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PALYNOLOGY OF PETROFINA ARCHER-1, GIPPSLAND BASIN,
AUSTRALIA

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for PETROFINA EXPLORATION AUSTRALIA SA

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<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I SUMMARY	3
II INTRODUCTION	5
III PALYNOSTRATIGRAPHY	6
IV REFERENCES	14
FIG 1 ZONATION FRAMEWORK	
FIG 2 MATURITY PROFILE, ARCHER-1	

I SUMMARY

2400m (cutts)-2550m (cutts) : lean P. tuberculatus Zone :
Oligocene : offshore marine : immature

2560m (cutts) : extremely lean probably upper N. asperus
Zone : late Eocene : marine : immature

2580m (cutts)-2630m (cutts) : lower N. asperus Zone
(2580-2600m D. heterophlycta Dinoflagellate Zone, 2630m
W. echinosuturata Dinoflagellate Zone) : Middle Eocene
: offshore marine : immature

2640m (cutts)-2700m (cutts) : lean but apparently all L.
balmei Zone (2700m apparently E. crassitabulata
Dinoflagellate Zone but contains a single M. druggii
specimen presumed reworked) : Paleocene : marine :
immature

2715m (cutts)-2730m (cutts) : upper T. longus Zone (M.
druggii Dinoflagellate Zone) : Maastrichtian :
nearshore marine : immature

2785m (cutts)-3085m (cutts) ; lower T. longus Zone :
Maastrichtian : non-marine : immature

3120m (cutts)-3260m (cutts) : upper T. lilliei Zone
(non-marine part) : early Maastrichtian - late
Campanian : non-marine : immature

3280m (cutts)-3519m (swc) : lower T. lilliei Zone
(I. korojonense Dinoflagellate Zone) : Campanian :
nearshore to marginal marine : immature

3595m (swc)-3869m (swc) : upper N. senectus Zone (less
marine part) : Campanian : marginally marine to

non-marine : marginally mature for oil, immature for
gas/condensate

3897m (swc)-4035m (swc) : lower N. senectus Zone (3897-3962
N. aceras Zone) : Campanian : marginally marine
to offshore marine : marginally mature for oil,
immature for gas/condensate

II INTRODUCTION

Fifty six samples were submitted by Nick Grollmann of Petrofina for palynology. Raw data is presented in Appendix I.

The palynostratigraphic framework for the Cretaceous is most recently reviewed by Helby, Morgan and Partridge (1987). In the Tertiary, the zonal scheme was most recently published by Partridge (1976), but significant new data exists in privately circulated studies, in Harris (1985), Morgan (1988), and in Marshall and Partridge (1988). The zonal scheme used here is shown in Fig. 1 and is a combination of Helby, Morgan and Partridge (1987) and Partridge (1976). The data is easily discussed against this framework.

Organic maturity data was generated in the form of the Spore Colour Index and plotted on Fig. 2. The oil and gas windows follow the general consensus of geochemical literature. The oil window corresponds to spore colours of light-mid brown (2.7) to dark brown (3.6). This would correspond to Vitrinite Reflectance values of 0.6% to 1.3%. However, factors such as detailed kerogen type, basin type, basin history and heating curves all affect precise interpretation, and analytical machine-based maturity parameters are probably more reliable.

AGE	SPORE - POLLEN ZONES		DINOFLAGELLATE ZONES
Early Tertiary	Early Oligocene	<i>P. tuberculatus</i>	
	Late Eocene	upper <i>N. asperus</i>	<i>P. comatum</i>
		middle <i>N. asperus</i>	<i>V. extensa</i>
	Middle Eocene	lower <i>N. asperus</i>	<i>D. heterophlycta</i>
		<i>P. asperopolus</i>	<i>W. echinosuturata</i>
			<i>W. edwardsii</i>
		upper <i>M. diversus</i>	<i>W. thompsonae</i>
			<i>W. ornata</i>
		middle <i>M. diversus</i>	<i>W. walpavaensis</i>
		lower <i>M. diversus</i>	<i>W. hyperacantha</i>
Paleocene		upper <i>L. balmi</i>	<i>A. homomorpha</i>
			<i>E. crassitabulata</i>
		lower <i>L. balmi</i>	<i>T. evittii</i>
	Maastrichtian	<i>T. longus</i>	<i>M. druggii</i>
Late Cretaceous	Campanian	<i>T. lilliei</i>	<i>I. korojonense</i>
		<i>N. senectus</i>	<i>X. australis</i>
			<i>N. aceras</i>
	Santonian	<i>T. pachyexinus</i>	<i>I. cretaceum</i>
	Coniacian		<i>O. porifera</i>
	Turonian	<i>C. triplex</i>	<i>C. striatoconus</i>
			<i>P. infusoroides</i>
Early Cretaceous	Albian	<i>A. distocarinatus</i>	
		<i>P. pannosus</i>	
		upper <i>C. paradoxa</i>	
		lower <i>C. paradoxa</i>	
	Aptian	<i>C. striatus</i>	
		upper <i>C. hughesi</i>	
		lower <i>C. hughesi</i>	
	Barremian		
	Hauterivian	<i>F. wonthaggiensis</i>	
	Valanginian	upper <i>C. austroensis</i>	
	Berriasian	lower <i>C. austroensis</i>	
	Tithonian	<i>R. watherseensis</i>	

