, P.O. Box 151, Eastwood, South Australia

#### ABSTRACT

DSDP Sites 327, 328, and 330 in the South Atlantic on the Falkland Plateau yielded suites of well-preserved palynomorphs (spores, pollen, dinoflagellates, acritarchs, and tasmanitids) from Late Jurassic to early Tertiary sediments. The oldest sediments recorded are from Site 330 and are of Oxfordian age. These sediments are separated from those of the late Neocomian to Aptian by an appreciable hiatus. At both Sites 327 and 330 the Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous sediments are marginal marine and were deposited under reducing euxinic conditions. Palynomorph assemblages are dominated by terrestrial components. Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary sediments at Sites 327 and 328, on the other hand, reflect deep water environments, and the assemblages are dominated by dinoflagellate cysts.

A comparison of Early Cretaceous assemblages from Site 249, Mozambique Ridge (Indian Ocean) supports continental reconstructions which would place this site near those on the Falkland Plateau.

There is a very strong southern hemisphere component in all assemblages, but the marine elements in particular show marked similarity with those of Western Australia and the Indian Ocean, implying a southern Atlantic circulation linked with that of the Indian Ocean.

### INTRODUCTION

Palynomorphs comprising terrestrially derived spores and pollen and a marine component of dinoflagellate cysts, acritarchs, and Prasinophyceae (unicellular algae, tasmanitids) were recovered from DSDP Sites 327, 328, and 330 (Figure 1). The sediments range in age from Late Jurassic through early Tertiary and represent a wide range of environments from nearshore deltaic clastics through to pelagic oozes.

The sample data for these sites and Site 249 (DSDP Leg 25) are listed in Table 1.

A large number of the species observed in these samples are illustrated in Plates 1-24. Systematic studies are in progress and will be presented elsewhere.

Because of the large component of undescribed species, detailed distribution charts are not presented here, but will be included in the systematic papers.

The preservation of palynomorphs is generally very good but there are sequences (e.g., Hole 327A, Cores 13-21) where these fossils are absent.

#### **SITE 327**

Samples from Hole 327A drilled at this site fall into two groups separated by a large interval of barren samples. Cores 5-12 are of Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary age and Cores 22-27 are Neocomian to Aptian.

#### Observations

#### Early Tertiary-Cores 5-9

Palynomorphs in this interval are rare and many samples are barren. Core 5 carries abundant tracheid material and a small assemblage with *Cleistosphaeridium* sp., *Hexagonifera* sp., and aff. *Samlandia*. None of these are distinctive enough to indicate an age. No terrestrial palynomorphs were observed.

Cores 8 and 9 carry reasonably diverse assemblages and dinoflagellates amount to about 50% in Core 8 and 90% in Core 9. Species include:

1) Spores and pollen

Clavatipollenites cf. C. hughesi Couper Gleicheniidites circinidites (Cookson) Laevigatosporites ovatus Wilson and Webster Nothofagidites sp. aff. N. incrassatus (Cookson) Phyllocladidites mawsonii Cookson ex Couper Podocarpidites ellipticus Cookson Proteacidites sp. Stereisporites antiquasporites (Wilson and Webster) Tricolpites cf. T. prolata Cookson
Microplankton Deflandrea sp. A (also present at DSDP Site 214) D. aff. D. gambangensis Cookson and Eisenack Eisenackia crassitabulata Cookson and Eisenack

"Michrystridium" cf. M. ambiguum Deflandre



Figure 1. Location of DSDP Sites 327, 328, and 330.

Operculodinium sp. Palaeoperidinium sp. (see Plate 6, Figure 8) Spiniferites cingulatus (O. Wetzel) S. ramosus (Ehrenberg)

Wetzeliella homomorpha Deflandre and Cookson Microforaminifera are abundant and Palaeoperidinium sp. is dominant in Core 9.

### Late Cretaceous — Cores 10-12

There is a very pronounced change between the assemblages of these cores with those above. Spores and pollen are virtually absent.

Tł	ie assemblage includes:
1)	Spores and pollen
5	Proteacidites sp.
	Tricolporites sp.
2)	Microplankton
	Cannosphaeropsis tutulosa Cookson and Eisenack
	(Core 12 only)
	Cassiculosphaera sp.
	Chlamydophorella sp.
	Chytroeisphaeridia sp.
	Deflandrea cf. belfastensis Cookson and Eisenack (Abundant in Core 11)
	D. nucula Cookson and Eisenack
	Eisenackia crassitabulata
	Gillinia hymenophora Cookson and Eisenack
	(Core 12 only)
	Membranosphaera sp. A
	Odontochitina sp. A (see Plate 19, Figure 1)
	Operculodinium sp.
	Spiniferites ramosus

Data on Samp	les Studied
Sample (Interval in cm)	Sample No.
Hole 327A (lat 5 long 46° 47.02'W	0° 52.28'S,
5, CC 6, CC 7, CC 8, CC 9, CC 11-1, 65-70 12-1, 109-112 12-2, 99-104 12-3, 116-122 12-4, 134-139 15-2, 30-34 21-4, 96-99 22-1, 126-129 22-2, 7-10 22-2, 118-122 22-3, 30-34 22-3, 110-114	\$3094 \$3090 \$3091 \$3092 \$3093 \$3095 \$3096 \$3097 \$3098 \$3099 \$3100 \$3102 \$3103 \$3105 \$3104 \$3106
22-3, 110-114 23-1, 68-71 23-1, 141-145 23-2, 74-77 24-1, 107-109 24-2, 13-16 24-2, 86-88 25-1, 120-123 25-2, 16-19 25-2, 87-89 25-3, 15-18 25-3, 113-115 26-1, 25-28 26-1, 113-114 26-2, 2-4 26-2, 126-130 27-1, 92-95 27-2, 7-10 27-2, 121-125	S3100 S3107 S3108 S3109 S3110 S3111 S3112 S3113 S3203 S3114 S3204 S3115 S3205 S3116 S3117 S3118 S3119 S3120 S3120
long 36° 39.53'W 6, CC 7, CC 8-2, 125-128 8-3, 31-33 9-1, 122-124 9-2, 56-59 9-4, 140-142	S3168 S3169 S3170 S3171 S3172 S3173 S3174
9-5, 125-128 9-6, 99-101 9, CC 10-1, 30-33 10-6, 10-13 10, CC 11-1, 0-2 11-1, 42-44 11-3, 66-68 11-3, 136-138 11-4, 0-2 11-4, 77-79 11-5, 0-2 11-5, 91-93 11-6, 0-2 11-6, 69-71 11, CC 12-1, 69-71 12-2, 20-22 12-6, 115-118 12, CC	S3175 S3176 S3177 S3178 S3179 S3180 S3181 S3182 S3183 S3184 S3185 S3186 S3187 S3188 S3187 S3188 S3189 S3190 S3191 S3192 S3193 S3194 S3195

