7. CALCAREOUS NANNOFOSSILS FROM DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT SITES 442 THROUGH 446, PHILIPPINE SEA

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INTRODUCTION

During DSDP Leg 58 nine holes were drilled at five sites in the northern Philippine Sea (Figure 1). Lower-Miocene to Quaternary calcareous nannofossils were recovered from the three sites in the Shikoku Basin, whereas lower-Eocene to Quaternary assemblages were recovered at the two sites in the Daito Ridge and Basin province. Nannofossils are sporadic at all sites, except Site 445, where abundant nannofossils occur continuously in most cores.

The age and zone assignments of the cores (Table 1), based upon light microscope observation, essentially follow Bukry (1973, 1975). In the Pleistocene, the names and concepts of Bukry's zones are slightly modified to accommodate results of recent studies (Hag et al., 1977; Gartner, 1977). The Emiliania overta Subzone is replaced by the Pseudoemiliania lacunosa Subzone. The Crenalithus doronicoides Zone is not divided into subzones, and its top is marked by the beginning of the acme, instead of by the first occurrence of Gephyrocapsa oceanica. In the middle Miocene, the Helicopontosphaera kamptneri Subzone is replaced by the Helicosphaera carteri Subzone.

The following nannoplankton species are considered in this report:

- Amaurolithus bizzarus (Bukry, 1973) Gartner and Bukry, 1975
- A. delicatus Gartner and Bukry, 1975
- A. primus (Bukry and Percival, 1971) Gartner and Bukry, 1975
- A. tricorniculatus (Gartner, 1967) Gartner and Bukry, 1975
- Braarudosphaera discula Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- B. bigelowii (Gran and Braarud, 1935) Deflandre, 1947
- Bramletteius serraculoides Gartner, 1969
- Calciosolenia murrayi Gran [in Murray and Hjort], 1912
- Campylosphaera dela (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Hay and Mohler, 1967
- Catinaster calyculus Martini and Bramlette, 1963
- C. coalitus Martini and Bramlette, 1963
- Ceratolithus acutus Gartner and Bukry, 1974
- C. armatus Müller, 1974
- C. cristatus Kamptner, 1950
- C. rugosus Bukry and Bramlette, 1968
- C. telesmus Norris, 1965
- Chiasmolithus altus Bukry and Percival, 1971
- C. bidens (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Hay and Mohler, 1967
- C. consuetus (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Hay and Mohler, 1967
- C. expansus (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Gartner, 1970
- C. gigas (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Radomski, 1968
- C. grandis (Bramlette and Riedel, 1954) Radomski, 1968
- C. solitus (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Locker, 1968
- C. titus Gartner, 1970
- Coccolithus crassus Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961
- C. cribellum (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Stradner, 1962
- C. eopelagicus (Bramlette and Riedel, 1954) Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961

- C. magnicrassus Bukry, 1971
- C. miopelagicus Bukry, 1971
- C. pelagicus (Wallich, 1877) Schiller, 1930
- C. subdistichus (Roth and Hay, 1967) Bukry [in Bukry et al.], 1971
- Coronocyclus nitescens (Kamptner, 1963) Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- Cruciplacolithus staurion (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Gartner, 1971
- C. tenuiforatus Clocchiatti and Jerkovic, 1970
- Cvclicargolithus abisectus (Müller, 1970) Bukry, 1973
- C. floridanus (Roth and Hay, 1967) Bukry, 1971
- C. pseudogammation (Bouché, 1962) Bukry, 1973
- Cyclococcolithus formosus Kamptner, 1963
- C. gammation (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Sullivan, 1964
- C. kingii Roth, 1970
- C. leptopora (Murray and Blackman, 1898) Kamptner, 1954
- C. macintyrei Bukry and Bramlette, 1969
- Cyclolithus bramlettei Hay and Towe, 1962
- Dictyococcites bisectus (Hay, Mohler, and Wade, 1966) Bukry and Percival, 1971
- D. hesslandii Haq, 1966 (= D. scrippsae Bukry and Percival, 1971) Discoaster adamanteus Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- D. asymmetricus Gartner, 1969
- D. aulakos Gartner, 1967
- D. barbadiensis Tan Sin Hok, 1927
- D. bellus Bukry and Percival, 1971
- D. berggrenii Bukry, 1971
- D. bifax Bukry, 1971
- D. binodosus Martini, 1958
- D. bollii Martini and Bramlette 1963
- D. braarudii Bukry, 1971
- D. brouweri Tan Sin Hok, 1927
- D. calcaris Gartner, 1967
- D. challengeri Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- D. deflandrei Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- D. druggii Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- D. exilis Martini and Bramlette, 1963
- D. germanicus Martini, 1958
- D. hamatus Martini and Bramlette, 1963
- D. intercalaris Bukry, 1971
- D. kugleri Martini and Bramlette, 1963
- D. lodoensis Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- D. moorei Bukry, 1971
- D. neohamatus Bukry and Bramlette, 1969
- D. nonradiatus Klumpp, 1953
- D. pentaradiatus Tan Sin Hok, 1927
- D. prepentaradiatus Bukry and Percival, 1971
- D. pseudovariabilis Martini and Worsley, 1971
- D. quinqueramus Gartner, 1969
- D. saipanensis Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- D. signus Bukry, 1971
- D. strictus Stradner, 1961
- D. sublodoensis Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961
- D. surculus Martini and Bramlette, 1963
- D. tamalis Kamptner, 1967
- D. tani nodifer Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- D. tani tani Bramlette and Riedel, 1954
- D. triradiatus Tan Sin Hok, 1927
- D. variabilis Martini and Bramlette, 1963 D. wemmelensis Achuthan and Stradner, 1969
- Discoasteroides kuepperi (Stradner, 1959) Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961



Figure 1. Location of DSDP Leg 58 sites in the Philippine Sea.

Discolithina bicaveata Perch-Nielsen, 1967

- D. japonica Takayama, 1967
- D. multipora (Kamptner [in Deflandre], 1959) Martini, 1965
- D. plana (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Levin, 1965
- D. versa (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Levin and Joerger, 1967
- Emiliania huxleyi (Lohmann, 1902) Hay and Mohler [in Hay et al.], 1967

Ericsonia fenestrata (Deflandre and Fert) Stradner [in Haq], 1968 Florisphaera profunda Okada and Honjo, 1973

Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica Boudreaux and Hay, 1967

- G. oceanica Kamptner, 1943
- Helicosphaera ampliaperta Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- H. carteri (Wallichi, 1877) Kamptner, 1954
- H. compacta Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- H. euphratis Haq, 1966
- H. granulata (Bukry and Percival, 1971) Jafar and Martini, 1975
- H. heezenii (Bukry, 1971) Jafar and Martini, 1975
- H. intermedia Martini, 1965

- H. lophota (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Jafar and Martini, 1975
- H. neogranulata (Gartner, 1977)
- H. reticulata Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- H. sellii (Bukry and Bramlette, 1969) Jafar and Martini, 1975
- H. seminulum (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Jafar and Martini, 1975
- H. wallichii (Lohmann, 1902) Okada and McIntyre, 1977
- Isthmolithus recurvus Deflandre [in Deflandre and Fert], 1954

Lophodolithus mochlophorus Deflandre [in Deflandre and Fert], 1954

- L. nascens Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961
- Micrantholithus flos Deflandre [in Deflandre and Fert], 1954

Nannotetrina fulgens (Stradner, 1960) Achuthan and Stradner, 1969 Neococcolithus dubius (Deflandre, 1954) Black, 1967

- Orthorhabdus serratis Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- Pedinocyclus larvalis (Bukry and Bramlette, 1969) Loeblich and Tappan, 1973
- Pontosphaera syracusana Lohmann, 1902

Pseudoemiliania lacunosa (Kamptner, 1963) Gartner, 1969

	TABLE 1	
Zone and Geologic Age	Assignments of Leg 58 Cores	Based on Calcareous Nannofossils

