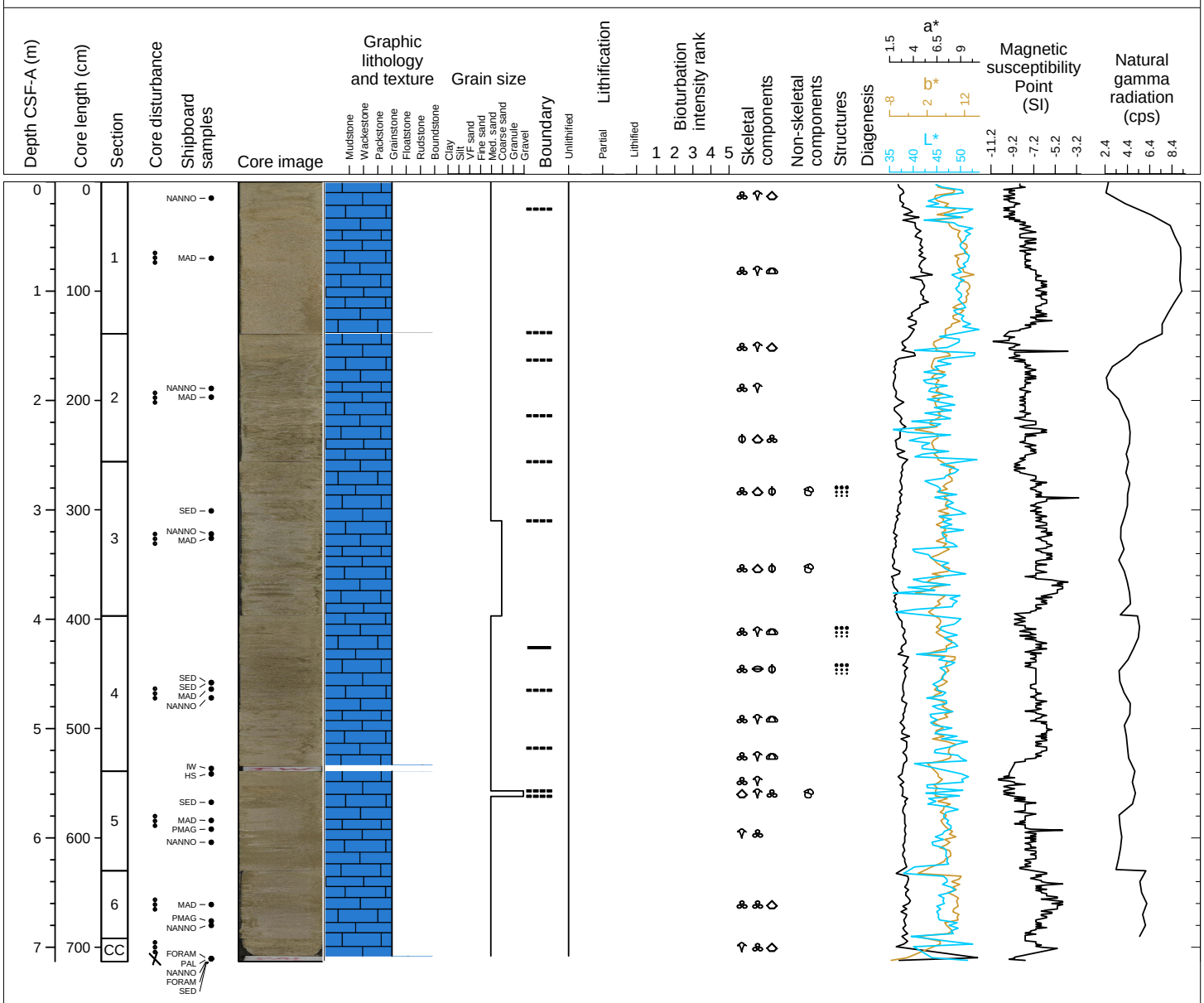
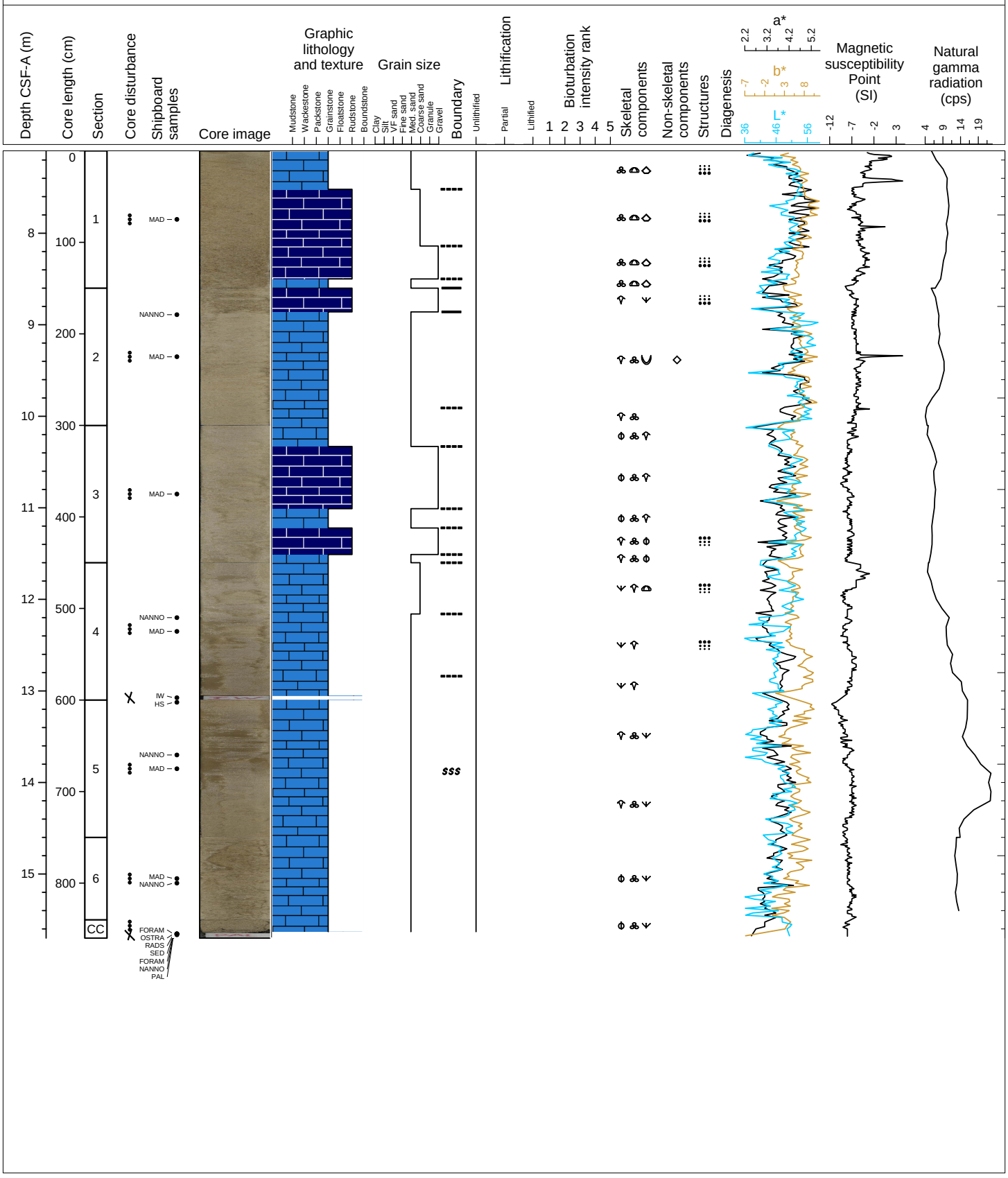
Hole 359-U1465A Core 1H, Interval 0.0-7.13 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE, very well- to well-sorted, light gray to greenish gray; abundant planktic foraminifera, pteropods, halimeda; minor benthic foraminifera, echinoderms spines and plates. Smear slide analysis (U1465A-1H-CC-PAL-SED, 7.08 to 7.13 mbsf) shows that planktic foraminifera are abundant and pteropod fragments and calcareous nannofossils are present (foraminifera grainstone).