TABLE 1

ontinued
Sample No.
S3196 S3197 S3198 S3199 S3200 S3201 S3202
56.99'S,
S3242 S3243 S3244 S3245 S3246 S3247 S3248 S3249 S3250 S3251 S3252 S3253 S3255 S3254 S3255 S3254 S3256 S3257 S3258 S3258 S3259
55.19' S,
S3157 S3163 S3162 S3161 S3156 S3151 S3156 S3155 S3154 S3155 S3154 S3155 S3154 S3150 S3159 S3158 S3147 S3146 S3150 S3159 S3158 S3149 S3148 S3145 S3152 S3144 S3145 S3145 S3144 S3143 S3142 S3144 S3143 S3140 S3139 S3138 S3137 S3136 S3135 S3134 S3133 S3132 S3131 S3130 S3129 S3124

Sample	
(Interval in cm)	Sample No

TABLE 1 - Continued

14-3, 27-29	S3128
14-4, 148-150	S3127

S. cingulatus Trichodinium castanea (Deflandre)

#### Early Cretaceous-Cores 22-27

Cores 13 to 21 were barren of plant microfossils. Core 22 contains:

1) Spores and pollen Alisporites grandis (Cookson) A. similis (Balme)

Caytonipollenites pallidus (Reissinger)

Ceratosporites equalis Cookson and Dettmann

Cicatricosisporites australiensis (Cookson)

Cyatheacidites sp.

Cyathidites australis Couper

C. minor Couper

Classopollis classoides Pflug

Dictyotosporites speciosus Cookson and Dettmann

Ephedripites sp. (see Plate 2, Figure 19)

Gleicheniidites circinidites

Laevigatosporites ovatus

Lycopodiumsporites reticulumsporites (Rouse)

Microcachryidites antarcticus Cookson

Staplinisporites caminus (Balme)

Tsugaepollenites trilobatus (Balme)

T. dampierii (Balme)

2) Microplankton

Chlamydophorella nyei Cookson and Eisenack Chytroeisphaeridia sp.

Cleistosphaeridium sp.

Cribroperidinium orthoceras (Eisenack)

Gonyaulacysta helicoidea (Eisenack and Cookson) Meiourogonyaulax sp.

Odontochitina operculata (O. Wetzel)

Prolixosphaeridium sp.

Spinidinium boydii Morgan

Spiniferites sp. cf. S. ramosus

S. wetzeli (Deflandre)

Tenua sp. cf. T. hystrix Eisenack

Core 23 is similar but dinoflagellates are less common (10%-15%).

H. wetzeli is very common. Belodinium aff. B. dysculum Cookson and Eisenack first appears in Core 24 together with Broomea sp., Cymatiosphaera (thickwalled form), Crassosphaera sp., gen. and sp. indet. (see Plate 14, Figure 18), Muderongia simplex Alberti, and ?Pterodinium magnoserratum Cookson and Eisenack.

In Core 25, Section 2, Oligosphaeridium complex (White) dominates the dinoflagellate assemblages. Several other undescribed species appear in this assemblage.

In Core 25, Section 3, ?Cyclonephelium sp. (see Plate 13, Figure 4) dominates the assemblage, and Classopollis is the dominant pollen. T. trilobatus is very common and Pterospermella is common. Species which

appear in this core include Meiourogonyaulax sp. aff. M. bulloidea (Cookson and Eisenack), Gonyaulacysta sp. aff. G. hadra Sargeant, Canningia sp. cf. C. minor Cookson and Hughes, Prolixosphaeridium sp. cf. P. parvispinum (Deflandre). Core 26 is more or less similar to Core 25 but includes Dichadogonyaulax sp., Ephedripites sp. (see Plate 2, Figure 23), Tenua hystrix and large ?Canningia (see Plate 16, Figure 3). Other species include Pareodinia sp., B. aff. B. dysculum, and Tanyosphaeridium sp. Core 27 is essentially similar to Core 26 but does have a cf. Scriniodinium sp.

### Correlation and Age

#### Cores 5-9

The presence of *Deflandrea* sp. A (see Plate 5, Figure 5), a species recorded from the Paleocene of DSDP Site 214 in the Indian Ocean (Harris, 1974, pl. 4, fig. 1-3), and *Wetzeliella homomorpha*, a common late Paleocene to early Eocene species of southern Australia and Europe (see charts of Drugg and Stover, 1975), indicates a late Paleocene age. Other species are of little use in determining a more precise age, but are consistent with an early Tertiary aspect.

#### **Cores 10-12**

The assemblages from this interval are similar to those of Site 328 which carry *Odontochitina porifera* Cookson (see later section) but are of a younger aspect. In particular, the presence of *Eisenackia crassitabulata* and *Odontochitina* sp. A suggests a Maestrichtian age.

#### Cores 22-27

In terms of spore-pollen and dinoflagellate cyst assemblages, these cores relate closely to Australian and Indian Ocean assemblages described by Cookson and co-workers and Wiseman and Williams (1974), but nevertheless have a large component of apparently endemic forms.