Ag	e	Zone	Subzone	Hole 442	Hole 442A	Hole 442B	Ho	le 443	Hole 444	Hole 444A	Hole 445	Hole 446	Hole 446A
ne		Emiliania huxlevi		1.00	2A-1		1-1-2 CC		1.00-2-1		1-1-1-5		
2.20	1	Genhvrocansa	Ceratolithus cristatus	1,00	24.3-34.2		3.3.4.3		200-300		1.00		
Iste	- 1	oceanica	Pseudoemiliania lacunosa		3A-5-5A CC		4 CC-8-4(2	1	4-2-4-5		2-2-3-5	-	
PIC	t	Crenalithus doronico	ides		74.1-124.00		9.1.12.00	/	51.600		4-1-6-3		
-	+	Crematinas doronico	Cualage acalithus masintened		/A-1-15A,CC		9-1-13,CC		3-1-0,CC		4-1-0-5		
	1	Disconstan	Cyclococcollinus macintyrei	-							6-5-9,CC		
1	L	brouweri	Discouster pentaradiatus								12/06/22/20		
2		arou weri	Disconster tamalie				17.4-17.00		7.2.9.1		10-4-12-4	2.1	
- cen	+	Patiento Consetus	Discousier lumans				17-4-17,00	-	7-2-0-1		12 1 12 00	2-1 200	, <u> </u>
Plio	E	pseudoumbilica	Sphenolithus neoabies				18-3(?)				14-1-15,CC	2,00	
	- 1	Amourolithus	Ceratolithus rugosus								16-2-16-4		_
	-	tricomiculatus	Ceratolithus acutus				22-2-22,CC	2	10-2	1A-1-2A-3	16,CC-18-2		
	- L	meormeanarias	Triquetrorhabdulus rugosus				DI FREUEDOCESS		2002/02/02	10052005802087	18-4		
	-1	Discoaster	Amaurolithus primus				23-3-24.CC			3A-5-4A.CC	18.CC-22-2		
	-1	quinqueramus	Discoaster berggrenii				25-2-26.CC			5A.CC	22,CC-25-3		
- 8	ा	Discoaster	Discoaster neorectus										
- 24	-	neohamatus	Discoaster bellus				i men seren			10.000 and	25-5-27-5		
	1	Discoaster	Catinaster colyculus				30-2-35,CC			9A-4-14A,CC	27.00-28.4		
- ne	-	hamatus	Helicosphaera carteri								27,00-20-4	2	
00	ł	Catingetax coality	incheosphalera curreri								28,CC-29-4		
Ψ.	. ł	Cannaster coantas	Ball and Caroline Company				36-3-36-5						
	1 1	Discoaster	Discoaster kugleri		26A-2-28A-1(?)					22A-1-22A-4	29,00		
	÷	exuis	Coccolithus miopelagicus				37-1-37,00				30-2-31-1		
	-	Sphenolithus heteron	norphus		31-1(2)	2B-1	39-2-43-2	46-1-49-3		22A CC-23A-1(2)	31-3-35.CC		
- 73	1	Helicosphaera amplia	perta							ELA, CC LOA I(I)	51 5 50,00		
- 0	6	Sphenolithus belemn	05			9B CC					36-2-41-1		
	_	Triquetrorhabdulus	Discoaster druggii			10,00					502 41 1		
	-	carinatus	Discoaster deflandrei	i							41-2-45-2	1	-
- 3	LL	curmanas	Cyclicargolithus abisectus								41-5-45-5		
8		Sphenolithus	Dictyococcites bisectus								45,CC-47-3		
cue		ciperoensis	Cyclicargolithus floridanus								47-6-52-1		
õ,	a [Sphenolithus distenti	15				1				52-3-57,CC	14-5	
Sil(" [Sphenolithus prediste	entus										
U -			Reticulofenestra hillae										
1	E	Helicosphaera	Cyclococcolithus formosus								58-2-59-3	-	
	1	reticulata	Coccolithus subdisticus										
_		Discoaster	Isthmolithus recurvus								\$9.4-60 CC		
	_	barbadiensis	Chiasmolithus oamaruensis								61-2-63-1		
	- t	Reticulationestra	Disconstan sainanansis								62 2 65 1		1
-	-	umhilica	Discouster hifay								66-1-71-4		-
	ł	umonica	Cassalithus standard								00-1-71-4	-	
	-1	Nannotetrina	Chiasmolithus staurion								72-1-87-2	20-1-23,CC	
	a: L	quadrata	Disconster stricture								00 7 00 4	25 1 20 1	
2	" -	D	Discousier strictus								00-2-07-0	23-1-29-1	
	1	Discoaster	Rhabdosphaera inflata									30-1-34-4	
6 U	- J	sublodoensis	Discoasteroides kuepperi									38-4-39,CC	
00 -	-1	Discoaster lodoensis										40-2-43-2	1A-1-3A-3
-	-1	Tribrachiatus orthost	ylus										9A-1-28A-1
23	₁₂ : [Discoaster	Discoaster binodosus										
	-	diasstypus	Tribrachiatus contortus										

Reticulofenestra dictyoda (Deflandre and Fert, 1954) Stradner, 1968 R. gartneri Roth and Hay [in Hay et al.], 1967

- R. hillae Bukry and Percival, 1971
- R. pseudoumbilica (Gartner, 1967) Gartner, 1969
- R. reticulata Perch-Nielsen, 1971
- R. umbilica (Levin, 1966) Martini and Ritzkowski, 1968
- Rhabdosphaera clavigera Murray and Blackman, 1898
- R. inflata Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961
- R. tenuis Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961
- R. truncata Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961
- Sphenolithus abies Deflandre [in Deflandre and Fert], 1954
- S. ciperoensis Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- S. conicus Bukry, 1971
- S. dissimilis Bukry and Percival, 1971
- S. distentus (Martini, 1965) Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- S. furcatolithoides Locker, 1967
- S. heteromorphus Deflandre, 1953
- S. moriformis (Brönnimann and Stradner, 1960) Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- S. neoabies Bukry and Bramlette, 1969
- S. obtusus Bukry, 1971
- S. predistentus Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- S. pseudoradians Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- S. radians Deflandre, 1952
- Striatococcolithus pacificanus Bukry, 1971
- Transversopontos fimbriatus (Bramlette and Sullivan, 1961) Locker, 1972
- T. pulcheroides (Sullivan, 1964) Perch-Nielsen, 1971
- T. pulchriporus (Reinhaldt, 1967) Sherwood, 1974
- Tribrachiatus orthostylus Schamrai, 1963
- Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus Martini, 1965

T. inversus Bukry and Bramlette, 1969

T. milowii Bukry, 1971

- T. rugosus Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967
- Umbellosphaera tenuis (Kamptner, 1937) Paasche [in Markali and Paasche], 1955

Umbilicosphaera sibogae (Weber-van Bosse, 1901) Gaarder, 1970 Zygrhablithus bijugatus (Deflandre, 1954) Deflandre, 1959

SITE 442 (HOLES 442, 442A, AND 442B) (TABLE 2)

Site 442 is in the west-central part of the Shikoku Basin. Hole 442 was cored only 0.5 meters to obtain necessary technical information for the re-entry operation scheduled at this site. Hole 442A was continuously cored until the first basalt layer was encountered in Core 31. Continuous coring at Hole 442B started about 20 meters above the basalt and recovered 20 cores, mostly basalt.

Quaternary and lower- to middle-Miocene nannofossils occur at this site. Preservation is moderately good to good in the Pleistocene and poor in the Miocene. Most fossils show various degrees of etching, without signs of overgrowth.

The Pleistocene assemblages of Sample 442-1, CC and Cores 2A to 13A are fairly diverse and contain numerous tropical species such as *Ceratolithus cristatus* and *Umbilicosphaera sibogae*. Although not abundant,

Cyclococcolithus leptopora Cyclicargolithus abisectus Coccolithus eopelagicus Sub-bottom Depth (m) Discoaster adamanteus Calciosolenia murrayi Ceratolithus cristatus **Overall** Abundance asymmetricus Miopelagicus Preservation^b Overgrowth^c C. floridanus macintyrei C. Telesmus C. pelagicus Etchingc Sample (interval in C Zone or Subzone Hole C D. cm) Age С F Emiliania 442 1.CC 0.50 C G 0 F F 1 2-1, 50-51 C huxleyi 442A 10.00 C G R R 0 1 r 2-3, 52-53 2 C 13.02 F M 0 R r Ceratolithus 2,CC 19.00 F M 2 F R R C r 0 cristatus 3-2, 105-106 F C R R 21.55 A G 1 0 т 3-5, 75-76 25.75 F M 2 0 C M 2 F 3.CC 28.50 0 R R R A Т C R R Pseudoemiliania 4-3, 65-66 32.15 A G 1 0 lacunosa 4,CC 38.00 С G 0 0 R F 5-3, 102-103 C F 42.02 M R 2 0 R 2 Ũ 5,CC 47.50 Μ 2 C Pleisto-7-1, 80-81 57.80 M 0 R R A F G 1 C F Crenalithus 7-4, 68-69 62.18 0 cene C F 8-1, 80-81 doronicoides 67.30 С M 2 0 R 9-2, 102-103 Μ 2 0 R R F 78.02 A 10-1, 42-43 85.92 F G 1 0 F R C R 0 12-5, 70-71 111.20 С M 2 R R C M 2 0 R C 13,CC 123.50 26-2, 80-81 239.80 3 R P 0 Discoaster C F P F exilis (?) 28-1, 95-96 257.45 R 3 0 F M Miocene heteromorphus 31-1, 4-6 285.04 R P 3 0 A С C C M 2 R F 442B 277.10 0 A H. ampliaperta 2-1, 10-11 A S. belemnos-D. druggii 9,CC 353.00 P 3 0 R A A C E A

TABLE 2 Distribution of Calcareous Nannofossils, Site 442a

^aIn the distribution chart: A = abundant (more than 10% of assemblage); C = common (more than 1%, less than 10%); F = few (more than 0.1% less than 1%); R = rare (less than 0.1%). For overall abundance: A = abundant; C = common; F = few; R = rare. Reworked specimens: c = common; f = few; r = rare. bG = good; M = moderate; P = poor.

^c1 = slight; 2 = moderate; 3 - strong.

reworked Pliocene and Miocene forms are frequently observed in this sequence.

Samples 442-1, CC and 442A-2-1, 50-51 cm yield common to abundant *Emiliania huxleyi*, indicating the uppermost Pleistocene to Holocene (E. huxleyi Zone). The interval between Samples 442A-2-3, 52-53 cm and 442A-3-2, 105-106 cm is assigned to the C. cristatus Subzone; rare Pseudoemiliania lacunosa in Sample 442A-3-2, 105-106 cm are considered reworked.

Gephyrocapsa oceanica becomes common above Sample 442A-5, CC, indicating the middle-Pleistocene P. lacunosa Subzone for the interval between Samples 442A-3-5, 75-76 cm and 442A-5, CC. Cores 442A-7 to 442A-13, with common Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica and few G. oceanica, belong to the lower-Pleistocene Crenalithus doronicoides Zone. Cores 442A-14 to 442A-25 are barren of nannofossils.

Samples 442A-26, 80-81 cm and 442A-28-1, 95-96 cm yield poorly preserved, rare nannofossils, including Discoaster bollii, D. exilis, and Cyclocargolithus floridanus. The absence of Sphenolithus heteromorphus seems to indicate the D. exilis Zone (lower middle Miocene).