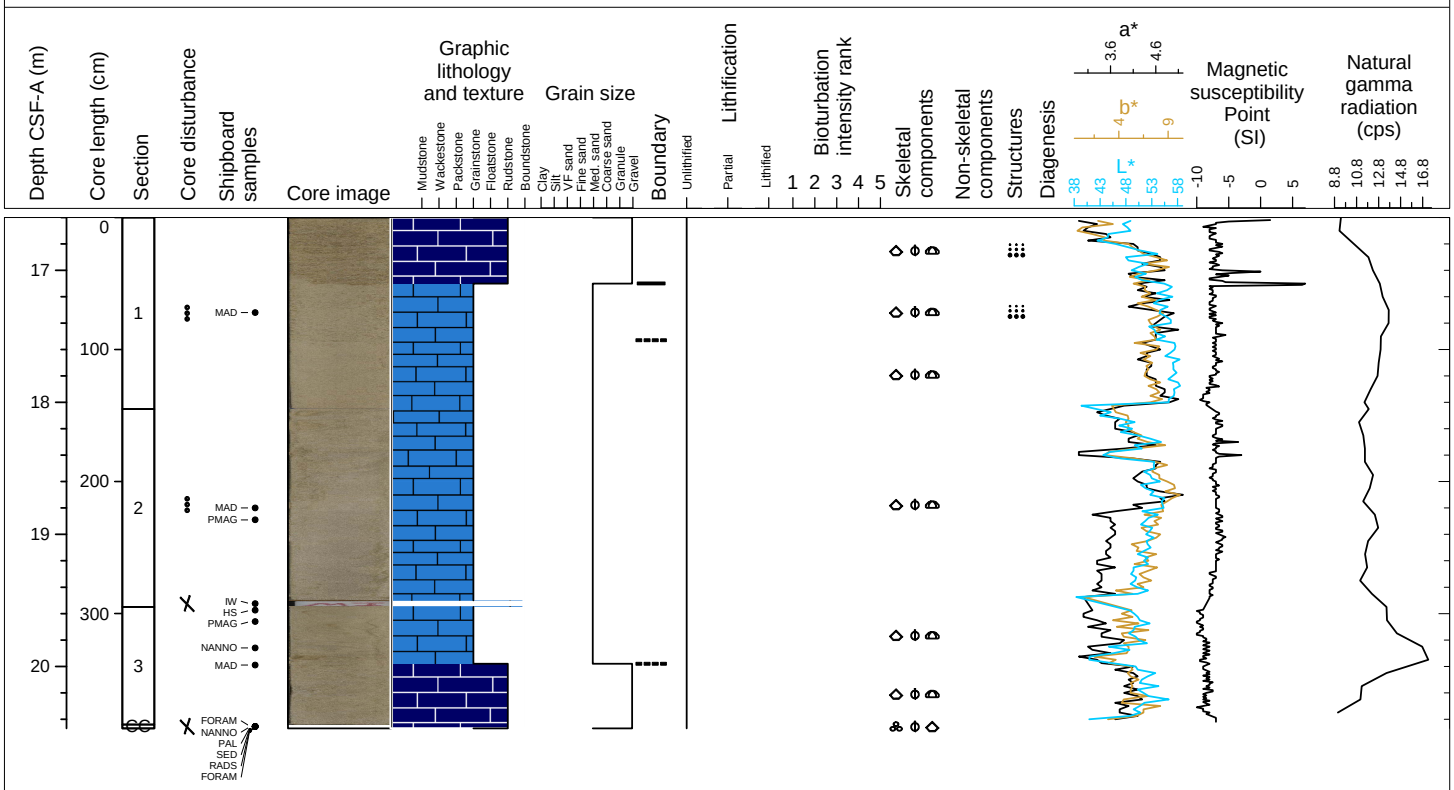
Hole 359-U1465A Core 2H, Interval 7.1-15.7 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE to RUDSTONE. Poorly- to very well-sorted, light grey to greenish grey; dominant skeletal grain is planktic foraminifera, also common are pteropods, echinoderms, bryozoans, halimeda, and benthic foraminifera. Coarsening upwards cycles were identified. Smear slide analysis (U1465A-2H-CC-PAL-SED, 15.63 to 15.68 mbsf) shows that planktic foraminifera are abundant and benthic foraminifera, Halimeda fragments are common and pteropod fragments, sponge spicules and glauconite are present (foraminifera grainstone).



