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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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

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**RECORDS:**

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Report on Samples from a Bore at Mt. Burr,  
Hundred of Riddoch, South Australia

by

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DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY & SHIPPING.

Mineral Resources Survey Branch.

REPORT ON SAMPLES FROM A BORE AT MT. BURR, HUNDRED OF  
RIDDOCH, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Report No. 1945/75.

INTRODUCTION.

Ten samples from a bore, which was drilled for water, at Mt. Burr, Hundred of Riddoch, southeastern South Australia, were submitted by the Director of Mines, Mines Department, Adelaide, for micropalaeontological examination. The first sample was taken at the depth of 19-35 feet and the last at 417-425 feet.

As these samples are the first of a series from bores in the Mt. Burr area, the fossil content of each sample is listed in detail, so that it can form a basis for the work on samples from other bores. At the end of the report a complete list of fossils determined, together with their distribution in the samples, is given.

The remarks made on the possible bearing of the information derived from examination of the samples on the stratigraphy of the area are necessarily brief, because the conclusions drawn from the results of the examination are similar to those being presented in a lengthy report on the Nelson Bore, from which samples of cores and drill cuttings have been received and examined over the last five years. This bore is situated in southwestern Victoria, about 45 miles south-east of Mt. Burr.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES.

19-35 feet - Dark cream coloured dense limestone. The foraminifera and bryozoa are poorly preserved. Numerous angular quartz grains are also present.

FORAMINIFERA: - Sigmoidella elegantissima; Cibicides ungerianus; C. refulgens; Discorbis dimidiata, D. australis, D. turbo, D. collinsi, Streblus beccarii, Elphidium crispum.

BRYOZA: Fragments too worn for determination.

93-101 feet - Calcareous sandstone with Discorbis dimidiata and tuffaceous material

101-148 feet - Hard gritty limestone with Streblus beccarii and fragments of flint

148-205 feet - Hard white limestone and fragments of flint, which shows traces of bryozoal fragments.

205-250 feet. - Chalky, white bryozoal limestone. Fossils are not well preserved.

FORAMINIFERA: Gaudryina rugosa, G. (Pseudogaudryina) crespinae, Textularia carinata, T. sagittula, Dorothia sp., Ammosphaeroidina sphaeroidiniforme, Trifarina bradyi, Cassidulina subglobosa, C. laevigata, Sigmoidella elegantissima, Globigerina bulloides, Globigerinoides trilobus, Pullenia quinqueloba, Buliminella apiculata, Carpenteria rotaliformis, Cibicides lobatulus, C. sp., Discorbis balcombensis, D. bertheloti, Siphonina australis, Anomalina nonionoides, A. glabrata, Eponides concentricus, E. repandus, E. scabriculus, Gyroidina soldanii, Elphidium crassatum.

SPONGIDA: Tretocalia sp.

BRYOZOA: Cellaria fistulosa, C. rigida var. paramola, C. robusta, C. laticella, Crateropora bidens, Ellisinidra ovaliformis, Gibrilina cornuta, C. taeniata, C. radiata, Emtinella latel, Porina gracilis, P. coronata, Adeonellopsis clavata, Merisma innocua, Schizocodrella burlingtonensis.

BRACHIOPODA: Murravia catenuliformis

OSTRACODA: Brithocypris tumefacta

250-300 feet - Chalky white bryozoal limestone. The foraminifera include numerous small rotalines, and amongst the bryozoa, fragments of cyclostomatous species are more common than those of the cheilostomatous forms.

FORAMINIFERA: Gaudryina (Pseudogaudryina) crenigera, Porothia parri, Buliminella apiculata, Lagena marginata, L. orbicuvata, Dentalina fissi-costata, Lenticulina gibba, L. rotulata, Globulina gibba, Guttulina lactea, G. problema, Sigmomorphina cf. vaughani, S. sp. 9. chamani, Sigmoidella elegantissima, Harkerina semiorbata, Victoriella pleata, Cibicides lobatulus, C. ungerianus, Discorbis bertheloti, Amphosina australis, Patellina corrugata, Planulinoides biconcavus, Anomalina amplexoides, Gyroidina soldanii, Eponides scabriculus, E. recandus, Elphidium crassatum.

