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PALYNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF BORE SAMPLE


Samples from the CUNDARE Bore No.1 were treated by the hydrofluoric acid - Schulze's solution method, and the residues examined under the microscope for acid insoluble microfossils.

Sample Details.

<u>Bore No.</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Microfossils.</u>
1		1394-1397ft.	Microspores, including <u>Lycopodiumsporites</u> <u>australiensis</u> <u>Leptolepidites major</u>
		1443-1445ft.	Microspores and pollens including cf. <u>Cinuatrilletes</u> <u>clavus</u> , <u>Foraminisporis</u> <u>dailyi</u> , <u>Tsugaepollenites</u> <u>sp.</u> <u>Foraminisporis wontha-</u> <u>gaiensis.</u>
		1502-1509ft.	Microspores including <u>Neoraistrickia truncatus</u> <u>Coptospora striata</u> <u>Foraminisporis</u> <u>asymmetricus.</u>

Remarks

Microspores were common in all three samples but few diagnostic forms were noted. The assemblage however are typical of the upper part of the Speciosus Assemblage and the lower part of the Paradoxa Assemblage of Dettmann (1963). That is the sediments are relatively high in a hypothetical type section of the Otway Basin Lower Cretaceous beds, but are by no means on the youngest part of the sequence.

  
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