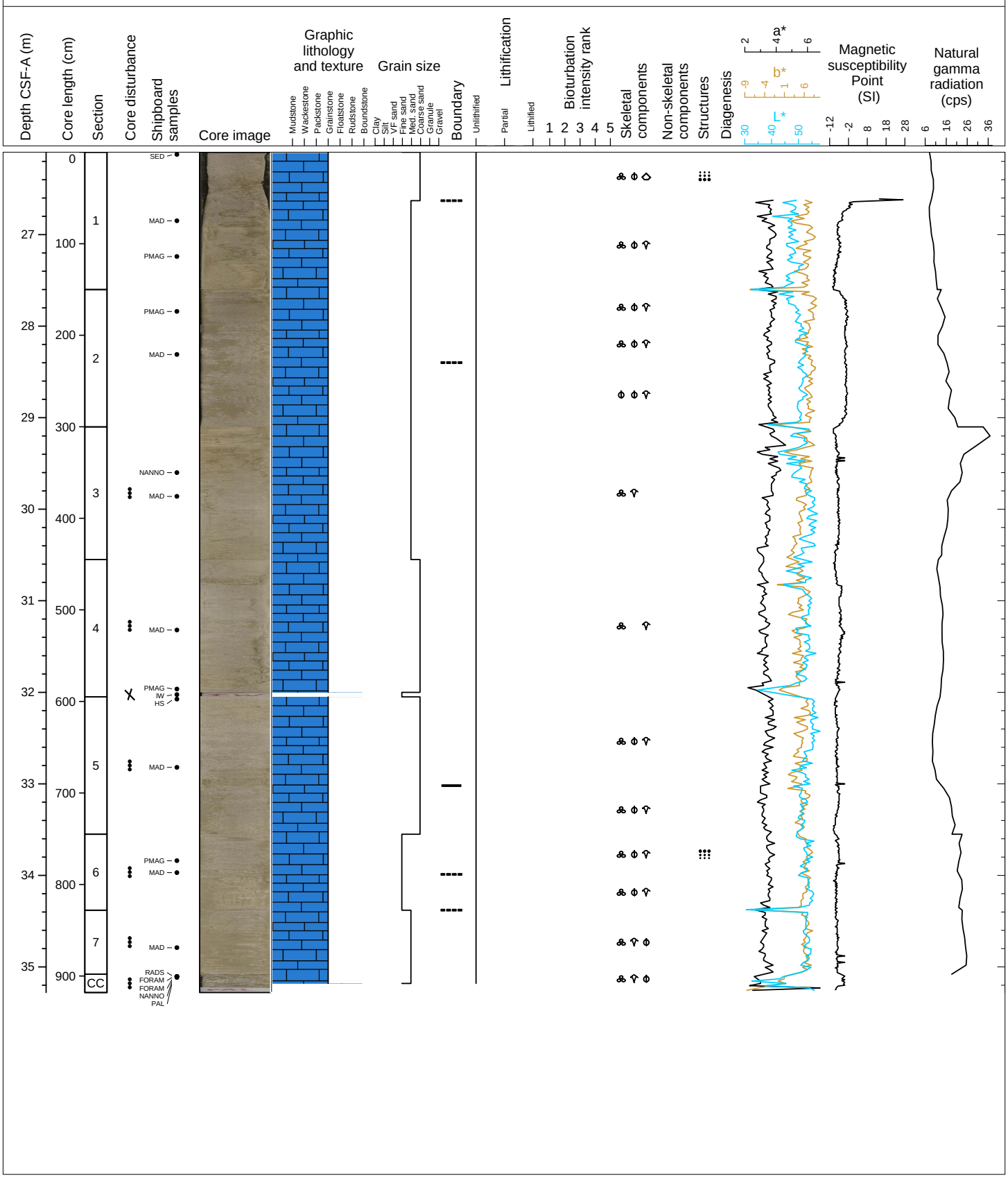
Hole 359-U1465A Core 3H, Interval 16.6-20.47 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified thick layered GRAINSTONE and RUDSTONE. Poorly- to moderately-sorted, light brownish grey. Dominant skeletal grain is Halimeda. Common planktic and benthic foraminifera, pteropods, echinoderms (spines and plates), bryozoans.



