

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

RECORDS.

1960/136

PRELIMINARY NOTERON FORAMINIFERA FROM OOROONOO No.1 BORE, QUEENSLAND.

bу

D.J. Belford.

The informaton contained in this report has been obtained by the Department of National Development, as part of the policy of the Commonwealth Government, to assist in the exploration and development of mineral resources. It may not be published in any form or used in a company prospectus without the permission in writing of the Director, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

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This note gives only a brief outline of results obtained from examination of samples from this bore. Some species, particularly among the calcareous forms, do not seem to have been previously found in the Lower Cretaceous rocks of Australia and require further study. As this is the only complete marine section available in this area it is felt that detailed examination and illustration of the fauna is desirable.

Foraminifera have been found in the Ooroonoo No.1 Bore from core 5 (1038 feet-1048 feet) to core 12 (2298 feet - 2308 feet) inclusive. The foraminifera in core 5 are fragmentary and generally not specifically identifiable. Cores 6 and 7 contain abundant foraminifera, particularly of the genus Neobulimina, abundant prisms of the pelecypod genus Inoceramus and also ostracods and rare radiolaria. Calcareous foraminifera occur commonly in these cores; specimens of Globigerina are rare. Megaspores referred to the species Pyrobolospora reticulata Cookson and Dettman also occur in cores 5 to 7.

No foraminifera were found in core 8. Inoceramus prisms occur abundantly and one fish tooth was found. Core 9 contained only arenaceous foraminifera (Ammobaculites, Verneuilina, Spiroplectammina) and very rare radiolaria. Few foraminifera were found in core 10, and consist of rare arenaceous forms together with poorly preserved specimens of Lagenidae. Arenaceous forms are common in both cores 11 and 12, with rare radiolaria and Inoceramus prisms.

Species identified from each core are:

#### Core 5 (1038'-1048').

Neobulimina minima Tappan.

Dentalina sp. and fragments of other Lagenidae.

#### Core 6 (1252'-1262').

Neobulimina minima Tappan
Anomalina mawsoni Crespin
Epistomina australiensis Crespin
Haplophragnoidsschapmani Crospin
Trochammina sp.
Textularia sp. cf. T.washitensis Carsey

Trochamminoides coronus Loeblich and
Tappan
Tristix excavata (Reuss)
Bifarina calcarata (Berthelin)
Lingulina sp.cf.L.furcillata Berthelin
Ammobaculites fisheri Crespin
Globigerina sp.
Lagenidae (Marginulina, Saracenaria,
Vaginulina)

#### Core 7 (1462'-1472').

Neobulimina minima Tappan
Anomalina mawsoni Crespin
Textularia sp.cf.T. washitensis Carsey
Haplophragmoides sp.cf.H. dickinsoni
Crespin
Trochammina sp.
Ammobaculites fisheri Crespin
Involutina sp.

#### Core 9 (1882'-1892').

Verneuilina howchini Crespin Ammobaculites fisheri Crespin Spiroplectammina edgelli Crespin Haplophragmoides dickinsoni Crespin Trochammina raggatti Crespin

#### Core 10 (2086'-2096).

Ammobaculites fisheri Crespin Pelosina lagenoides Crespin Trochammina sp. Lagenidae (Robulus, Marginulina)

#### Core 11 (2288'-2298').

Textularia anacooraensis Crespin Haplophragmoides chapmani Crespin Pelosina lagenoides Crespin

#### Core 12 (2298'-2308').

Haplophragmoides chapmani Crespin Ammobaculites australe (Howchin) A.sp.
Textularia anacooraensis Crespin Robulus warregoensis (Crespin) Marginulina spp.

Zones 2 and 3 of Crespin (1956) may be recognised in this bore. Cores 6 and 7 are regarded as Albian in age; deeper cores may be of Aptian age, but if so the position of the Aptian/Albian boundary is not known.

#### REFERENCE

CRESPIN, Irene,

1956 - Distribution of Lower Cretaceous foraminifera in bores in the Great Artesian Basin, Northern New South Wales.

30 Jour. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W. 89, pp. 78-84.