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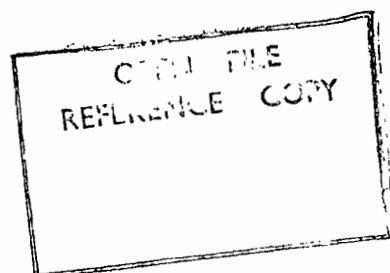
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.  
BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS.

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RECORDS.

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1960/33



MICROPALAEONTOLOGY OF SAMPLES FROM  
OSSULARI NO. 1 AND NO. 1A BORES, PORTUGUESE TIMOR.

by

D.J. Belford

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MICROPALAEONTOLOGY OF SAMPLES FROM OSSULARI

NO. 1 AND NO. 1A BORES, PORTUGUESE TIMOR.

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Cuttings samples from these two bores were forwarded for examination by Timor Oil Limited. The samples from the No.1 Bore were between the depths of 2840 and 3010 feet, and from the No.1A Bore between 2960 and 3100 feet. The samples were examined at intervals of about 50 feet, and results are as follows:

Ossulari No.1 Bore.

2845'-2850'. Foraminifera, radiolaria and Inoceramus prisms. The foraminifera include Lagenidae and ?Glomospirella.

2900'-2910'. Foraminifera, radiolaria, ostracoda and Inoceramus prisms.

Foraminifera: Geinitzina caseyi  
Lagenidae (poorly preserved).

2950'-2955'. Foraminifera, radiolaria and Inoceramus prisms. The foraminifera consist only of poorly preserved Lagenidae.

3000'-3005'. Foraminifera, ostracoda, radiolaria, conodonts, crinoid stems, Inoceramus prisms.

Foraminifera: Geinitzina caseyi  
Elphidium craticulatum  
Lagenidae (poorly preserved)

Ossulari No. 1A Bore.

2970'-2980'. Foraminifera, ostracoda, radiolaria, sponge spicules, Inoceramus prisms.

Foraminifera: Globoquadrina cf .venezuelana  
Nodosaria cf .bradyi  
Lagenidae

Ostracoda: Ogmoconcha sp. (determined by  
P.J. Jones).

3000'-3010'. Foraminifera, ostracoda, radiolaria.

Foraminifera: Globoquadrina cf .venezuelana  
Lagenidae.

3020'-3030'. Foraminifera, radiolaria, ostracoda, Inoceramus prisms.

Foraminifera: Nodosaria cf .bradyi

3050'-3060'. Foraminifera, radiolaria, Inoceramus prisms. The foraminifera are poorly preserved, indeterminate Globigerinidae and ?Textularia sp.

3090'-3100'. Foraminifera, ostracoda, radiolaria, Inoceramus prisms. .

Foraminifera: Globoquadrina cf .venezuelana  
Eponides umbonatus  
Nodosaria of .bradyi  
Lagenidae.

Assemblages of three ages are present in these samples; one is Permian in age, one Jurassic or Cretaceous, and one Tertiary (?Miocene). The Permian fauna is represented by Geinitzina caseyi and ?Glomospirella; G. caseyi was described from the Noonkanbah Formation of the Fitzroy Basin, Western Australia. The conodonts found between 3000 feet and 3005 in the No. 1 bore are also regarded as Permian in age.

The dense limestones containing abundant radiolaria and also the beds containing Inoceramus are referred to either the Jurassic or the Cretaceous. It is not at present possible to give a definite age to these samples, but the absence of species of Globotruncana may suggest that the beds are at least older than Upper Cretaceous.

Tertiary microfossils recorded are Globoquadrina cf .venezuelana, Nodosaria of .bradyi, Eponides umbonatus and Elphidium craticulatum; some of the unidentified Lagenidae may also be of Tertiary age. The beds containing these fossils are regarded as being most probably Miocene in age.

It is not possible to give any indication of the relative position of the beds represented in the present samples. The extreme contamination of the cuttings, with Permian and Tertiary microfossils occurring in the same sample, may indicate that the sequence is complicated by thrusting or faulting. In this case, continuous or at least very frequent coring will be necessary to enable the structure to be determined.

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