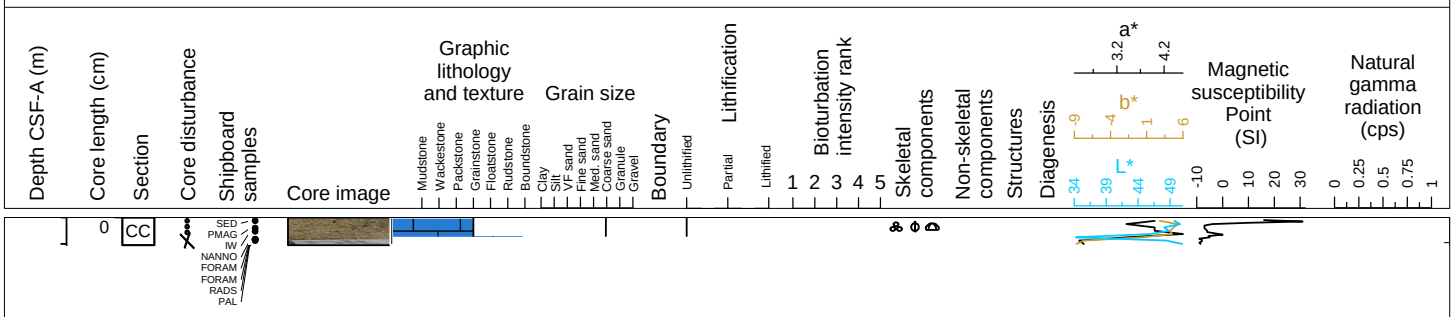
Hole 359-U1465A Core 4H, Interval 26.1-35.28 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified thick to medium layered GRAINSTONE. Moderately- to poorly-sorted, light grey to light brownish grey. Contacts are gradational or sharp and characterize changes in sorting and/or color change. Units are massive with one reverse graded bed present. Planktic foraminifera are the dominant skeletal grain. Echinoid spines, petropod, Halimeda fragments and otoliths are common. Bivalves and gastropods, bryozoan and lithic fragments are present.



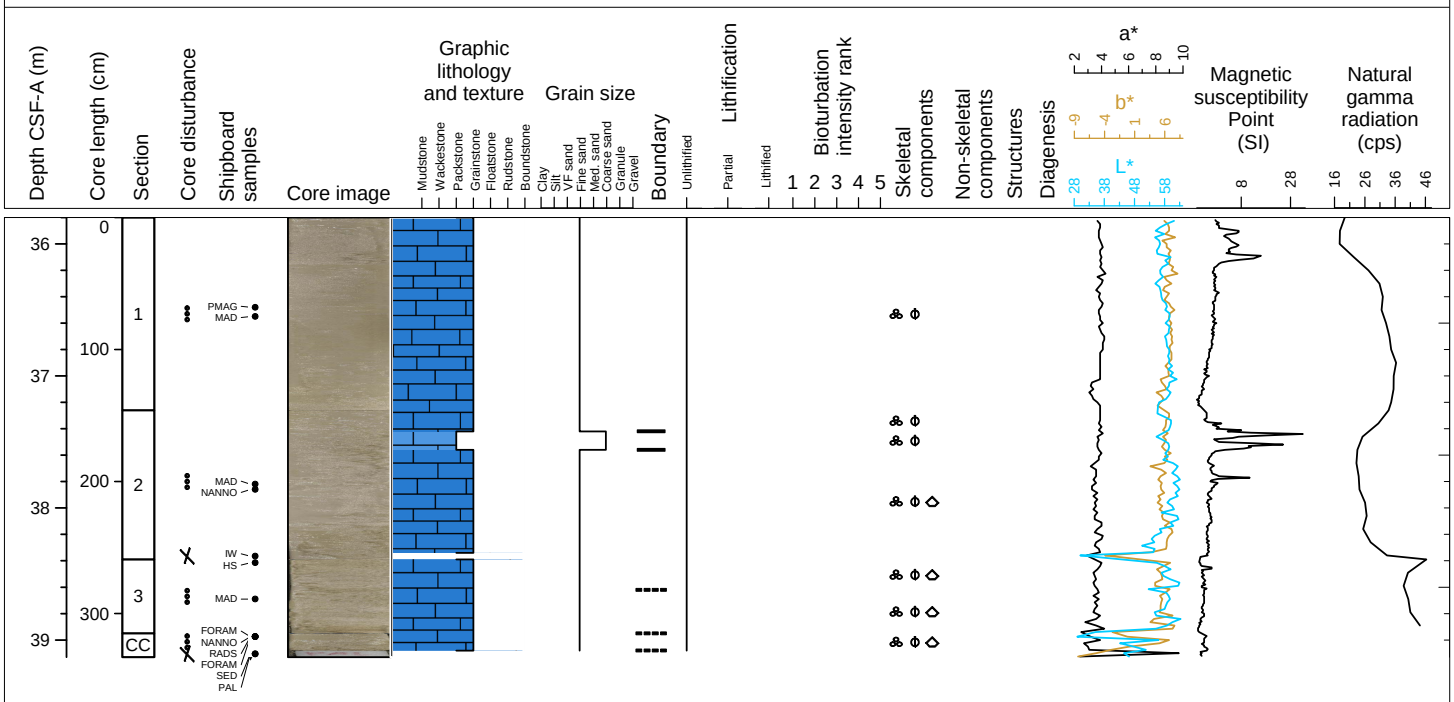
Hole 359-U1465A Core 5H, Interval 35.6-35.81 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE: Core catcher only. Coarse-grained, moderately-sorted. Light yellowish brown. Lithic clasts are abundant. Yellow stained bio-clasts present.