FIGURE 1

ZONATION FRAMEWORK

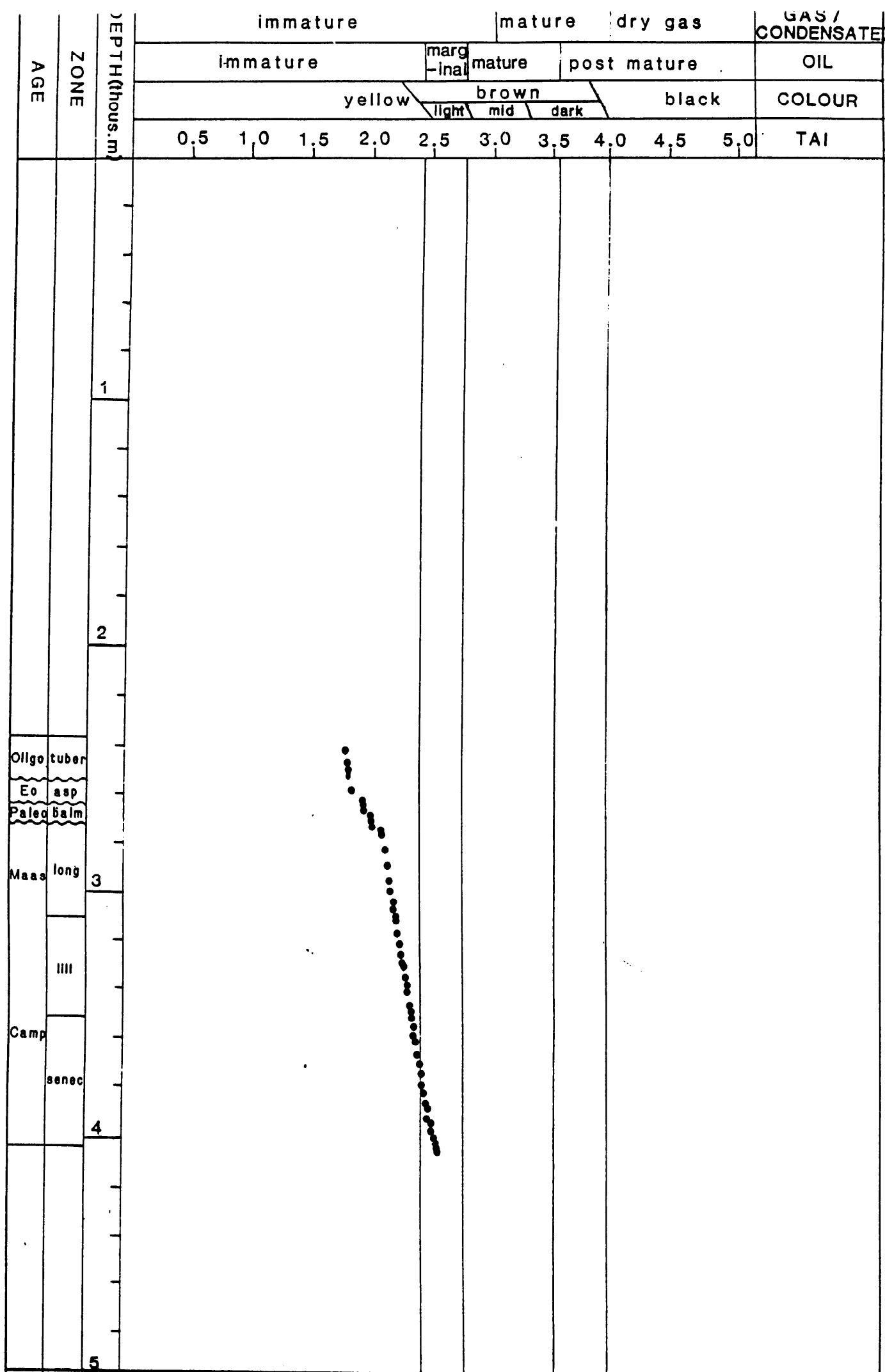


FIGURE 2 MATURITY PROFILE ARCHER 1

III PALYNOSTRATIGRAPHY

A 2400m (cutts)-2550m (cutts) : P. tuberculatus Zone

Assignment to the Proteacidites tuberculatus Zone is indicated by the consistent presence of Cyatheacidites annulatus without younger indicators. Yields are generally poor but C. annulatus, Falcisporites, Nothofagidites and Proteacidites are frequent amongst the subordinate spores and pollen.

Dinoflagellates dominate (60 to 95% of palynomorphs) and are moderately diverse given the poor yields. Common components are Spiniferites spp and Opercudinium spp., indicating the dinoflagellate correlatives of the P. tuberculatus Zone.

Offshore marine environments are indicated by the dominant and diverse dinoflagellates.

Colourless palynomorphs indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

B. 2560m (cutts) : lean -? upper N. asperus Zone

This sample was extremely lean and is strictly speaking indeterminate. However, Nothofagidites spp. are common and the Oligocene indicators are absent.

Dinoflagellates were too rare to be diagnostic. Assignment to the middle or upper N. asperus Zone is indicated by exclusion from the zonal assignments above and below, and the middle N. asperus Zone is usually quite distinctive. The upper N. asperus Zone is therefore most likely.

The presence of subordinate dinoflagellates indicates

nearshore marine environments.

Colourless palynomorphs indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

C. 2580m (cutts)-2630m (cutts) : lower N. asperus Zone

Assignment to the lower Nothofagidites asperus Zone is indicated by the dinoflagellates, as the spore pollen are subordinate (5-10% of palynomorphs), of low diversity , and not zone diagnostic. Common forms include Proteacidites, Cyathidites and Haloragacidites. Rare forms include Proteacidites pachypolus, Kuylisporites waterbolkii, Banksieacidites elongatus and Malvacipollis diversus, confirming the zonal assignments.