Sample 442B-2-1, 10-11 cm contains abundant and moderately well preserved nannofossils of the S. heteromorphus Zone or Helicosphaera ampliaperta Zone. Sample 442A-31-1, 4-6 cm, collected about 60 cm above a thin limestone directly overlying the first layer of basalt, contains rare nannofossils. Although S. heteromorphus does not occur in this sample, common Discoaster variabilis indicates the same zones identified for Sample 442B-2-1, 10-11 cm.

After drilling seven cores into basalt, pieces of yellowish-brown and dark-chocolate-brown sediment were recovered in Core 442B-9, CC. Both sediment types contain abundant, but poorly preserved nannofossils of the early Miocene. The occurrence of Discoaster druggii indicates the Sphenolithus belemnos Zone or D. druggii Subzone for this sample. It is not clear whether the tropical species S. belemnos was distributed in the Shikoku Basin or not.

SITE 443 (TABLE 3)

Site 443 is in the north-central part of the Shikoku Basin. Lower-Miocene to Quaternary nannofossils occur in 43 of 49 sedimentary cores recovered at this site.

TABLE 2 - Continued

D. aulacos	D. bollii	D. deflandrei	D. druggii	D. exilis	D. pentaradiatus	D. variabilis	Discolithina japonica	D. multipora	Emiliania huxleyi	Florisphaera profunda	Geophyrocapsa caribbeanica	G. oceanica	(small Gephyrocapsa)	Helicosphaera carteri	H. sellii	H. wallichii	Pontosphaera syracusana	Pseudoemiliania lacunosa	Reticulofenestra gartneri	R. pseudoumbilica	Rhabdosphaera clavigera	Sphenolithus abies	S. dissimilis	S. heteromorphus	S. moriformis	Thoracosphaera spp.	Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus	T. milowii	Umbellosphaera tenuis	Umbilicosphaera sibogae
_					10 1				A	A	C	A	F	F		n	R				R								R~	F
					r	r	R R	R	C	A C A	F C A	A A A	F F	F F C	r	R R R	R R	R		r	F	I				R			R ~ F ~ R ~	F F F
							R			C C A C A C A C	A C A C C	CCCCCC	C C C A C C	F R R R C		R		F C F C A		r		r								R R F
							R R R			CACACCC	000000	F F F F F	F A A A F F	F F F	R			A A C C C C A C		r	R	r				R				R F R R F R F R
	F C	с		C C		C A																								-
F C		A A A	R			C C													R C				F	R	С		R	R		

Nannofossils are generally moderately well preserved in the lower and upper Pleistocene, but their preservation is poor elsewhere. Etching prevails, and recrystallization has not taken place except immediately above the sediment/basalt contact.

Nannofossil assemblages in the Quaternary cores (443-1 to 443-13) are similar to those observed at Site 442. However, reworked Pliocene and Miocene fossils are less abundant at this site.

The first *Emiliania huxleyi* in Sample 443-2, CC and the disappearance of *Pseudoemiliania lacunosa* in Sample 443-4-3, 65-66 cm mark the bases of the *E. huxleyi* Zone and the *Ceratolithus cristatus* Subzone, respectively. Although the beginning of the acme of *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* is less obvious here than at Site 442, Sample 443-8-4, 52-53 cm is the lowest which yielded common *G. oceanica*.

The lower-Pleistocene *Crenalithus doronicoides* Zone is identified in Cores 443-9 to 443-13. *Cyclococcolithus macintyrei* still occurs in the upper part of this sequence. This is probably because of reworking, rather than evolution.

The occurrence of *Discoaster tamalis* with other Pliocene discoasters indicates the *D. tamalis* Subzone (lower upper Pliocene) for the lower sections of Core 443-17. Sample 443-18-3, 66-67 cm contains abundant nannofossils, including common *Discoaster asymmetricus* and *D. tamalis*, and few *Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica*. This sample is assigned to the *D. symmetricus* Subzone (upper lower Pliocene).

Core 443-22 belongs to the Amaurolithus tricorniculatus Zone (uppermost Miocene and lowermost Pliocene). Rare Ceratolithus rugosus in Sample 443-22-2, 120-121 cm indicate the upper part of this zone (C. rugosus Subzone). Rare Discoaster quinqueramus in Sample 443-22, CC are regarded as reworked.

Common *D. quinqueramus* together with *Amaurolithus primus* in Cores 443-23 and 443-24 indicates the *A. primuus* Subzone. Cores 443-25 and 443-26 represent the *Discoaster berggrenii* Subzone, and Cores 443-27 to 443-29 are practically barren of nannofossils.

Cores 443-30 to 443-35 belong to the Discoaster neohamatus Zone or Discoaster hamatus Zone. The absence of key species of the upper upper Miocene, such as Discoaster hamatus, D. loeblichii, D. neorectus, and Catinaster calyculus prevents detailed age assignment of these cores. The common to few Cyclicargolithus floridanus in this interval are considered reworked.

Discoaster kugleri is also absent at this site. Because of the absence of Discoaster calcaris and the sudden decrease of C. floridanus, Samples 443-36-3, 38-39 cm and 443-36-5, 38-39 cm are assigned to the Catinaster

TABLE 3 Distribution of Calcareous Nannofossils, Site 443^a

														_		GV		-	_		17					
Age	Zone or Subzone	Sample ^b (interval in cm)	Sub-bottom Depth (m)	Overall Abundance	Preservation Etching Overgrowth	Amaurolithus delicatus	A. primus	A. tricorniculatus	Calciosolenia murrayi	Catinaster coalitus	Ceratolithus cristatus	C. rugosus	Coccolithus miopelagicus	Coccolithus pelagicus	Coronocyclus nitescens	Coronocyclus sp.	Cyclicargolithus floridanus	Cyclococcolithus macintyrei	C leptopora	Discoaster adamanteus	D. asymmetricus	D. berggrenii	D. bollii	D. brouweri	D. calcaris	D. challengeri
	Emiliania huxleyi	1-1, 49-50 1-3, 46-47 1,CC 2-3, 104-105 2,CC 3-3, 59-60	0.49 3.46 7.00 11.04 16.50 20.09	A C C A A F	M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0				R		F F R F			F F F C					CCCCCC					r		
	cristatus	3,CC 4-3, 65-66	26.00 29.65	A C	M 2 0 M 2 0				R		F			F					C							
Pleistocene	Pseudoemiliania lacunosa	4,CC 5-3,105-106 5,CC 6-2,101-102 6,CC 7-6,77-78 8-4,52-53	35.50 39.55 45.00 47.51 54.50 62.78 69.02	C C F A C A C	P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 M 2 0						F R			R					C C C F F A C							
	Crenalithus doronicoides	9-1, 66-67 9-5, 66-67 10-1, 76-77 10-5, 20-21 11-3, 98-99 12-1, 52-53 12,CC	74.16 80.16 83.76 89.20 96.48 102.52 111.50 121.00	A A A C F F	M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 G 1 0 M 2 0 G 1 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0						F F R R R R R			R R F F R R				R F C F C C	FACCCCCC					r r f r		
e L	Discoaster	17-4, 20-21	155.20	C	P 3 0							R		F				С	C		F			C		
	D. asymmetricus	18-3, 66-67	162.66	A	P 3 0 P 3 0			_	_	-		R	_	F		_		C	C	-	C			C		-
E L	Amaurolithus	22-2, 120-121	199.70	A	P 3 0	F		R				R		C				C	C		F	D		C		F
	Amaurolithus primus	23-3, 21-22 24-3, 68-69 24-CC	206.50 209.71 219.68 225.50	ACC	P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0	R R	R R R							F C C	F			F	C C C	R		CCCC		F F C		C C C
L	Discoaster heregrenii	25-2, 19-20 26 CC	227.19	AF	M 2 0 P 3 0									C				F	F	R F		c		FA		CC
	Discoaster neohamatus	30-2, 71-72 32,CC 33-1, 132-133 33,CC	275.21 301.50 302.82 311.00	F A C C	P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0					A				C F F			FC	R F	F F	F F F			F C C		FR	F F F
cene	Discoaster hamatus	34-3, 124-125 34,CC 35,CC	315.24 320.50 330.00	A C A	P 3 0 P 3 0 M 2 0					R			R	F			F	F	F	F			F	R	CE	
Mio	C. coalitus	36-3, 38-39	333.38	A	M 2 0	1							R	F			F	F	C	÷			F			
	D. kugleri Coccolithus	36-5, 38-39	336.38 340.82	A	P 3 0 M 2 0	_	-	_		-			F	F	-		A	R	F	F		-	F		-	
М	miopelagicus	37,CC	349.00	A	M 2 0	_	_	_		_	_		R	C		E	A	R	F	F			R.			
	Sphenolithus	40-2, 140-141	370.90	A	P 3 0								r	F		г	A	R	г	R						
	heteromorphus	41-1, 41-42 43-2, 40-41	377.91 398.40	A	M 2 0 M 2 0								R	FC		F	A A	R F	FR	FF						_
E	S. heteromorphus H. ampliaperta	46-1, 65-66 48-1, 101-102 49-3, 40-41	425.65 445.01 456.90	A A C	P 3 0 M 2 0 P 3 0								R F	A		F	A A A	F F	F	C C						

^aSee Table 2 for explanation of symbols. ^bAll from Hole 443.

coalitus Subzone or Discoaster kugleri Subzone. The nannofossil assemblage in Core 443-37, with abundant C. floridanus and no Sphenolithus heteromorphus, is indicative of the Coccolithus miopelagicus Subzone.