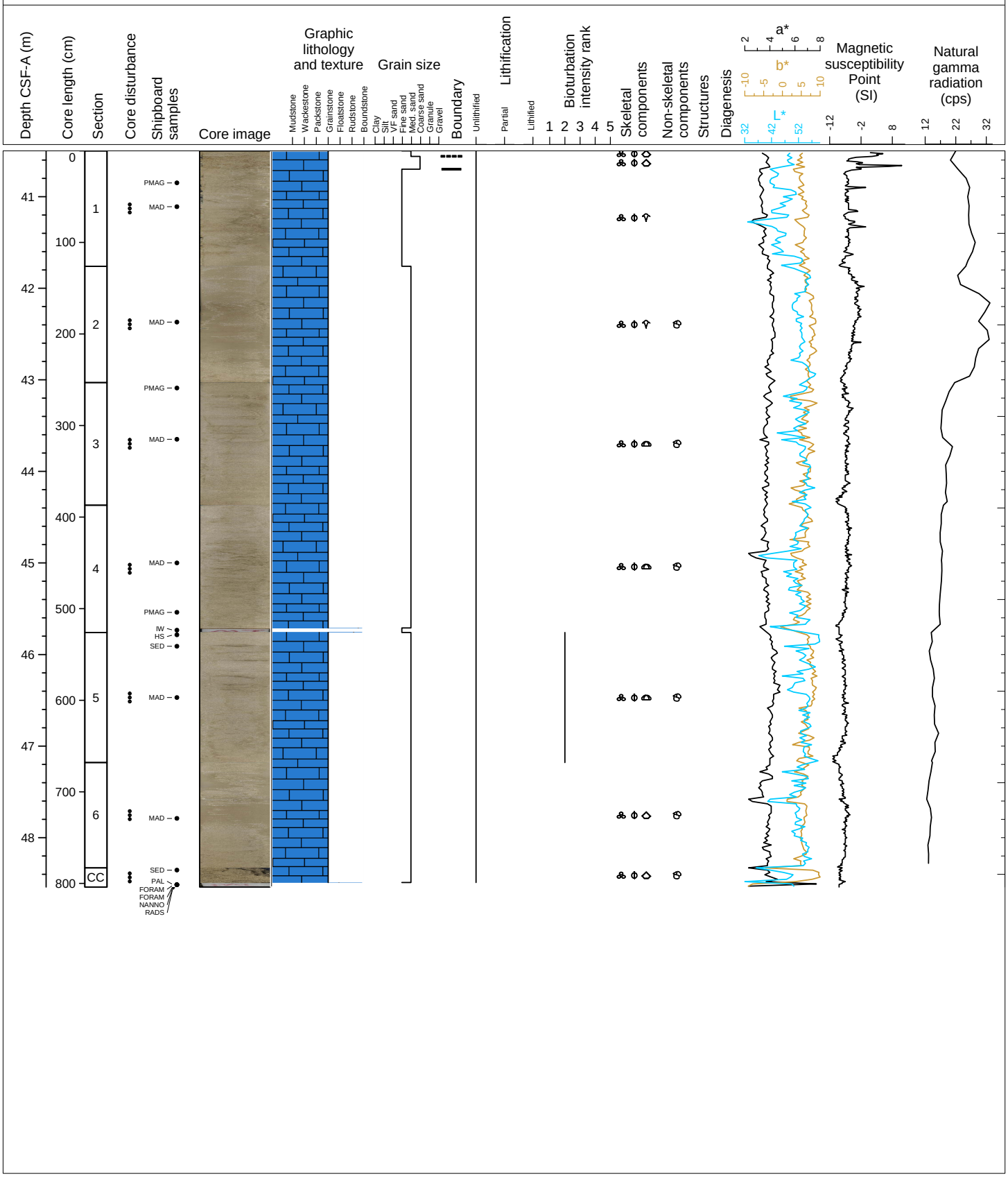
Hole 359-U1465A Core 6F, Interval 35.8-39.13 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE. Thick to medium layered, fine- to coarse-grained. Packstone unit (very coarse sand) at 16 - 30 cm. Moderately- to poorly-sorted. Light grey. Contacts are sharp or gradational, and characterize changes in grain size and/or sorting. Planktic foraminifera are the dominant skeletal grain. Echinoid spines, petropod, Halimeda fragments and otoliths are common. Lithic fragments are common to abundant.