ANTHOZOA: Monesa tenisoni

BRYOZOA: Cellaria rigida var. paramola, C. laticella, C. robusta, Vincularia gigantea, Membranipora concamerata, Aplosia elongata, Palmicellaria magna, Granoletum elongatum, Cheporia cylindrica, Spirocorina tubulifera, Porina gracilis, Gibrilina radiata, Protonaria gibbericollis, Trigonopora vermicularis, Amphostoma crenata, Retepora rimata, R. beaniana, Crisia acropora, Idmonea trirana, I. bifrons, I. geminata, I. semispiralis, I. sp., I. lata, I. pilososa, Antalophora longipora, Ellisporia orckneyensis, Hornera tenuis, Lichenopora wilsoni.

BRACHIOPODA: Erytonora acutirostra, cf. Megathyris sp.

300-350 feet. - Chalky limestone, with fossils not well preserved

FORAMINIFERA: Gaudryina (Alphogaudryina) cf. victoriana, Verneuilina triquetra, Trifarina bradyi, Bulivina robusta, Cassidulina subglobosa, C. laevigata, Guttulina problema, G. irregularis, Sigmoidella elegantissima, Carpenteria rotuliformis, Victoriella pleata, Cibicides ungerianus, C. sp., C. lobatulus, ? C. sorrentae, Heronallenia wilsoni, Anomalina glabrata, Pulvinulinella tenuimarginata, Gyroidina soldanii, Discorbis orbicularis, Eponides concentricus, E. scabriculus, E. recandus, E. sp. nov., Elphidium crassatum, E. crassatum spinose var., E. chamani.

SPONGIDA: Ecionema newberrvi; Bactronella australis

ANTHOZOA: Monesa tenisoni

BRYOZOA: Cellaria rigida var. paramola, Membranipora macrostoma, Retepora beaniana, Crisia acropora, Idmonea trirana, Desmocolagloccia sp. Testicaves schneiderensis.

350-400 feet - Friable, chalky white, crystalline limestone, with fossils indeterminate.

400-417 feet - Chalky limestone, with few foraminifera and numerous bryozoa.



FORAMINIFERA: Dorothia parri, Cassidulina laevigata, Globigerinoides trilobus, Cibicides ungerianus, Anomalina nonionoides, Spirillina inaequalis, Heronallenia wilsoni, Eponides repandus, E. concentricus, Elphidium crepiniae

ARTH OZOA: Mopsea tenisoni

BRYOZOA: Cellaria robusta, C. contigua, C. rigida var. perampla, Vincularia gigantes, Grateropora patula, Membranipora macrostoma, Acanthodesia simplex, Porella tuberosa, P. oerculata, P. baculina, Mucronella elongata, Adeonellopsis obliqua, Mulbipora areolata, Didymosella larvalis, Prostomaria gibbericollis, Gribrillina crassicollis, Retenora beaniana, Idmonea trigona, I. milneana, Antalophora australis, Hornera tuberculata.

417-425 feet Whitish, chalky limestone, with numerous angular quartz grains and poorly preserved fossils.

FORAMINIFERA: Gaudryina rugosa, G. (Pseudogaudryina) crepiniae, Textularia carinata, Cassidulina subglobosa, C. laevigata, Lenticulina crepidula, L. articulata, Guttulina problema, G. irregularis, cf. Uvigerinella, Globigerinoides trilobus, Fullenia bulloides, Cypsinella globulus, Victoriella, Diocetes, Patellina corrugata, Heronallenia wilsoni, Crepinella umbonifera, Pulvinulinella tenuimarginata, Cibicides ungerianus, C. sp. nov., Siphonina australis, Cyroidina soldanii, Anomalina nonionoides, A. ammonoides, Discorbis bertheloti, D. balcombensis, Spirillina inaequalis, Eponides scabriculus, E. repandus, E. concentricus, Elphidium crepiniae, E. crassatum, E. charmani.

