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MUSSEL-1

DEPT. NAT. RES & ENV



PE900570

NEW PALYNOLOGY OF MUSSEL-1

OTWAY BASIN, AUSTRALIA

BY

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26 OCT 1995

for BHP PETROLEUM

July 1992

REF:OTW.MUSSEL1



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FIGURE 1 ZONATION USED HEREIN SHOWING THE NUMBERED HORIZONS AGAINST THE EXISTING FORMAL ZONATION.

I SUMMARY

New examination (including grain counts of 20 existing core and swc preparations plus 25 new cuttings preparations) has produced a high resolution breakdown. It is expressed below in formal zones, but is also discussed in the text in terms of fifteen major horizons and twenty three minor horizons. These produced a much tighter correlation web to nearby wells when plotted on logs. Likely maximum flooding surfaces and sequence boundaries can also be located using the dinoflagellate content and diversity as a index of marine influence.

1245m(swc) - 1265m(swc) : indeterminate (barren)

1265m(cutts) - 1283m(swc) : upper diversus Zone : Early Eocene : intermediate marine

1289m(cutts) : balmei Zone : Paleocene : marine

1315m(swc) - 1360m(swc) : longus Zone (druggii dino Zone 1315-1360m) : Maastrichtian : nearshore at the base passing to offshore at the top ; marine maximum at 1315m

1385m(swc) - 1479m(swc) : lillei Zone (korojonense dino Zone 1419-1479m) : Campanian : nearshore to marginal marine

1550m(swc) - 1847m(swc) : upper senectus Zone (upper australis dino Zone 1550-1652m, lower australis 1701-1801m, aceras Zone 1801-1966m) : Campanian: marginal marine to intermediate marine; marine maxima at 1801m and 1701m

?1850m(cutts) - 1966m(cutts) : lower senectus Zone (aceras dino Zone 1801-1966m) : Campanian : intermediate marine to nearshore; marine maximum, at 1999m

1999m(cutts) - 2030m(cutts) : upper apoxyexinus Zone  
(cretacea dino Zone 1999-2030m) : Santonian :  
intermediate to offshore marine, maximum at 1999m and  
2030m,

middle apoxyexinus Zone not seen : probably condensed or lost

2051m(cutts) : lower apoxyexinus Zone (?porifera dino Zone  
2051m) : Santonian : apparently offshore marine but may  
be caved

2076m(cutts) : indeterminate : possibly upper mawsonii Zone

2100m(core) - 2243m(swc) or ?deeper : mawsonii Zone :  
Coniacian-Turonian : probably all marginal marine to  
nearshore with marine maximum at 2240m

2254m(swc) - 2441m(cutts): apparently distocarinatus Zone :  
Cenomanian : probably all nearshore to marginal marine  
but heavy caving obscured this.

## II INTRODUCTION

Paul Carroll and David Pickavance of BHP Petroleum initiated palynological review of several wells pertinent to their acreage. In Mussel-1, they sought definitive age dating at the base of the well (especially whether Eumeralla Formation had been penetrated) and improved resolution throughout the late Cretaceous to facilitate sequence stratigraphic analysis. Restudy of the existing preparations to produce new data from a modern view point, including specimen counts, was clearly worthwhile. Some large sample gaps existed however, and new cuttings were selected to infill to around 30m spacing.

Extensive cuttings study has two main advantages but also two main disadvantages. The first advantage is that the data becomes semicontinuous and key horizons can be seen in the cavings and not missed because they occur between the point sampling of swcs or due to unfavourable facies at the swc depth. An example is the flood of X. australis (horizon 6 herein) which is quite thin but is clearly seen in cuttings and caves to the bottom of the hole. The second advantage is that a downhole or extinction based zonation can be developed which works in cuttings and therefore provides a powerful tool to monitor drilling and enable cost efficient drilling and engineering decisions especially early TD. Quite accurate predictions ahead of swcs, logs and the bit are possible.

The first major disadvantage is that potential caving renders all oldest occurrences (or inceptions in time) of doubtful value. Thus the established zonations which particularly in Australia are based on oldest occurrences from extensive swc suites, do not work well. Youngest occurrence or extinction events in close proximity to the established zone boundaries need to be established to continue to use the established zonation. Alternatively, the existing zonation can be abandoned and a new one erected based on extinction events.

SPORE-POLLEN ZONES	SPORE-POLLEN HORIZONS	DINOFLAGELLATE ZONES	DINOFLAGELLATE HORIZONS
LONGUS	upper T. confessus 1 T. sectilis G. rudata • 1b N. senectus • 1d	DRUGGII	M. conorata 1a M. conorata 1c M. druggii 1e I. pellucida 2
	lower T. sabulosus 2a T. longus 2b		
LILLEI	upper T. sectilis 3a	KOROJONENSE	I. korojonense 3 I. cretacea
	lower T. lillei 3b		
SENECTUS	upper G. rudata 7a	upper AUSTRALIS	X. australis 4 X. ceratoides A. wisemaniae A. suggestium 4a
	middle T. sabulosus 7e	lower AUSTRALIS	N. aceras 5 N. semireticulata X. australis • 6
	lower N. senectus 9a	upper ACERAS	N. tuberculata 7 X. australis 7b N. tuberculata 7c N. semireticulata O. obesa 7d
APOXYEXINUS	upper A. cruciformis 1% A. cruciformis 1-4%	middle ACERAS	T. suspectum Heterosphaeridium 10%+ 8 Heterosphaeridium 20%+ 9
	middle 11	lower ACERAS	N. aceras 9b
	lower A. cruciformis 10%+ 12 12a A. cruciformis 10%+	upper CRETACEA	I. belfastense 10 A. denticulata Heterosphaeridium 20%+ 10a I. belfastense A. denticulata 11a
MAWSONII	A. distocarinatus 12c	lower CRETACEA	I. cretacea 11b
	consistent 13 A. distocarinatus P. mawsonii 15a	PORIFERA	O. porifera 12b
DISTOCARINATUS	common saccates A. cruciformis	STRIATOCONUS	C. edwardsii 14
		INFUSORIOIDES	C. edwardsii • 15 C. edwardsii • 15b
			dinoflagellates

FIGURE 1 ZONATION USED HEREIN SHOWING THE NUMBERED HORIZONS AGAINST THE EXISTING FORMAL ZONATION.