Samples 443-39-2, 49-50 cm to 443-43-2, 40-41 cm yielded assemblages of the S. heteromorphus Zone. Cores 443-46 to 443-49 belong either to the S. heteromorphus Zone or to the Helicosphaera ampliaperta Zone. H. ampliaperta was not observed at this site. Although abundant D. deflandrei seem to indicate the H. ampliaperta Zone for this oldest sedimentary sequence, the possibility of reworking makes definite age identification difficult.

SITE 444 (HOLES 444 and 444A) (TABLE 4)

Site 444, 45 nautical miles southwest of Site 443, was drilled to examine the age of basement which lies on the same magnetic anomaly as that at Site 443.

Hole 444 was continuously cored through the upper sedimentary sequence to a sub-bottom depth of 91.5 meters (10 cores). At Hole 444A, continuous coring was resumed at 82 meters, and 27 additional cores were recovered. Lower-Miocene to Quaternary nannofossils were observed, and the assemblages were found to be similar to those of Site 443, with the exception of a few zones or subzones missing at this site. Despite the great-

TABLE 3 – Continued

	_	_		-						_			-	1				-							_					_	_	_	-		
D. deflandrei	D. exilis	D. intercalaris	D. moorei	D. neohamatus	D. pentaradiatus	D. pseudovariabilis	D. quinqueramus	D. signus	D. surculus	D. tamalis	D. trivadiatus	D. variabilis	Discolithina japonica	D. multipora	Emiliania huxleyi	Florisphaera profunda	Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica	G. oceanica	(small Gephyrocapsa)	Helicosphaera carteri	H. sellii	H. wallichii	Orthorhabdus serratus	Pontosphaera syracusana	Pseudoemiliania lacunosa	Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica	Rhabdosphaera clavigera	Sphenolithus abies	S. heteromorphus	S. moriformis	S. neoabies	Thoracosphaera spp.	Triquetrorhabdulus rugosus	Umbellosphaera tenuis	Umbilicosphaera sibogae
													R R R	R	C F F F	A A A A A	CCCC	A A A A	F C C A C	CFFCC		F F		R R R			R							R F F R	F F F F
													r R	R		A	A	C C	C C	c						r									R
		-														A A C A A A	A A C C F	C F C F F C C	C C A A C F	F R R	R				F F F C A C	r						R			RF
		r			r	×							R R R	R R		CCCCCCCCC	FFCCFCFC	F F F F F F F	FFCCCCCCC	R F F F F F F F	R R				A A A A C A C A	ı									R R R F F F F F
		F C C C C F F F F F			C C C C F F R F		R C C C C C A		F C C C C F R F C	F F C	R R R F R	R A C C C C C				A C F F										F C A A C A									
FCCCC FF	F F F F F F	C F F F		R		F F F	<u> </u>		C		r	C C C C C F F C C														A A C A C A C		R					R		
F	F			-								C C	-	-		-		-	-	-		-				A F		R			_		F R		
FFFC	F C F C F		R R					F F				CCCCCC											R F R R			C R		R	F F F	F F	F		F		
A A A	R R											F											R						F R	F					

er water depth (about 500 m deeper than at Site 443), preservation of nannofossils is generally similar to that at Site 443, or better in some intervals.

Pleistocene assemblages are preserved in Cores 444-1 to 444-6. Although the Pleistocene thickness is less than half that encountered at Sites 442 and 443, all Pleistocene zones and subzones were observed at this site. Reworking is minor for discoasters, but is substantial for placoliths.

Samples 444-1, CC and 444-2-1, 98-99 cm, representing the *Emiliania huxleyi* Zone also contain reworked *Pseudoemiliania lacunosa*. The abrupt decrease of *P. lacunosa* in Sample 444-3, CC is interpreted as an indication of the base of the *Ceratolithus cristatus* Subzone. Core 444-4, representing the *P. lacunosa* Subzone, contains rare to few reworked Cyclococcolithus macintyrei.

Cores 444-5 and 444-6 yield nannofossils of the lower-Pleistocene *Crenalithus doronicoides* Zone. As at all the Shikoku Basin sites, the lowest Pleistocene assemblage (occurrence of *Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica* below the first *G. oceanica*) is not recognized.

A well-preserved and diverse assemblage of the *Discoaster tamalis* Subzone (lower upper Pliocene) is observed in Samples 444-7-2, 37-38 cm and 444-8-1, 53-54 cm. The three upper subzones of the *Discoaster brouweri* Zone are missing. Because there is only a maximum of 2 meters of sediment that represents these subzones, a hiatus or a condensed section is suspected. If the rare *D. tamalis* in this part of the section are reworked, then part or most of Cores 444-7 and 444-8 could belong to

.

TABLE 4 Distribution of Calcareous Nannofossils, Site 444^a

Age	Zone or Subzone	Hole	Sample (interval in cm)	Sub-bottom Depth (m)	Overall Abundance	Preservation Etching Oursecourth	Amaurolithus delicatus	A. primus	A. tricomiculatus Catinaster calyculus Ceratolithus cristatus Coccolithus eopelagicus	C. miopelagicus	C. pelagicus Coronocyclus sp.	Cyclicargolithus floridanus Cyclococcolithus macintyrei	C. leptopora	Discoaster adamanteus D. asymmetricus	D. bollii D. bollii	D. brouweri	D. calcaris	D. cnattengen D. deflandrei D. exilis	D. intercalaris	D. moorei D. pentaradiatus	D. pseudovaria bilis D. auinaueramus	D. surculus	D. tamalis	Discolithina faponica Discolithina faponica	D. muupora Emiliania huxlevi	Florisphaera profunda	Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica	o. oceanica (small Gephyrocapsa)	Helicosphaera carteri	H. granulata H. sellii	H. wallichii Pseudoe miliania laeunosa	Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica	R habdosphaera clavigera Sphenolithus abies	S. heteromorphus S. moriformic	S. neoables	Thoracosphaera spp.	t requestorna vacas Umbellosphaera tenuis Umbilicosphaera sibogae
ocene	Emiliania huxleyi Ceratolithus cristatus Praudaemiliania	444	1,CC 2-1, 98-99 2,CC 3,CC 4-2, 1-2	6.00 6.98 15.50 25.00 26.51	F F F A	M 2 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 P 3 0 G 1 0			R R R R		RF	r	CCCCCC			T				r				R	CCC	A A A A	F	A C A C A C A F	F R F		r R f f	r	R R		ı		C R F F F C
Pleisto	lacunosa Crenalithus doronicoides		4-5, 20-21 5-1, 40-41 5-4, 75-76 6-1, 41-42 6,CC	31.20 34.90 39.75 44.41 53.50	C A F C A	M 2 0 P 3 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0)))))))				R R F R	Í F F F	CCCCCC			r	_	*								CCCCCC	C C F H C H F H	C C F A F F	FF	R	C A C C R A		<u></u>				F R F F
ocene	L. Discoaster tamalis		7-2, 37-38 8-1, 53-54	55.37 63.53	AA	M 2 0 G 1 0)))	p	R		F C R	C C F	C C	R R		FF		P.:-	RR	FC		FF	R H R H	2		C C			F	R	FC	CF	F	6	R		
H-	Amaurolithus tricorniculatus	444A	1-1, 142-143 1-5, 56-57	83.42 88.56	AAA	G 1 0 G 1 0) R	K	R		F F F R	F F	c		- e	FC		R R	F	A		C C	j l	2		F C	_		F R	F R	ĸ	AAA	C F		F F R	F	
	Amaurolithus primus L D. berggrenii	-	2-3, 133-134 3-5, 108-109 4,CC 5,CC 9-4, 72-73	95.83 108.08 120.00 129.50 163.22	A A F A	G 1 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 P 3 1 M 2 0)) R R R	R R R	R R R F		C F C F C R C F	CCFCC	C C C C C C F	F R F F	R F F F F	C F C C F		C C C F R	F R F F	C C F		C C C C C	R			F F			R F	R R R		A A C A	F F R				
Mioœne	Discoaster neohamatus		10-1, 81-82 10,CC 11-3, 62-63 12-1, 100-101 12-3, 5-6	168.31 177.00 180.62 187.50 189.55	A A A A	P 3 0 G 1 0 M 2 0 G 1 0			R F F R		C A R C R F C F	F C C C F C F	FFFFC	F F F R	F C C F R	F F F	F I C C F	F F R C F F C		R R F	F C C F			nonn					-	F		A A A A	F R R		F F R F	F	2
54	Discoaster hamatus M		13-2, 75-76 14-3, 61-62 14,CC	198.25 209.11 215.00	C F F	P 3 (P 3 (P 3 (F		A R C	~	C F C	F F C		R F F	F F C C C C			F		0												ľ		
	D. exilis (?)		22-1, 16-17 22-4, 70-71	262.66 267.70	c	P 3 (P 3 (5			F		A		c	C F			A F C F					0	5													
53	E S. heteromorphus E H. ampliaperta		22,CC 23-1, 60-61	272.00 272.60	AA	M 2 1 M 2 1				R C		A F A	F C	C C				A C					0	2									R	C F C F	F		

^aSee Table 2 for explanation of symbols.

the upper upper Pliocene. Nannofossils are sporadic in the Pliocene, and definite conclusions are difficult to draw.

Core 444-10 and Samples 444A-1-1, 142-143 cm to 444A-2-3, 133-134 cm contain a well-preserved assemblage of the *Amaurolithus tricorniculatus* Zone. Samples 444A-3-5, 108-109 cm and 444A-4, CC yield an assemblage of the *Amaurolithus primus* Subzone (upper upper Miocene), whereas the absence of *A. primus* in Sample 444A-5, CC indicates the older *Discoaster berg*grenii Subzone. Cores 444A-6 to 444A-8 are barren of nannofossils.

