

NEOGENE RADIOLARIAN BIOSTRATIGRAPHY FROM ODP LEG 119, SITE 745

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ABSTRACT

Abundant, generally well preserved radiolarians were used in a stratigraphic analysis of the Neogene sequence of ODP Leg 119, Site 745. Detailed biostratigraphic analysis has been undertaken of radiolarian assemblages of the Pliocene-Pleistocene sequence. Seventy-seven radiolarian taxa were identified including three reworked forms. Twenty-one stratigraphically important species are described and illustrated from this 99.55 m long core, and allow the recognition of four radiolarian zones, i.e., Phi, Chi, Psi and Omega (from oldest to youngest) and the Plio-Pleistocene boundary. These are then correlated with the earlier established zones and boundary in the Southern Ocean.

INTRODUCTION

Leg 119 Site 745 has been chosen for the radiolarian study because it is very close to radiolarian rich ODP Legs 119 and 120, sites 744, 745, 746, 747-51. The radiolarians from the Southern Ocean region are the most diverse and often best preserved group of microfossils and therefore, useful for biostratigraphy and paleoceanography.

Detailed studies on Neogene radiolarian stratigraphy were carried out by Hays (1965); Hays and Opdyke (1967); Petrushevskaya (1967; 1975); Keany and Kennett (1972; 1975); Chen (1974; 1975a; 1975b); Keany (1976; 1979); Theyer et al. (1978). Hays (1967; 1970), Bandy and Casey (1969), Petrushevskaya (1972a; 1972b; 1973; 1978), Weaver (1975; 1983) and Weaver et al. (1976) developed a detailed Antarctic biostratigraphy and produced several paleoclimatic studies. Abelmann and Gersonde (1988) and Lazarus (1990) established Neogene biostratigraphy on cored sections of the Falkland Plateau and Weddell Sea. Gersonde et al. (1990) studied radiolarian magneto-biostratigraphy and Barron et al. (1991) produced a biochronology and magnetostratigraphy for Antarctic sediments. Caulet (1991) introduced two new genera, seventeen new species and described biostratigraphy and paleoceanography from the Neogene sediments of the Kerguelen Plateau. Lazarus and Caulet (1991) carried out work on biostratigraphy, biogeography, diversity and history of Eocene to Recent radiolarians of the Southern Ocean. Lazarus (1992) presented radiolarian stratigraphy of Middle Miocene to Holocene sediments of different sites from ODP Legs 119 and 120. McItyre and Kaczmarzka (1996) worked on sections of ODP, Site 745 on the Kerguelen Plateau and placed *Stylatractus universus* Hays. Lazarus (2002) described the environmental controls on radiolarian diversity, evolutionary rates and taxa longevities of Antarctic Neogene radiolaria from ODP Leg 119. Sharma et al. (2004; 2006) carried out a detailed study on Pleistocene sediments and reported 83 radiolarian taxa, and recognized two radiolarian zones of the Tasman Sea. Stepanjants et al. (2006) discussed the bipolar distribution of Phaeodaria, Radiolaria and Medusozoa and identified 46 bipolar radiolarian species. Sharma and Takahashi (2007; 2008) reported 75 radiolarian species from the Pleistocene

sediments of the SE Indian area of the Antarctic continental margin and recognized one radiolarian zone, i.e., the lower and upper Chi zone for the Antarctic continental margin.

In this article, radiolarian biostratigraphy and distribution in the sections is covered fully including the taxonomic description of stratigraphically key species. The present study aimed at establishing the precise placement of the Plio-Pleistocene boundary and four radiolarian zones.

AREA DESCRIPTION, METHODS AND STUDIED MATERIAL

ODP Leg 119 Site 745 is located on the southern slope of the Southern Kerguelen Plateau and lies at 59°35.71'S and 85°57.60'E in the Southern Ocean region (Fig. 1). Samples were collected at a water depth of 4082.5 meters and the total length of the studied sections is 99.55 m. The interval between the studied samples is in average 1.5 meters but varies when lithology changes.

The studied portion of the core (sections 1H to 11H) is included in one unit (Unit I), which is lithostratigraphically divided into two subunits, IA and IB. Subunit IA (0-37 meters) consists of diatom ooze along with minor amounts of radiolaria, quartz, feldspar and silt. Subunit IB is characterized by alternations of variable clay-rich diatomaceous sediments in which the clay-rich horizons contain less than 50% diatoms and minor silt, claystone, volcanic ash layers, scattered granules and small pebbles (Fig. 2).

Thirty-two samples from Leg 119, Site 745 were used for the present study. Sediment samples of about 3-4 g were disaggregated in diluted hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) for 1-2 hours followed by heating to just below the boiling point. One teaspoonful of Calgon (Hexametaphosphate) was added to further disaggregate the sediment samples and complete the treatment. The samples were sieved through a 63 micron mesh and dried. About 300 strewn slides were prepared by using an eyedropper and Canada balsam as mounting medium. Two to three slides were examined for taxonomy and stratigraphic work, depending on radiolarian abundance (i.e., on average between 1000 to 1200 individual radiolarians were observed per sample).

