

PRELIMINARY PALYNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
CARR'S CREEK NO. 1 BORE

by

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Core from the Arco Woodside Carr's Creek No. 1 bore was treated by the hydrofluoric acid, Schulze's solution method, and acid insoluble microfossils isolated examined under the microscope.

<u>Sample (Core) Depths</u>	<u>Acid insoluble Microfossils</u>
2248 feet	<u>Myrtaceidites</u> sp, <u>Nothofagus emarcida</u>
2258 "	<u>Tricolpites</u> sp.
2322 "	None examined.
4530 "	(<u>Cyathidites</u> sp, <u>Lycopodiumsporites</u> { <u>austroclavatidites</u> { cf. <u>Nuskoisporites gondwanensis</u> { cf. <u>Osmundacidites comaumensis</u> , etc.
4790 "	<u>Apiculatisporis wonthaggiensis</u>
4888 "	<u>Cirratriradites</u> sp.
5500 "	{
5502 "	{ Few microfossils present

REMARKS

A depauperate microfossil assemblage consisting of isolated pollen grains, and indicating a Lower Tertiary age was present in the samples from 2248 and 2258 feet. No microfossils were found in the 2322 feet sample.

At 4530 feet a number of forms regarded by Cookson and Dettman (1959) as Lower Cretaceous were isolated, along with Nuskoisporites gondwanensis, a Palaeozoic form described by Balme and Hennelly (1956). In this latter publication this form has been mentioned as occurring remanite in Victorian Tertiary sediments, and it is probable that this Carr's Creek No. 1 occurrence is also of a remanite type. Beds at 4790 and 4888 feet also yielded Lower Cretaceous forms, and the Tertiary - Lower Cretaceous contact appears to lie above the 4530 feet

sample. More precise location is difficult because of the great thickness of sediment unsampled between the 4500 and 2022 feet samples.

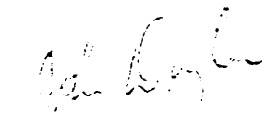
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