Cores 22 and 23 contain few distinctive forms to permit a firm dating, but the presence of *Dictyotosporites speciosus* in Core 22 is indicative of an Early Cretaceous (Aptian-Neocomian) or Late Jurassic age. The other cores contain a distinctive dinoflagellate assemblage with *Belodinium* sp. cf. *B. dysculum, Broomea* sp., and *Muderongia simplex* indicating an early Aptian to Neocomian age. Wiseman and Williams (1974) report similar assemblages from Neocomian sediments in the Indian Ocean.

#### **Environments of Deposition**

Early Tertiary sediments in Cores 5-9 contain a significant component of terrestrially derived organic matter (spores, pollen, tracheids) and probably indicate shallow shelf environments modified by terrestrial runoff. The change between these cores and those of the Late Cretaceous (Cores 10-12) is significant. Terrestrial components in the Late Cretaceous sediments are rare and the organic matter is almost entirely derived from marine microplankton. The sediments are of deeper water aspect.

Cores 13 to 21 are barren of plant microfossils. This may be due to several causes such as unfavorable con-

ditions during sedimentation (oxidizing environments) or postdepositional oxidation of organic matter.

Cores 22-27 contain abundant organic matter with a very high proportion of woody matter, spores, and pollen. The sapropelic nature of the sediments and the preponderance of terrestrially derived components points to a near-shore marine (perhaps barred euxinic) environment.

### **SITE 328**

Samples examined are from Cores 6 to 12 at Hole 328 and Cores 6 and 7 from Hole 328B. Many samples are barren. In general the assemblages are very sparse and always dominated by dinoflagellates although plant debris including tracheids and cuticle are often abundant.

One sample only from Core 6, CC was virtually barren except for very dark brown microfossils, probably pyritized diatoms. Likewise Core 7 is virtually barren but it does have these very rare fossils. An operculum from *Odontochitina porifera* is present, but this could be reworked. This species is common in the lower sections of the hole. This core may be of similar age to Core 6.

All samples from Cores 8 and 9 except for the corecatcher sample from Core 9 are barren. The latter sample contains very rare *Haloragacidites harrisii* (Couper), *Cyathidites* sp., *Milfordia homeopunctata* McIntyre, *Podocarpidites ellipticus, Laevigatosporites major* (Cookson), and a *Cleistosphaeridium* sp. with abundant tracheid and cuticle material.

The assemblage is more characteristic of the Tertiary than of the Cretaceous, but it may be contaminated from sections higher in the well.

The first definitive Late Cretaceous assemblage occurs in Core 10, Section 1. The fossils are very rare but include a very characteristic undescribed form (see Plate 12, Figure 1). Terrestrial components are rare but include *Cyathidites australis* and *Caytonipollenites pallidus*.

The distribution of species in the four lower cores are tabulated in Table 2. Samples from Cores 6 and 8 at Site 328B were barren. Microplankton are in excess of 95% of the assemblages.

### Correlation and Age

The problems of correlation and age of this section are not so very different from those of Site 327. Again there is a very strong component of Australasian and particularly Western Australian forms. The stratigraphic and geographic ranges of many of these are poorly known.

The following assignment of ages is based in part on the ages given by Cookson and Eisenack (1960, 1962) and Evans (1966). These ages will undoubtedly be modified as more evidence becomes available.

Cores 10 and 11 contain Nothofagidites sp., Proteacidites sp., and Nelsoniella spp. and are of Campanian to Maestrichtian age. The presence of Dinopterygium cladoides and Trichodinium castanea indicates an age older than Campanian, and Actinotheca fenestrata and Nelsoniella spp. are no older than Turo-

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TABLE 2 Distribution of Species, Hole 328B

		Co	re	
Species	10	11	12	7
Spores and Pollen				
spores and rollen				
Caytonipollenites pallidus	х			
Classopollis classoides		х	х	
Cyathidites australis	x	x		
Gleichenndites circinidites				X
Laevigatosporites ovatus	x			
Matonisporites sp.		x		
Rodoograpidites sp.		X		
Proteggidites sp.	X	х		A
Proteactaries sp. muer.	A			
Microplankton				
Actinotheca aphroditae				X
Cookson and Eisenack				
Aiora fenestrata (Deflandre				Х
and Cookson)				
<i>Canningia</i> sp. 22/1, 17/3	20	x	x	
Cannosphaeropsis tutulosa	х		x	
Cookson and Elsenack				
(Deflandra and Cookson)				>
Coronifera sp. of c. sp.		×		
Cleistonhaeridium spp	x	X	v	`
(Plate 12 Figures 4 7)	^	^	^	1
Cribroperidinium orthoceras			x	2
Cyclonephelium sp.				2
Deflandrea sp. aff. D. echinoidea		x		
Cookson and Eisenack				
Dinopterygium cladoides			х	
Deflandre				
Gen. et. sp. indet. (Plate	х	x	x	
12, Figure 1)				
Gillinia hymenophora	x	x		2
Hexagonifera glabra		x		
Cookson and Eisenack				
H. vermiculata Cookson and	X	x	x	
Eisenack				
Hystrichodinium sp.	х			2
Hystrichosphaeridium sp.				2
(Plate 12, Figures 14, 17)				
Eleptodinium sp. (Plate 21,				
Figure 5)				
Nelsoniella aceras				3
Cookson and Fisenack	А	А		
Nelsoniella semireticulata	v		×	
Cookson and Fisenack	A		~	
Odontochitina cribropoda		x	x	
Deflandre and Cookson		A	A	
O. porifera Cookson		x	x	
?Spinidinium sp.	x	x	1000	
Spiniferites cingulatus		X	х	>
S. cingulatus aff. granulatus		x	x	
(Clarke and Verdier				
Spiniferites ramosus	х	х		>
Trichodinium castanea				2
(Deflandre)				
Xenikoon australis	х	x		2
Cookson and Eisenack				

nian (Millioud et al., 1975). Core 7 from Hole 328B is Turonian to early Senonian and is older than Core 12 at Site 328.

