

1952/30

C.G.

Copy 1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

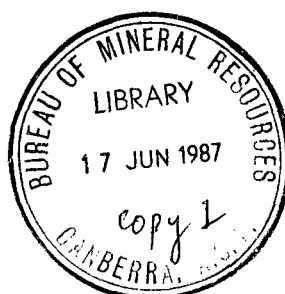
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

RECORDS:

1952/30

BMR PUBLICATIONS COMPACTUS
(LENDING SECTION)

MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CORES -
RAVENSWORTH BORE.



by

I. CRESPIN.

The information 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 It may not be published in any form or used in a company prospectus without the permission in writing of the Director, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

1952/30
C.G.

Micropalaeontological Examination of Cores from
the Ravensworth Bore, New South Wales

A.N.

52/57

PAMPHLET NON-ACCOUNTABLE
by
I. Crespin.

BMR PUBLICATIONS COMPACTUS
(LENDING SECTION)

RECORDS 1952/30

Five core samples from the Ravensworth Bore were received for examination. These cores consisted of hard, dark grey, partly carbonaceous shale and the only fossils that could be examined were on the fractured surface of the samples. A detailed examination is given below.

Sample 113. 1'6" above bottom of core at 1351 feet.

Indeterminate organisms.

Sample 115. 1" above bottom of core at 1351 feet.

Ostracoda: cf. Basslerella

Sample 116. 1414 feet.

Indeterminate plant remains.

Sample 117. 1433 feet.

Foraminifera: Nodosaria serocoldensis

Sample 118. 1441 feet 8 inches

Foraminifera: Nodosaria serocoldensis

Notes of the Samples

Foraminifera and ostracoda are present in the samples but because the remains have been silicified, determination of genera and species is difficult. Two tests of foraminifera are present and these seem to be referable to Nodosaria serocoldensis Crespin. Although this species was originally described from the Lower Bowen beds in the Springsure area, Queensland, it was well represented in samples from the Kulnura Bore, near Wyong, New South Wales, between the depths of 3,778 feet and 4,490 feet, which were referred to the Upper Marine Series.

The ostracoda are poorly preserved and although several valves are visible on the fractured surface of the cores only one could be referred to a probable genus, cf. Basslerella.

This assemblage of foraminifera and ostracoda is similar to that found in the Kulnura Bore between the depth mentioned above, that is between 3,778 feet and 4,490 feet, the stratigraphic limits of the Upper Marine Series in that bore. A short account of the sequence in the Kulnura Bore by Raggatt and Crespin was published in the A.A.P.G., 1940, p.1682.

THE DIRECTOR:

Copy forwarded for your information.

B.M.R.G.G.
File No. 151-511-1
Rec'd. 22 APR 1987
Index
Action

N.H. Fisher
(N. H. Fisher)
Chief Geologist.