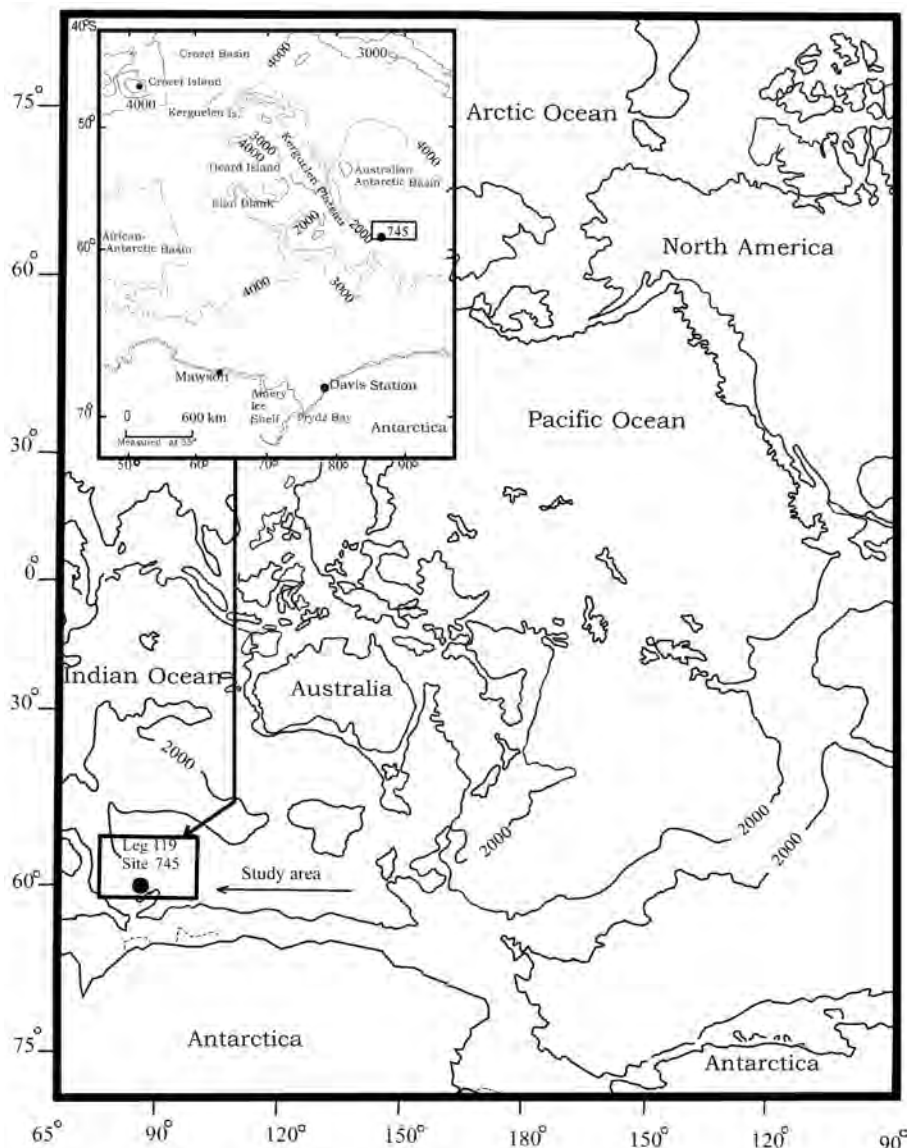


Fig. 1 - Map showing location of ODP Leg 119, Site 745.

NOMENCLATURE

Classification of the Subclass Radiolaria follows De Wever et al. (2001), Nigrini and Moore (1979), Nigrini and Lombardi (1984) and Lazarus (1990). Remarks on observed morphological features and their modifications have been added for many taxa. Species within a genus, and genera within a family are arranged alphabetically. The synonymy list for each taxon is incomplete and consists of references relevant to the present study. The semi-quantitative estimates of radiolarian abundance [VA = very abundant (> 50%), A = abundant (20-50%), C = common (5-20%), F = few (0.5-5%), R = rare (< 5%, but more than a single specimen), + = single specimen, blank = absent] and preservation (G = good, M = moderate, P = poor) are indicated for each sample in Table 1. The photomicrographs of stratigraphically important species are illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.

- Phylum SARCODINA Hertwig and Lesser, 1874
- Class ACTINOPODA Calkins, 1909
- Subclass RADIOLARIA Müller, 1858
- Order POLYCYSTINA Ehrenberg, 1838, *emend.* Riedel, 1967

- Suborder SPUMELLARIA Ehrenberg, 1875
- Family ACTINOMMIDAE Haeckel, 1862, *emend.* Riedel, 1967
- Genus *Stylatractus* Haeckel, 1887

***Stylatractus universus* Hays**
(Figs. 5F and J)

- 1965 *Stylatractus* sp. - Hays, p. 167, Pl. 1, Fig. 6.
- 1970 *Stylatractus universus* - Hays, p. 215, Pl. 1, Figs. 1-2.

Distribution: Lazarus (1990) showed its presence in the Weddell Sea of Antarctica. Sharma and Takahashi (2008) reported its distribution from very rare to few in the Antarctic region.

Abundance: Very rare to few.

Range: Hays (1965) considered its upper limit to mark the boundary between the Omega and Chi zones in the Antarctic region. Hays and Opdyke (1967) reported its consistent presence in the Pleistocene sediments whereas Keany (1979) showed its presence in the Neogene.

Remarks: Lazarus (1992) observed the base of Omega Zone as the last appearance of *S. universus* and marked it at 0.4 Ma in the Antarctic region.

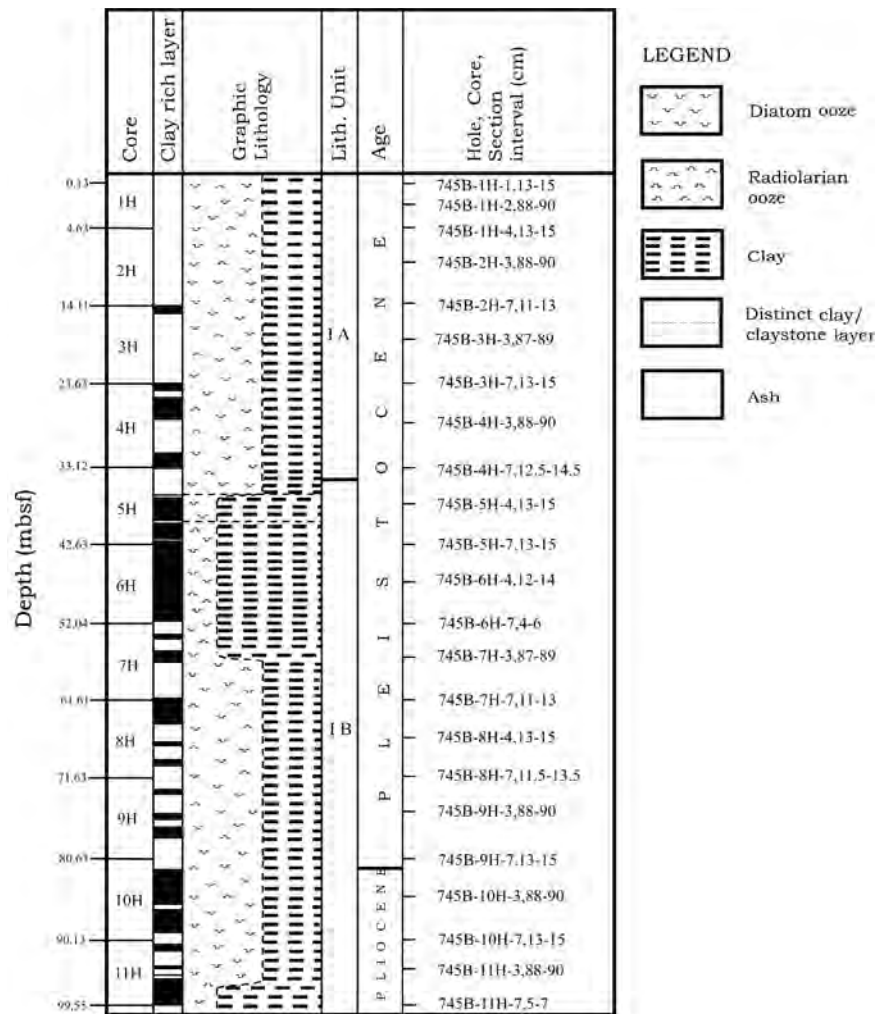


Fig. 2 - Age, position of the samples, lithostratigraphic succession and depth of ODP Leg 119, Site 745.

Family PYLONIIDAE Haeckel, 1881
Genus *Prunopyle* Dreyer, 1889

?*Prunopyle antarctica* Dreyer
(Figs. 4E, H)

1889 ?*Prunopyle antarctica* - Dreyer, p. 24-25, Pl. 5, Fig. 75.
1975a ?*Prunopyle antarctica* Dreyer - Chen, p. 454, Pl. 23, Fig. 5, 6.

Distribution: Riedel (1958) and Petrushevskaya (1967) reported this species from the Antarctic and subpolar region. Stepanjants et al. (2006) interpreted it as a bipolar species.

Abundance: Very rare to few.

Range: Chen (1975a) mentioned the presence of *P. antarctica* from Pliocene to Recent. Lazarus (2002) showed its presence from 0-1.6 Ma.

Family LITHELIIDAE Haeckel, 1862
Genus *Lithelius* Haeckel, 1862

Lithelius nautiloides Popofsky
(Fig. 4A)

1908 *Lithelius nautiloides* Popofsky, p. 230-231, Pl. 27, Fig. 4.