### **Environment of Deposition**

Spores and pollen are generally rare in all cores but are less rare in Cores 10 and 11. An outer shelf or deeper environment is suggested.

#### **SITE 330**

### Observations

Palynological investigations at this site extend from Core 3 to Core 15 of Hole 330. All of these cores yielded abundant very well preserved organic remains though often of low diversity. Microplankton (dinoflagellate cysts, acritarchs, and tasmanitids) dominate assemblages of Core 3 but rapidly decline to much less than 1% in lower cores.

#### Early Cretaceous-Cores 3 and 4

Core 3 contains a dinoflagellate assemblage very similar to the Lower Cretaceous cores at Site 327. In particular it has *Belodinium* cf. *B. dysculum*, *Muderongia simplex*, *Dingodinium cerviculum* Cookson and Eisenack, *Cribroperidinium orthoceras*, and *Apteodinium* cf. *A. maculatum* Eisenack and Cookson. Core 4 is less diverse, but *Pyxidiella* sp. (see Plate 5, Figure 1), *Dingodinium* sp. cf. *D. alberti* Sargeant, *Psaligonyaulax apatelum* Cookson and Eisenack, *S. dictyotum*, *Chlamydophorella nyei*, *Nannoceratopsis* sp. cf. *N. pellucida* Deflandre, and *Endoscrinium luridum* (Deflandre) are present. The terrestrial component of both cores is dominated by disaccate pollen.

#### Late Jurassic — Cores 5-15

In this section the dinoflagellate cysts become less frequent to rare in Cores 14 and 15. Cores 5 to 7 carry a low frequency of dinoflagellate cysts which include *Tenua* sp., *Pareodinia* sp., *Leptodinium mirabile* Klement, *Oligosphaeridium complex*, *Meiourogonyaulax* spp., *Chytroeisphaeridia* sp., *Dingodinium* sp., *Gonyaulacysta* spp., and several species of Prasinophyceae—*Cymatiosphaera* spp. and *Pterospermella* spp. Spores and pollen are abundant, dominated by *Tsugaepollenites* spp. and in particular by *T. trilobatus*.

A biofacies change occurs between Cores 7 and 8. Tasmanitids become very abundant at the expense of dinoflagellate cysts and acritarchs. Dinoflagellate cysts down to Core 14 include *Endoscrinium luridum* (Core 12), *Nannoceratopsis pellucida* (Core 11), *Leptodinium* spp., *Gonyaulacysta* spp., *Tenua hystrix*, and *?Valensiella* sp. In the lowest sample (Core 15, Section 2) dinoflagellate cysts and tasmanitids are very rare, and woody matter dominates the residues.

Important spores and pollen occurring in Cores 5 to 15 include Contignisporites cooksonii (Balme) (Cores 15 and 11), Dictyotosporites complex Cookson and Dettmann (Core 11), Staplinisporites caminus (Balme) (Core 14), and Densoisporites velatus Weyland and Krieger (Core 13).

#### Correlation and Age

### Cores 3 and 4

Core 3 is virtually identical to Core 24 at Site 327 and is therefore of Neocomian to early Aptian age. Core 3 assemblages are indicative of a reworked Late Jurassic component—*Endoscrinium luridum* and *Nannoceratop*sis sp.—and an Early Cretaceous component—*Dingo*dinium cf. D. albertii, Chlamydophorella nyei, and Pyxidiella sp. The latter has been recorded by Habib (1972) from the Aptian to Barremian at DSDP Site 101 in the North Atlantic. Thus the available evidence indicates that Core 4 is of late Neocomian to early Aptian age.

### Cores 5-15

The rarity of dinoflagellate cysts, the most useful microfossil group for subdividing this part of the sequence, restricts their biostratigraphic utility. Nevertheless species such as *Nannoceratopsis* sp. cf. *N. pellucida* and *Endoscrinium luridum* are Oxfordian to Kimmeridgian species.

Filatoff (1975) has recently reviewed the literature on Jurassic microfloras, and it is possible to make some correlation with the section described here and those in the Perth Basin of Western Australia. The presence of *Contignisporites cooksonii* and *Dictyotosporites complex* indicates a correlation with Filatoff's (1975) *Contignisporites cooksonii* Oppel-zone which ranges in age from late Callovian to Oxfordian. The presence of *Densoisporites velatus* in Core 13, a species characteristic of the base of Filatoff's youngest zone, would favor an Oxfordian age.

Thus the evidence is consistent for an Oxfordian to Kimmeridgian age for these sediments. There is no evidence for them being older than Oxfordian and there appears to be a substantial time break between Cores 4 and 5 which is reflected in part by remanié Jurassic microfossils in Core 4.

#### **Environments of Deposition**

All sediments in this interval were deposited in nearshore marginal marine environments. The excellent preservation of the microfossils attests to reducing conditions during sedimentation with very little if any metamorphic effects (thermal or load) after deposition.

Section 2 of Core 15 shows the least marine influence with very rare dinoflagellate cysts. These together with tasmanitids become more common up section to Core 8 which might be described as a tasmanite or oil shale. Indeed the abundance of *Tasmanites* at this level contributed the free "oil" released on preparation of the samples. More open marine influence is apparent between Cores 7 and 5, but the terrestrial components comprise 90% or more of the assemblages.

Cores 3 and 4 were deposited under similar conditions to the Jurassic sediments, but dinoflagellate cysts are more abundant in Core 3. A low energy euxinic near-shore marine environment is indicated.