The dinoflagellates are common, diverse and distinctive. At 2580m (cutts) Deflandra heterophlycta, Kisselovia coleothrypta and Tritonites tricornis indicate the D. heterophlycta dinoflagellate Zone in an Operculodinium dominated assemblage. At 2600m (cutts), D. heterophlycta, Rhombodinium glabrum, Achilleodinium biformoides and abundant Homotribrium tasmaniense indicate the D. heterophlycta zone in a H. tasmaniense and Areoligera senonensis dominated assemblage. At 2630m (cutts) common Areosphaeridium multicornutum and H. tasmaniense indicate the W. echinosuturata dinoflagellate zone.

Offshore marine environments are indicated by the common and diverse dinoflagellates, rare spores and pollen, and common amorphous sapropel (particularly at the base of the interval).

Colourless palynomrphs indicate immaturity for

hydrocarbon generation.

D. 2640m (cutts)-2700m (cutts) : L. balmei Zone

These samples are all extremely lean of in situ palynomorphs, with significant Oligocene and Eocene caving. Amongst the in situ palynomorphs, the presence of Lygistepollenites balmei and Gambierina rudata without younger or older markers indicates the L. balmei zone. Oldest Proteacidites incurvatus at 2650m (cutts) may indicate the base of the upper L. balmei Zone, but could also be caved. At 2700m, youngest Tricolpites longus occurs, (suggesting penetration of the Cretaceous) but it is considered reworked.

Dinoflagellates include significant caving, but Deflandrea speciosus and D. medcalfii indicate generally Paleocene ages. At 2700m, Eisenackia crassitabulata and frequent Glaphyrocysta retiintexta indicate the mid Paleocene E. crassitabulata dinoflagellate zone, but could be caved a short distance, and actually exist in the interval 2680-2700m. A single specimen of Manumiella druggii was also recorded at 2700m (suggesting penetration of the Cretaceous) but is considered reworked. Clearly it is possible that the Cretaceous occurs in this interval but cuttings confuse the issue.

Environments are marine because of the in situ dinoflagellates, but the lean Paleocene and extent of caving precludes accurate estimates of content and diversity.

Colourless to light yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbon generation.

E. 2715m (cutts)-2730m (cutts) : upper T. longus Zone

These samples are extremely lean and contain 80% caved Paleocene and Eocene. The rare spore pollen include G. radata and Tricolpites longus indicating the T. longus zone.

Dinoflagellates include frequent M. druggii at 2715m (rare at 2730m) and indicate the M. druggii dinoflagellate zone, correlative with the upper T. longus spore pollen zone. It is possible that the middle T. longus zone also exists in this interval, masked by lean yields and caving in these cuttings.

Nearshore marine environments are indicated by the low diversity in situ dinoflagellates.

Light yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbon generation.

F. 2785m (cutts)-3085m (cutts) : lower T. longus Zone

Assignment is indicated at the top by youngest Tricolpites confessus, T. waiparaensis, Tricolporites lillei, Triplopollenites sectilis and the dominance of Nothofagidites endurus over Gambierina radata. At the base, oldest consistent Tetracolporites verrucosus (below this point it is inconsistent and considered caved), indicates the assignment. Plant debris dominate all residues with cuticle fragments and amorphous sapropel diluting the scarce spores and pollen. N. endurus and Proteacidites are common, with frequent T. confessus at 2865-2910 and 3005m. T. longus is rare in this well, and T. verrucosus is more consistent.

Non-marine environments are indicated by the abundant plant debris, common and diverse spores and pollen, and absence of dinoflagellates (other than trace caved Tertiary taxa).

Yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbon generation.

G. 3120m (cutts)-3260m (cutts) : upper T. lillei Zone

Assignment is indicated at the top by the absence of consistent T. verrucosus above, and at the base by diverse dinoflagellates. Residues are swamped by plant debris, with consistent and diverse spores and pollen. Nothofagidites and Proteacidites are consistently common, with consistent T. confessus, T. sectilis and T. lillei.

Non-marine environments are indicated by the abundant plant debris, diverse spores and pollen, and probably lack of in situ dinoflagellates. The few dinoflagellate seen are probably all caved.

H. 3280m (cutts)-3519m (swc) : lower T. lillei Zone

Assignment is indicated at the top on youngest diverse dinoflagellates particularly Isabelidinium cretaceum, and at the base on oldest T. lillei and T. waiparaensis and supported by oldest T. sectilis at 2497m. In the interval, Proteacidites and Nothofagidites are consistently common, with P. mawsonii and T. gillii intermittently frequent.

Dinoflagellates include youngest I. cretaceum and I. pellucidum (greenense) at the top, and oldest I. pellucidum and I. pellucidum (greenense) at the base,

and indicate the Isabelidinium korojonense dinoflagellate zone. Within the interval, very rare dinoflagellates occur (3285-3315m) and include I. cretaceum. Dinoflagellates comprise 3% of palynomorphs 3350 (cutts)-3380m (swc), dominated by I. pellucidum (greenense). Dinoflagellates are absent 3400m (swc)-3470m (swc), but again comprise 2% of palynomorphs with common I. pellucidum (greenense) at 3497m (swc). At 3519m, Cyclopsiella is abundant with frequent I. pellucidum (greenense) in a diverse microplankton assemblage comprising 20% of palynomorphs.

Nearshore to marginal marine environments are indicated by the frequent and diverse dinoflagellates at the base becoming less frequent and less diverse upwards.

Yellow to light brown spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

I. 3595m (swc)-3869m (swc) : upper N. senectus Zone

Assignment is indicated at the top on the absence of the T. lillei zone markers listed above, and at the base on youngest Nelsoniella spp. Within the interval, Cyathidites, Nothofagidites and Proteacidites dominate, in relative low diversity assemblages. Many samples are lean, and the interval 3610-3732m is especially so.