Discoaster calcaris first occurs in Sample 444A-14,CC, indicating the Discoaster neohamatus Zone or D. hamatus Zone for Cores 444A-9 through 444A-14. As at Site 443, the absence of key species prevents detailed age assignment of these cores.

Cores 444A-15 to 444A-18 are barren of nannofossils, and the first basalt layer was encountered in Core 444A-19. Below this igneous layer, Cores 444A-21 to 444A-23 recovered more sediment. Although Core 444A-21 is barren, many intervals in Core 444A-22 and Section 444A-23-1 contain abundant nannofossils.

In the upper four sections of Core 444A-22, a poorly preserved nannoflora is observed. The assemblage consists of only two placolith and five discoaster species, and the absence of *D. calcaris* and *Sphenolithus heteromorphus* seems to indicate the *Discoaster exilis* Zone (lower middle Miocene).

Nannofossils are overgrown in Sections 444A-22,CC and 444A-23-1 immediately above the second layer of basalt. Within this short interval, the degree of etching is reduced, but the severity of recrystallization greatly increases toward the sediment/basalt contact. The assemblage in Samples 444A-22,CC and 444A-23-1, 60-61 cm indicates the *S. heteromorphus* Zone or *Helicosphaera ampliaperta* Zone; thus, the oldest sediment recovered at this site is the same age as that found at Site 443.

SITE 445 (TABLES 5 and 6)

Site 445, in a small basin in the Daito Ridge, was continuously cored to 892 meters, and 94 cores of sediment were recovered. No basalt was reached at this site, and middle-Eocene to Quaternary nannofossils were observed. Because of heavy and continuous reworking, the age assignment of cores is limited. All reworked specimens observed at this site represent a few zones prior to the time of redeposition.

Nannofossils are well preserved in the upper sequence (upper upper Miocene and above); only slight etching and negligible recrystallization were recognized. Slight etching and moderate to heavy overgrowth were observed in the lower cores. Recrystallization of nannofossils is strongest in the Oligocene and becomes less severe in the middle-Eocene turbidites.

Core 445-1 contains a late-Quaternary assemblage of the *Emiliania huxleyi* Zone and *Ceratolithus cristatus* Subzone. In addition to the lower-Pleistocene and Pliocene species, some reworked older forms, such as *Cyclicargolithus floridanus* and *Sphenolithus moriformis*, were also observed. Although the *C. cristatus* Subzone is recognized only in Sample 445-1,CC, part or all of Core 445-2 could belong to this zone if the common specimens of *Pseudoemiliania lacunosa* in Core 2 are reworked. The bases of the lower-Pleistocene *P. lacunosa* Subzone and the *Crenalithus doronicoides* Zone are recognized within Samples 445-3-5, 28-29 cm and 445-6-3, 52-53 cm, respectively.

Samples 445-6-5, 52-53 cm through 445-12-4, 44-45 cm contain an upper-Pliocene assemblage of the *Discoaster brouweri* Zone. *Florisphaera profunda* first becomes abundant in the lower part of this zone. The base of the *Discoaster pentaradiatus* Subzone is identified in Sample 445-9, CC, but other subzone boundaries are obscured by reworking.

Cores 445-13 to 445-15 contain an assemblage of the lower-Pliocene *Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica* Zone, and the base of Core 445-13 represents the boundary of subzones within this zone. Samples 445-16-2, 54-55 cm to 445-18-4, 15-16 cm represent the *Amaurolithus tricorniculatus* Zone, and all three subzones were identified.

Nannofossils indicative of the upper-Miocene Discoaster quinqueramus Zone occur in Samples 445-18,CC through 445-25-3, 65-66 cm, and the first Amaurolithus primus in Sample 445-22-2, 23-24 cm indicates the base of the A. primus Subzone. The first occurrence of Florisphaera profunda was observed in the upper part of this subzone.

Samples 445-25-5, 65-66 cm to 445-27-5, 11-12 cm belong to the *Discoaster neohamatus* Zone. The absence of key species prevents identification of the subzones. The *Catinaster calyculus* Subzone (lower upper Miocene) is identified in Samples 445-27,CC to 445-28-4, 81-82 cm. *C. calyculus* and *C. coalitus* are abundant in some samples, and *Discoaster hamatus* is also common in this interval.

D. hamatus and *C. coalitus* do not occur below Sample 445-28-2, 81-82 cm, making age assignment very difficult for the upper middle Miocene. The rare occurrence of *Discoaster kugleri* only in Sample 445-29, CC indicates that Samples 445-28, CC to 445-29-4, 49-50 cm belong to the *Helicosphaera carteri* Subzone or to the *C. coalitus* Zone.

Core 445-30 and Sample 445-31-1, 80-82 cm are assigned to the *Coccolithus miopelagicus* Subzone, and the few specimens of *Sphenolithus heteromorphus* in these samples are considered reworked.

The assemblage in Samples 445-31-3, 80-82 cm to 445-35, CC represents the *S. heteromorphus* Zone or the *Helicosphaera ampliaperta* Zone (lower middle to upper lower Miocene). Reworking and the very limited occurrence of *H. ampliaperta* prevent separation of these zones. Samples 445-36-2, 30-31 cm to 445-41-1, 42-43 cm represent the *Sphenolithus belemnos* Zone or the *Discoaster druggii* Subzone. The absence of *S. belemnos* prevents separation of these two zones at this site.

Samples 445-41-3, 42-43 cm to 445-45-3, 120-121 cm belong to the lowermost-Miocene *Discoaster deflandrei* Subzone or the upper-Oligocene *Cyclicargolithus abisectus* Subzone. Because of strong reworking, the Oligo-

-			-		-		-				_				_	_		_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_			_
Age		Zone or Subzone	Sample (interval in cm) ^b	Sub-bottom Depth (m)	Overall Abundance	Preservation Etching Owerenwith	Amount his history	A mauroutinus nezarus A. delicatus	A. primus A. tricorniculatus	Calciosolenia murrayi	Catinaster calyculus	C. coalitus	Ceratolithus armatus	C. cristatus	C. rugosus	C. telesmus	Coccolithus miopelagicus	C. pelagicus	Coronocyclus nitescens	coronocyclus sp.	Cyclicargolithus abisectus	C. floridanus	Cyclococcolithus macintyrei	C. leptopora	Dictyococcites hisectus	Discoaster adamanteus	D. asymmetricus	D. hellus	D. herggrenü	D, poun	D. brouweri D. brouweri
		Emiliania huxleyi	1-1, 6-7 1-3, 103-104	0.06 4.03	A	G 0 0 G 1 0	1			R	T			F F		R	į	R				r f	r f	F C		r	¢			I	ŕ
		C. cristatus	1-5, 9-10 1,CC	6.09 8.50	A	G 1 (G 1 (1			R	E			R				R				r	f	C						+	1
Pleistocene		Pseudo- emiliania lacunosa	2-2, 42-43 2-4, 31-32 3-1, 128-129 3-3, 73-74 3-5, 28-29 4-1 48-49	10.42 13.31 19.23 21.73 24.28 77.98	A A A A	G 1 0 G 0 0 G 1 0 G 1 0 G 1 0				R				R R R F F		R		RRRRR				1	R	F F F C C							1
		Crenalithus doronicoides	4-3, 48-49 4,CC 5-3, 29-30 6-1, 52-53 6-3, 52-53	30.98 37.00 40.29 47.02 50.02	A A A A A	G 1 0 G 0 0 G 0 0 G 0 0 G 0 0								R F F F F				R F F R R					RFFCC	FCCCCC							Ţ
		Cyclococco- lithus macintyrei Discoaster pentaradiatus	6-5, 52-53 7-2, 42-43 7-5, 42-43 8-2, 16-17 8-5, 16-17 9, CC	53.02 57.92 62.42 67.16 71.66 84 50	A A A A A	G 1 0 G 1 0 G 1 0 G 0 0 G 0 0 G 0 0								R R R R F F	R	R		FFCR	R				CCCFCC	FCFCFF		R					000000
icene	L	Discoaster surculus Discoaster tamalis	10-4, 44-45 11-2, 53-54 11-4, 53-54 12-1, 44-45 12-4, 44-45	89.44 96.03 99.03 103.94 108.44	A A A A A	G 0 0 G 0 0 G 1 0 G 0 0 G 0 0		1	T (R R R R R	RFRRR			F C F F		R			FCFCC	CCCCC C		R	R R R I R				C C F C C
Plio		Discoaster asymmetricus	13-1, 89-90 13-3, 89-90 13,CC 14-1, 56-57	113.89 116.89 122.50 123.06	A A A	G 0 0 G 0 0 G 0 0 G 0 0		r	r r				R	R R F R	F			R F F					FCCC	CCFC		F F F R	C C F R				C C C C
	E	neoabies	14,CC 15-2, 54-55 15,CC	132.00 134.04 141.50	A A A	G 0 0 G 1 0 G 0 0		r							F		2	R		E E			FCF	CCC		R F R					F F C
		rugosus	16-2, 54-55	143.54	Â	G 0 0 G 0 1	1	RR	RR					3	R			C		Ē	_	e	C	c		R				ļ	C
_		C. acutus	16,CC 17,CC 18-2 15-16	151.00	AAA			F	R R								20120102	F		R			FF	CCC		R	R				000
		T. rugosus	18-4, 15-16	165.15	A	G 1 0	1	R	R	_		_	_	_		_	2	C	p	F		_	F	C		Ċ	R	_	P	t	C
		Amaurolithus primus	19-2, 74-75 19,CC 20-2, 75-76 21-1, 99-100 21,CC 22-2, 23-24	172.24 179.50 181.75 189.99 198.50 200.23	A A A A A A A	G 1 1 G 1 0 G 1 1 G 1 1 G 1 1 G 1 1		R R	R F R R								Contraction of the	A C A A A	R	E D EVENTS E		r I	C F F F F F	CCFCAF		R F R F F F F R	K		C F C A C F		
	L	Discoaster berggrenii	22,CC 23-2,117-118 24-1,78-79 24-5,78-79 25-2,65-66	208.00 210.67 218.28 224.28	AAAA	G 1 1 G 1 1 M 2 1 M 2 1			<u> </u>		T							C C A A	RI	2 - 2		t	CFCF	FFCC		FFRR		P	FFF		C F C C
		Discoaster neohamatus	25-5, 65-66 26-1, 78-79 26-4, 78-79 27-2, 11-12 27-5, 11-12	233.65 237.28 241.78 247.66	AAAA	M 2 0 P 3 0 M 2 0 M 2 0 M 2 0					C	F						CCFC	R	2 2 2			F F C F F F C F F C	FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF		FFRRF	R	F R F R F R F	K		
		Catinaster calyculus	27,CC 28-2, 81-82 28-4, 81-82	255.50 257.81 260.81	A A A	M 2 0 M 1 2 M 2 1					A C R	FA						C C C				f f	F C C	FFF		F C C		F	1		R
Miocene	м	H. carteri C. coalitus D. kugleri Coccolithus miopelagicus	28,CC 29-2, 112-113 29-4, 49-50 29,CC 30-2, 48-59 30-4, 48-49	265.00 267.62 269.99 274.50 276.48 279.48	A A A A A	M 2 1 M 2 1 M 2 1 P 3 1 M 1 2 M 1 2											R R F	A A F A C	R	R R		f C	C CCCCC C	F F F F F F		R F F F R			1	7 1	2
2		Sphenolithus hetero- morphus	31-3, 80-82 31-3, 80-82 31-6, 80-82 32-3, 28-29 33-2, 29-30	284.80 287.80 292.30 296.78 304.79	A A A A	M 1 2 P 2 2 P 2 2 M 1 2 M 1 2						_					F OF OF OF	CCFC	F I R I R I	to fo fo		AAAA	FFFF	C C F R		F F				T	
		Helicosphaera ampliaperta	33,CC 34-4, 51-52 35-2, 85-86 35,CC 36-2, 30-31	312.50 317.51 324.35 331.50 333.30	A A A	M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2										No. of Concession, Name		FORFE	R F R F		R F R C	A A A A	F F F F	R R	r r r	C F F					
	E	Sphenolithus belemnos Discoaster	36,CC 37-3, 82-83 38-1, 37-39 38-5, 39-41 39-2, 70-71	341.00 344.82 350.87 356.89 360.70	A A A A A	P 2 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 P 2 3											R (F (F (F (F))))	CONTRACT OF	FR		CFCCF	AAAAA	FRRRR	R	f r r	R R R					
		druggii	40-3, 77-78 41-1, 42-43	369.50 373.27 379.42	A A A	M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2											FIC	R	R R		c	A A			f	ĸ					