### **RELATIONSHIP OF DSDP SITE 249** TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SITES

DSDP Site 249 was drilled on the Mozambique Ridge east of Durban, and continental reconstructions would place this position close to the sites in the South Atlantic. Samples from Cores 23 to 32 were examined. Cores 23, 24, and 32 are barren of plant microfossils. In the other cores there is a very strong biofacies and biostratigraphic similarity with the Early Cretaceous sediments sampled at Sites 327 and 330. In particular, *Belodinium* sp. cf. *B. dysculum, Muderongia simplex, Apteodinium maculatum*, and *Dingodinium cerviculum* occur throughout the sequence. Spores and pollen include very common *Classopollis* sp., *Dictyotosporites complex*, and *Cicatricosisporites australiensis*. Thus the age of these cores is Neocomian to early Aptian.

The similarities between assemblages from Site 249 and from Sites 327 and 330 do not contradict any hypothesis that these three sites were in the same region during the Early Cretaceous.

### CONCLUSIONS

Sedimentation on the Falkland Plateau commenced in the Oxfordian with the deposition of very marginal marine sapropelic siltstones and clays. These conditions continued into the Aptian with a major hiatus between the Oxfordian-Kimmeridgian and the Neocomian-Aptian sediments. Increasing marine influence is reflected by increase in numbers and diversity of dinoflagellate cysts in this part of the sequence.

The Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary sediments are in marked contrast with these and are deep-water deposits. In the early Tertiary at Site 328, however, there is evidence in the increase of abundance of terrestrial organic matter. There was either a shallowing or an increase in runoff from some land source.

The relationships of the floras, both terrestrial and marine, are strongly austral. In particular the marine components show marked similarity with those of Western Australia and the Indian Ocean rather than those from New Zealand and Antarctica (Wilson, 1967a, b, c, 1968, 1975; Haskell and Wilson, 1975). This implies a proto southern Atlantic circulation linked with that of the Indian Ocean rather than access to Pacific waters through the Antarctic Peninsula—Scotia Arc and Tierra del Fuego.

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#### PLATES

Coordinates are from Zeiss photomicroscope No. 1953 from the Geological Survey of South Australia. Specimens have been photographed in normal transmitted light, phase contrast, and Nomarski interference contrast.

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### PALYNOLOGY

PLATE 2





































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Figure 1	<i>Podocarpidites ellipticus</i> (Cookson). Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 10.7:123.2.
Figure 2	Pinuspollenites globosaccatus Filatoff. Sample 330- 12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 16.9:107.0.
Figure 3	Alisporites sp. cf. A. grandis Cookson. Sample 330- 3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 14.2:109.3.
Figure 4	Pinuspollenites globosaccatus Filatoff. Sample 330- 3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 11.9:123.6.
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Figure 12	<i>Podocarpidites</i> sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 12.2:122.3.
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Figure 17	Alisporites sp. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 5.4:100.0.
Figure 18	Microcachryidites sp. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 6.1:99.8.
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Figure 21	Sp. indet. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 15.7:101.6.
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Figures 1, 2, 4	<ul> <li>Pyxidiella sp. of Habib, 1972.</li> <li>1. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 2.6:104.1.</li> <li>2. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 15.0:114.0.</li> <li>4. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/11, 15.8:111.9.</li> </ul>
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Figures 1, 2	Nelsoniella semireticulata Cookson and Eisenack. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/1, 13.9:107.2. High and low focus.
Figure 3	Nelsoniella aceras Cookson and Eisenack. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/5, 105.1:12.3.
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Figure 5	Palaeoperidinium sp. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/14, 13.6:102.0.
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Figures 11-14	Spinidinium boydii Morgan. 11. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 2.6:110.0. 12, 13. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 22.2:115.4. High and low focus. 14. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 12.8:132.2.
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Figures 1, 2	Gonyaulacysta sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 6.1:100.0.
Figure 3	Cribroperidinium orthoceras (Eisenack). Sample 328-12-1, 69-71 cm. Slide ST3192/8, 11.2:109.6.
Figures 4, 5	<i>Trichodinium castanea</i> (Deflandre). 4. Sample 327A-11-1, 65-70 cm. Slide ST3095/5, 10.9:107.4. 5. Sample 327A-11-1, 65-70 cm. Slide ST3095/2, 110.8:6.9, ×300.
Figure 6	Criboperidinium orthoceras (Eisenack). Sample 328-12-1, 69-71 cm. Slide ST3192/6, 12.8:103.0.
Figures 7, 8	<i>Trichodinium castanea</i> (Deflandre). Sample 327A- 11-1, 65-70 cm. Slide ST3095/6, 10.4:104.7.
Figures 9, 10	Gonyaulacysta helicoidea (Eisenack and Cookson). Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.6:116.9.







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Figure 1	Gonyaulacysta sp. cf. G. apionis (Cookson and Eisenack). Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 20.6:131.6.
Figures 2, 3	Gonyaulacysta helicoidea (Eisenack and Cookson). 2. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 17.2:102.5. 3. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 14.8:132.3.
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Figure 5	Gonyaulacysta helicoidea (Eisenack and Cookson). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 14.5:103.3.
Figure 6	?Scriniodinium sp. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 5.9:104.7.
Figures 7, 8	Apteodinium reticulatum Singh. 7. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/2, 13.8:106.5. 8. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 17.1:100.0.
Figure 9	Apteodinium sp. cf. A. granulatum Eisenack. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 8.8:115.1.
Figure 10	Nannoceratopsis sp. Sample 330-4-1, 86-88 cm. Slide S3163/3, 16.9:109.3.

















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# $Gonyaulacysta \ {\tt spp.} \\ {\tt All \ magnifications \ \times 500 \ unless \ otherwise \ stated}.$

Figure 1	Sample 330-3-2, 15.0:103.3.	103-105	cm.	Slide	\$3157/2,
Figure 2	Sample 330-3-2, 11.7:125.6.	103-105	cm.	Slide	S3157/2,
Figure 3	Sample 330-3-2, 8.7:98.6.	103-105	cm.	Slide	S3157/2,
Figure 4	Sample 330-3-2, 3.8:104.2, ×300.	103-105	cm.	Slide	S3157/2,
Figure 5	Sample 330-4-2, 13.0:121.9.	131-133	cm.	Slide	S3162/3,
Figure 6	Sample 330-4-2, 16.5:95.7.	131-133	cm.	Slide	S3162/3,
Figure 7	Sample 330-4-2, 12.0:111.1.	131-133	cm.	Slide	S3162/1,
Figure 8	Sample 330-3-2, 9.2:124.2.	103-105	cm.	Slide	\$3157/2,
Figure 9	Sample 330-3-2, 16.9:110.6.	103-105	cm.	Slide	\$3157/2,





















All magnifications  $\times 500$  unless otherwise stated.