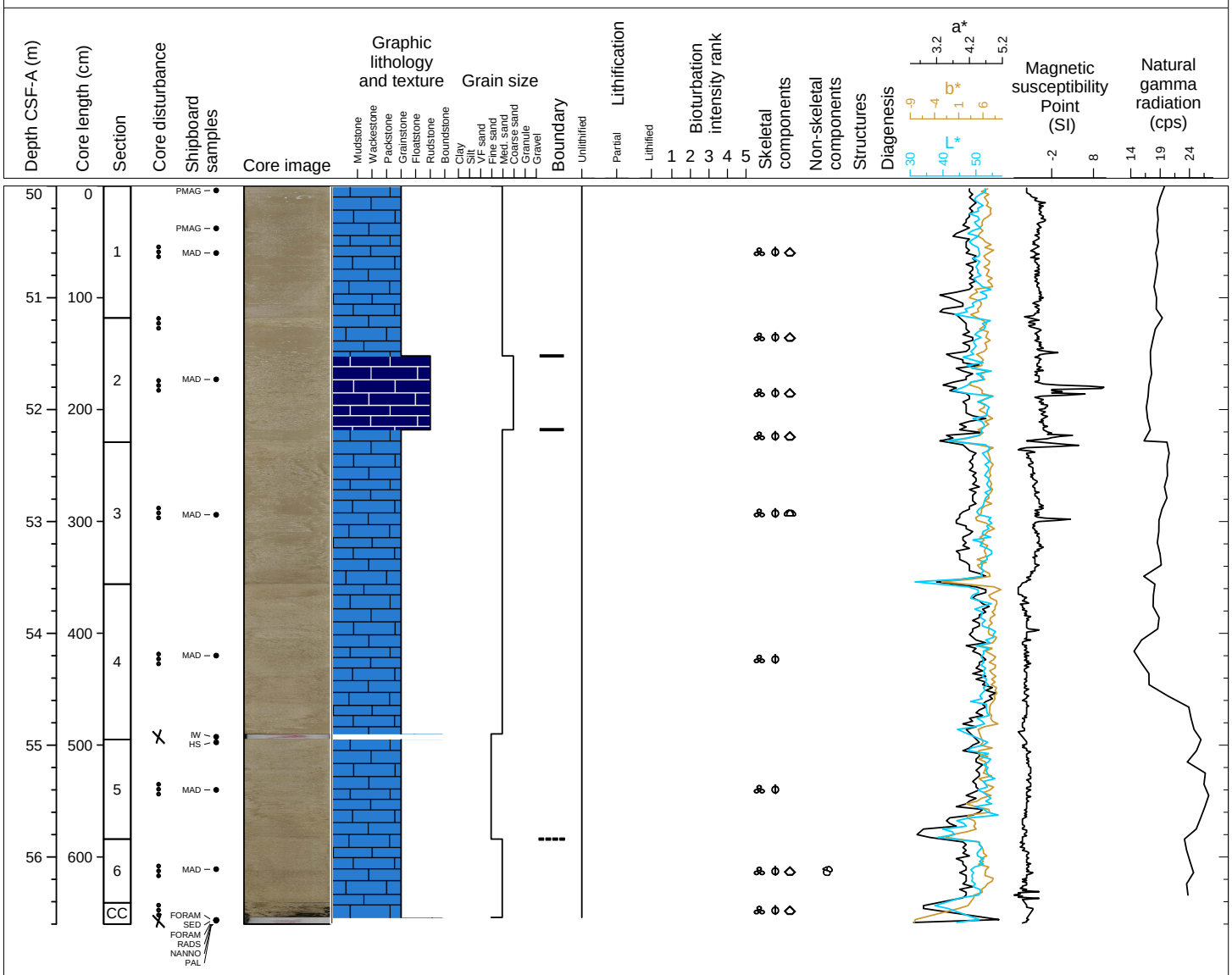
Hole 359-U1465A Core 7H, Interval 40.5-48.54 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE. Thick to medium bedded, fine- to coarse-grained. Moderately- to poorly-sorted. Light grey to light brownish grey. Contacts are gradational, and represent changes in grain size sorting and/or color. Planktic foraminifera are the dominant skeletal grain. Echinoid spines, petropod, halimeda fragments and otoliths are common. Lithic fragments and aggregates are common to abundant and occur in discrete layers. Moderately sorted PACKSTONE associated with potential bioturbation at 14-16, 30-31, 45-51 and 56-65 cm in Section 5-A. Smear slide analysis (U1465A-7H-5A-15/15-SED, 41.91 mbsf) shows that planktic foraminifera are abundant, calcareous nannofossils, pteropod fragments and aragonite needles are common and benthic foraminifera and tunicate fragments are present (foraminifera grainstone).