Dinoflagellates lack formal zone indicators. At the top (3576-95m) they are frequent with Cyclopsiella, Trithyrodinium suspectum, T. "marshallii" and Exochosphaeridium phragmites frequent. Dinoflagellates are rare or absent in the almost barren samples 3610-3732m. Dinoflagellates are absent from the average yielding samples 3762-3810m which are

considered non-marine. Dinoflagellates comprise 5% of palynomorphs at the base with Cyclopsiella and Isabelidinium variabile frequent at 3841.5m, and T. suspectum frequent at 3869m.

Marginally marine to non-marine environments are indicated by the low content and diversity of the dinoflagellates and their absence respectively.

Light brown spore colours indicate marginal maturity for oil, but immaturity for gas/condensate.

J. 3897m (swc)-4035m (swc) : lower N. senectus Zone

Assignment is indicated at the top by youngest Nelsoniella spp. and at the base by oldest Nothofagidites senectus. Within the interval, Proteacidites, Falcisporites and Cyathidites are the most common. T. confessus occurs down to 4002m, and N. endurus and T. sabulosus to 4035m.

Dinoflagellates include Nelsoniella spp in the interval 3897-3962m, indicating the N. aceras dinoflagellate zone. In this interval, dinoflagellates are common and diverse, with Chatangiella victoriensis, Isabelidinium variabile and T. suspectum common. Nelsoniella semireticulata occurs in the interval 3911-3962m while N. aceras occurs in the interval 3940-3962m. Below this, C. victoriensis and I. variabile dominate at 3969m while I. variabile is the most common dinoflagellate in a meagre assemblage at 3977-4002m. At 4035m, only a single dinoflagellate was seen.

Environments show a progressive deepening from marginally marine at 4002-4035m to nearshore marine 3969-77m and offshore marine 3897-3962m.

Light brown spore colours indicate marginal maturity
for oil, but immaturity for gas/condensate.

IV

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CLIENT: _____
WELL: ARCHER #1
FIELD / AREA: _____
SECTION: _____ TOWNSHIP: _____ RANGE: _____
COUNTY: _____ STATE: _____
KB ELEVATION: _____ TOTAL DEPTH: _____
ANALYST: ROGER MORGAN DATE: JULY 1990
NOTES: ALL DEPTHS IN METRES

RANGE CHART OF GRAPHIC ABUNDANCES BY LOWEST APPEARANCE (by group)

Key to Symbols

- = Very Rare
- = Rare
- = Few
- = Common
- = Abundant
- ? = Questionably Present
- = Not Present

2400.0 CUTTS
 2445-50 CUTTS
 2495-2500 CUT
 2545-50 CUTTS
 2555-60 CUTTS
 2575-80 CUTTS
 2595-2600 CUT
 2625-30 CUTTS
 2635-40 CUTTS
 2645-50 CUTTS
 2675-80 CUTTS
 2695-2700 CUT
 2710-15 CUTTS
 2725-30 CUTTS
 2780-85 CUTTS
 2800-05 CUTTS
 2830-35 CUTTS
 2860-65 CUTTS
 2905-10 CUTTS
 2920-25 CUTTS
 2960-65 CUTTS
 3000-05 CUTTS
 3020-25 CUTTS
 3060-65 CUTTS
 3080-85 CUTTS
 3115-20 CUTTS
 3175-80 CUTTS
 3220-25 CUTTS
 3255-60 CUTTS
 3275-80 CUTTS
 3310-15 CUTTS
 3345-50 CUTTS
 3380.0 SWC 60 ?
 3400.0 SWC
 3470.0 SWC
 3497.0 SWC
 3519.0 SWC 47
 3576.0 SWC 45
 3595.0 SWC 41
 3610.0 SWC
 3652.0 SWC 38
 3732.0 SWC
 3762.0 SWC 25
 3810.0 SWC
 3841.5 SWC 20
 3869.0 SWC
 3897.0 SWC
 3911.0 SWC
 3920.0 SWC
 3930.0 SWC
 3940.0 SWC
 3962.0 SWC 6
 3969.0 SWC
 3977.0 SWC
 4002.0 SWC
 4035.0 SWC 1

34	SATYROIDINUM HAUMURIENSE
35	XIPHOPHORIDIUM ALATUM
36	CANNINGIA RETICULATA
37	CYCLOPSIELLA VIETA
38	ALTERBIA ACUTULA
39	CASSICULOSPHAERIODIA CF DELICATA
40	CHATANGIELLA SP
41	SPINIDINUM SP
42	PARALECANIELLA INDENTATA
43	CHATANGIELLA PACKHAMII
44	ISABELLIDINUM CRETACEUM
45	ISABELLIDINUM KORDJONENSE
46	ISABELLIDINUM PELLUCIDIUM (Greenense)
47	CANNINGIA EDENENSIS
48	ISABELLIDINUM DRUGGII
49	ISABELLIDINUM PELLUCIDIUM
50	ODONTOCHITINA STUBBY
51	AREOSPHAERIDIUM MULTICORNUTUM
52	NUMMUS MONOCULATUS
53	ACHOMOSPHERA ALCICORNU
54	PERCULODINUM SPP
55	CORDOSPHAERIDIUM INODES
56	SPINIFERITES RAMOSUS
57	HOMOTRYBLIUM TASMANIENSE
58	DEFLANDREA FLOUNDERENSIS
59	AREOLIGERA SENONENSIS
60	HYSTRICHOSPHAERIDIUM TUBIFERUM
61	AREOSPHAERIDIUM SP
62	GLAPHYROCYSTA RETINTEXTA
63	LINGULODINUM MACHAEOPHORUM
64	MANUMIELLA DRUGGII
65	CEREBROCYSTA SP
66	DEFLANDREA HETEROPHLYCTA