 TABLE 5

 Distribution of Neogene Calcareous Nannofossils, Site 445^a

^aSee Table 2 for explanation of symbols. All from Hole 445.

TABLE 5 – Continued

					1				
D. calcaris D. challengeri D. defandrei	D. druggů D. extilis D. kugleri D. kugleri	D. tamatus D. moorei D. neohamatus D. perpentaradiatus D. prepentaradiatus	D. signus D. surculus D. tamatits D. varábilis Discolithina japonica	D. multipora Emiliania huxleyi Florisphaera profunda Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica G. occanica	(small Gephyrocapas) Helicosphaera ampliaperta H. corteri H. granulata H. intermedia	H. neogranulata H. sellii H. wallichii Pseudoemiliania lacunosa Ceratolichus acutus	Reticulofenestra preudoumbilica Rhabdosphaera clavigera Scyphosphaera spp. Sphenolithus abies S. conicus	S. dissimilis S. heteromorphus S. moriformis S. neodhies Thoracosphaera spp.	Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus T. miltowii T. rugosus Umbellosphaera tenuis Umbilicosphaera sibogae
		rc	f	A A A R C A C C	F C C C	r R r R c	C r F r	r R r R	R C F
	1		R	A A R A C C	F F R C C C	R I R I C	C C C r	R	F C F
			R	AFR FAC	C F C C	r A	r C	R	R
		r	r R	F A C A F F	C C F F	R R A	C T T C	R	F F
r	ć.	r f	r r	R ACF R ACF	A F C C	R R A R R A	r C f C R r	R	C F F
		1	1	A A C P		R R A R A	CCC	F F	R
		R R F	ı	AA	F R F F	R R A F A F P A	F F	R	R
	R	C R		R A A	FC	F F A F C	C R C	R F	
	FR	A	F F F F	A R C R A	C F F	R F A F F C F C	c C F	R	
r	FR	AA	C F R C F	C C	FC	R C F F	F R r f F R	R	
FR	F R	C C	C C C C C C R R	R C F	C C	R R R	A R R C R R F	RR	
F	F	A C C	C R F C R F	R F F	F		C R F C R F	R R	
R	F C	A A	C R C R	R R F	F	R	C R R A F	R	
F	C	c		F	F	P	C F C C R F	R	
R F	F C	c c	c c	F F F	F	R	C F C R F		P
F r	F	C F F C	F C F C	R	F	R	A RF F F	RRR	R
Fr Fr	F	C C F A	F C C P F	R	F	.551	A R F F C E E	FR	R R
C f R r	F	FRC	R C F F		RF	R	A RF C F	F	i: F
C f F F	F	R R F A F A	F F C C		R R F R	R	A F A R R A F	R	I' R R
C F	R R	F C R R A	F C R C		FR		F C F		R F
F F R		RF C FF FFF	C A A		RR		C R C A F	F	F
R		C F F F F F	c c		F		A R A R		F R
R F F R R	I	R	A A A				A F A A	R	F R F
R R F F		R	AC				C A R	1	R F
F F C	F R C	R R	C C				A K C A	r R F	F r R
	F C	F R	R C R C		p		C F	f C C R F	I K
CA	C F	F	F		R		R	CRRACR	r
A		R	F		R			ACF	fR
A	R R	R						C F C F F	f R R
A	FR	~	R				R	R C F C F	FR FR
A	R R R				R			F C F C C F C	R R F F F
A A	C					1	F	C F C C	F F F
A	F							C C	FR

000	Age	Zone or Subzone	Sample ^b (interval in cm)	Sub-bottom Depth (m)	Overall Abundance	Preservation Etching Overgrowth	Braarudosphaera bigelowi Bramletteius serraculoides Campylosphaera dela Chiasmolithus altus C. consuetus	C. expansus C. gigas C. grandis C. solitus Coccolithus cribellum	C. eopelagicus C. miopelagicus C. pelagicus s.l. C. subdisticus Coroncyclus nitescens	Cruciplacolithus staurion Cyclicargolithus abisectus C. floridanus C. pseudogammation Cyclococcolithus formosus	C. gammation C. kingi Cyclolithus bramlettei Dictyococcites bisectus D. hesstandii	Discoaster adamanteus D. barbadiensis
	L	Discoaster deflåndrei Cyclicargo- lithus abisectus	41-3, 42-43 41-6, 42-43 42-3, 19-20 42,CC 43-3, 90-91 43,CC 44-3, 120-121 44,CC 45-3, 120-121	382.42 386.92 391.69 398.00 401.90 407.50 411.70 417.50 421.20	A A A A A A A A	M 1 2 M 2 2 M 2 2 M 2 2 M 1 2	R	R R F F F	FFFF FC RRC RFC FRCRR FRCRR FRCRR FAR RRAR	F A C A C A F A C A C A C A C A C A C A	RF RF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	F R F R F F F F F F F
gocene	-	Dictyococcites bisectus Cyclicargo- lithus	45,CC 46-3,94-95 46,CC 47-3,48-49 47-6,48-49 48-3,94-95 48,CC 49-3,85-86	426.50 430.44 436.00 439.48 443.98 449.44 455.00 458.85	A A A A A A A	M 1 2 M 1 2	R R R R R	R R R R R	FRCRR FCRR FCRR FCRR RCRR FCR FCR FCR FC	F A C A C A C A C A C A C A	C C F F F F F F F F F F	R R
Oli	М	floridanus Sphenolithus distentus	50-2, 51-52 51-3, 10-11 52-1, 13-14 53-3, 51-52 54-3, 51-52 55-3, 55-56 56-3, 46-47 56-5, 46-47	466.51 477.10 483.63 486.63 496.51 506.01 515.55 524.96 527.96	A A A A A A A A A	M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 3 M 1 3 M 1 3 M 1 3	R R R	R R R R R R R R R R R R	F C R R R F F R R C R R F C R R F C R R F C R R F C R R F C R R F C R R F A R R	C A F A F A F A F A F A F A F A A A T	FF CF CF FF FF FF FC FC FC FC	R R R R
	E	S. predistentus H. reticulata	57-2, 85-86 57-4, 85-86 57,CC 58-2, 48-49 58-4, 48-49 59-1, 23-24 59-3, 23-24 59-4, 23-24	533.35 536.35 540.50 542.48 545.48 551.73 553.23 554.73	A A A A A A A	M 1 3 M 1 2 G 0 1 M 1 2 M 1 2 P 2 3 P 2 3 P 2 3	F C F F F F	F F F R	F C F F A F F A F F A F F C F R C F R C F R C F	A r A c A f A F A F C F C F C C	F F C F R C C R C C R C C R C A R C A R C A	R f R R R
	L	Isthmolithus recurvus Chiasmolithus oamaruensis	59-6, 23-24 60-2, 63-64 60-4, 63-64 60.CC 61-2, 95-96 61-4, 95-96 61,CC 62-2, 58-59 62-2, 58-59	557.73 561.63 564.63 569.00 571.45 574.45 578.50 580.58 585.08	A A A A A A A	P 2 3 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 P 2 3 P 2 3 P 2 3 P 3 3 P 2 3 P 2 3	F R R R	R	F C F R A F R C R R C R F C R F F F C	A C C C C C F C C C C R C R C F C F	R C A F F C R R C C A C A C A C A	A A A C A A A C
		Discoaster saipanensis	62-3, 58-59 63-1, 90-91 63-3, 90-91 63.CC 64-2, 133-134 64-4, 133-134 64-6, 133-134 65-1, 41-42	585.08 588.90 591.90 597.50 600.33 603.33 606.33 607.42	A A A A A A C	M 1 2 P 2 3 M 2 2 P 3 2 P 3 2 P 3 2 M 2 2 M 2 2 M 2 2	R R R R R R R R	R R R R R	F C R F F F F R R F F R F R F R	F F C F A F C F C F C R A F C R A F C R	R R C A R R F A R F A R F A R C A F A C A F A	C C C F C C A
Eocene		Discoaster hifax	66-1, 43-45 67-1, 77-78 70-1, 62-63 71-4, 43-44 72-1, 24-25 73-1, 101-102 74-2, 63-64	616.93 626.77 655.12 668.93 673.74 684.01 694.63	A A A A C	M 1 2 M 1 1 M 1 1 M 1 2 M 1 2 M 1 2 G 1 0	K R R R R R R R R R R R	r F R r F F R r R F R R R F R F F C R R C R	r C C A R C R C R A C R C	R A F C C A R F R A F F R F F F R C C F A C F	R F R F R R R R R R R	C A C F C C C
	М	Coccolithus staurion Chiasmolithus gigas	7+2, 03-04 75-1, 100-101 76-2, 73-74 77-2, 27-28 78-2, 22-23 79-2, 43-44 80-2, 56-57 81-2, 40-41 82-3, 79-80 83-2, 91-92 84-2, 107-108 85-2, 87-88 86-2, 24-25 87-2, 50-51	094.63 703.00 713.73 723.77 732.22 741.93 752.06 760.90 772.29 780.41 790.07 799.37 808.24 818.00	A A A A C C C C F F C	M 1 2 M 1 1 M 1 2 M 1 1 1 M 1 2 M 1 1 1 M 1 1 1 M 1 1 1 1 M 1 1 M 1 1 M 1 1 M 1 1 M 1 1 M 1 1 M	R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	R R F F R R F F C R R F R C R R F F R R F F F R F F R R F R	RR FFFFFFRRFR	A C F F A C C F R A C C F A A C F A A F F R A A F F R A C F F R A C F F R C C R F R C C R F F F C C R F F F C	F R R R R R R R	CCCC CFFFR CCCAF
		Discoaster strictus	88-2, 82-84 89-2, 52-53 89-6, 59-60	827.82 837.02 843.09	C F F	M 1 1 M 1 2 M 1 2	R R R	R F R R C R R F	R R R F F	R FFF R FFC FFFF	R R	CCCC