Figure 1	Apteodinium conjunctum Eisenack and Cookson. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.5:130.1.
Figure 2	?Occisucysta sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 17.8:119.5.
Figure 3	?Apteodinium sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 11.8:107.1.
Figures 4, 5	?Apteodinium sp. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/2, 15.4:111.8.
Figure 6	?Apteodinium sp. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/3, 11.4:113.8.
Figure 7	?Occisucysta sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 18.1:119.8.
Figure 8	?Occisucysta sp. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 9.3:107.9.
Figure 9	<i>Occisucysta</i> sp. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 118.7:5.9.
Figure 10	Apteodinium sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 10.8:106.7.
Figure 11	Apteodinium sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 6.6:99.9.
Figures 12 13	Gonvaulacysta sp. Sample 330-3-2 103-105 cm

Figures 12, 13 Gonyaulacysta sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 6.9:112.8.

























All magnifications  $\times 500$  unless otherwise stated

- Figures 1, 2 Gonyaulacysta sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 7.4:99.8.
- Figures 3, 4 Gonyaulacysta helicoidea (Eisenack and Cookson). Sample 327A-26-2, 126-130 cm. Slide S3118/1, 5.6:108.7.
- Figure 5 Sp. indet. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 14.5:130.2.

- Figure 6 *Leptodinium* sp. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 8.9:127.8.
- Figures 7, 8 Sp. indet. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/1, 121.4:15.7.
- Figure 9 Psaligonyaulax apatelum (Cookson and Eisenack). Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 5.5:99.5.
- Figure 10 Spiniferites sp. cf. S. cingulatus (O. Wetzel). Sample 328-12-1, 69-71 cm. Slide ST3192/1, 9.0:103.7.
- Figures 11, 12 Spiniferites cingulatus granulatus (Clarke and Verdier). Sample 328-12, CC. Slide ST3195/7, 14.6:107.7.
- Figure 13 Spiniferites cingulatus (O. Wetzel). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 2.6:115.2.
- Figure 14 Spiniferites ramosus (Ehrenberg). Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/19, 16.7:108.2.
- Figures 15, 16 Spiniferites cingulatus (O. Wetzel). Sample 327A-12-1, 109-112 cm. Slide ST3096/2, 17.4:103.1.
- Figure 17 *Cleistosphaeridium* sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 6.2:121.4.
- Figure 18 Spiniferites ramosus (Ehrenberg). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 15.7:96.8.
- Figures 19, 20 Spiniferites cingulatus (O. Wetzel). 19. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/2, 104.6:14.1. 20. Sample 327A-8, CC. Slide ST3092/4, 12.7:108.1.
- Figure 21 Hystrichosphaeridium sp. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/9, 12.2:108.2.
- Figure 22 ?*Pareodinia* sp. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 19.0:99.1.

PALYNOLOGY

PLATE 11









































Figures 1, 2	Gen. et sp. indet. 1. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/8, 13.3:110.2. 2. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/9, 15.1:110.0.
Figure 3	Cometodinium sp. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/22, 15.6:105.1.
Figure 4	Cleistosphaeridium sp. Sample 328B-7-3, 104-106 cm. Slide ST3199/6, 15.5:108.6.
Figure 5	<i>Hystrichodinium</i> sp. Sample 328B-7-3, 104-106 cm. Slide ST3199/2, 11.7:105.3.
Figure 6	Conosphaeridium striatoconus (Deflandre and Cookson). Sample 328B-7-6, 4-7 cm. Slide ST3202/1, 16.1:105.5.
Figure 7	<i>Cleistosphaeridium</i> sp. Sample 328-12, CC. Slide ST3195/4, 11.8:106.5.
Figure 8	Sp. indet. Sample 328-12, CC. Slide ST3195/5, 12.1:108.0.
Figure 9	Sp. indet. Sample 328B-7-6, 4-7 cm. Slide ST3202/4, 12.8:106.8.
Figure 10	Exochosphaeridium sp. cf. E. striolatum truncatum (Davey). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 14.0:97.1.
Figure 11	<i>Exochosphaeridium</i> sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 8.9:103.4.
Figures 12, 13	Hystrichosphaeridium cooksonii Singh. 12. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 3.3:120.1. 13. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/10, 8.7:102.2.
Figure 14	Hystrichosphaeridium sp. Sample 328B-7-6, 4-7 cm. Slide ST3202/7, 15.7:102.4.
Figure 15	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 11.5:103.7.
Figure 16	Hystrichosphaeridium sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126- 129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 2.9:109.3.
Figure 17	Sp. indet. Sample 328B-7-3, 104-106 cm. Slide ST3199/5, 13.2:107.4.































Figures 1-3	Oligosphaeridium complex (White). 1. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.8-122.0
	2. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 11.9:119.6.
	3. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 8.9:103.4.
Figure 4	Systematophora sp. cf. S. fasciculigera Klement. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 3.7:125.9.
Figures 5, 6	Sp. indet. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 7.8:123.4.
Figure 7	Canningia sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 7.7:98.8.
Figure 8	?Meiourogonyaulax sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 5.8:122.6.
Figures 9, 10	Palaeostomocystis sp. Sample 327A-12-4, 134-139 cm. Slide ST3099/5, 11.1:106.1.