SPONGIDA: Ecionema newbervi, Dactronella australis

BRY OZOA: Cellaria rigida var. perampla, Membranipora macrostoma, Mucronella elongata, Prostomaria gibbericollis; Adeonellopsis obliqua, Costazia producta, Tubiporella magnirostris, Schizoporella sp., S. orbiculifera, Spiropora verticillata, Idmonea trigona, I. incurva, I. geminata, Macynoccia proboscidea, Hornera tuberculata, Desmoplagueocia sp.

OSTRACODA: Cytheroconteron batesfordense, Loxococoncha australis, Cytherella sp. nov.

#### Notes on the Bore Samples and their Fossil Content.

Two Stages of the Tertiary as developed in Southeastern Australia are present in the Mt. Burr bore, namely:

1. Werrikooian Stage (Upper Pliocene)
2. Janjukian Stage (Middle Miocene)

1. The Werrikooian Stage is represented by three samples between the depths of 19 feet and 148 feet. The sample at 19-35 feet is a dune limestone containing a few determinable species of foraminifera; that at 93-101 feet consists of fragments of tuffaceous material with some calcareous sandstone; and that at 101-148 feet is a gritty limestone with fragments of flinty rock, probably derived from the underlying Middle Miocene. The foraminiferal species present are found in the shore sands around Southeastern Australia and living in the adjacent shallow water. Bryozoal remains are too poorly preserved for determination.

2. The beds referred to the Janjukian Stage occur from 148 feet down to 425 feet, the base of the bore.

The rocks are hard white limestone with fragments of flint passing downwards into chalky, bryozoal limestone. The fossil assemblage in the limestones is typical of that found in rocks referable to the Janjukian Stage in southeastern South Australia and southwestern Victoria. The specimens are poorly preserved, and are chalky white in colour and chalky in texture.

A feature of the Mt. Burr bore, and of other bores in the area is the mixed assemblage of Janjukian and Balcombian species in the beds referred to the Janjukian. To cover this mixed assemblage of species, Hall and Fritchard, in 1904, instituted the term "Barwonian Series". This point will be discussed at length in the forthcoming report on the Nelson Bore.

Foraminifera are fairly common in the Janjukian beds in the Mt. Burr Bore, but are poorly preserved. They include species which are characteristic of both the Balcombian and Janjukian Stages in eastern Victoria. Amongst the typical Balcombian species are Gaudryina (Pseudogaudryina) crepinina, Discorbis balcombensis, Carpenteria rotuliformis, Harkerina semipunctata, Sponides scabriculus, Pulvinulinella tenuimarginata, Sigamorphina chasmani and Albidium crepinina. However, most of them range upward from the underlying Janjukian in eastern Victoria. The most important Janjukian species is Victoriella plecta, which is not recorded in beds above the Janjukian in southern central and eastern Victoria. The common Janjukian form Cyclanina is absent in the Mt. Burr samples but it is a persistent associate of V. plecta in samples from the same horizon in the Nelson Bore.

The three sponges recorded are typical of the Middle Miocene bryozoal limestones. Reionema spicules are fairly common in some samples.

Bryozoa are the most abundant fossils in the limestones. They are not well preserved, otherwise the list given at the end of the report would be considerably lengthened. Many of the species were originally described from the Mt. Gambier limestones, and others are common in the Balcombian limestones in Victoria, some ranging upwards from the subjacent Janjukian. The most important species is Amidostoma sireneis which is not recorded in beds above the Janjukian in Victoria.

Brachiopoda are scarce, only three species being found. Murrawia catenuliformis and Cryptopora acutirostra are frequently found in the bryozoal limestones of Victoria, but the form tentatively referred to Megathyris is rare, the only other specimen in the Commonwealth Palaeontological Collection being from No. 11 Bore Ph Colquhoun, Gippsland, Victoria.

Ostracoda are unusually scarce. Amongst the species recorded is Cytheropteron batesfordense, originally described from the Batesford limestone (Balcombian). It is recorded from the Janjukian deposits in bores in Gippsland, Victoria.

#### Stratigraphical Notes.

As is stated at the beginning of this report, remarks on the stratigraphy of the area in which the Mt. Burr bore is situated, will be brief.