1975 *Lithelius* (?) *nautiloides* Popofsky - Petrushevskaya, p. 572, Pl. 3, Figs. 1, 3, 5, Pl. 33, Figs. 3, 4.

Abundance: Very rare to few.

Range: Pliocene to Recent (Chen, 1975a and Keany, 1979). Hays (1965) reported *L. nautiloides* to be endemic to the present day Antarctic region of the Southern Ocean.

Suborder NASSELLARIA Ehrenberg, 1875
Family PLAGONIIDAE Haeckel, 1881, *emend.* Riedel, 1967
Genus *Antarctissa* Petrushevskaya, 1967

Antarctissa cylindrica Petrushevskaya
(Fig. 4I, J)

1972a *Antarctissa cylindrica* - Petrushevskaya, Pl. 1, Fig. 8, Pl. 2, Fig. 6.

Abundance: Rare to common.

Range: Lazarus (1990) reported *A. cylindrica* as having its last appearance in the Psi zone. Lazarus (2002) showed it to occur from 0.6 - 6.4 Ma in the Antarctic region.

Antarctissa denticulata (Ehrenberg)
(Figs. 4K, 5C)

1844 *Lithobotrys denticulata* - Ehrenberg; p. 203.

1873 *Lithopera denticulate* (Ehrenberg) - Ehrenberg; Pl. 12, Fig. 7.

1967 *Antarctissa denticulata* (Ehrenberg) - Petrushevskaya; p. 84-86, Fig. 49, 1-1V.

Abundance: Few to common.

Range: Petrushevskaya (1975) reported its range from Pliocene to Recent, whereas Chen (1975a) considers its range to extend from Pliocene to Pleistocene. Keany (1979) reported its range from Pliocene to Recent from the Antarctic region. Lazarus (2002) showed its presence from 0 - 2.6 Ma in the Antarctic region.

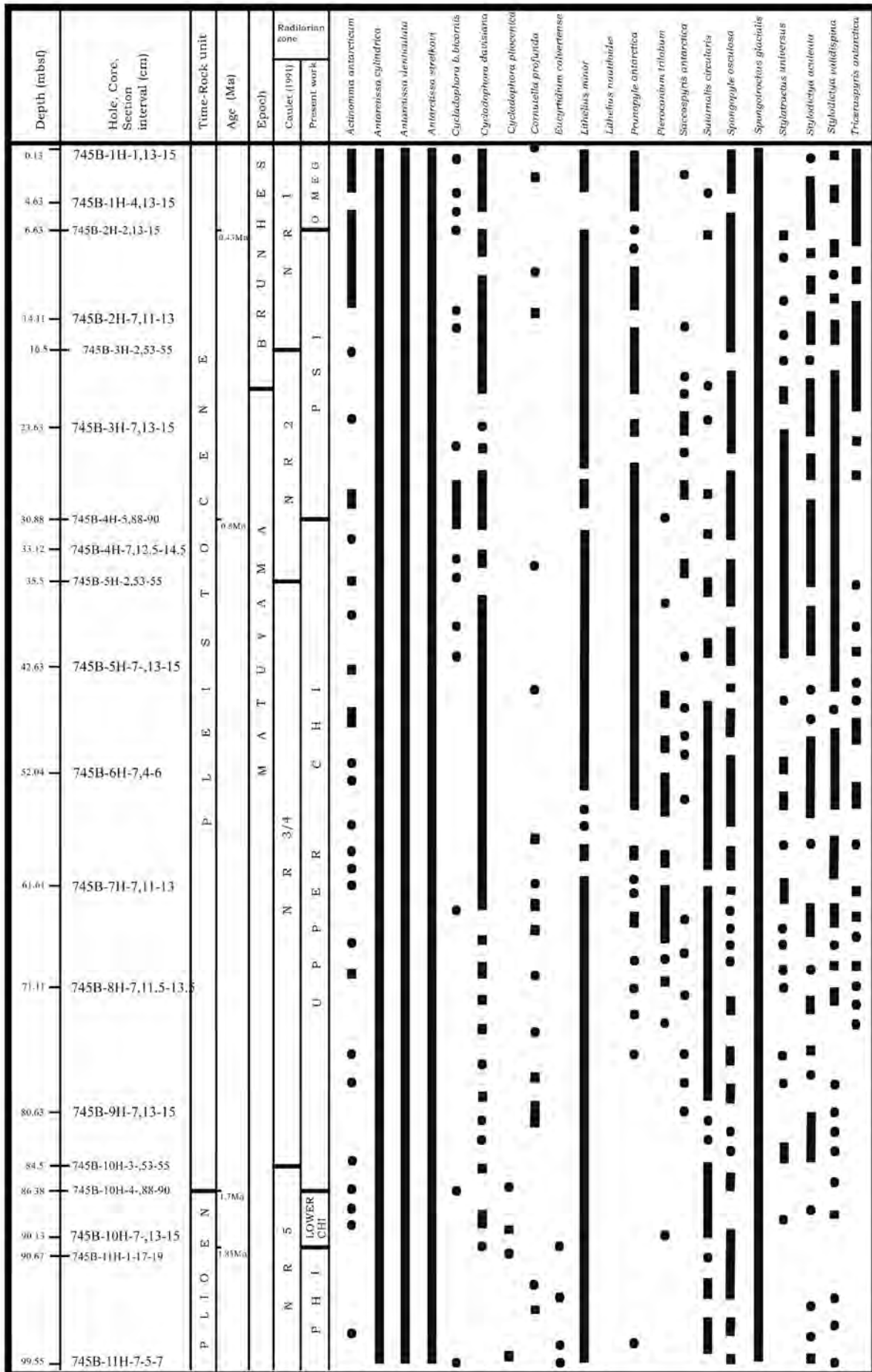


Fig. 3 - Diagram showing the observed ranges of some stratigraphically important species, radiolarian zone, and age.