2400.0 CUTTS
 2445-50 CUTTS
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 2555-60 CUTTS
 2575-80 CUTTS
 2595-2600 CUT
 2625-30 CUTTS
 2635-40 CUTTS
 2645-50 CUTTS
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 2695-2700 CUT
 2710-15 CUTTS
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 3345-50 CUTTS
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 3400.0 SWC
 3470.0 SWC
 3497.0 SWC
 3519.0 SWC 47
 3576.0 SWC 45
 3595.0 SWC 41
 3610.0 SWC
 3652.0 SWC 38
 3732.0 SWC
 3762.0 SWC 25
 3810.0 SWC
 3841.5 SWC 20
 3869.0 SWC
 3897.0 SWC
 3911.0 SWC
 3920.0 SWC
 3930.0 SWC
 3940.0 SWC
 3962.0 SWC 6
 3969.0 SWC
 3977.0 SWC
 4002.0 SWC
 4035.0 SWC 1

67 WETZELIELA ARTICULATA
 68 ALISOCYSTA CIRCUMTABULATA
 69 ALISOCYSTA RUGOLIRATA
 70 APECTODINUM HOMOMORPHA (SH. SP.)
 71 EISENACKIA CRASSITABULATA
 72 FIBROCYSTA BIPOLARE
 73 FIBROCYSTA SP
 74 FROMEA LAEVIGATA
 75 GAPHYROCYSTA PASTIELLI
 76 HOMOTRYBLIUM ABBEVICATUM
 77 HYSTRICHOSPHAERIDIUM SP
 78 ISABELIDINUM BAKERI
 79 MURATODINUM FIMBRIATUM
 80 PALAEOCYSTODINUM GOLZOENSE
 81 SCHEMATOPHORA SP
 82 SPINIDINUM SP. 1 LANTERNUM
 83 ADONOSPHEARIUM RETICULENSE
 84 APTEODINUM AUSTRALIENSE
 85 CORDOSPHAERIDIUM MULTISPINOSUM
 86 DEFLANDREA MEDCALFII
 87 DEFLANDREA TRUNCATA
 88 IMPAGIDINUM DISPERTITUM
 89 TUBIOSPHAERA FILOSA
 90 AREOSPHEARIUM ARCUATUM
 91 AREOSPHEARIUM MULTISPINOSUM
 92 CORDOSPHAERIDIUM FIBROSPINOSUM
 93 DEFLANDREA SPECIOSUS
 94 DYPHES COLLIGERUM
 95 FIBROCYSTA VECTENSE
 96 IMPAGIDINUM MACULATUM
 97 IMPLETOSPHAERIDIUM SP
 98 MILLIOUDODINUM TENUITABULATUS
 99 NEMATOSPHAEROPSIS BALCOMBIANA

2400.0 CUTTS
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 2575-80 CUTTS
 2595-2600 CUT
 2625-30 CUTTS
 2635-40 CUTTS
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 3595.0 SWC 41
 3610.0 SWC
 3652.0 SWC 38
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 3920.0 SWC
 3930.0 SWC
 3940.0 SWC
 3962.0 SWC 6
 3969.0 SWC
 3977.0 SWC
 4002.0 SWC
 4035.0 SWC 1

133	RETITRILETES AUSTRALIOCLOVATOIDES
134	TRICOLPIITES GILLII
135	TRICOLPIITES SABULOSUS
136	TRIPOROLETES RETICULATUS
137	MICROCACRYDITES ANTARCTICUS
138	OSMUDACIOTITES WELLMANII
139	PEROTRILETES MORGANII
140	STEREISPORITES ANTIQUISPORITES
141	TRICOLPIITES CONFESSUS
142	CICATRICOSPORITES AUSTRALIENSIS
143	PODOSPORITES MICROSCACCATUS
144	COROLLINA TOROSUS
145	CYCADOPITES FOLLICULARIS
146	FALCISPORITES GRANDIS
147	ARAUCARICITES AUSTRALIS
148	GAMBIERINA RUDATA
149	LYGISTEPOLLENITES FLORINII
150	PEROTRILETES SP. A.
151	PHIMOPOLLENITES PANNOSUS
152	CLAUIFERA TRIPLEX
153	DILWYNITES TUBERCULATUS
154	ERICIPITES SCABRATUS
155	CYATHIDITES SPP
156	TRILETES TUBERCULIFORMIS
157	REQUITIRADITES VERRUCOSUS
158	TRICOLPORITES WAIPARAENSIS
159	TRICOLPORITES APOXYXINUS
160	TRICOLPORITES LILLIEI
161	VITREISPORITES PALLIDUS
162	GEPRAPOLLENITES WAOHOENSIS
163	PERIPOROPOLLENITES POLYORATUS
164	TRIPOROPOLLENITES SECTILIS
165	CAMEROZONOSPORITES OHAIENSIS