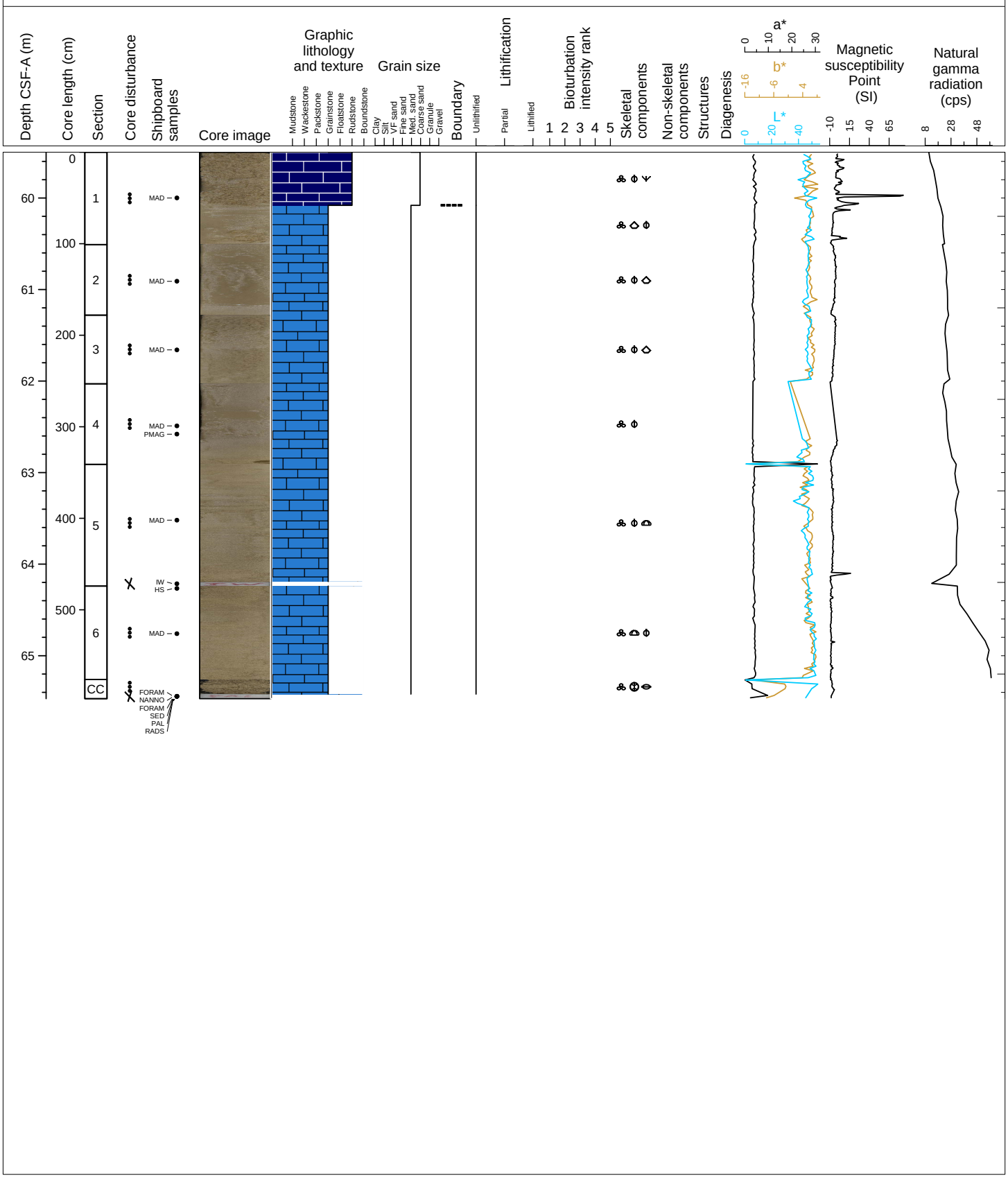
Hole 359-U1465A Core 8H, Interval 50.0-56.6 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE. Thick to medium layered, fine- to medium-grained. Moderately- to poorly-sorted. Light brown to light brownish grey. Contacts are sharp and gradational, and represent changes in grain size sorting and/or color. Planktic foraminifera are the dominant skeletal grain. Echinoid spines, petropod, Halimeda fragments and otoliths are common. Yellow and red stained bio-clasts are common in the core and lithic clasts present.



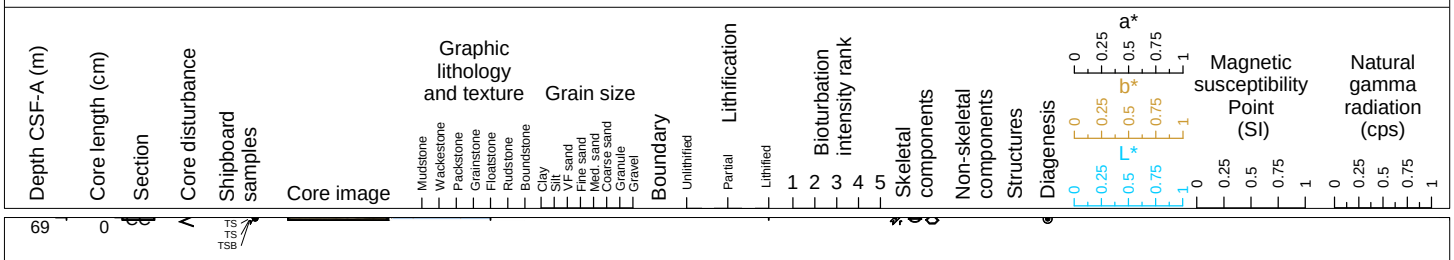
Hole 359-U1465A Core 9H, Interval 59.5-65.47 m (CSF-A)

Unlithified GRAINSTONE and RUDSTONE. Thick layered to medium layered, medium-grained. Moderately-sorted. RUDSTONE (coarse-grained) unit occurs from 0 cm to 58 cm. Planktic foraminifera are the dominant skeletal grain. Echinoid spines, petropod, Halimeda fragments and otoliths are common. Lithic clasts are present.