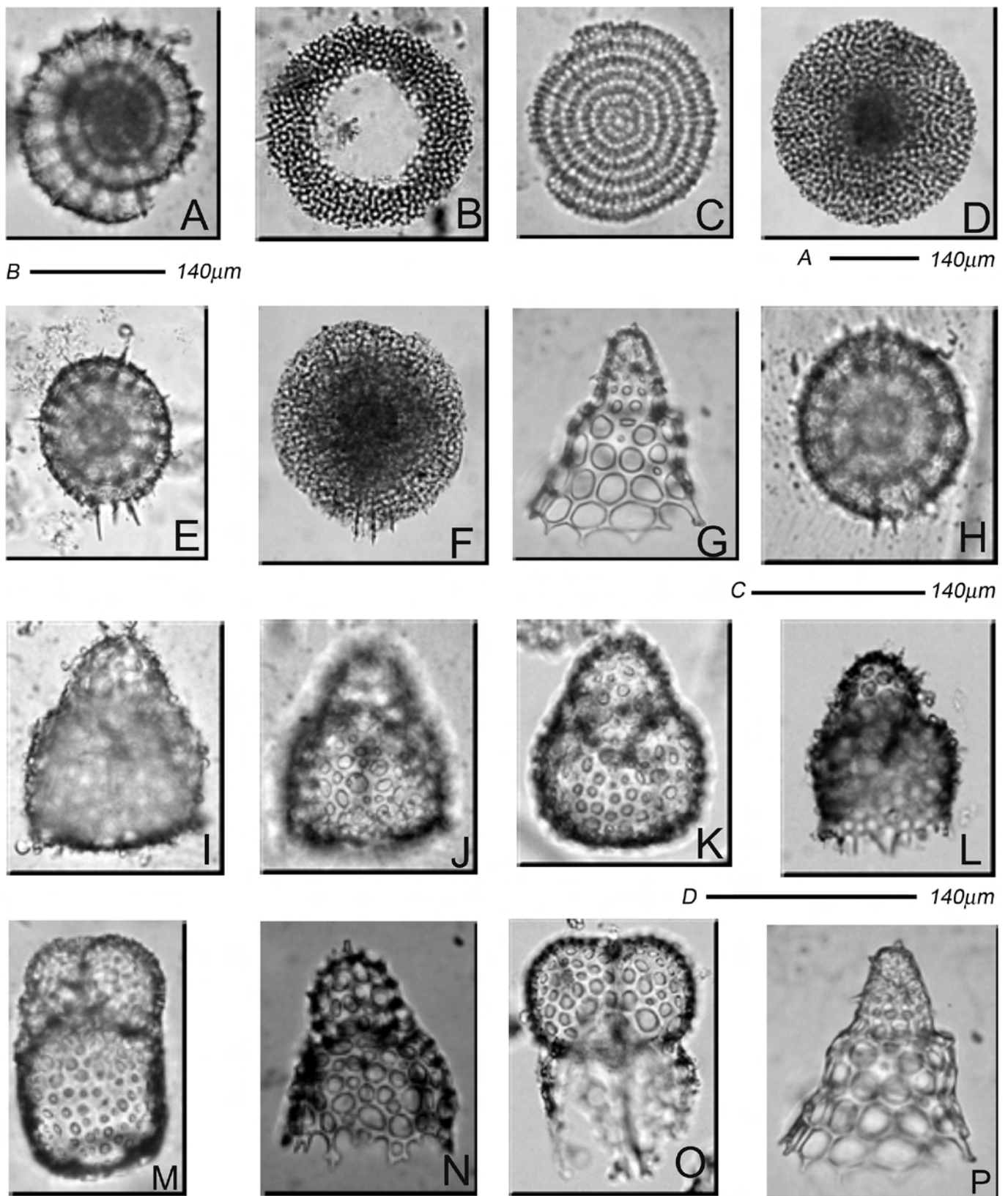


Fig. 4 - A: *Lithelius nautiloides* Popofsky, focused on cortical shell; 745B-2H-3, 88-90; scale bar B. B, D: *Spongotrochus glacialis* Popofsky, focused on cortical shell; 745B-5H-4, 13-15; scale bar B. C: *Stylodictya validispina* Jørgensen, focused on medullary shell; 745B-8H-2, 13-15; scale bar C. E, H: *?Prunopyle antarctica* Dreyer, E- focused on cortical shell, 745B-1H-2,88-90; scale bar B; H- focused on medullary shell, 745B-1H-1,13-15; scale bar D. F: *Spongotrochus glacialis* Popofsky, focused on cortical shell, 745B-6H-2, 12-14; scale bar B. G, P: *Cycladophora robusta* Lombardi and Lazarus, focused on medullary and cortical shell respectively, 745B-9H-1, 88-90; scale bar C. I, J: *Antarctissa cylindrica* Petrushevskaya, focused on outer and inner portion of shell, 745B-2H-6, 13-15; scale bar D. K: *Antarctissa denticulata* (Ehrenberg), focused on cortical shell, 745B-2H-6, 13-15; scale bar B. L, N: *Antarctissa strelkovi* Petrushevskaya, L- focused on outer part, 745B-1H-3, 13-15; N- focused on inner part, 745B-7H-1,88-90; scale bar C. M: *Saccospyris antarctica* Haecker, focused on cortical shell, 745B-4H-4, 13-15; scale bar C. O: *Phormospyris stabilis* (Goll) antarctica (Haecker) focused on cortical shell, 745B-2H-6,13-15; scale bar B.

Antarctissa strelkovi Petrushevskaya

(Fig. 4L, N)

1908 *Helotholus histicosa* Jørgensen - Popofsky; p. 279-281, Pl. 32, Fig. 1-5, Pl. 36, Fig. 2.1968 *Antarctissa strelkovi* - Petrushevskaya; p. 88-90, Fig. 51, 111-V1.*Abundance*: Very rare to common.*Range*: Petrushevskaya (1975) reported its occurrence from Miocene-Recent, whereas Chen (1975a) and Keany (1979) showed its presence from Pliocene to Recent. Lazarus (2002) showed its occurrence from 0-2.5 Ma in the Antarctic region.

Family TRISSOCYCLIDAE Haeckel, 1881, *emend.* Goll, 1968
 (= ACANTHODESMIIDAE Haeckel, 1862 in Riedel, 1971)

Genus *Phormospyris* Haeckel, 1881, *emend.* Goll, 1976

Phormospyris stabilis (Goll) *antarctica* (Haecker)

(Fig. 4O)

1907 *Phormospyris antarctica* - Haecker, p. 124, Fig. 9.1976 *Phormospyris stabilis antarctica* (Haecker) - Goll, p. 394, Pl. 3, Figs. 1-6, Pl. 4, Figs. 1-9, Pl. 5, Figs. 3-6.1979 *Phormospyris stabilis* (Goll) *antarctica* (Haecker) - Nigrini and Moore, p. N17, Pl. 20, Figs. 1a-d.*Distribution*: Riedel (1958) considered this species to be an exclusively Southern cold water species. Lombardi and Boden (1985) showed its presence in the Southern Antarctic region.*Abundance*: Very rare to rare.*Range*: Early Miocene to Recent (Chen, 1975b; Cortese and Abelmann, 2002).Genus *Triceraspyris* Haeckel, 1881***Triceraspyris antarctica*** (Haecker)

(Fig. 5H, Q)

1908 *Triceraspyris antarctica* (Haecker) - Haecker, p. 445, Pl. 84, Fig. 586.1967 *Triceraspyris* (?) *antarctica* (Haecker) - Petrushevskaya, p. 62-64, Fig. 37, I-III.*Distribution*: Sharma and Takahashi (2008) reported it as a rare species in the Antarctic region.*Abundance*: Very rare to few.*Range*: Chen (1975a) Neogene; Petrushevskaya (1975) Miocene to Recent and Neogene (Keany 1979). Lazarus (2002) showed its occurrence in the Antarctic region from 0 - 1.7 Ma.

Family THEOPERIDAE Haeckel, 1881, *emend.* Riedel, 1967

Genus *Cycladophora* Ehrenberg, 1872, *emend.* Lombardi and Lazarus, 1988

Cycladophora davisiana Ehrenberg

(Figs. 5A, N)

1861 *Cycladophora davisiana* - Ehrenberg, p. 297.1958 *Theocalyptra davisiana* (Ehrenberg) - Riedel, p. 239, Pl. 4, Figs. 2, 3, text-Fig. 10.1967 *Cycladophora davisiana* Ehrenberg - Petrushevskaya, p. 122, Pl. 69, Fig. 1- V11.*Distribution*: Riedel (1958) considered *C. davisiana* as a cosmopolitan species and showed its higher abundances in

high latitudes compared to lower latitudes. Lombardi and Boden (1985) showed its presence throughout the Southern Ocean region and also considered it as a cosmopolitan species. Stepanjants et al. (2006) reported it as a bipolar species.