2400.0	CUTTS	166	GAMBIERINA TWISTED
2445-50	CUTTS	167	STEREISPORITES REGIUM
2495-2500	CUT	168	LATROBOSPORITES OHAIENSIS
2545-50	CUTTS	169	LILIACIDITES
2555-60	CUTTS	170	PILOSPORITES NOTENSIS
2575-80	CUTTS	171	TETRACOLPORITES VERRUCOSUS
2595-2600	CUT	172	AQUITRIRADITES SPINULOSUS
2625-30	CUTTS	173	DACRYCARPITES AUSTRALIENSIS
2635-40	CUTTS	174	TRICOLPITES SP
2645-50	CUTTS	175	GLEICHENIIDITES CIRCINOIDES
2675-80	CUTTS	176	AQUITRIRADITES SUPERVERRUCOSUS
2695-2700	CUT	177	LAEGATOSPORITES
2710-15	CUTTS	178	TRICOLPORITES
2725-30	CUTTS	179	GAMBIERINA EDWARDSII
2780-85	CUTTS	180	NOTHOFAGIDITES BRACHYSPINULOSUS
2800-05	CUTTS	181	TRIPOROPOLLITES MEGASECTILIS
2830-35	CUTTS	182	TRICOLPITES LONGUS
2860-65	CUTTS	183	NOTHOFAGIDITES EMARCIOUS/HETERUS
2905-10	CUTTS	184	ERICIPITES VERRUCOSUS
2920-25	CUTTS	185	HALORAGACIDITES HARRISII
2960-65	CUTTS	186	NOTHOFAGIDITES GONIATUS
3000-05	CUTTS	187	CYATHEOFACIDITES ANNULATUS
3020-25	CUTTS	188	STEREISPORITES (TRIPUNCTISPORIS) PUNCTATUS
3060-65	CUTTS	189	INTRATRIPOROPOLLITES NOTABILIS
3080-85	CUTTS	190	PROTEACIDITES INCURVATUS
3115-20	CUTTS	191	LYGISTEPOLLITES BALMEI
3175-80	CUTTS	192	BANKSIEACIDITES ELONGATUS
3220-25	CUTTS	193	HALVACIPOLLIS DIVERSUS
3255-60	CUTTS	194	NOTHOFAGIDITES DEMINUTUS
3275-80	CUTTS	195	HALVACIPOLLIS SUBTILIS
3310-15	CUTTS	196	MIRTACEOIDITES CF TENUIS
3345-50	CUTTS	197	FALCISPORITES
3380.0	SWC 60	198	KUYLISPORITES WATERBOLKII
3400.0	SWC		
3470.0	SWC		
3497.0	SWC		
3519.0	SWC 47		
3576.0	SWC 45		
3595.0	SWC 41		
3610.0	SWC		
3652.0	SWC 38		
3732.0	SWC		
3762.0	SWC 25		
3810.0	SWC		
3841.5	SWC 20		
3869.0	SWC		
3897.0	SWC		
3911.0	SWC		
3920.0	SWC		
3930.0	SWC		
3940.0	SWC		
3962.0	SWC 6		
3969.0	SWC		
3977.0	SWC		
4002.0	SWC		
4035.0	SWC 1		

199 PROTEACIDIITES PACHYPOLUS
 200 NOTHOAGIDITES FALCATUS
 201 VERRUCOSISPORITES KOPUKUENSIS
 202 DICTOPHYLLIDITES spp
 203 BOTRYOCOCCUS

2400.0 CUTTS	.	.	.	2400.0 CUTTS
2445-50 CUTTS	.	.	.	2445-50 CUTTS
2495-2500 CUT	.	.	.	2495-2500 CUT
2545-50 CUTTS	.	.	.	2545-50 CUTTS
2555-60 CUTTS	.	.	.	2555-60 CUTTS
2575-80 CUTTS	.	.	.	2575-80 CUTTS
2595-2600 CUT	.	.	.	2595-2600 CUT
2625-30 CUTTS	.	.	.	2625-30 CUTTS
2635-40 CUTTS	.	.	.	2635-40 CUTTS
2645-50 CUTTS	.	.	.	2645-50 CUTTS
2675-80 CUTTS	.	.	.	2675-80 CUTTS
2695-2700 CUT	.	.	.	2695-2700 CUT
2710-15 CUTTS	.	.	.	2710-15 CUTTS
2725-30 CUTTS	.	.	.	2725-30 CUTTS
2780-85 CUTTS	.	.	.	2780-85 CUTTS
2800-05 CUTTS	.	.	.	2800-05 CUTTS
2830-35 CUTTS	.	.	.	2830-35 CUTTS
2860-65 CUTTS	.	.	.	2860-65 CUTTS
2905-10 CUTTS	.	.	.	2905-10 CUTTS
2920-25 CUTTS	.	.	.	2920-25 CUTTS
2960-65 CUTTS	.	.	.	2960-65 CUTTS
3000-05 CUTTS	.	.	.	3000-05 CUTTS
3020-25 CUTTS	.	.	.	3020-25 CUTTS
3060-65 CUTTS	.	.	.	3060-65 CUTTS
3080-85 CUTTS	.	.	.	3080-85 CUTTS
3115-20 CUTTS	.	.	.	3115-20 CUTTS
3175-80 CUTTS	.	.	.	3175-80 CUTTS
3220-25 CUTTS	.	.	.	3220-25 CUTTS
3255-60 CUTTS	.	.	.	3255-60 CUTTS
3275-80 CUTTS	.	.	.	3275-80 CUTTS
3310-15 CUTTS	.	.	.	3310-15 CUTTS
3345-50 CUTTS	.	.	.	3345-50 CUTTS
3380.0 SWC 60	.	.	.	3380.0 SWC 60
3400.0 SWC	.	.	.	3400.0 SWC
3470.0 SWC	.	.	.	3470.0 SWC
3497.0 SWC	.	.	.	3497.0 SWC
3519.0 SWC 47	.	.	.	3519.0 SWC 47
3576.0 SWC 45	.	.	.	3576.0 SWC 45
3595.0 SWC 41	.	.	.	3595.0 SWC 41
3610.0 SWC	.	.	.	3610.0 SWC
3652.0 SWC 38	.	.	.	3652.0 SWC 38
3732.0 SWC	.	.	.	3732.0 SWC
3762.0 SWC 25	.	.	.	3762.0 SWC 25
3810.0 SWC	.	.	.	3810.0 SWC
3841.5 SWC 20	.	.	.	3841.5 SWC 20
3869.0 SWC	.	.	.	3869.0 SWC
3897.0 SWC	.	.	.	3897.0 SWC
3911.0 SWC	.	.	.	3911.0 SWC
3920.0 SWC	.	.	.	3920.0 SWC
3930.0 SWC	.	.	.	3930.0 SWC
3940.0 SWC	.	.	.	3940.0 SWC
3962.0 SWC 6	.	.	.	3962.0 SWC 6
3969.0 SWC	.	.	.	3969.0 SWC
3977.0 SWC	.	.	.	3977.0 SWC
4002.0 SWC	.	.	.	4002.0 SWC
4035.0 SWC 1	.	.	.	4035.0 SWC 1