PLATE 13





















- Figure 1 Tanyosphaeridium isocalamus (Deflandre and Cookson). Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide \$3157/2, 9.5:129.1. Figure 2 Prolixosphaeridium parvispinum (Deflandre). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 4.9:107.2. Figures 3, 4 Tenua hystrix Eisenack. 3. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 6.9:106.9. 4. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 17.1:113.6. Figure 5 Tenua sp. Sample 330-7-2, 55-59 cm. Slide \$3159/1, 7-3:126.6. Figures 6, 7 ?Meiourogonyaulax sp. Sample 330-14-4, 148-150 cm. Slide S3127/1, 15.1:104.0. Figures 8-10 Sp. indet. 8, 9. Sample 330-11-4, 42-46 cm. Slide S3136/1, 13.8:115.9. 10. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 12.8:117.3. Figure 11 Sp. indet. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/1, 100.9:19.5. Figure 12 Sp. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 5.1:119.1. Figure 13 Sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide \$3103/1, 7.2:114.0. Figure 14 Chytroeisphaeridia sp. cf. C. chyrtroeides Sarjeant. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 7.3:96.4. Figure 15 Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 327A-12-4, 134-139 cm. Slide ST3099/1, 9.7:105.9. Figures 16, 17 Chytroeisphaeridia sp. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 7.5:103.2.
- Figure 18 Gen. et. sp. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 9.9:125.3.



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Figures 1, 2	Gen. et sp. indet. 1. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 19.8:99.1. 2. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 16.7:128.7.
Figure 3	Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 18.2:100.1.
Figure 4	Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 7.0:124.7.
Figure 5	Palaeostomocystis sp. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/2, 15.2:109.7.
Figure 6	Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 20.0:106.5.
Figure 7	Palaeostomocystis sp. Sample 328B-7-6, 4-7 cm. Slide ST3202/6, 13.8:105.7.
Figure 8	<i>Meiourogonyaulax</i> sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 3.7:126.9.
Figure 9	Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 20.2:104.9.
Figure 10	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide S3105/7, 12.3:108.9.
Figure 11	Sp. indet. Sample 330-7-2, 55-59 cm. Slide S3159/1, 4.6:116.7.























Figures 1, 2	Meiourogonyaulax sp.
	1. Sample 330-4-1, 86-88 cm. Slide S3163/1, 10.0:114.1.
	2. Sample 330-4-1, 86-88 cm. Slide S3163/1, 6.0:105.5.
Figure 3	Cyclonephelium sp.cf. C. distinctum Deflandre and Cookson. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 7.5:99.2.
Figure 4	Canningia sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 3.7:111.1
Figure 5	Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 6.7:116.8.
Figure 6	Gen. et sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-2, 126-129 cm. Slide ST3105/26, 13.3:111.8.
Figures 7, 8	<i>Canningia</i> sp. 7. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 11.8:98.5. 8. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 8.4:98.2.

















All magnifications  $\times 500$  unless otherwise stated

Figures 1, 2 Meiourogonyaulax sp. aff. M. stoveri Millioud. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.4:108.8. Figure 3 Canningia sp. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/19, 16.7:108.2. Figure 4 Meiourogonyaulax sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 9.8:113.3. Figure 5 ?Fromea amphora Cookson and Eisenack. Sample 330-11-5, 126-128 cm. Slide S3135/1, 4.7:102.6. Figures 6, 9 cf. Valensiella sp. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 8.7:119.8. *Meiourogonyaulax* sp. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/17, 13.0:107.2. Figure 7 Figure 8 Canningia sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide \$3157/2, 7.1:112.2.























Figure 1	<i>Odontochitina operculata</i> (O. Wetzel). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 13.9:102.3.
Figure 2	Odontochitina cribropoda Deflandre and Cookson. Sample 328-12, CC. Slide ST3195/3, 16.2:107.0.
Figure 3	?Odontochitina costata Alberti. Sample 328B-7-2, 28-31 cm. Slide ST3198/1, 10.4:104.6, operculum.
Figure 4	Odontochitina operculata (O. Wetzel). Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 8.7:100.1.
Figure 5	Odontochitina sp. A. Sample 327A-12-2, 99-104 cm. Slide ST3097/3, 14.6:107.8.
Figures 6-8	<ul> <li>Odontochitina porifera Cookson.</li> <li>6. Sample 328-12-1, 69-71 cm. Slide ST3192/2, 12.9:105.3, operculum.</li> <li>7. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/4, 16.2:108.3.</li> <li>8. Sample 328-11-1, 42-44 cm. Slide ST3182/3, 109.6:15.9.</li> </ul>











Figure 1	Odontochitina sp. A. Sample 327A-12-2, 99-104 cm. Slide ST3097/1, 10.1:112.0.
Figures 2-4	<i>Belodinium</i> sp. aff. <i>B. dysculum</i> . 2. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 20.0:104.6. 3, 4. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 14.2:117.4.
Figures 5-7	Eisenackia crassitabulata Deflandre and Cookson. Sample 327A-12-3, 116-122 cm. Slide ST3098/1, 9.8:104.1.
Figures 8-11	<i>Eisenackia</i> sp. aff. <i>E. circumtabulata</i> Drugg. 8, 9. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/11, 12.4:108.5. 10, 11. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/6, 8.6:110.0.
Figures 12, 13	Membranilarnacia sp. Sample 327A-12-2, 99-104 cm. Slide ST3097/5, 8.6:107.2.
Figures 14, 15	Membranilarnacia sp. Sample 327A-11-1, 65-70 cm. Slide ST3095/1, 11.9:101.2.
Figures 16, 17	Aiora fenestrata (Deflandre and Cookson). Sample 328B-7-6, 4-7 cm. Slide ST3202/3, 10.9:105.4.