Limestones similar to those referred to the Werrikeesian Stage, in the Mt. Burr bore from 19 feet down to 48 feet, outcrop in several localities in southwestern Victoria and in parts of southeastern South Australia. They are recorded from bores at Kingston, South Australia, and in some of the numerous bores drilled in the parish of Dartmoor in Victoria.



Apparently a disconformity exists at 148 feet, where the beds underlying the Upper Pliocene (Werrikooian) are Middle Miocene in age. Water was struck at this depth.

Beds referred to the Janjukian Stage, which occurs in the Mt. Burr bore from 148 feet down to 425 feet, are also found in bores and outcrops in southeastern South Australia and southwestern Victoria. In this area the deposits consist of bryozoal limestone, whereas in southern central and eastern Victoria, they are represented by fossiliferous marl.

*Victoriella plecta* is recorded from a bryozoal limestone at Ferguson's Farm 5 miles from Mt. Gambier on the Konorong road, and *Aspidostoma sirensis* from a similar rock in a quarry 1 mile from Carpenter's Rocks, near Bullocks' Head well near Mt. Gambier. In No. 1 Bore, Knight's Dome, Mt. Gambier, drilled during 1931-1932, *V. plecta* was first met with at 40 feet and *A. sirensis* at 12 feet. In Mt Burr bore, both forms were first recorded at 250-300 feet. In Knight's Dome bore, the Janjukian limestone continued down to 67 feet, where a non-compacted fossiliferous grit occurred, below which the bore passed into fine lignitiferous sandstone.

As regards the occurrence of the flinty rock in the area, indications are that its stratigraphical position is at the top of the Janjukian.

#### Distribution of Fossils in the various Samples

All determinable fossil species are listed below. As samples from further bores in the area are examined, further species can be added to the table so that in due course a fairly comprehensive list of species will be recorded.

For convenience the columns have been numbered from 1 to 6. NO. 1 refers to 19-148 feet, No. 2 to 205-250 feet, No. 3 to 250-300 feet, No. 4 to 300-350 feet, No. 5 to 400-417 feet and No. 6 to 417-425 feet.

The letters indicate the following: r= rare, f= few, c= common.

#### FORAMINIFERA

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sigmoidella elegantissima</i> (d'Orb.).....	f	r	r	r	-	-
<i>Cibicides ungerianus</i> (d'Orb.).....	f	-	f	f	f	f
<i>C. refulgens</i> (Montf.).....	f	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Discorbis dimidiata</i> (P. & J.).....	c	-	-	-	-	-
<i>D. australis</i> Parr .....	f	-	-	-	-	-
<i>D. turbo</i> (d'Orb.) .....	f	-	-	-	-	-
<i>D. collinsi</i> Parr .....	f	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Streblus beccarii</i> (Linne) .....	f	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Elphidium crispum</i> (Linne) .....	f	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ammosphaeroidina sphaeroidiniforme</i> (Brady) .....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>Dorothia</i> sp. ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>Gaudryina rugosa</i> d'Orb. ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>G. (Pseudogaudryina) crespinae</i> Cushman .....	-	f	f	-	-	-
<i>Textularia carinata</i> d'Orb. ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>T. sagittula</i> DeFr. ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>Buliminella apiculata</i> (Chapman) .....	-	f	f	-	-	-
<i>Cassidulina subglobosa</i> Brady .....	-	c	-	f	-	f