SPECIES LOCATION INDEX

Index numbers are the columns in which species appear.

INDEX NUMBER	SPECIES
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106	ACHILLEODINIUM BIFORMOIDES
53	ACHOMOSPHAERA ALCICORNU
110	ACHOMOSPHAERA RAMULIFERA
83	ADNATOSPHAERIDIUM RETICULENSE
172	AEQUITRIRADITES SPINULOSUS
176	AEQUITRIRADITES SUPERVERRUCOSUS
157	AEQUITRIRADITES VERRUCOSUS
68	ALISOCYSTA CIRCUMTABULATA
69	ALISOCYSTA RUGOLIRATA
38	ALTERBIA ACUTULA
7	ALTERBIA SP
70	APECTODINIUM HOMOMORPHA (SH. SP.)
84	APTEODINIUM AUSTRALIENSE
147	ARAUCARIACITES AUSTRALIS
59	AREOLIGERA SENONENSIS
90	AREOSPHAERIDIUM ARCUATUM
51	AREOSPHAERIDIUM MULTICORNUTUM
91	AREOSPHAERIDIUM MULTISPINOSUM
61	AREOSPHAERIDIUM SP
120	AUSTRALOPOLLIS OBSCURUS
192	BANKSIEACIDITES ELONGATUS
203	BOTRYOCOCCUS
165	CAMEROZONOSPORITES OHAIENSIS
8	CANNINGIA BASSENSIS
47	CANNINGIA EDENENSIS
36	CANNINGIA RETICULATA
21	CANNINGIA SP
39	CASSICULOSPHAERIDIA CF DELICATA
121	CERATOSPORITES EQUALIS
65	CEREBROCYSTA SP
16	CHATANGIELLA MICROCANTHA
43	CHATANGIELLA PACKHAMII
40	CHATANGIELLA SP
30	CHATANGIELLA TRIPARTITA
9	CHATANGIELLA VICTORIENSIS
142	CICATRICOSISPORITES AUSTRALIENSIS
17	CIRCULODINIUM DEFLANDREI
152	CLAVIFERA TRIPLEX
92	CORDOSPHAERIDIUM FIBROSPINOSUM
55	CORDOSPHAERIDIUM INODES
85	CORDOSPHAERIDIUM MULTISPINOSUM
144	COROLLINA TOROSUS
116	CRASSOSPHAERA
1	CRIBROPERIDINIUM SP
187	CYATHEACIDITES ANNULATUS
122	CYATHIDITES AUSTRALIS
123	CYATHIDITES MINOR
155	CYATHIDITES SPP
145	CYCADOPITES FOLLICULARIS
18	CYCLOPSIELLA
37	CYCLOPSIELLA VIETA
173	DACRYCARPITES AUSTRALIENSIS
58	DEFLANDREA FLOUNDERENSIS
66	DEFLANDREA HETEROPHYCTA
86	DEFLANDREA MEDCALFII
111	DEFLANDREA PHOSPHORITICA
93	DEFLANDREA SPECIOSUS

87	DEFLANDREA TRUNCATA
202	DICTOPHYLLIDITES SPP
124	DILWYNITES GRANULATUS
153	DILWYNITES TUBERCULATUS
94	DYPHES COLLIGERUM
71	EISENACKIA CRASSITABULATA
154	ERICIPITES SCABRATUS
184	ERICIPITES VERRUCOSUS
19	EXOCHOSPHAERIDIUM PHRAGMITES
22	EXOCHOSPHAERIDIUM ROBUSTA
197	FALCISPORITES
146	FALCISPORITES GRANDIS
125	FALCISPORITES SIMILIS
72	FIBROCYSTA BIPOLARE
73	FIBROCYSTA SP
95	FIBROCYSTA VECTENSE
74	FROMEA LAEVIGATA
179	GAMBIERINA EDWARDSII
148	GAMBIERINA RUDATA
166	GAMBIERINA TWISTED
162	GEPHRAPOLLENITES WAHOENSIS
75	GLAPHYROCYSTA PASTIELLI
62	GLAPHYROCYSTA RETIINTEXTA
107	GLAPHYROCYSTA VICINUM
126	GLEICHENIIDITES
173	GLEICHENIIDITES CIRCINIDITES
112	HAFNIASPHAERA SEPTATA
185	HALORASACIDITES HARRISII
127	HERKOSPORITES ELLIOTTII
10	HETEROSPHAERIDIUM HETEROCANTHUM
32	HETEROSPHAERIDIUM LATEROBRACHIUS
76	HOMOTRYBLIUM ABBEVICATUM
57	HOMOTRYBLIUM TASMANIENSE
77	HYSTRICHOSPHAERIDIUM SP
60	HYSTRICHOSPHAERIDIUM TUBIFERUM
88	IMMAGIDINUM DISPERTITUM
96	IMMAGIDINUM MACULATUM
97	IMPLETOSPHAERIDIUM SP
189	INTRATRIPOROPOLLENITES NOTABILIS
78	ISABELIDINUM BAKERI
23	ISABELIDINUM COOKSONAE
44	ISABELIDINUM CRETACEUM
48	ISABELIDINUM DRUGGI
45	ISABELIDINUM KOROJONENSE
49	ISABELIDINUM PELLUCIDUM
46	ISABELIDINUM PELLUCIDUM (Greenense)
24	ISABELIDINUM SP
25	ISABELIDINUM TRIPARTITA
2	ISABELIDINUM VARIABILE
113	KISSELOVIA COLEOTHRYPTA
198	KUYLISPORITES WATERBOLKII
177	LAEIGATOSPORITES
168	LATROBOSPORITES OHAIENSIS
169	LILIACIDITES
63	LINGULODINUM MACHAEROPHORUM
191	LYGISTEPOLLENITES BALMEI
149	LYGISTEPOLLENITES FLORINII
193	MALVACIPOLLIS DIVERSUS
195	MALVACIPOLLIS SUBTILIS
64	MANUMIELLA DRUGGI
137	MICROCACHRYIDITES ANTARCTICUS
3	MICROFASTA EVANSII
117	MICROFORAMS
98	MILLIOUDODINUM TENUITABULATUS