• = frequent (4-10%) ● = common (11-30%)

I have tried to do both herein, working within the established zonaton of Helby, Morgan and Partridge (1987), but initiating a set of 38 numbered horizons. The most obvious (and therefore most reliable) bear the whole numbers 1 to 15 from youngest to oldest and are all extinction or major acme events reliably identifiable from cuttings. The other twenty three horizons bear a number and a lower case letter to show their lower level of confidence and their usual stratigraphic location. For example, horizons 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d occur from youngest to oldest, between major horizons 7 and 8, but are less reliable and therefore may crosscut the major horizons. They comprise mostly oldest occurrences in cuttings or youngest occurrences of rare species. The relationship of the two schemes are shown in figure 1 and the discussions herein is within the existing zonal framework.

The second major disadvantage to extensive cuttings study is that heavy caving can obscure subtle events due to dilution. Inspection of a caliper log can indicate the extent of caving, but even small quantities of a richly fossiliferous rock can obscure subtle horizons in a sparsely fossiliferous rock beneath. In Mussel-1, heavy caving of the dinoflagellate rich Campanian and Santonian occurs into the dinoflagellate poor Cenomanian. Caving of this sort will clearly distort statistical counts. In Mussel-1, high dinoflagellate contents in the Cenomanian are plainly caved, so identification of marine maxima and maximum flooding surfaces must be tempered with caution.

The best of both alternatives can be achieved by a mix of swcs and cuttings. Downhole monitoring can be readily achieved by 50 to 100m cuttings, followed up by extensive swc suites to close sampling gaps to around 30m.

Detailed correlation is possible using the data herein and is the subject of a separate report. Raw data are presented in Appendix I.

III PALYNOSTRATIGRAPHY

A 1245m(swc) - 1265m(swc) : indeterminate

These swcs are almost barren and lack age diagnostic taxa.

B 1265m(Esso cuttings) - 1283m(swc) : upper diversus Zone

Assignment to the upper Malvacipollis diversus Zone of Early Eocene age is indicated by oldest Proteacidites pachypolus without younger indicators. The Esso cuttings could not be re-examined : the microscope slides are not available, but the assemblages are consistent with the one examined here (1283m). The swc at the base is dominated by Halorogacidites harrisii with common Podosporites microsaccatus and Malvacipollis diversus. Other age significant pollen include Anacolosidites acutullus and Polycolpites esobalteus. Amongst the dinoflagellates are common Homotriblium tasmaniense, confirming the spore-pollen assignment.

Intermediate marine environments are indicated by the dinoflagellate content (24%) but their low diversity might favour a more nearshore situation.

C 1289m(new cutts) : balmei Zone

Assignment to the Lygistepollenites balmei Zone of Paleocene age is indicated by the presence of L. balmei in an extremely lean almost barren assemblage. Only about 20 palynomorphs were seen with Proteacidites spp the most common. Rare dinoflagellates were seen but are not age diagnostic and could be caved. They are much less frequent than the spore pollen and suggest nearshore environments.



D 1315m(swc)-1360m(swc) : longus Zone (druggii dino Zone)

Assignment to the Tricolpites longus Zone of Maastrichtian age is indicated at the top by youngest T. longus, Tricolpites confessus, Tricolpites waipawaensis, Tricolporites lillei, without younger indicators (horizon 1). Overall, Proteacidites spp dominate with common to frequent G. rudata and subordinate rare to frequent N. endurus. The marker species for the upper longus Zone (Tripunctisporis punctatus) was not seen even in cavings, but the dominance of G. rudata over N. endurus indicates the upper part of the zone. Oldest common G. rudata at 1360m(swc) is horizon 1b. The cuttings sample at 1338m is extremely lean. At the base, oldest T. longus (horizon 2b) is diagnostic.

The dinoflagellates are also age diagnostic, and include Manumiella conorata, indicating the Manumiella druggii dinoflagellate zone and therefore the middle or upper point of the longus Zone. Oldest M. conorata is horizon 1c. Areoligera spp are abundant with rare Alterbia acutula and M. conorata. At 1360m(swc), M. conorata is the only common dinoflagellate.

Environments appear to deepen in time from nearshore to marginal marine at the base (6% microplankton at 1360m) to offshore to intermediate marine at the top (42% microplankton at 1315m = potential maximum flooding surface).

E 1385m(swc) - 1479m(swc) : lillei Zone (korojonense dino Zone 1419-1479m)

Assignment to the Tricolporites lillei Zone of Campanian age is indicated at the top by the absence of younger indicators, but confirmed by dinoflagellate data, and at the base by oldest T. lillei (horizon 3b). Within the

interval, Proteacidites spp are consistently dominant (20-40%) with Cyathidites and Nothofagidites spp (6-17%) frequent to common. Within the interval, youngest Tricolpites sabulosus (horizon 2a) occurs at 1419m(swc) and oldest Triporopollenites sectilis occurs at 1419m(swc) (horizon 3a). Tricolporites apoxyexinus is fairly consistent.

Amongst the dinoflagellates, youngest Chatangiella spp (1385m swc) youngest Isabelidinium pellucidum (horizon 2), I. korojonense (horizon 3) and Odontochitina spp (1419m swc), youngest Isabelidinium cretaceum (1443m swc) (horizon 3) and oldest I. pellucidum (horizon 3c at 1479m new cutts) are all useful. Youngest I. korojonense at the top (horizon 3) and oldest I. pellucidum at the base (horizon 3c) without older markers, indicates the Isabelidinium korojonense dinoflagellate zone. Dinoflagellate contents are low, with Isabelidinium spp the most frequent.

Environments are nearshore to marginal marine with dinoflagellate content mostly 3-5% and diversity low. No obvious shallowing or deepening trend is visible.