Abundance: Very rare to few.*Range*: Pliocene to Recent (Keany, 1979); Lazarus (2002) showed its range from 0 - 2.7 Ma***Cycladophora pliocenica*** (Hays)

(Figs. 5O, P)

1965 *Clathrocyclas bicornis* Hays, p. 179, Pl. 3, Fig. 3.1988 *Cycladophora pliocenica* (Hays) Lombardi and Lazarus, p. 104.*Distribution*: Keany and Kennett (1975) reported *C. bicornis* occurrences from Pliocene to Pleistocene sediments.*Abundance*: Very rare.*Range*: The last appearance of *Clathrocyclas bicornis* (Hays) (renamed *Cycladophora pliocenica* by Lombardi and Lazarus, 1988) was noted by Hays and Opdyke (1967) within the Chi zone. Lazarus (1990) also reported its presence in the Chi zone.***Cycladophora robusta*** Lombardi and Lazarus

(Figs. 4G, P)

1988 *Cycladophora robusta* - Lombardi and Lazarus, p. 105, Pl. 2, Figs. 1-14.*Abundance*: Very rare to common.*Range*: Miocene (Lombardi and Lazarus, 1988)Genus *Eucyrtidium* Ehrenberg, 1847, *emend.* Nigrini, 1967***Eucyrtidium calvertense*** Martin

(Fig. 5I, K)

1904 *Eucyrtidium calvertense* - Martin, p. 450, Pl. 80, Fig. 5.1990 *Eucyrtidium calvertense* Martin - Lazarus, p. 716, Pl. 6, Figs. 4-6.*Distribution*: Hays (1965) and Lazarus (1990) reported its presence in the Antarctic region.*Abundance*: Very rare to rare.*Range*: Pliocene (Chen, 1975a; Keany, 1979)Genus *Pterocanium* Ehrenberg, 1847***Pterocanium trilobum*** (Haeckel)

(Fig. 5B, D, E)

1862 *Dictyopodium trilobum* - Haeckel, p. 340; Pl. 8, Figs. 6-10.1887 *Pterocanium trilobum* - Haeckel, p. 1333.1965 *Pterocanium trilobum* Haeckel - Hays, p. 177, Pl. 3, Fig. 10.*Distribution*: *P. trilobum* was reported by Hays (1965) to be a cosmopolitan species.*Abundance*: Very rare to rare.*Range*: Hays (1965) showed its presence in the Phi zone.*Remarks*: Popofsky (1913) and Nigrini and Moore (1979) reported this species from higher latitudes and mentioned the absence of spines on the thorax, whereas, in the studied material the species are dominantly with spines on the thorax.

Family CANNBOTRYIDAE Haeckel, 1881

Genus *Saccospyris* Haecker, 1908

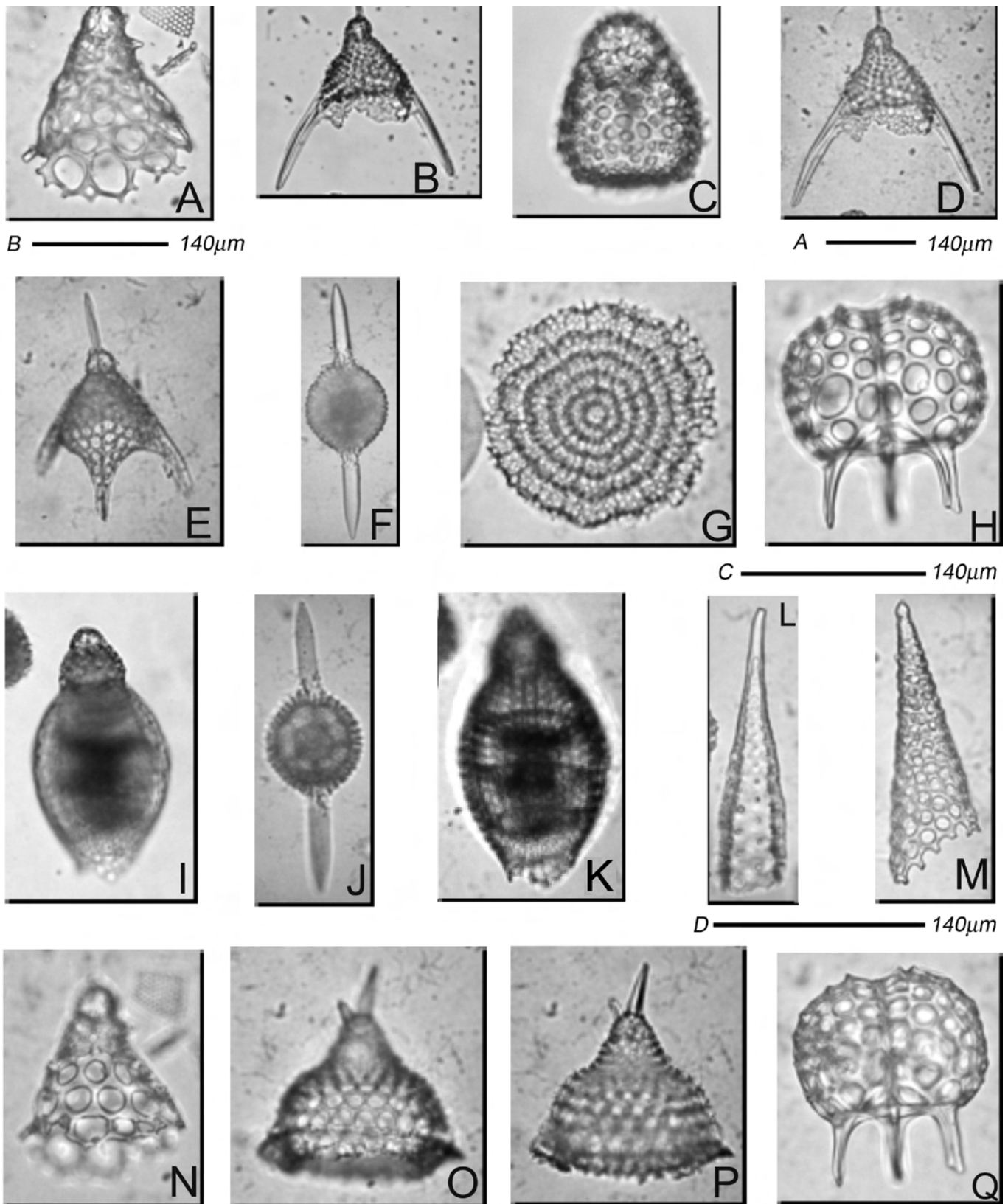


Fig. 5 - A, N: *Cycladophora davisiana* Ehrenberg, focused on outer and inner shell respectively, 745B-1H-2, 88-90; scale bar C. B, D, E: *Pterocanium trilobum* (Haeckel) B,D. focused on outer portion of the shell and inner shell portion respectively, 745B-7H-1, 88-90; scale bar C and A; E. focused on outer shell; 745B-8H-1, 85-87; scale bar C. C: *Antarctissa denticulata* (Ehrenberg), focused on outer portion, 745B-2H-6, 13-15; scale bar B. F, J: *Stylatractus univertus* Hays, focused on cortical and medullary shell respectively, 745B-5H-3,13-15; scale bar C. G: *Stylodictya aculeata* Jørgensen, focused on medullary shell, 745B-8H-2, 88-90; scale bar C. H, Q: *Triceraspyris antarctica* (Haecker), focused on outer and inner shell respectively; 745B-7H-1, 88-90; scale bar C. I, K: *Eucyrtidium calvertense* Martin, focused on outer and inner portion respectively; 745B-11H-7, 5-7; scale bar C. L, M: *Cornutella profunda* Ehrenberg, L- focused on cortical shell, 745B-8H-2, 88-90; scale bar C; M- focused on cortical shell, 745B-6H-2, 88-90; scale bar C. O, P: *Cycladophora pliocenica* (Hays) focused on outer and inner shell portions respectively, 745B-10H-6, 88-90; scale bar C.