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>C. laevigata</i> d'Orb. ....	-	f	-	f	f	f
<i>Trifarina bradyi</i> Cushman ....	-	f	-	f	-	f
<i>Globigerina bulloides</i> d'Orb. ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>Globigerinoides trilobus</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	f	-	-	f	f
<i>Pullenia quinqueloba</i> (Reuss) ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>Cibicides lobatulus</i> (W. & J.) ....	-	f	f	f	-	-
<i>C. sp.</i> , ....	-	f	-	f	-	f
<i>Discorbis balcombensis</i> Chap. & Parr. & Coll. ....	-	f	-	-	-	f
<i>D. bertheloti</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	f	f	-	-	f
<i>Anomalina nonioides</i> Parr. ....	-	f	-	-	f	f
<i>A. glabrata</i> Cushman ....	-	f	-	f	-	-
<i>Siphonina australis</i> Cushman ....	-	f	f	-	-	f
<i>Carpenteria rotaliformis</i> Chap. & Cresp. ....	-	f	-	f	-	-
<i>Gyroidina soldanii</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	f	f	f	-	f
<i>Eponides repandus</i> (F. & M.) ....	-	f	f	f	f	f
<i>E. concentricus</i> (F. & J.) ....	-	f	f	f	f	f
<i>E. scabriculus</i> (Chapman) ....	-	f	f	f	-	f
<i>Elphidium crassatum</i> Cushman ....	-	f	f	f	-	f
<i>Dorothia parri</i> Cushman ....	-	-	f	-	f	-
<i>Lagena orbignyana</i> Sez. ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>L. marginata</i> (W. & B.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Dentalina fissicostata</i> (Gumbel) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Lenticulina gibba</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>L. rotulata</i> (Lam.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Globulina gibba</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Guttulina problema</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	-	f	f	-	f
<i>G. lactea</i> (W. & J.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Sigmomorphina chapmani</i> (H. A. & E.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>S. cf. vaughani</i> Cush. & Ozawa ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>S. sp.</i> ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Victoriella plecte</i> (Chapman) ....	-	-	f	f	-	f
<i>Hofkerina semiornata</i> (Howchin) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Planulinoides biconcavus</i> (P. & J.) ....	-	-	f	-	-	-
<i>Patellina corrugata</i> Willm. ....	-	-	f	-	-	f
<i>Anomalina ammonoides</i> Reuss ....	-	-	f	-	-	f
<i>Gaudryina</i> (Siphogaudryina) cf. victor-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>iana</i> Cushman ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Verneullina triquetra</i> (Munst.) ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Bolivina robusta</i> Brady ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Guttulina irregularis</i> (d'Orb.) ....	-	-	-	f	-	f
<i>Heronallenia wilsoni</i> (H. A. & E.) ....	-	-	-	f	f	f
<i>Pulvinulinella tenuimarginata</i> Chapm.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parr & Coll. ....	-	-	-	f	f	f
? <i>Cibicides sorrentae</i> Chapm. Parr & Coll. ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Discorbis orbicularis</i> (Terq.) ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Eponides</i> sp. nov. ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Elphidium crassatum</i> Cush. spinose var. ....	-	-	-	f	-	-
<i>Spirillina inaequalis</i> Brady ....	-	-	-	-	f	f
<i>Elphidium crespinae</i> Cushman ....	-	-	-	-	f	f
<i>Lenticulina crespida</i> (F. & M.) ....	-	-	-	-	-	f
<i>L. articulata</i> (Reuss) ....	-	-	-	-	-	f
cf. <i>Uvigerinella</i> ....	-	-	-	-	-	f
<i>Crespinella umbonifera</i> (Parr) ....	-	-	-	-	-	f
<i>Gypsina globulus</i> Reuss ....	-	-	-	-	-	f
<i>Pullenia bulloides</i> Cushman ....	-	-	-	-	-	f

#### SPONGIDA

<i>Tretoculia</i> sp. ....	-	f	-	-	-	-
<i>Bactronella australis</i> Hinde ....	-	-	-	f	f	-
<i>Ecionema newberyi</i> (McCoy) ....	-	-	-	f	-	f