F 1550m(swc) - 1847m(swc) : upper-middle senectus Zone (upper australis Zone 1550-1652m, lower australis Zone 1701-1801m, aceras Zone 1801-1966m cutts)

Assignment to the upper part of the Nothofagidites senectus Zone of Campanian age is indicated at the top by the absence of younger indicators and confirmed by horizon 4 (youngest Xenikoon australis, here supported by youngest Xenascus ceratoides). Odontochinina spp are very rare above this point, and youngest Anthosphaeridium wisemaniae occurs here in some wells. The base of the interval is defined by oldest Tricolpites sabulosus (horizon 7e) taken on its base in swcs at 1847m although

it caves much deeper. This pick may be slightly too high, as oldest G. rudata (horizon 7a) occurs in the same swc (and caves only to 1902m). More reliable are the top horizons in these cuttings including the major horizons youngest Nelsoniella aceras and N. semireticulata (horizon 5 at 170lm cutts), youngest common X. australis (horizon 6 at 170lm cutts), youngest Nelsoniella tuberculata (horizon 7 at 180lm cutts) and the minor horizons youngest Areosphaeridium suggestium (horizon 4a at 1652m cutts) and oldest X. australis in swcs (horizon 7b at 1847m swc).

The dinoflagellates enable recognition of the upper australis Zone (interval from youngest X. australis to sample above youngest N. semireticulata), lower australis Zone (interval from youngest N. semireticulata to sample above youngest Nelsoniella tuberculata, the latter known to be close to, but slightly above, oldest X. australis) and the aceras Zone (interval from youngest N. tuberculata to sample above youngest Isabelidium belfastense).

Within the interval, Proteacidites spp generally dominate with frequent to common N. endurus and Cyathidites. Towards the base however (1801-1847m), Nothofagidites become minor with Falcisporites, Cyathidites and Proteacidites all common. Amongst the subordinate dinoflagellates, X. australis is the most common form especially at its acme at 170lm and caved beneath.

Environments are variable, from marginal marine to intermediate marine with dinoflagellate content variable from 1% with low diversity to 34% with moderate diversity. Many samples are cuttings however, so may be altered by caving. Dinoflagellate maxima occur at 180lm and 170lm and may be close beneath maximum flooding surfaces while minima occur at 1847m, 1757m and 1550m and

may be close beneath sequence boundaries. Dinoflagellate content grades between these points, suggesting two full transgression/regression cycles.

- G ?1850m(cutts)-1966m(cutts) : lower senectus Zone (aceras Zone 1801-1966m)

Assignment to the lower part of the N. senectus Zone of Campanian age is indicated at the top by the absence of younger indicators "in place" and at the base by oldest in place N. senectus (horizon 9a at 1966m cutts) confirmed by the dinoflagellates beneath. The zone top may therefore be picked slightly too high, if some specimens considered caved are actually in place. Within the interval, G. rudata and T. sabulosus occur but are considered caved. Reliable datums include youngest Odontochitina obesa (horizon 7d at 1932m cutts), and youngest common Heterosphaeridium spp (>10%) and youngest Trithyrodinium cf suspectum (horizon 8 at 1966m cutts), oldest consistent N. senectus in cuttings (horizon 9a at 1902m) and oldest Nelsoniella tuberculata (horizon 7c at 1932m in cutts).

Within the interval based entirely on cuttings, the dominant spore pollen include common Proteacidites, Falcisporites and Cyathidites. The subordinate dinoflagellates include frequent X. australis presumed caved and consistent Heterosphaeridium (around 5%). Rare but consistent are Odontochitina spp, Nelsoniella spp, I. cretaceum and Eucladinium madurense, all considered in place.

Environments are intermediate marine to nearshore (14% to 22%) but these are all cuttings and no obvious trend is visible. In the sample below (1999m) a dinoflagellate maximum occurs and in the sample above (1847m) a dinoflagellate minimum occurs. The section assigned here

may therefore represent a regressive period.

H 1999m(cutts) - 2030m(cutts) : upper apoxyexinus Zone  
(cretacea dino Zone 1999-2030m)

Assignment to the upper Tricolporites apoxyexinus Zone (= T. pachyexinus Zone of previous usage) of Santonian age is indicated at the top by the absence of N. senectus above, confirmed by youngest Isabelidium belfastense and I. victoriensis (horizon 10 at 1999m). At the base, oldest rare Amosopollis cruciformus (1% or less) is diagnostic. Within the interval, youngest abundant Heterosphaeridium (20% or more) occurs (horizon 9 at 1999m) but is probably caved slightly, as it usually occurs above horizon 10. Horizon 9 therefore probably occurs somewhere in the sample gap 1966m to 1999m. Other useful events include oldest N. aceras possibly in place (horizon 9b at 1999m although it may be slightly caved in these cuttings) and oldest I. cretacea (horizon 11b in cuttings at 1999m, absent from all swcs beneath) and oldest I. belfastense (horizon 11a in cuttings at 1999m, absent from all swcs beneath) and oldest common Heterosphaeridium (20%+ = horizon 10a in swc at 2030m). Clearly section is severely condensed or absent near this point, as many horizons converge. Notably Appendicisporites distocarinatus has a isolated occurrence at 2030m, perhaps correlable with a similar one in Triton-1 at 2975m. Oldest Tricolpites gillii at 2030m (swc) is consistent with a mid apoxyexinus Zone or younger.

Within the interval, Cyathidites, Gleicheniidites, and Microcachryidites are frequent, with Proteacidites relatively minor from this point down. Amongst the subordinate dinoflagellates, Heterosphaeridium dominate.

Environments are apparently intermediate to offshore

marine, with 44% dinoflagellates at 1999m (although diversity may be enhanced by caving) and 33% at 2030m (with low diversity in this swc). Clearly a marine maximum occurs at or slightly above 1999m and represents a major correlable maximum flooding surface near base aceras or top cretacea dinoflagellate zones.

I 2051m(cutts) : lower apoxyexinus Zone (?porifera dino Zone)

Assignment to the lower T. apoxyexinus Zone of Santonian age is indicated at top and base by common A. cruciformis (top 10%+ = horizon 12 at 2051m), base 10%+ = horizon 12a at 2051m). The middle T. apoxyexinus Zone is characterised by having A. cruciformis, comprising 1 to 5% of the assemblage but is not identified here either due to condensation or hiatus. Odontochitina porifera occurs here but so do many other caved taxa and so it is not possible to place oldest O. porifera (horizons 12b) with any confidence.