***Saccospyris antarctica* Haecker**

(Fig. 4M)

1908 *Saccospyris antarctica* - Haecker, p. 447, Pl. 84, Figs. 584, 589, 590.1975 *Saccospyris antarctica* Haecker - Petrushevskaya, p. 589, Pl. 13, Figs. 21, 28.*Abundance*: Very rare to rare.*Range*: Pliocene-Pleistocene (Petrushevskaya, 1975). Lazarus (2002) showed its range from 0 - 1.7 Ma.**RADIOLARIAN BIOSTRATIGRAPHY**

Four radiolarian zones, namely Phi (Φ), the older, Chi (X), Psi (Ψ) and Omega (Ω), the younger, have been recognized (Fig. 3) on the basis of their last appearance, consistent appearance and highest common occurrences of radiolarian species.

Phi (Φ) Zone

Lazarus (1992) defined the base of the Phi Zone (2.3 - 1.85 Ma) as the last occurrence of *Helotholus vema* Lazarus and its top as the last presence of *Eucyrtidium calvertense* Martin. In the studied sequence, the top of this zone is placed at sample 745B-11H-1, 17-19 (90.67 m), on the basis of the last occurrence of *E. calvertense*, with its abundance being from very rare to rare. This sample therefore also marks the boundary between the Phi and Chi Zones, and hence it is assigned the age of 1.85 Ma.

However, Caulet (1991) considered this Zone as equivalent to the NR5 Zone = *Eucyrtidium calvertense* Zone.

Chi (X) Zone

The base of the Chi Zone (1.85 - 0.8 Ma) was defined as the last appearance of *Eucyrtidium calvertense* Martin and its top as the last appearance of *Pterocanium charybdeum trilobum* (Haeckel). Furthermore, this Zone was divided into two subzones (Lower and Upper) by the last appearance of *Cycladophora pliocenica* (Hays) Lombardi and Lazarus at 1.7 Ma. The first appearance of *Triceraspyris antarctica* (Haecker) however, occurs within or at the base of this zone at ~ 1.8 Ma. In the studied sequence, the base of the Chi Zone is marked at 745B-11H-1, 17-19 (90.67 m) on the basis of the last appearance of *E. calvertense*, while its top is placed at sample 745B-4H-5, 88-90 (30.88 m), on the basis of the last appearance of *P.c. trilobum*.

P.c. trilobum shows its abundance from very rare to rare from sample 745B-10H-7, 13-15 (90.13 m) to sample 745B-4H-5, 88-90 (30.88 m). The Chi Zone is further subdivided into a lower and upper part based on the last appearance of *C. pliocenica* in sample 745B-10H-4, 13-15 (85.63 m). This species abundance is very rare from 745B-11H-7,5-7 (99.55 m) to 745B-10H-4, 13-15 (85.63 m), whereas the upper part of this zone starts from 745B-10H-4, 13-15 (85.63 m) to 745B-4H-5, 88-90 (30.88 m). However, *T. antarctica* makes its first appearance within or near the base of the Chi Zone in sample 745B-10H-7, 13-15 (90.13 m) at 1.8 Ma. *T. antarctica* is rare to few. The base of the Chi Zone occurs in sample 745B-10H-4, 13-15 (85.63 m) and its age is 1.85 Ma, whereas the upper part of this Zone is observed in sample 745B-4H-5, 88-90 (30.88 m) and its age is 0.8 Ma.

Caulet (1991) named this zone as NR3/4, which is equivalent to the *Saturnalis circularis* Zone of Chen (1975a) in part.

Psi (Ψ) Zone

Lazarus (1992) defined the base of the Psi Zone (0.8 - 0.4 Ma) on the basis of the last appearance of *Pterocanium charybdeum trilobum* (Haeckel) and its top as the last occurrence of *Stylatractus universus* Hays. In the studied core, the base of Psi Zone is identified at sample 745B-4H-5, 88-90 (30.88 m) on the basis of the last appearance of *P. c. trilobum*, whose abundance varied from very rare to rare in sample 745B-10H-7, 13-15 (90.13 m) to 745B-4H-5, 88-90 (30.88 m). The top of the Psi Zone is assigned to sample 745B-2H-2,13-15 (6.63 m), and *S. universus* occurs as very rare to few.

However, Caulet (1991) mentioned this Zone as corresponding in part to NR2, and in part to the *Stylatractus universus* Zone of Chen (1975a).

Omega (Ω) Zone

The base of the Omega Zone (0.4 - 0 Ma) is defined by Lazarus (1992) as corresponding to the last appearance of *Stylatractus universus* Hays. In the studied samples, its last appearance is in sample 745B-2H-2,13-15 (6.63 m), where this species is very rare. In the older portion of the section, this species sporadically occurs as rare to few.

Furthermore, Petrushevskaya (1986) marked the last appearance of the Omega Zone as corresponding to the last common occurrence of the species *Antarctissa cylindrica* Petrushevskaya at ~ 0.6 Ma, and considered it as a very useful marker for the Late Pleistocene. In the upper part of the section its presence is common to rare.

Caulet (1991) named this zone *Antarctissa denticulata* Zone (Chen). However, he marked the boundary between the NR1 and NR2 Zones in sample 745B-3H-2, 53-55 (16.5 m), whereas in the studied section it lies at 6.63 mbsf in sample 745B-2H-2, 13-15.

Reworking

Minor reworking is observed throughout the sequence, and is responsible for bringing older species into the younger Pliocene and Pleistocene part of the sequence. One specie (*Cycladophora robusta*), is present.

Pliocene-Pleistocene Boundary

Caulet (1991) identified the Pliocene - Pleistocene boundary between NR4/NR5 on the basis of the last appearance of *Cycladophora pliocenica* (Hays) between sample 119-745B-10H-3, 53-55 at a depth of 84.5 mbsf and sample 119-745B-10H-4, 53-55 at a depth of 86 mbsf, and estimated the age to be between 1.71-1.75 Ma. In the studied sequence, the boundary is identified in sample 745B-10H-4, 13-15, at a depth of 85.63 mbsf, due to the total absence of *C. pliocenica* in younger samples (Fig. 3).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A comparison of the radiolarian zones recognized at ODP Leg119 Site 745 with the same sample setas Caulet (1991) has been made (Table 2). The top of the NR5 Zone and the base of NR3/4 are identified in sample 745B-10H-4, 13-15 at a depth of 85.63 mbsf whereas the top of NR3/NR4 and the base of the NR2 Zone are placed at sample 745B-4H-5, 88-90, at a depth of 30.88 mbsf. The top of NR2 Zone

Table 2 - A Comparison of the radiolarian zonal scheme of the present work from ODP Leg 119, Site 745, with Caulet (1991).