 TABLE 6

 Distribution of Paleogene Calcareous Nannofossils at Site 445^a

^aSee Table 2 for explanation of symbols. ^bAll from Hole 445.

TABLE 6 - Continued

		_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_
D. bifax D. binodosus	D. deflandrei	D. tanii nodifer	D. saipanensis	D. strictus	D. tanii	D. wemmerensis	Discolithina plana	D. versa	Discolithing ap.	Ericsonia fenestrata	Hayella situliformis	Helicosphaera compacta	H. euphratis	H. heezenii	H. reticulata	H. rophota	H. seminulum	Isthmolithus recurvus	Lophodolithus mochlophorus	L. nascens	Nannotetrina fulgens	Pedinocyclus larvalis	Reticulofenestra dictyoda	R. hillae	R. reticulata	R. umbilica	Rhabdosphaera tenuis	R. truncata	Sphenolithus ciperoensis	S. conicus	S. dissimilits	S. distentus	5. Jurcarontnotaes	5. moriformis	5. ODIUSUS	o. preusientus	5. pseudoradians	S. radians Cristonocolithue molfinue	Sirmiococcontrus pacificus	I noracospnaera spp. Traneverennontie fimhriatue	Trimeresoponus junumus	T. inversus	T. milowii	Zygrhablithus bijugatus
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A									R R R R R R R R		r	-																r r F F F F F F	F F R F R	C C F C F C F R I I	r r F			r r T	Ŧ			1	R R			R F F F R R R R R F F	R F F F
	00000 0000		1		F R F					F F R R F R R		R R R R R R R R R										R				r			R R R R			FFCFF					R		I	र २ २	1	ર		F R R R
	C C F C R C F R	R	r		F RRFR RRP						R F R	F F F F F F F	R R R		R R F			R R F				R R		r r R	R	r r C F F	r				1	R R F R					R R R		1 1 1	२ २ २ २				R F F F F
		R R	C C A A C C C C	R F R R R R	R F C F F R R	R						R R R R	R		R			R R R R R R R						R F	C A C C F A	A C C F F F F R									I	7 1	R	R	1	र र र				R
R R		R R R R	C A C C F F R F	R R R R R R	R							R		_	R R					-			P	R	C C C A C F	R R F F F R R F						1			F	1	R R		1	2		-		
R R R R R		R R R	F A R F R F R F	R R R R R R R	R	R R R	R	R						R R R		RRRR	R		P				R F C C A C		R R	R F A C F R							FOFF	-	R	1	R R R R	R R F			2	R R R R		R R R
R F R R R		R R R	R R R F F F F R R F R F F C C F	R R R R R R R R		R R R R	R R R	R R R	RRR R FRFFF					R R R		R RRRRR FRRRR RRFFF	R R R R R R R R R R R R R		R	R	R R R R R		A ACCCF RFFFF AAAAA			r	R	R					F C F F C F C F C F C F C F C F C F C F	THE READER OF THE READER		1	R I	R I I F I F I F I F I F I F I F I F I F	R I R I R I R I R I R I R I R I R I R I	R R R R R R R F F	RRRR	F R R F F R R R R F F R R R R F F		
			F C C					R R	F R R							R R R	R				R R		A A A									1	RA	4				R F R I	R			R		

cene/Miocene boundary, marked by the end of the acme of *C. abisectus*, was not identified. The rare *Sphenolithus ciperoensis* in the lower samples are considered reworked.

The assemblage in Samples 445-45, CC to 445-47-3, 48-49 cm are indicative of the *Dictyococcites bisectus* Subzone (lower upper Oligocene), and *Discoaster deflandrei* becomes abundant here. The coexistence of S. *ciperoensis* and S. *distentus* permits assignment to the *Cyclicargolithus floridanus* Subzone for Samples 445-47-6, 48-49 cm through 445-52-1, 13-14 cm.

Samples 445-52-3, 13-14 cm to 445-57, CC represent the S. distentus Zone (middle middle Oligocene). Reworked lower-Oligocene forms, such as Cyclococcolithus formosus, Reticulofenestra hillae, and R. umbilica, were frequently observed in the lower samples.

Core 445-58 and the upper three sections of Core 445-59 yielded a mixed assemblage of the *Sphenolithus predistentus* Zone (lower middle Oligocene) and the *Helicosphaera reticulata* Zone (lower Oligocene). Strong reworking of the index species prevents more-detailed age assignment of this sequence. Although rare, *Isthmolithus recurvus* occurs consistently. Sporadic reworked Eocene discoasters, such as *Discoaster barbadiensis* or *D. saipanensis*, were also noticed. A hiatus is likely within this sequence.

The lower sections of Cores 445-59 and 445-60 yielded common to abundant *D. barbadiensis* and *D. saipanensis*, together with rare *I. recurvus*, indicating the *I. recurvus* Subzone (upper upper Eocene). Although *Chiasmolithus oamaruensis* does not occur at this site, the last occurrence of *Chiasmolithus grandis*, in Sample 445-63-3, 90-91 cm, indicates the *C. oamaruensis* Subzone for Samples 445-61-2, 95-96 cm to 445-63-1, 90-91 cm.

Samples 445-63-3, 90-91 cm to 445-65-1, 41-42 cm represent the *D. saipanensis* Subzone (lower upper Eocene). The first occurrences of *Dictyococcites bisectus* and *D. hesslandii* are recognized at the base of this Subzone. Preservation of nannofossils is particularly poor in the upper Eocene, and nannofossils become sporadic in the middle Eocene.

Cores 445-66 to 445-71 belong to the *Discoaster bifax* Subzone (upper middle Eocene). The index species is observed only in the middle part of this sequence, and the base of the subzone is identified by the first occurrence of *Reticulofenestra umbilica*. Reworked *Chiasmolithus gigas* occurs in these cores.

The first C. gigas is observed in Sample 445-87-2, 50-51 cm, and Cores 445-72 to 445-87 are assigned to the Coccolithus staurion Subzone and C. gigas Subzone. Nannofossils are still abundant in the upper cores, but only common to rare in the lower cores of this sequence.

Sporadic samples with common to few nannofossils were observed in Cores 445-88 to 445-89. Rare *Nannotetrina fulgens* with other middle-Eocene forms indicates the *Discoaster strictus* Subzone (middle middle Eocene) for these two cores. The lowest four cores (445-90 to 445-94) recovered at this site are barren of nannofossils, with the exception of a few intervals in which rare specimens with no age significance occur.