In the assemblage, A. cruciformis is dominant (15%) with Falcisporites common. Of the subordinate dinoflagellates, Heterosphaeridium dominate but the assemblage is clearly largely caved.

Environment appears to be offshore marine (37% dinoflagellates) but this may be largely caved.

J 2076m(cutts) : indeterminate

This sample contains too few A. cruciformis to be included in lower apoxyexinus yet lacks A. distocarinatus seen below which characterised the mawsonii Zone. The dinoflagellates indicate that caving is very heavy and so the sample is considered unreliable. It may belong to the topmost P. mawsonii

Zone above youngest A. distocarinatus. Dinoflagellates include markers for all the overlying zones and are dominated by Heterospshaeridium. They are considered caved and unreliable.

K 2100m(core) - 2243m or ?deeper : mawsonii Zone

Assignment to the Phyllocladidites mawsonii Zone (equivalent to the Clavifera triplex Zone of previous usage) of Coniacian-Turonian age is indicated at the top by the absence of younger indicators and youngest Appendicisporites distocarinatus (horizon 12c at 2100m core). At the base, oldest P. mawsonii in swc (horizon 15a at 2243m) is diagnostic. Within the zone, youngest consistent A. distocarinatus (horizon 13 at 2185m cutts youngest Cribroperidinium edwardsii (horizon 14 at 2236m core) and youngest frequent C. edwardsii (horizon 15 at 2240m swc) all occur. A downhole influx of angiosperms including Liliacidites kaitangataensis and Senectotetradites fistulosus and S. varireticulatus occur at 2238m in core, but cannot be seen in the cuttings below. Their correlative value is doubtful in cuttings. Other horizons that may prove useful in the future include youngest common Dilwynites granulatus (10%+ at 2170m and below), youngest consistent Cyclonephelium compactum (2185m cutts) and oldest common D. granulatus (10%+ at 2240m and above in swc).

Within the interval, Cyathidites, Falcisporites, Gleicheniidites and M. antarcticus are intermittently common. In addition, D. granulatus is common (10%+) in the interval 2170 to 2240m cuttings and Laevigatosporites ovatus is very common at 2236 to 2238m in core. Dinoflagellates are rare in most samples and heavily caved in most cuttings. Amongst the taxa in place, C. edwardsii, Odontochitina operculata and Circulodinium deflandrei are the most common.

Environments appear to be nearshore to marginal marine but the cuttings assemblages are clearly unreliable with common caving from strongly marine section above. Amongst the cores and swcs, a marine maximum at 2240m swc (19% dinoflagellates) may indicate a maximum flooding surface while most of the other core and swc samples have dinoflagellate contents of 5% or less.

L 2254m(swc) - 2441m(cutts) : apparently distocarinatus Zone

Assignment to the A. distocarinatus Zone of Cenomanian age is indicated at the top by the absence of younger indicators and at the base by the absence of older indicators. Clearly it is not well dated. Infact, P. mawsonii is absent only from one swc (2254m) and is present (presumed caved) in most of the picked cuttings beneath. Clearly the cuttings are not clean and most of the Campanian and Santonian marker species are seen. However, the proximity to top common C. edwardsii (horizon 15 at 2240m) is consistent with a top distocarinatus Zone near here. At the base, none of the Eumeralla markers were seen, especially the gross shift of the assemblage from wind blown saccate pollen dominance with dinoflagellates of the Sherbrook group, to the fluvial borne spore dominance without dinoflagellates of the Eumeralla Formation. In the absence of any older indications, the section is presumed distocarinatus Zone to the base. Within the interval, oldest common C. edwardsii (horizon 15b at 2320m) occurs.

Assemblages are dominated by common to abundant Falcisporites similis with common Cyathidites throughout and common to abundant M. antarcticus at the top (2243-2320m). Minor Permian reworking was seen. The dinoflagellates are mostly caved from the Santonian and



Campanian but in situ taxa include C. edwardsii and O. operculata.

Environments are probably all nearshore to marginal marine as in situ dinoflagellate content is 10% or less with low to moderate diversity.

IV CONCLUSIONS

- A This new study using extensive new cuttings sampling has vastly improved resolution and confidence in this section providing for tighter correlation.
- B It has also produced a new cuttings based biostratigraphy for the area which can be used for fast turnaround downhole palynological monitoring to aid engineering and drilling decisions particularly concerning prediction ahead of the bit for casing points and early TD.
- C It has produced statistically valid quantitative data to identify likely maximum flooding surfaces and lowstand deposits, therefore facilitating sequence stratigraphic analysis. Although it is clearly interpretative, likely major sequence boundaries might be 68my at 1297m, 71my at 1373m, 75my at 1407m, 80my at 1482m, 85my at 2008m, 87.5my at 2064m and 90my at 2232m. Maximum flooding surfaces might be 69.5my at 1315m, 73.5my at 1385m, 79.5my at 1479m, 83.75my at 1988m, 86my at 2033m and 89my at 2212m.
- D Deposition below 2100m is slow, contains significant sands, and shows extreme condensation in parts, especially the apoxyexinus Zone. Above this point, deposition is faster with almost solid shale, and with thicknesses very similar to nearby wells. This change is at the base of the senectus Zone and may be related to the events associated with Tasman Sea rifting described by Lowry and Longley (1991).

V REFERENCES

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MUSSEL #1

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CLIENT: BHP PETROLEUM

WELL: MUSSEL #1

FIELD / AREA: OFFSHORE OTWAY BASIN, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

ANALYST: R. MORGAN

DATE: JANUARY 1992

NOTES: ALL DEPTHS IN METRES.

FIGURES ARE PERCENTAGES.