Epoch	Caulet (1991)			Present work (Leg 119, Site 745)		
	Radiolarian Zone	Hole, Core, Section, Interval	Depth (mbsf)	Radiolarian Zone after Lazarus(1992) of Antarctic region	Hole, Core, Section, Interval	Depth (mbsf)
Pleistocene	NR 1			OMEGA		
	<i>Syllactococcus uniuersus</i>	745B-2H-2, 53-55	16.5 (mbsf)	<i>Syllactococcus uniuersus</i>	745B-2H-2, 13-15	6.63 (mbsf)
	NR 2			PSI		
	<i>Phormostichocaris pinnomorphus</i>	745B-5H-2, 53-55	35.5 (mbsf)	<i>Phormostichocaris pinnomorphus</i>	745B-4H-5, 88-90	30.88 (mbsf)
	NR3/4			C H I UPPER CHI		
	<i>Cycladophora plicoseca</i>	745B-10H-3, 53-55	84.5 (mbsf)	<i>Cycladophora plicoseca</i>	745B-10H-4, 13-15	85.63 (mbsf)
Pliocene	NR 5			LOWER CHI		
				<i>Eucartidium calvertense</i>	745B-11H-1, 17-19	90.67 (mbsf)
				PHI		

and the base of the NR1 are recognized at sample 745B-2H-2, 13-15 at a depth of 6.63 mbsf.

Sections 1H to 11H from ODP Leg 119, Site 745 are found to range in age from ~ 0 to 1.85 Ma. The Pliocene - Pleistocene boundary in the sequence is found in sample 745B-10H-4, 13-15, at a depth of 85.63 mbsf, which is slightly younger than what found by Caulet (1991).

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Table 1 (continued)

Serial no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1H- 1,13- 15	1H- 1,88- 90	1H- 2,13- 15	1H- 2,88- 90	1H- 3,13- 15	1H- 3,89- 91	1H- 4,13- 15	2H- 1,43- 45	2H- 1,96- 98	2H- 2,13- 15	2H- 2,88- 90	2H- 3,13- 15	2H- 4,13- 90	2H- 4,88- 90	2H- 5,13- 90	2H- 5,88- 90	2H- 6,13- 90	2H- 6,13- 15
A	Sample Name(Hole,Core,Section,Interval)(cm)745B																	
B	Depth (mbsf)	0.13	0.88	1.63	2.38	3.13	3.89	4.63	5.43	6.63	7.38	8.13	8.88	9.63	10.38	11.13	11.88	12.63
C	Total counts	883	1091	955	1041	1099	1024	630	1064	1000	1006	1100	1044	1013	1145	1043	1006	1066
D	Age																	
E	Radiolarian Zone																	
F	Percentage	42.69	42.68	28.69	31.7	31.21	34.66	19.68	22.46	11.6	20.17	38.09	31.22	20.63	31.09	19.07	22.16	26.54
G	Abundance	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A
H	Preservation	P	G	M	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
52	<i>Prunopyle</i> sp.	F	F	+	R	F	F	F	-	+	+	R	F	+	F	F	R	+
53	<i>Pterocanium</i> sp. cf. <i>P. praetextum eucolpum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	<i>Pterocanium</i> sp. cf. <i>P. praetextum. praetextum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	<i>Pterocanium trilobum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	<i>Saccospyris antarctica</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	<i>Saccospyris preantarctica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	<i>Saturnalis circularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	<i>Saturnalis</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	<i>Spongaster tetras irregularis</i>	R	F	R	F	F	F	F	-	-	+	R	R	+	+	+	R	+
61	<i>Spongocore</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	<i>Spongopyle osculosa</i>	F	F	+	R	+	R	-	F	+	F	F	F	+	F	F	F	R
63	<i>Spongotrochus glacialis</i>	C	C	C	F	C	F	F	C	F	C	C	C	F	C	F	F	F
64	<i>Spongurus</i> ? sp.	+	R	+	R	R	R	R	-	-	+	F	+	+	F	+	R	+
65	<i>Spongurus pylomaticus</i>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	F	F	F	+	F	F	R	R
66	<i>Spongurus</i> sp.	F	R	R	R	F	F	R	F	+	R	F	R	+	R	R	R	F
67	<i>Stylatractus</i> sp.	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	<i>Stylatractus</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	<i>Stylatractus universes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	R	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
70	<i>Stylochlamydyum venustum</i>	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	R	+	-	-	+	R
71	<i>Stylodictya aculeate</i>	-	F	-	R	R	R	R	+	R	-	R	R	-	+	+	R	-
72	<i>Stylodictya validispina</i>	R	F	-	-	F	R	+	-	-	+	R	R	-	R	-	R	+
73	<i>Tetrapyle octacantha</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	<i>Theoconus zancleus</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	<i>Tricerapys Antarctica</i>	+	+	R	F	R	R	R	+	+	+	R	-	+	R	+	-	R
76	<i>Zygocircus</i> sp. cf. <i>Z. productus capulosus</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	<i>Zygocircus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 (continued)

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	2H- 6,93- 95	2H- 7,11- 13	3H- 1,33- 35	3H- 1,91- 93	3H- 2,13- 15	3H- 2,88- 90	3H- 3,13- 15	3H- 3,87- 89	3H- 4,13- 15	3H- 4,88- 90	3H- 5,13- 15	3H- 5,88- 90	3H- 6,13- 15	3H- 6,87- 89	3H- 7,13- 15	4H- 1,60- 62	4H- 1,121- 123	4H- 2,13- 15	4H- 2,95- 97	4H- 3,13- 15	4H- 3,88- 90	4H- 4,13- 15	4H- 4,93- 95
	13.43	14.11	14.83	15.41	16.13	16.88	17.63	18.37	19.13	19.88	20.63	21.38	22.13	22.88	23.63	24.6	25.21	25.63	26.45	27.13	27.88	28.63	29.43
	1055	1009	1017	1100	1050	1015	1216	1065	1011	1040	1121	995	1228	1075	1170	1070	994	1200	1100	1046	1012	1200	1150
	P L E I S P S I																						
	E																						
	E																						
F	21.42	22.89	13.07	17.81	16.47	11.42	10.03	9.85	18.49	19.51	15.61	15.77	10.99	10.51	11.88	12.8	11.46	10.16	11.36	15.25	12.74	13.58	14.6
G	A	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
H	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	G	G	G	G	M	G	G	G	G	G	G
I	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	+	R	+	+	R
3	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	F	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	F	C	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
8	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	C	F	F	C	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
9	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	R	+
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	R	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	R	+	-	R	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	R	-	+
22	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
24	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
25	+	R	R	R	+	+	+	+	F	R	+	-	-	-	+	-	R	+	-	+	+	+	R

Table 1 (continued)