- 79 MURATODINIUM FIMBRIATUM
196 MYRTACEIDITES CF TENUIS
26 NELSONIELLA ACERAS
27 NELSONIELLA SEMIRETICULATA
28 NELSONIELLA TUBERCULATA
99 NEMATOSPHAEROPSIS BALCOMBIANA
180 NOTHOFAGIDITES BRACHYSPINULOSUS
194 NOTHOFAGIDITES DEMINUTUS
183 NOTHOFAGIDITES EMARCIDUS/HETERUS
128 NOTHOFAGIDITES ENDURUS
200 NOTHOFAGIDITES FALCATUS
186 NOTHOFAGIDITES GONIATUS
129 NOTHOFAGIDITES SENECTUS
52 NUMMUS MONOCULATUS
4 ODONTOCHITINA COSTATA
11 ODONTOCHITINA INDIGENA
12 ODONTOCHITINA OPERCULATA
13 ODONTOCHITINA PROLATA
50 ODONTOCHITINA STUBBY
5 OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM COMPLEX
33 OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM PULCHERRIMUM
114 OPERCULODINIUM CENTROCARPUM
54 OPERCULODINIUM SPP
138 OSMUDACIDITES WELLMANII
80 PALAEOCYSTODINIUM GOLZOWENSE
14 PALAEOHYSTRICHOSPHORA INFUSORIOIDES
42 PARALECANIELLA INDENTATA
163 PERIPOROPOLLENITES POLYORATUS
139 PERO TRILETES MORGANII
150 PERO TRILETES SP.A.
151 PHIMOPOLLENITES PANNOsus
118 PHTHANOPERIDINIUM COMATUM
130 PHYLLOCLADIDITES MAWSONII
131 PHYLLOCLADIDITES VERRUCOSUS
170 PILOSISPORITES NOTENSIS
143 PODOSPORITES MICROSACCATUS
190 PROTEACIDITES INCURVATUS
199 PROTEACIDITES PACHYPOLUS
132 PROTEACIDITES SP
20 PTEROSPERMELLA AUREOLATA
133 RETITRILETES AUSTROCLAVATIDITES
102 RHOMBODINIUM GLABRUM
103 ROTTNESTIA BORUSSICA
34 SATYRODINIUM HAUMURIENSE
81 SCHEMATOPHORA SP
100 SCHEMATOPHORA SPECIOSUS
41 SPINIDINIUM SP
82 SPINIDINIUM SP.1 LANTERNUM
15 SPINIFERITES FURCATUS/RAMOSUS
56 SPINIFERITES RAMOSUS
188 STEREISPORITES (TRIPUNCTISPORIS) PUNCTATUS
140 STEREISPORITES ANTIQUISPORITES
167 STEREISPORITES REGIUM
119 TECTATODINIUM SP
171 TETRACOLPORITES VERRUCOSUS
101 THALASSIPHORA PELAGICA
141 TRICOLPITES CONFESSUS
134 TRICOLPITES GILLII
182 TRICOLPITES LONGUS
135 TRICOLPITES SABULOSUS
174 TRICOLPITES SP
158 TRICOLPITES WAI PARAENSIS
178 TRICOLPORITES

159 TRICOLPORITES APOXYEXINUS
160 TRICOLPORITES LILLIEI
156 TRILETES TUBERCULIFORMIS
136 TRIPOROLETES RETICULATUS
181 TRIPOROPOLLENITES MEGALECTILIS
164 TRIPOROPOLLENITES SECTILIS
29 TRITHYRODINUM
6 TRITHYRODINUM MARSHALLII
31 TRITHYRODINUM SESPECTUM
115 TRITONITES TRICORNIS
104 TUBERCULODINUM VANCOMPOAE
89 TUBIOSPHAERA FILOSA
108 TUBIOSPHAERA GALATEA
201 VERRUCOSISPORITES KOPUKUENSIS
161 VITREISPORITES PALLIDUS
67 WETZELIELA ARTICULATA
109 WILSONIDINUM LINEIDENTATUM
105 WILSONIDINUM TABULATUM
35 XIPHOPHORIDIUM ALATUM