RANGE CHART OF OCCURRENCES BY HIGHEST APP. WITHIN GROUPS



	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	SPINIFERITES FURCATUS/RAMOSUS	MICHRITRIDIIUM	NUMMUS MONOCULATUS	CHATANGIELLA SVERDRUPIANA	NUMMUS	PTEROSPERMELLA AUREOLATA	CLEISTOSPHAERIDIUM SPP	EXOCHOSPHAERIDIUM PHRAGMITES	ISABELIDIINIUM KOROJONENSE	ODONTOCHITINA HARRISII	OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM PULCHERRIMUM	TRITHYROIDINIUM	ISABELIDIINIUM CRETACEUM	HYSTRICHOSPHAERIDIUM TUBIFERUM	ISABELIDIINIUM NUCULUM	TRICHODINIUM	HYSTRICHODINIUM PULCHRUM	PALAEOHYSTRICHOSPHORA INFUSORIOIDES	XENASCUS CERATOIDES	XENIKOON AUSTRALIS	AREOLIGERA SENONENSIS	AREOSPHAERIDIUM SUGGESTIUM
1245 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1265 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1283 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1289 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1315 SWC	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1338 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1360 SWC	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1385 SWC	.	.	.	1	5	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1419 SWC	.	.	X	1	5	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1443 SWC	X	.	.	X	2	.	.	.	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1466 CUTTS	.	.	.	X	2	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1479 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1550 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?	.	.	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1600 CUTTS	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
1652 CUTTS	3	.	.	.	X	.	.	1	.	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	?	.	X
1701 CUTTS	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	.	.
1707 SWC	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.
1753 CUTTS	1	1	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	1	.	6	.	.
1757 SWC	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
1801 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?	.	X	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
1801 CUTTS	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	9	.	X
1847 SWC	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.
1850 CUTTS	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	X	1	.	.	X	X	X	X	9	.	X
1902 CUTTS	1	.	X	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	1	.	7	.	.
1932 CUTTS	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	X	X	2	X	7	.	.
1966 CUTTS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	?	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.
1999 CUTTS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	.	.	4	.	.
2030 SWC	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2051 CUTTS	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	X	.	2	.	X	.	.
2076 CUTTS	2	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	X	.	X	.	5	.	.
2100 CORE	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2115 CUTTS	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	X	X	1	.	6	.	.
2149 CUTTS	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
2170 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
2185 CUTTS	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	1	.	.
2207 CUTTS	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.
2236 CORE	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2238 CORE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2240 SWC	1	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.
2243 SWC	X	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.
2254 SWC	1	X	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2320 CUTTS	1	.	.	X	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2338 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.
2380 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
2414 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
2441 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.

	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	
1245 SWC																							
1265 SWC																							
1283 SWC																							
1289 CUTTS																							
1315 SWC																							
1338 CUTTS																							
1360 SWC																							
1385 SWC																							
1419 SWC																							
1443 SWC																							
1466 CUTTS																							
1479 CUTTS																							
1550 SWC																							
1600 CUTTS																							
1652 CUTTS	X	X	X																				
1701 CUTTS				X	1	X	X	X	2														
1707 SWC						4	X	1															
1753 CUTTS			X	X		X	X	X	1														
1757 SWC						1																	
1801 SWC					X	1		1			F		1										
1801 CUTTS						X	X	1			3		X										
1847 SWC					X	X							X										
1850 CUTTS					X	X		X					X										X
1902 CUTTS					X	X		X	X				X										
1932 CUTTS					X	X		X					X										
1966 CUTTS					X	X		2					X	1									
1999 CUTTS			X		2	X		X					2										
2030 SWC			X																				
2051 CUTTS			X			1		X															
2076 CUTTS	X				X	1	X	X															
2100 CORE	X		2																				
2115 CUTTS			X				X	X															
2149 CUTTS			1		X	2		X			X		X										
2170 CUTTS	X						X	X					X										
2185 CUTTS			1		X		X	X					1										
2207 CUTTS						1		5															
2236 CORE																	X						
2238 CORE			X																	X			
2240 SWC			1	X													6						
2243 SWC			1	1													1						
2254 SWC			X	X													1						
2320 CUTTS			X			1	X										2						
2338 CUTTS			X			1		X									X						
2380 CUTTS			1			1	X	X					1				2						
2414 CUTTS				1		2	X																
2441 CUTTS	1		X			X		X			X		X				X						

CHATANGIELLA TRIPARTITA  
 ODONTOCHITINA SOLIDA  
 OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM COMPLEX  
 APTEODINIUM GRANULATUM  
 EUCLADINIUM MADURENSE  
 NELSONIELLA ACERAS  
 NELSONIELLA SEMIRETICULATA  
 ODONTOCHITINA PORIFERA  
 SENONIASPHAERA LORDII  
 XIPHOPHORIDIUM ALATUM  
 CANNINGIA GIANT  
 CHATANGIELLA SP  
 MADURADINIUM PENTAGONUM  
 NELSONIELLA PSILATA  
 ANTHOSPHAERIDIUM BULLATUM  
 CADDASPHAERA HALOSA  
 ODONTOCHITINA OPERCULATA  
 COMPOSITOSPHAERIDIUM PARACOSTATUM  
 HESLERTONIA SP  
 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM HETEROCANTHUM  
 COMETOSPHAERIDIUM WHITEI  
 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM PENTAGONUM









	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	
1245 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1265 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1283 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	5	1	1	24	2	2	2	11	X	2	1	X	1	2	
1289 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
1315 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	
1338 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1360 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	
1385 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	1	6	.	
1419 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	X	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	3	1	.	
1443 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	X	3	.	
1466 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	X	3	.	
1479 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	1	X	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	
1550 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	X	.	.	X	.	.	X	.	.	1	X	.	
1600 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
1652 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	2	.	
1701 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	
1707 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	
1753 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	
1757 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	
1801 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	X	3	.	
1801 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	
1847 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	5	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	
1850 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	1	2	.	
1902 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	
1932 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	
1966 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	
1999 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	
2030 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	
2051 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	
2076 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	
2100 CORE	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	3	.	
2115 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	
2149 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	
2170 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	
2185 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	
2207 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	
2236 CORE	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	2	.	
2238 CORE	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	
2240 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	
2243 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	5	.	
2254 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	5	.	
2320 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	X	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	
2338 CUTTS	X	X	.	.	.	9	19	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	
2380 CUTTS	.	.	X	X	.	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	
2414 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	.	2	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	
2441 CUTTS	.	.	.	.	1	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	