	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	4H- 5,13- 15.5	4H- 5,88- 90	4H- 6,13- 15	4H- 6,88- 90	4H- 7,12.5- 14.5	5H- 1,88- 90	5H- 2,13- 15	5H- 2,85- 87	5H- 3,13- 15	5H- 3,87- 89	5H- 4,13- 15	5H- 4,84.5- 86.5	5H- 5,13- 15	5H- 5,88- 90	5H- 6,13- 15	5H- 6,88- 90	5H- 7,13- 15	6H- 1,88- 90	6H- 2,12- 14	6H- 2,88- 90	6H- 3,13- 15	6H- 3,88- 90	6H- 4,12- 14	6H- 4,88- 90
	30.14	30.88	31.63	32.38	33.12	34.38	35.13	35.85	36.63	37.37	38.13	38.85	39.63	40.38	41.13	41.88	42.63	43.88	44.62	45.38	46.13	46.88	47.62	48.38
	1000	1000	1014	1044	943	1100	1050	1094	1096	1019	1068	1031	1129	1100	1000	1065	905	876	1075	1100	1017	1040	1000	1021
	P L E I S T O C E N E																							
	PSI																							
F	13.9	12.3	12.62	14.94	12.3	20	18.85	18.55	23.26	22.57	21.06	23.47	25.33	19.18	17.9	20.93	19.22	14.8	16.74	12.45	16.91	20.38	16.2	15.86
G	C	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	C	C
H	G	G	G	G	M	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	P	G	G	G	G	G	G
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	F	F	F	R	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	R	+	+	R	+	+	R	+	+	+	R	+	R	R	+	+	+
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	R	-	+	F	F	+	R	R	R	R	R	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	R	R	R	R
37	R	R	R	R	+	+	R	R	R	R	+	R	R	-	-	R	F	-	R	+	F	R	R	R
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	R	R	-	+	-	R	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	R
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	R	R	-	+	+	R	-	-	-	-	+	+	R	-	+
44	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	+	-	-	R	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	+	-	R	R
47	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	R	+	+	-	R	-	+	-	+	R	R	+	-	R	R	R
48	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	R	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	+	R	R	R
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
51	R	R	R	R	+	+	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	+	+	R	R	R	F	+	+	R

Table 1 (continues)

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
	6H- 5,13- 15	6H- 5,88- 90	6H- 6,13- 15	6H- 6,88- 90	6H-7,4- 6	7H- 1,12- 14	7H- 1,88- 90	7H- 2,12- 14	7H- 2,87- 89	7H- 3,13- 15	7H- 3,87- 89	7H- 4,13- 15	7H- 4,88- 90	7H- 5,13- 15	7H- 5,87- 89	7H- 6,13- 15	7H- 6,88- 90	7H- 7,11- 13	8H- 1,85- 87	8H- 2,13- 15	8H- 2,88- 90	8H- 3,13- 15	8H- 3,86.5- 88.5
	49,13	49,88	50,63	51,38	52,04	52,62	53,38	54,12	54,87	55,63	56,37	57,13	57,88	58,63	59,37	60,13	60,88	61,61	62,85	63,63	64,38	65,13	65,86
	1060	1015	1027	1010	1030	1094	1080	1000	1064	1005	897	812	1030	1042	1011	1000	1000	1081	1018	1066	1026	798	1068
	P L E I S T O C E N E																						
	U P E R C H I																						
F	14,71	15,04	17,52	17,72	25,24	14,44	17,77	16,9	18,13	15,42	14,8	13,05	15,33	15,93	17,6	13	13,6	15,35	16,79	13,97	16,47	18,92	20,22
G	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A
H	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	R	R	R	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	R
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	R	R	R	R	R	R	+	-	+	-	+	-	R	+	+	-	+	R	R	R	R	R	+
37	R	R	F	R	R	R	+	R	+	R	R	-	R	R	R	+	R	R	R	-	R	R	R
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	+	+	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	R	+	+	-	-	+	+	R	-	R	-	+	R	R	+	-	R	R	R	R	-
44	+	-	R	-	+	+	R	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	+	-	-	R	-	+	R	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	R	R	-	+	R	R	F	+	R	+	R	-	-	+	-	-	+	R	-	+	-	-	-
48	R	+	F	R	F	R	F	R	R	R	R	R	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
50	+	-	-	-	R	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
51	R	+	+	R	R	+	+	R	+	-	-	-	+	R	F	-	+	-	R	-	R	F	+

Table 1 (continues)

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
	6H- 5,13- 15	6H- 5,88- 90	6H- 6,13- 15	6H- 6,88- 90	6H-7,4- 6	7H- 1,12- 14	7H- 1,88- 90	7H- 2,12- 14	7H- 2,87- 89	7H- 3,13- 15	7H- 3,87- 89	7H- 4,13- 15	7H- 4,88- 90	7H- 5,13- 15	7H- 5,87- 89	7H- 6,13- 15	7H- 6,88- 90	7H- 7,11- 13	8H- 1,85- 87	8H- 2,13- 15	8H- 2,88- 90	8H- 3,13- 15	8H- 3,86.5- 88.5
A	49,13	49,88	50,63	51,38	52,04	52,62	53,38	54,12	54,87	55,63	56,37	57,13	57,88	58,63	59,37	60,13	60,88	61,61	62,85	63,63	64,38	65,13	65,86
B	1060	1015	1027	1010	1030	1094	1080	1000	1064	1005	897	812	1030	1042	1011	1000	1000	1081	1018	1066	1026	798	1068
C	P L E I S T O C E N E																						
D	U P E I S T O C E N E																						
E	U P E I S T O C E N E																						
F	14,71	15,04	17,52	17,72	25,24	14,44	17,77	16,9	18,13	15,42	14,8	13,05	15,33	15,93	17,6	13	13,6	15,35	16,79	13,97	16,47	18,92	20,22
G	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A
H	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	G
I	-	R	+	+	R	-	+	+	R	-	+	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	+	+	-	R	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
K	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
L	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
M	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
N	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
O	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
P	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Q	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
R	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
S	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
T	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
U	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
V	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
W	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
X	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Y	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Z	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table 1 (continues)

	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
	8H- 4,13- 15	8H- 4,88- 90	8H- 5,13- 15	8H- 5,87.5- 89.5	8H- 6,13- 15	8H- 6,88- 90	8H- 7,11.5- 13.5	9H- 1,13- 15	9H- 1,88- 90	9H- 2,10- 12	9H- 2,85- 87	9H- 3,13- 15	9H- 3,88- 90	9H- 4,13- 15	9H- 4,88- 90	9H- 5,13- 15	9H- 5,88- 90	9H-6,7- 9	9H-6,82- 84	9H-7,13- 15	10H- 1,12- 14	10H- 1,87.5- 89.5	10H- 2,8-10
A	66.63	67.38	68.13	68.88	69.63	70.38	71.11	71.63	72.38	73.1	73.85	74.63	75.38	76.13	76.88	77.63	78.38	79.07	79.82	80.63	81.12	81.88	82.58
B	1044	1062	1065	1034	1100	1037	1040	1050	1063	1016	1014	1070	1000	1048	1069	1077	1042	1072	946	1056	1071	1074	1065
C																							
D																							
E																							
F	15.7	15.91	17.27	17.6	17.72	17.55	21.05	16.57	15.99	16.04	18.54	19.9	16.5	18.12	18.33	18.19	23.32	20.05	16.17	16.66	18.86	15.82	14.17
G	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	C	C	C	C	C
H	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	G	G	G	G
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