#### ANTHOZOA

<i>Mopsea tenisoni</i> Chapman ....	-	-	f	f	f	-
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PRYONIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Menipes inaequa</i> Waters .....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Cellaria fistulosa</i> Waters .....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>C. robusta</i> Maplestone .....	-	P	P	-	P	P
<i>C. rigida</i> McG. var. <i>perampila</i> Waters .....	-	P	P	P	-	P
<i>Cellaria laticella</i> Maplestone .....	-	P	P	-	-	-
<i>Ellenidra pyriformis</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Cribrilina radiata</i> (Moll.) .....	-	P	P	-	-	-
<i>C. cornuta</i> McG. ....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>C. terminata</i> Waters .....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Porella tuberosa</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	P	-	-	r	-
<i>Porina gracilis</i> (McG.) .....	-	P	P	-	-	-
<i>Spiroporeina tubulifera</i> . (McG.) .....	-	P	P	-	-	-
<i>Smittiasella tatei</i> (Edw.) .....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Crateropora bidens</i> (Busk).....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Adconellopsis clavata</i> (Stol.) .....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Schisoporella burlingtonensis</i> (Waters).....	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Prestomaria gibbericollis</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	-	P	P
<i>Vinculularia gigantea</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	P	-	P	P
<i>Oncosia elongata</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Membranipora concentrata</i> Waters .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Chaperia cylindrica</i> (Waters) .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Craspedotus elongatus</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Eucrorella elongatus</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	P	P	-	P
<i>Palmicellaria magna</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Trigonopora vermicularis</i> Maplestone .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Aspidostoma sirensis</i> Maplestone .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Retepora beani</i> King .....	-	-	P	P	P	P
<i>R. rimata</i> Waters .....	-	-	P	P	-	-
<i>Crisia acropora</i> Busk .....	-	-	P	P	-	-
<i>Idmonaea milneana</i> d'Orb. ....	-	-	P	P	-	P
<i>I. trigona</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	P	-	P
<i>I. bifrons</i> Waters .....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>I. semispiralis</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>I. geminata</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>I. lata</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Entalophora longipora</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Piliopora gracilescens</i> Stol. ....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Hornera tenuis</i> McG. ....	-	-	P	-	-	-
<i>Lichenopora wilsoni</i> (McG.) .....	-	-	P	-	P	P
<i>Membranipora macrostoma</i> (Edw.) .....	-	-	-	P	-	P
<i>Desmoplagioscia</i> sp. ....	-	-	-	P	-	P
<i>Tectisavea schneppere</i> McG. ....	-	-	-	P	-	-
<i>Cellaria contigua</i> McG. ....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Acanthodesia simplex</i> (McG.) .....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Crateropora patula</i> (Waters) .....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Porella operculata</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	-	-	P	P
<i>P. beculia</i> Canu & Bassler .....	-	-	-	-	P	P
<i>Adconellopsis obliqua</i> (McG.) .....	-	-	-	-	P	P
<i>Bulbipora areolata</i> McG. ....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Cribrilina crassicollis</i> Canu & Bassler. ....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Didymosella larvalis</i> McG. ....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Hornera tuberculata</i> McG. ....	-	-	-	-	P	P
<i>Entalophora australis</i> Busk .....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Tubiporella magnirostris</i> (McG.) .....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Costesia producta</i> (McG.) .....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Schisoporella orbiculifera</i> Canu & Bass. ....	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Spiropora verticillata</i> (Goldf.) .....	-	-	-	-	-	r
<i>Idmonaea incurva</i> McG. ....	-	-	-	-	-	r
<i>Mecynocia proboscidea</i> (M.Edws.) .....	-	-	-	-	-	r



BRACHIOPODA

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Harrevis catinuliformis</i> ( Tate ).....	-	r	-	-	-	-
<i>Cryptopora acutirostra</i> (Chapman).....	-	-	r	-	-	-
cf. <i>Megathyris</i> sp.....	-	-	r	-	-	-

OSTRACODA

<i>Bythocypris tuxifolia</i> Chapman .....	-	r	-	-	-	-
<i>Cytheropteron batesfordense</i> Chapman.....	-	-	-	-	-	r
<i>Loxocoelha australis</i> G.S.B. ....	-	-	-	-	-	r
<i>Cytherella</i> sp. nov .....	-	-	-	-	-	r

Note on two samples from Mt. Burr Well, 200 yards  
from the Mt. Burr Road

Sample 1. "Sandy volcanic ash from 85 feet is correlated with the sample from 95-101 feet in the bore.

Sample 2. "Limestone with microfossils" from 87 feet. This sample is similar to that at 101-113 feet in the bore. The foraminifer *Discorbis dimidiata* is recognised but the pelecypod remains are too poorly preserved for determination.

Both specimens belong to the Herrickian Stage.

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Commonwealth Palaeontologist

CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
19th December, 1945.