	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	
	PROTEACIDITES CRASSUS	PROTEACIDITES PACHYPOLUS	PROTEACIDITES SP	RETITRILETES AUSTRORAVATIIDITES	CYATHIDITES AUSTRALIS	CYATHIDITES MINOR	CYCADOPITES FOLLICULARIS	GLEICHENIIDITES	LYGISTEPOLLENITES BALMEI	ARAUCARIACITES AUSTRALIS	CAMEROZONOSPORITES OHAISIENSIS	CERATOSPORITES EQUALIS	COROLLINA TOROSUS	ERICIPITES VERRUCOSUS	FALCISPORITES GRANDIS	GAMBIERINA RUDATA	LILIACIDITES INTERMEDIUS	NOTHOFAGIDITES ENDURUS	OSMUDACIDITES WELLMANNII	PHYLLOCLADIDITES MAWSONII	STEREISPORITES ANTIQUISPORITES	STEREISPORITES REGIUM	
1245 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1265 SWC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1283 SWC	X	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1289 CUTTS	.	.	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1315 SWC	.	.	18	1	1	3	1	.	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	8	1	3	1	4	1	1	
1338 CUTTS	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1360 SWC	.	.	22	7	1	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	12	1	6	2	X	
1385 SWC	.	.	26	.	1	7	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	X	.	2	1	4	2	.	
1419 SWC	.	.	24	3	4	9	X	X	4	2	X	X	X	X	X	3	.	4	9	4	2	.	
1443 SWC	.	.	16	2	2	6	.	1	4	2	X	1	X	.	.	X	.	10	2	4	4	.	
1466 CUTTS	.	.	37	1	6	8	.	1	.	1	1	3	X	.	X	3	.	6	3	2	5	.	
1479 CUTTS	.	.	30	2	1	2	X	3	X	X	1	.	X	X	X	4	.	6	.	3	6	1	
1550 SWC	.	.	.	X	4	4	X	2	?	2	X	4	1	.	X	X	.	12	1	5	1	X	
1600 CUTTS	.	.	15	3	3	14	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	3	2	8	5	.	
1652 CUTTS	.	.	15	6	1	8	2	1	X	5	1	.	.	.	X	X	.	11	4	7	1	.	
1701 CUTTS	.	.	14	2	1	7	.	3	.	3	2	2	X	.	.	1	.	6	1	2	.	.	
1707 SWC	.	.	11	X	X	7	X	4	1	2	2	2	X	.	X	.	.	3	X	8	1	.	
1753 CUTTS	.	.	14	4	2	6	.	1	X	5	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	1	8	X	.	
1757 SWC	.	.	.	X	3	11	X	1	.	1	.	4	1	.	1	X	.	10	1	5	5	.	
1801 SWC	.	.	.	1	7	7	2	4	.	2	1	1	1	.	1	X	.	.	2	5	2	.	
1801 CUTTS	.	.	16	2	4	9	.	3	.	2	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	2	4	9	1	.	
1847 SWC	.	.	.	1	5	10	2	5	.	3	1	X	X	.	X	X	.	.	2	7	3	.	
1850 CUTTS	.	.	9	2	4	7	1	1	.	8	X	4	X	.	.	X	.	.	1	7	6	.	
1902 CUTTS	.	.	15	.	3	1	.	3	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	5	5	.	
1932 CUTTS	.	.	11	X	5	8	1	9	.	3	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	5	.	
1966 CUTTS	.	.	14	6	2	8	4	4	.	3	?	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	
1999 CUTTS	.	.	5	3	6	6	1	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	X	1	.	
2030 SWC	.	.	2	1	3	9	1	6	.	3	.	X	2	.	X	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	
2051 CUTTS	.	.	4	.	1	6	1	1	.	2	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	1	.	
2076 CUTTS	.	.	5	3	1	5	.	4	.	.	X	1	.	.	.	.	X	3	4	7	3	.	
2100 CORE	.	.	.	.	12	15	1	8	.	4	.	X	X	.	1	.	X	X	4	X	4	.	
2115 CUTTS	.	.	3	4	7	9	4	4	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	
2149 CUTTS	.	.	13	1	4	10	.	9	.	2	X	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	5	.	.	
2170 CUTTS	.	.	8	.	2	6	.	9	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	.	
2185 CUTTS	.	.	10	3	5	12	.	2	.	6	1	3	X	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	
2207 CUTTS	.	.	1	1	2	7	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	
2236 CORE	.	.	X	3	4	15	1	6	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	X	.	.	
2238 CORE	.	.	.	2	6	24	.	5	.	3	.	.	X	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	
2240 SWC	.	.	.	.	5	20	1	4	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	
2243 SWC	.	.	.	1	4	27	1	5	.	X	.	.	X	.	1	.	.	.	3	X	8	.	
2254 SWC	.	.	.	X	X	21	3	8	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	
2320 CUTTS	.	.	3	1	5	11	2	2	.	5	X	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	4	.	
2338 CUTTS	.	.	7	6	1	10	.	5	.	2	1	1	.	.	X	.	.	2	3	2	2	.	
2380 CUTTS	.	.	9	2	7	9	.	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	.	.	
2414 CUTTS	.	.	X	5	4	14	2	2	.	12	.	2	2	.	X	.	.	.	5	1	5	.	
2441 CUTTS	.	.	7	1	1	11	1	4	.	2	1	.	X	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	.	













