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PALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM NORTHWEST NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORTHEASTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

by

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PALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM NORTHWEST NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORTHEASTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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No. 152. Sill range n-s over two miles between stations 1-958 and 1-959

Cream coloured siltstone with sandstone inclusions and containing small radiolaria and fragments of mollusca shells.

Radiolaria: Cenosphaera sp., Dictyomitra sp.

No. 155. 1½ miles N. of Eagle Tank, near Tibooburra, N.S.W. (not in situ)

Cephalopoda: Dimitobelus canhami

No. 156. Mokeley Dam, tank excavation.

Pelecypoda: Pseudavicula anomala, Maccovella sp.

Cephalopoda: Dimitobelus canhami

No. 157. Outcrop near Tinga Tingara Homestead, Ruins on Strzelecki Creek, 1,400 feet N. of Station 2-230.

Limonitic grit. No fossils.

No. 158. Knob, 40 feet elevation, 28° 20'S, 140° 51' E.

A. (1) Buff coloured sandstone
(2) Cream coloured sandstone
(3) Reddish sandstone.

B. Siltstone containing angular quartz grains, a few foraminifera and radiolaria, the internal structure being replaced by silica.

Foraminifera: cf. Ammobaculites.

Radiolaria: Cenosphaera sp., Dictyomitra sp.

No. 159. Stokes Range

(1) Purplish quartzite
(2) Coarse grit
(3) Coarse grey grit.

No. 160. Vicinity of Gum Hole Tank

Calcium carbonate, cf. Calcite.

No. 161. Near Binera road, 3 miles from Gum Hole Tank.

Fossil wood, genus indeterminate

No. 162. 1/4 mile N. of Yandama Track, one mile W. of Theldarpa Homestead

A. Cream coloured sandstone with inclusions of cream siltstone. Small radiolaria and molluscan shell fragments in siltstone.

Radiolaria: Cenosphaera, Porodiscus sp.

B. Reddish grit.

No. 163. Eagle Tank, 4 miles S.W. of Mokeley Tank.

(1) Cone in cone structure in dark ochreous shale.
(2) Dark ochreous sandstone with small brachiopod.
No microfossils present in washings.

Brachiopoda: Lingula subovalis

No. 164. Hills at bend in Nurinilla Creek

(1) Cone in Cone structure in dark ochreous shale
(2) Buff coloured calcareous grit.
(3) Coarse greyish calcareous grit.

No. 165. Iron Knob at N.end of Lake Bumbarlow

(1) Sandstone composed of angular quartz grains and gypsum.
No microfossils.

(2) Pinkish siltstone, with small angular quartz grains, poorly preserved foraminifera and numerous small radiolaria.

Foraminifera: cf. Haplophragmoides

Radiolaria: Cenosphaera sp.

No. 165A. Momba Well, 30 miles N.E. of Tibooburra, Queensland-N.S.W. Border.

(1) Shale with bands of sandstone and containing minute foraminifera and radiolaria.

Foraminifera: Haplophragmoides sp.

Radiolaria: Cenosphaera sp.

(2) Pelecypoda: Trigonia cf. cinctura
Cucullaea sp.
cf. Tatella maramoana
Cyprina sp.

Scaphopoda: Dentalium Wollumbillaensis
Dentalium sp.

Gasteropoda: Natica ornatissima
Pseudomaura variabilis

Cephalopoda: Dimitobelus cf.
Dimitobelus sp.

Notes on the Samples

All fossiliferous samples are considered to be of Lower Cretaceous age. These samples are Nos. 152, 155, 156, 158B, 162, 163, 165 (2), and 165A. No fossil evidence to indicate age is available in samples Nos. 157, 158A, 159, 160, 162B, 163(1), 164, and 165 (1).

Samples Nos. 163(1) and 164(1) are excellent examples of cone in cone structure which is common in the Roma Series of the Lower Cretaceous in Queensland.

Samples Nos. 153 and 154 are awaiting further petrelogical examination.

Sample No. 162 which is fossil wood, is most probably Lower Cretaceous but as it is found not only in the Lower Cretaceous but also in the underlying Jurassic, age determination is indefinite.

Amongst the marine fossiliferous samples Nos. 152, 158B, 162A, 165A (1) contain a microfauna in which radiolaria are common and foraminifera occasionally present. These samples can be correlated with the calcareous sandstones, shales and siltstones from Petermorra River and Twelve Springs - Mt. Verila areas and the remarks on these types of rocks given in my report on those areas (29/1/48) can be considered in relation tothese in the present collection.

The megafossils in samples Nos. 156, 163(2), 165A(2) are typical of the assemblage found in the Roma Series of Queensland and Northern New South Wales.

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