

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

REPORT No.

RECORDS NO. 1951/34.

- (A) MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM
BORE NO. 3871, OF THE PROPERTY OF SCOTTISH
AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, "WARRANA", COONAMBLE,
NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.
- (B) MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM A
BORE AT YERRANBAH, ABOUT 120 MILES NORTH WEST
OF MOREE, NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.
- (C) MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM A
BORE AT DUNGLEAR, ABOUT 100 MILES WEST OF
MOREE, NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By

I. CRESPIN.

A. MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF
SAMPLES FROM BORE NO. 3871, ON THE PROPERTY OF
SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, "WARRANA",
COONAMBLE, NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Records No. 1951/34

The samples examined from this bore were taken between the depths of 864 feet and 1,842 feet.

From 864 feet down to 896 feet the samples consisted of friable quartz sandstone with a few carbonaceous fragments.

From 991 feet down to 1,003 feet the sandstone was moderately hard.

From 1,026 feet down to the base of the bore at 1,842 feet, the bore passed through friable, fine to coarse quartz sandstone.

No microfossils were present to indicate an age for the beds.

I. Crespin.

2/8/51.

MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM
A BORE AT YERRANBAH, ABOUT 120 MILES NORTH-WEST OF
MORREE, NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Records No. 1951/34.

Samples received for examination came from the depth of 25 feet down to 3,781 feet.

From 25 feet down to 120 feet, the samples consisted of hard to friable, coarse quartz sandstone, quartz grit and clay.

At 120-189 feet a hard pink siltstone occurred. This rock when sectioned showed remains of radiolaris, including such genera as Cenosphaera, Rhodiscus and Dictyomitra.

At 189-225 feet, the sample consisted of a fine white clay, and from 225 feet down to 279 feet the rock was a calcareous sandstone.

From 512 feet down to 3,781 feet the beds consisted of fine grained siltstone and sandstone with pyrite common at 2,318-2,591 feet. The sample at 3,695-3,781 was a hard, fine-grained silt stone with bands of fine carbonaceous material.

The last sample received was at 3,781 feet and it consisted of grey siltstone with some glauconite grains.

No foraminifera were present in the bore samples to indicate an age for the beds, but siliceous tests of radiolaria were noted in the section of the hard, pink siltstone at 120-189 feet. A rock of similar lithology and containing radiolaria was found in G. M. Taylor's Bore No. 2, south-west of Bourke at the depth of 50 feet. It is also found near Roma, Queensland, where it overlies rocks containing foraminifera and larger fossils of Lower Cretaceous age. It occurs as capping on mesas throughout Northern Territory and in the North West Basin Western Australia, Lower Cretaceous megafossils are found imbedded in similar radiolaria-bearing rocks.

I. Crespin

2/8/51.

MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM
A BORE AT DUNGLEAR, ABOUT 100 MILES WEST OF MOREE,
NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Records No. 1951/34.

Samples received for examination came from between the depths of 274 feet and 3,303 feet.

The first sample at 274 feet was a friable siltstone containing fine angular grains of clear and milky quartz, a little mica and some carbonaceous fragments.

The next sample was at 820 feet and from this depth down to 1,911 feet, the samples consisted of grey to dark grey, sandstones and siltstones with some carbonaceous material.

From 1,934 feet down to 3,163 feet the bore passed through fine to moderately fine-grained sandstones and siltstones with a little carbonaceous material. At 3,218 feet, the sample was a coarse, quartz grit and from 3,285 feet down to 3,303 feet, the last sample received, the bore was in dark olive green, calcareous siltstone containing a little glauconite.

No microfossils were present to indicate an age for the beds.

I. Crespin

2/8/51.