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107	ASCODINIUM ACROPHORUM
108	ASCODINIUM PARVUM
234	ASTEROPOLLIS ASTEROIDES
70	AUSTRALISPHAERA VERRUCOSA
189	AUSTRALOPOLLIS OBSCURUS
73	AUTRIA NUDA
262	BALMEIOPSIS LIMBATA
253	BALMEISPORITES HOLODICTYUS
279	BOTRYOCOCUS
271	CADARGASPORITES GRANULATUS
60	CADDASPHAERA HALOSA
74	CALLAOISPHAERIDIUM ASYMMETRICUM
214	CALLIALASPORITES DAMPIERI
226	CALLIALASPORITES TURBATUS
182	CAMEROZONOSPORITES
228	CAMEROZONOSPORITES BULLATUS
263	CAMEROZONOSPORITES FINE
165	CAMEROZONOSPORITES OHAIENSIS
79	CANNINGIA CF AUSTRALISPHAERA
55	CANNINGIA GIANT
103	CANNINGIA RETICULATA
80	CANNINGIA SP LARGE
16	CASSIDIUM FRAGILE
166	CERATOSPORITES EQUALIS
118	CHATANGIELLA MICROCANtha
56	CHATANGIELLA SP
26	CHATANGIELLA SVERDRUPIANA
45	CHATANGIELLA TRIPARTITA
92	CHATANGIELLA VICTORIENSIS
123	CHLAMYDOPHORELLA NYEI
215	CICATRICOSISPORITES AUSTRALIENSIS
212	CICATRICOSISPORITES LUDBROOKIAE
254	CICATRICOSISPORITES PERFORATUS
246	CICATRICOSISPORITES PUNCTATA
255	CICATRICOSISPORITES RADIATUS
201	CINGUTRILETES CLAVUS
71	CIRCULODINIUM COLLIVERI
93	CIRCULODINIUM DEFLANDREI
191	CLAVIFERA TRIPLEX
124	CLEISTOSPHAERIDIUM CF POLYPES
29	CLEISTOSPHAERIDIUM SPP
65	COMETOSPHAERIDIUM WHITEI
62	COMPOSITOSPHAERIDIUM PARACOSTATUM
232	CONTIGNISPORITES COOKSONIAE
248	CONVOLUTISPOA SOLIDA
202	COPTOSPOA PARADOXA
272	COPTOSPOA PILEOSA
167	COROLLINA TOROSUS
229	COUPERISPORITES TABULATUS
122	CRIBROPERIDINIUM EDWARDSII
17	CRIBROPERIDINIUM SP
244	CRYBELOSPORITES BERBEROIDES

264 CRYBELOSPORITES BRENNERI  
192 CRYBELOSPORITES SP  
238 CYATHEACIDITES TECTIFERA  
159 CYATHIDITES AUSTRALIS  
160 CYATHIDITES MINOR  
141 CYATHIDITES SPP  
161 CYCADOPITES FOLLICULARIS  
105 CYCLONEPHELIUM COMPACTUM  
125 CYCLONEPHELIUM MEMBRANIPHORUM  
119 CYMATIOSPHAERA  
142 DACRYCARPITES AUSTRALIENSIS  
216 DENSOISPORITES VELATUS  
135 DICONODINIUM CRISTATUM  
112 DICONODINIUM PELLIFERUM  
75 DICONODINIUM PUSILLUM  
243 DICTYOTOSPORITES COMPLEX  
256 DICTYOTOSPORITES SP  
230 DICTYOTOSPORITES SPECIOSUS  
138 DILWYNITES GRANULATUS  
136 DINOGYMNIUM ACUMINATUM  
128 DINOPTERYGIUM CLADOIDES  
101 DINOPTERYGIUM MEDUSOIDES  
143 ERICIPITES SCABRATUS  
168 ERICIPITES VERRUCOSUS  
49 EUCLADINIUM MADURENSE  
30 EXOCHOSPHAERIDIUM PHRAGMITES  
169 FALCISPORITES GRANDIS  
139 FALCISPORITES SIMILIS  
126 FLORENTINIA STELLATA  
239 FORAMINISPORIS ASYMMETRICUS  
231 FORAMINISPORIS DAILYI  
235 FORAMINISPORIS WONTHAGGIENSIS  
277 FORCIPITES TWISTED SP A.  
268 FOVEOGLEICHENIIDITES  
109 FROMEA FRAGILIS  
190 GAMBIERINA EDWARDSII  
170 GAMBIERINA RUDATA  
203 GEPHRAPOLLENITES WAHOOENSIS  
113 GILLINIA HYMENOPHORA  
162 GLEICHENIIDITES  
144 HALORAGACIDITES HARRISII  
63 HESLERTONIA SP  
64 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM HETEROCANTHUM  
87 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM LATEROBRACHIUS  
66 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM PENTAGONUM  
67 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM ROBUSTA  
68 HETEROSPHAERIDIUM SOLIDA  
5 HOMOTRYBLIUM TASMANIENSE  
133 HYSTRICHODINIUM FURCATUM  
39 HYSTRICHODINIUM PULCHRUM  
6 HYSTRICHOKOLPOMA EISENACKII  
36 HYSTRICHOSPHAERIDIUM TUBIFERUM  
94 ISABELIDINIUM BELFASTENSE  
134 ISABELIDINIUM COOKSONIAE  
35 ISABELIDINIUM CRETACEUM  
95 ISABELIDINIUM ELONGATA  
96 ISABELIDINIUM GLABRUM  
31 ISABELIDINIUM KOROJONENSE  
97 ISABELIDINIUM LATUM  
37 ISABELIDINIUM NUCULUM  
18 ISABELIDINIUM PELLUCIDUM  
131 ISABELIDINIUM RETANGULARE  
98 ISABELIDINIUM SP  
204 ISCHYOSPORITES PUNCTATUS  
7 KENLEYIA LOPHOPHORA  
76 KIOKANSIUM POLYPES  
110 KIOKANSIUM RECURATUM  
220 KLUKISPORITES SCABERIS  
261 KUYLISPORITES STELLATA  
193 KUYLISPORITES ZIPPERI