SITE 446 (HOLES 446, 446A) (TABLE 7)

Site 446 is in the Daito Basin, south of the Daito Ridge. In Hole 446, 46 cores were recovered, and the first basalt was encountered in Core 41. Coring at Hole 446A was resumed at a level slightly above the uppermost basalt layer, and 28 cores of sediment intruded by many basalt sills were recovered.

The occurrence of nannofossils was minimal at this site. Very sporadic occurrences representing the middle Pliocene and middle Oligocene were observed in only two of 19 upper cores. In the lower sequence, where Eocene turbidites were encountered, occurrences of nannofossils are more frequent. Preservation is moderate to poor through the nannofossil-rich samples. Dissolution is slight to moderate, whereas recrystallization is heavy, except in the Pliocene.

Core 446-1 is barren of nannofossils, but Core 446-2 contains a few moderately well-preserved fossils of the middle Pliocene. Sample 446-2-1, 53 cm contains *Pseudoemiliania* sp. aff. *P. lacunosa, Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica, Sphenolithus neoabies, Discoaster brouweri, D. challengeri, D. intercalaris, D. pentaradiatus, D. surculus,* and *D. variabilis,* with other longrange placolith species. This sample is assigned to the *Discoaster asymmetricus* Subzone and the lower portion of the *D. brouweri* Zone. Reworked forms, such as *Catinaster coalitus, Cyclicargolithus floridanus, Discoaster berggrenii, D. quinqueramus,* and *Sphenolithus heteromorphus,* were also observed.

A similar assemblage (less P. sp. aff. P. lacunosa and with the addition of D. asymmetricus and D. tamalis) occurs in Sample 446-2, CC. This sample is also tentatively assigned to the D. asymmetricus Subzone. In addition to the reworked species already mentioned, Ceratolithus acutus, Discoaster deflandrei, D. hamatus, and D. moorei were also observed in this sample.

Cores 446-3 to 446-19 are barren of nannofossils, except the 10-cm-thick calcareous ooze recovered in Section 446-14-5. Sample 446-14-5, 35-36 cm contains abundant and heavily overgrown nannofossils of the middle-Oligocene Sphenolithus distentus Zone. The assemblage consists of abundant C. floridanus and D. deflandrei, with common to rare Cyclicargolithus abisectus, Coronocyclus nitscens, Dictyococcites bisectus, Discoaster tani, Sphenolithus distentus, S. predistentus, and Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus.

Cores 446-20 to 446-23 yielded common to few nannofossils. The rarity of *Chiasmolithus gigus* and the absence of *Reticulofenestra umbilica* and *Discoaster bifax* seem to indicate the *C. gigas* Subzone (middle middle Eocene). Because reworking is common in these cores, the overlying *Coccolithus staurion* Subzone is included in this part of the section. Reworked forms include *Discoaster lodoensis*, *D. sublodoensis*, and *Rhabdosphaera inflata*. The lowest occurrence of *Nannotetrina fulgens* is in Sample 446-29-1, 44-45 cm. Samples 446-25-1, 17-18 cm to 446-29-1, 44-45 cm therefore represent the *Discoaster strictus* Subzone (middle middle Eocene). Reworking is minimal in this interval. Nannofossils occur sporadically in Cores 446-30 through 446-39, and only four samples contain a sufficient concentration of fossils to be studied. Samples 446-30-1, 35-36 cm and 446-34-4, 25-26 cm contain common to few *Discoaster sublodoensis* and rare *Rhab*-*dosphaera inflata*, indicating the *R. inflata* Subzone. Although preservation is poor, the flora is well diversified in these samples. Samples 446-38-4, 54-56 cm and 446-39, CC contain abundant *Discoaster lodoensis* and *Discoasteroides kuepperi*, with rare *D. sublodoensis*. The absence of *R. inflata* indicates the *D. kuepperi* Subzone for these samples.

Cores 446-40 to 446-43 and 446A-1 to 446A-3 contain an assemblage of the *D. lodoensis* Zone. Common to few *Coccolithus crassus* consistently occur, and *Tribrachiatus orthostylus* appears commonly in the lower samples.

About 10 cm of light-bluish-green sediment overlying about 3 cm of dark-green sediment was recovered as one solid piece of rock in 446-40, CC. The light-colored material contains abundant Cretaceous nannofossils, with few Eocene fossils. The dark-colored material, on the other hand, yields almost equal numbers of the Cretaceous and Eocene fossils. The Eocene assemblage in both sediments is identical to that found immediately above and below this sample, which belongs to the D. lodoensis Zone. The Cretaceous assemblage indicates late Albian or Cenomanian. The observed species are Cretarhabdus conicus, Cruciellipsis chiastia, Eiffellithus turriseiffeli, Parhabdolithus angustus, P. asper, P. embergeri, Podorhabdus albianus, Prediscosphaera cretacea, Toranolithus orionatus, Watznaueria barnsae. W. communis, and Zygodiscus diplogramus.

Thin layers of sediments between basalt layers in Cores 446A-4 to 446A-8 are barren of nannofossils. Common to few nannofossils occur sporadically in Cores 446A-9 to 446A-28, which consist of many alternating basalt and sedimentary rock layers. The absence of *C. crassus* and the commonness of *D. lodoensis*, *D. kuepperi*, and *T. orthostylus* indicate the *T. orthostylus* Zone (upper lower Eocene) for the oldest sediment recovered at this site.

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Age		Zone or Subzone	Hole	Sample (interval in cm)	Sub-bottom Depth (m)	Overall Abundance	Preservation	Etching	Overgrowth	Braarudosphaera discula	Campylosphaera dela	Chiasmolithus bidens	C. consuetus	C. expansus	C. gigas	C. grandis	C. solitus	C. titus	Coccolithus crassus	C. cribellum	C. eopelagicus	C. magnicrassus	C. pelagicus s. ampl.	Cruciplacolithus staurion	C. tenuiforatus	Cyclicargolithus pseudogammation	Cyclococcolithus formosus
		C. staurion C. gigas	446	20-1, 45-46 20,CC 21,CC 23,CC	172.95 182.00 191.50 210.50	C C F C	M M M	1 1 1 1	2 2 1 3	R R	R R R F		F R R R		R R	R R R R	R R R R	R R R R					F F F C	R R R R	R R R R	R F R F	F C C C
	м	Discoaster strictus		25-1, 17-18 26-1, 106-107 27,CC 29-1, 44-45	220.17 230.50 248.50 258.44	A F F C	M P M M	1 2 1 1	3 3 3 2		F R		R R R	R		R R	R R R	F F F R		R	R F R F		C C C C C	R F F R	F R	F F C C	C A A C
an	M	Rhabdosphaera inflata		30-1, 35-36 34-4, 25-26	267.85 310.25	F C	P P	2 2	3 3		F R		R R			R	R	F F			R F		F F	F R	R	C C	C C
Eocei		Discoasteroides kuepperi		38-4, 54–56 39,CC	348.54 362.50	C F	Р М	2 2	3 2		F C		R F				R F	F	R R	R	R R		F F		R	F	A A
1		Discoaster lodoensis		40-2, 28-30 40,CC 41-2, 149-150	364.28 372.00 374.99	C C C	G M M	1 2 1	0 2 2		C F C	R	R F R			R	F F	F R F	F F F	F F F	R R	R R	F F C				C C C
		7 1		43-2, 103-104	393.53	F	М	2	2		С		R						С	F			С				F
	E	Tribrachiatus orthostylus	446A	9-1, 8-9 13,CC 18-1, 138-140 25,CC 28-1, 11-12	438.58 486.00 525.38 600.00 619.11	F F C C	P M P P M	2 1 2 1 2	3 2 3 3 2		F F		R				R						C C C C C C C C				F F C

TABLE 7 Distribution of Eocene Calcareous Nannofossils, Site 446^a

^aSee Table 2 for explanation of symbols.

TABLE	7 -	Continued
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C. gammation	C. kingi	Cyclolithus bramlettei	Discoaster barbadiensis	D. binodosus	D. germanicus	D. lodoensis	D. tanii nodifer	D. nonaradiatus	D. saipanensis	D. sublodoensis	Discoasteroides kuepperi	Discolithina bicaveata	D. multipora	D. plana	D. versa	Discolithina sp.	Helicosphaera lophota	H. seminulum	Lophodolithus mochlophorus	L. nascens	Micrantholithus flos	Nannotetrina fulgens	Neococcolithus dubius	Reticulofenestra dictyoda	Rhabdosphaera inflata	R. tenuis	R. truncata	Sphenolithus furcatolithoides	S. moriformis	S. radians	S. spiniger	Striatococcolithus pacificanus	Thoracosphaera spp.	Transversopontis fimbriatus	T. pulcheroides	T. pulchriporus	Tribrachiatus orthostylus	Triquetrorhabdulus inversus	Zygrhblithus bijugatus
	R R R	R F F F	C C C C C C	R R	R	r r	R R	R R	F F F F	r		R R	R R	R F R	F R R R	R	F F F F	R R	R R R R R	R		R R R R		A A A A A	r	R R	R R R R	FFFFF	CCCCC	C C C C C C C C C	R R	F F F R	R	R R R R	R	R R R		R C C	R R
R	R R	F R R F	C A C F C		R	R R	R		F F R	R C F	-	R F	R	R	R	R	F C F	F R R R R	R R		R	R	R F	A A C C	R R R	R R	R		C C C C C C C C	C C C F C			R R	R R				C F F R C	
R R F F F		R R F	A C C C C C	R F F R R	R	A C A A A		R R R		R R	C A C A C			R F		R	F F R R R	F F F C					F F R	F F F					C A C C F	F C C C A			F F R	R	R	R	R C		
F R		R	F C C C C C C C	F F F F		A A C C C C C					A A A A A A		F					F											F C C C C C C	F C C C C C C			F F F F				F F C C C C		