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Figures 1, 3	Aiora fenestrata (Deflandre and Cookson). Sam- ple 328B-7-3, i04-106 cm. Slide ST3199/3, 11.8:106.5.
Figures 2, 4	Scriniodinium luridum (Deflandre). Sample 330-12- 6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 19.9:125.8.
Figure 5	?Pseudoceratium sp. Sample 330-10-1, 129-134 cm. Slide S3141/1, 11.8:133.5.
Figure 6	Muderongia simplex Alberti. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 17.7:102.3.
Figures 7, 8	Scriniodinium luridum (Deflandre). 7. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 7.6:114.7. 8. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 4.8:100.4.
Figure 9	Dinopterygium cladoides Deflandre. Sample 328- 12-1, 69-71 cm. Slide ST3192/3, 10.3:107.3.

















Figures 1, 2	<i>Dingodinium cerviculum</i> Cookson and Eisenack. 1. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 7.8:99.4. 2. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.2:123.6.
Figure 3	<i>Dingodinium alberti</i> Sarjeant. Sample 330-4-2, 131- 133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 15.5:104.8.
Figure 4	<i>Dingodinium</i> sp. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/1, 111.2:13.9.
Figures 5, 6	Sp. indet. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 15.4:130.0.
Figure 7	Sp. indet. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 5.7:133.0.
Figure 8	Sp. indet. Sample 330-5-1, 143-146 cm. Slide S3161/1, 4.8:106.4.
Figures 9, 10	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/7, 8.7:108.6.
Figures 11, 12	Hystrichosphaeridium sp. aff. H. pachydermum Cookson and Eisenack. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 14.3:107.4.
Figure 13	Sp. indet. Sample 330-14-4, 148-150 cm. Slide S3127/1, 20.2:117.6.
Figure 14	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 5.9:115.3.
Figures 15, 16	Sp. indet. Sample 328-12, CC. Slide ST3195/6, 12.3:108.5.
Figure 17	Chlamydophorella nyei Cookson and Eisenack. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 20.3:106.4.
Figure 18	Sp. indet. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 5.4:100.0.
Figure 19	Sp. indet. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 7.1:107.9.
Figure 20	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 15.4:116.9.
Figure 21	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 6.0:124.3.
Figure 22	Sp. indet. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 13.2:108.9.



Figure 1	?Canningia sp. Sample 328-11-3, 66-68 cm. Slide ST3183/4, 15.4:107.8.
Figure 2	<i>Pterospermella</i> sp. Sample 330-4-1, 86-88 cm. Slide S3163/1, 5.4:109.3.
Figure 3	Palaeostomocystis sp. Sample 327A-8, CC. Slide ST3092/2, 13.1:108.1.
Figure 4	Pterospermella australiensis (Deflandre and Cookson). Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 7.4:129.6.
Figure 5	Palaeostomocystis sp. Sample 327A-8, CC. Slide ST3092/3, 12.5:105.4.
Figures 6, 7	<i>Kalyptea</i> sp. 6. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 8.9:102.3. 7. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 16.8:113.7.
Figure 8	Pterospermella sp. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/13, 10.5:117.7.
Figure 9	Sp. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 11.8:108.1.



















Figures 1, 2	<ul> <li>?Araucariacites sp.</li> <li>1. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/1, 12.0:127.0.</li> <li>2. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 6.7:96.9.</li> </ul>
Figures 3-5	<ul> <li>?Inaperturopollenites sp.</li> <li>3. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/14, 14.2:110.6.</li> <li>4. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/24, 11.2:105.5.</li> <li>5. Sample 327A-22-2, 7-10 cm. Slide ST3105/21, 12.6:109.1.</li> </ul>
Figures 6, 7, 10	<i>Tasmanites suevicus</i> (Eisenack). 6. Sample 330-8-4, 98-100 cm. Slide S3143/1, 5.0:125.1. 7, 10. Sample 330-10-1, 129-134 cm. Slide S3141/1, 14.7:108.2.
Figure 8	Lecaniella sp. Sample 330-8-4, 98-100 cm. Slide S3143/1, 11.9:107.6.
Figure 9	<i>Tasmanites</i> sp. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.6:105.1.
Figure 11	<i>Lecaniella foveolata</i> Filatoff. Sample 330-4-2, 131- 133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 4.6:104.0.
Figures 12, 14	Tasmanites suevicus (Eisenack). Sample 330-10-1, 129-134 cm. Slide S3141/1, 8.7:108.9.
Figure 13	Diplotesta sp. aff. D. sp. Sample 330-4-2, 131-133 cm. Slide S3162/3, 10.9:99.1.



























Figure 1	Tasmanites sp. Sample 330-11-4, 42-46 cm. Slide S3136/1, 7.9:116.9.
Figure 2	Tasmanites sp. Sample 330-13-2, 31-33 cm. Slide S3129/1, 11.7:106.1.
Figure 3	<i>Cometodinium</i> sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103&1, 6.0:100.5.
Figure 4	Veryhachium sp. Sample 327A-22-1, 126-129 cm. Slide S3103/1, 4.9:99.6.
Figures 5, 6	Leiosphaeridia sp. 5. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 4.8:114.6. 6. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 4.1:106.1.
Figures 7, 8	<i>Micrhystridium</i> sp. 7. Sample 330-12-6, 120-122 cm. Slide S3130/1, 5.0:99.7. 8. Sample 330-11-5, 126-128 cm. Slide S3135/1, 3.9:105.7.
Figures 9-12	<i>Cymatosphaera</i> spp. 9. Sample 330-7-2, 55-59 cm. Slide S3159/1, 5.1:123.2. 10. Sample 330-7-2, 55-59 cm. Slide S3159/1, 7.3:126.6. 11, 12. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 6.9:122.1.
Figures 13-16	Pterosphaeridia sp. aff. P. pachytheca (Eisenack). 13, 14. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 18.4:119.8. 15, 16. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 12.5:120.0.
Figures 17, 18	Gen. et ap. indet. Sample 330-3-2, 103-105 cm. Slide S3157/2, 15.2:113.7.
Figure 19	Sp. indet. Sample 327A-9, CC. Slide ST3093/10, 13.2:108.2.