145 LAEVIGATOSPORITES  
183 LAEVIGATOSPORITES OVATUS  
205 LEPTOLEPIDITES MAJOR  
194 LEPTOLEPIDITES VERRUCATUS  
206 LILIACIDITES  
171 LILIACIDITES INTERMEDIUS  
265 LILIACIDITES KAITANGATAENSIS  
8 LINGULODINIUM MACHAEROPHORUM  
217 LYCOPODIACIDITES ASPERATUS  
163 LYGISTEPOLLENITES BALMEI  
146 LYGISTEPOLLENITES FLORINII  
57 MADURADINIUM PENTAGONUM  
147 MALVACIPOLLIS DIVERSUS  
148 MALVACIPOLLIS SUBTILIS  
19 MANUMIELLA CONDRATA  
20 MANUMIELLA DRUGGII  
24 MICHRYTRIDIUM  
149 MICROCACHRYIDITES ANTARCTICUS  
88 MICRODINIUM NYEI  
120 MICRODINIUM VELIGERUM  
89 MILLIOUDODINIUM SP  
9 MILLIOUDODINIUM TENUITABULATUS  
236 MUROSPORA FLORIDA  
150 MYRTACEIDITES PARVUS/MESONESUS  
50 NELSONIELLA ACERAS  
81 NELSONIELLA MINI  
58 NELSONIELLA PSILATA  
51 NELSONIELLA SEMIRETICULATA  
72 NELSONIELLA TUBERCULATA  
240 NEORAISTRICKIA  
260 NEVESISPORITES  
260 NEVESISPORITES VALLATUS  
151 NOTHOFAGIDITES BRACHYSPINULOSUS  
172 NOTHOFAGIDITES ENDURUS  
184 NOTHOFAGIDITES SENECTUS  
27 NUMMUS  
25 NUMMUS MONOCULATUS  
102 ODONTOCHITINA COSTATA  
82 ODONTOCHITINA CRIBROPODA  
32 ODONTOCHITINA HARRISII  
115 ODONTOCHITINA NUDA  
83 ODONTOCHITINA OBESOPERCULATA  
84 ODONTOCHITINA OBESOPERFORATA  
61 ODONTOCHITINA OPERCULATA  
52 ODONTOCHITINA PORIFERA  
111 ODONTOCHITINA PROTOPORIFERA  
46 ODONTOCHITINA SOLIDA  
137 ODONTOCHITINA STUBBY  
47 OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM COMPLEX  
127 OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM DIASTEMA  
33 OLIGOSPHAERIDIUM PULCHERRIMUM  
2 OPERCULODINIUM CENTROCARPUM  
12 OPERCULODINIUM SPP  
195 ORNAMENTIFERA SENTOSA  
173 OSMUDACIDITES WELLMANII  
21 PALAEOCYSTODINIUM AUSTRALINUM  
40 PALAEOHYSTRICHOSPHORA INFUSORIOIDES  
129 PALAEOPERIDINIUM CRETACEUM  
196 PENTACOLPORITES PACHYEXINUS  
257 PERINOPOLLENITES ELATOIDES  
152 PERIPOROPOLLENITES POLYORATUS  
221 PEROTRILETES JUBATUS/MORGANII  
227 PEROTRILETES MAJUS  
266 PHIMOPOLLENITES GIANT VERRUCATE  
197 PHIMOPOLLENITES PANNOSUS  
249 PHYLLOCLADIDITES EUNUCHUS  
174 PHYLLOCLADIDITES MAWSONII  
198 PHYLLOCLADIDITES VERRUCOSUS  
153 PODOSPORITES MICROSACCATUS  
154 POLYCOLPITES ESOBALTEUS  
222 PROTEACIDITES CF GRANDIS  
155 PROTEACIDITES CRASSUS  
207 PROTEACIDITES LARGE  
208 PROTEACIDITES LARGE RETICULATUS  
156 PROTEACIDITES PACHYPOLUS  
223 PROTEACIDITES SMALL  
157 PROTEACIDITES SP  
241 PROTEACIDITES SPARSIGEMMATUS  
28 PTEROSPERMELLA AUREOLATA  
278 RETICULATISPORITES PUDENS  
158 RETITRILETES AUSTRICLAVATIDITES  
275 RETITRILETES EMINULUS  
209 RETITRILETES FACETUS

233 RETITRILETES NODOSUS  
130 SCHIZOSPORIS PSILATUS  
258 SENECTOTETRADITES FISTULOSUS  
259 SENECTOTETRADITES VARIRETICULATUS  
116 SENEGALINIUM MACROCYSTUM  
90 SENONIASPHAERA ABSCONDITA  
53 SENONIASPHAERA LORDII  
114 SENONIASPHAERA MAGNIOR  
77 SENONIASPHAERA SP  
218 SESTROSPORITES PSEUDOALVEOLATUS  
85 SPINIDIINIUM BALMEI  
22 SPINIDIINIUM ECHINOIDEA  
23 SPINIFERITES FURCATUS/RAMOSUS  
3 SPINIFERITES RAMOSUS  
252 STAPLINISPORITES MANIFESTUS  
175 STEREISPORITES ANTIQUISPORITES  
176 STEREISPORITES REGIUM  
10 SYSTEMATOPHORA PLACACANTHA  
199 TETRACOLPORITES OAMARUENSIS  
224 TETRACOLPORITES RETICULATUS  
210 TETRACOLPORITES VERRUCOSUS  
1 TOTAL DINOFLAGELLATE CONTENT  
38 TRICHODINIUM  
11 TRICHODINIUM HIRSUTUM  
177 TRICOLPITES CONFESSUS  
185 TRICOLPITES GILLII  
178 TRICOLPITES LONGUS  
200 TRICOLPITES SABULOSUS  
211 TRICOLPITES SP  
242 TRICOLPITES TWISTED  
250 TRICOLPITES VARIVERRUCATUS  
179 TRICOLPITES WAIPARAENSIS  
186 TRICOLPORITES  
187 TRICOLPORITES APOXYEXINUS  
180 TRICOLPORITES LILLIEI  
219 TRICOLPORITES RETICULATUS  
251 TRILETES TUBERCULIFORMIS  
269 TRILOBOSPORITES TRIBOTRYS  
237 TRIPOROLETES RADIATUS  
245 TRIPOROLETES RETICULATUS  
274 TRIPOROLETES SIMPLEX  
181 TRIPOROPOLLENITES SECTILIS  
34 TRITHYRODINIUM  
91 TRITHYRODINIUM CF SUSPECTUM  
86 TRITHYRODINIUM PUNCTATE  
13 TRITHYRODINIUM SESPECTUM  
99 TRITHYRODINIUM THICK PSILATE  
132 TRITHYRODINIUM THICK SMOOTH  
100 TRITHYRODINIUM THICK VERRUCATE  
121 TRITHYRODINIUM THIN PSILATE  
104 VERYHACHINM  
188 VITREISPORITES PALLIDUS  
69 VOZZHENNIKOVIA ECHINOIDEA  
41 XENASCUS CERATOIDES  
42 XENIKOON AUSTRALIS  
54 XIPHOPHORIDIUM ALATUM