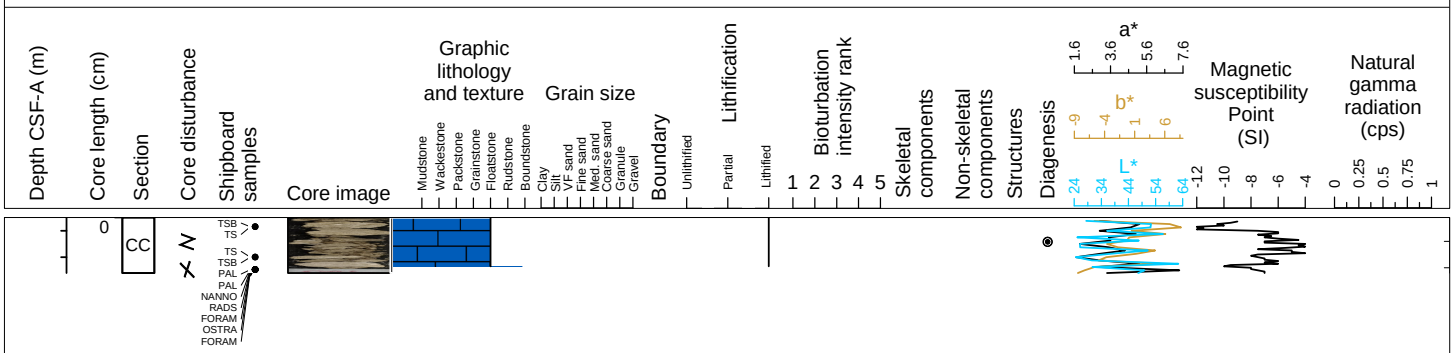
Hole 359-U1465A Core 10H, Interval 69.0-69.02 m (CSF-A)

Lithified FLOATSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted. Grains recrystallized. Borings present. Corals recrystallized in black mineral (Mn or chert). Sample sent for thin section. Moldic porosity. Reacts with HCl.



Hole 359-U1465A Core 11X, Interval 69.1-69.52 m (CSF-A)

Lithified FLOATSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted. Grains recrystallized. Bivalve abundant. Red algae nodules and encrusting bivalves present. Moldic porosity. No reaction with HCl.

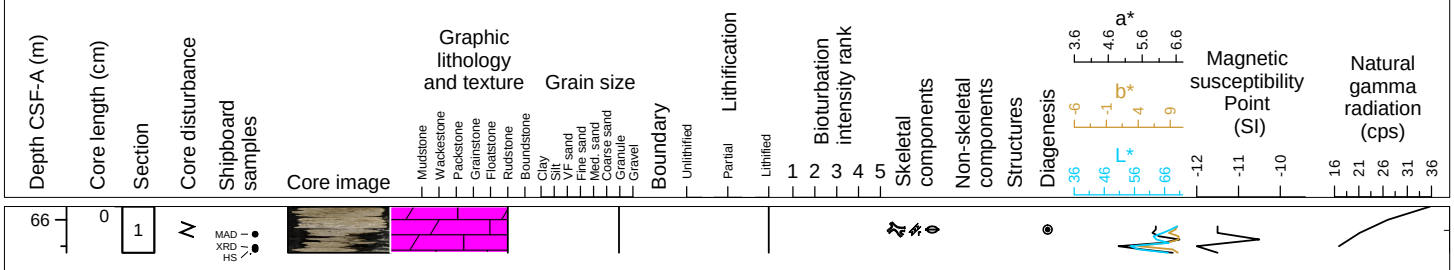


Hole 359-U1465B Core 11, Interval 0.0-0.0 m (CSF-A)

DRILLED INTERVAL

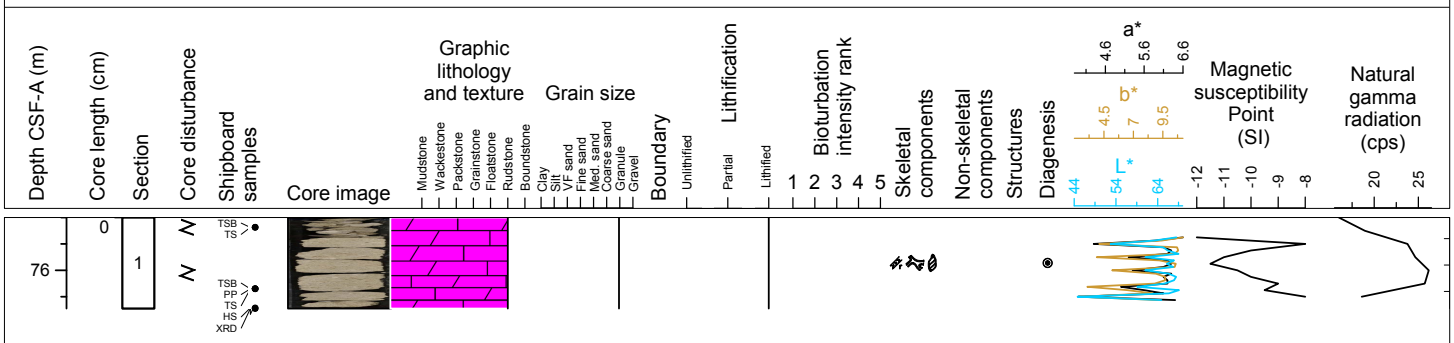
Hole 359-U1465B Core 2R, Interval 65.9-66.25 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Very coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant. Corals with encrusting algae are common and few bivalves (often as molds).



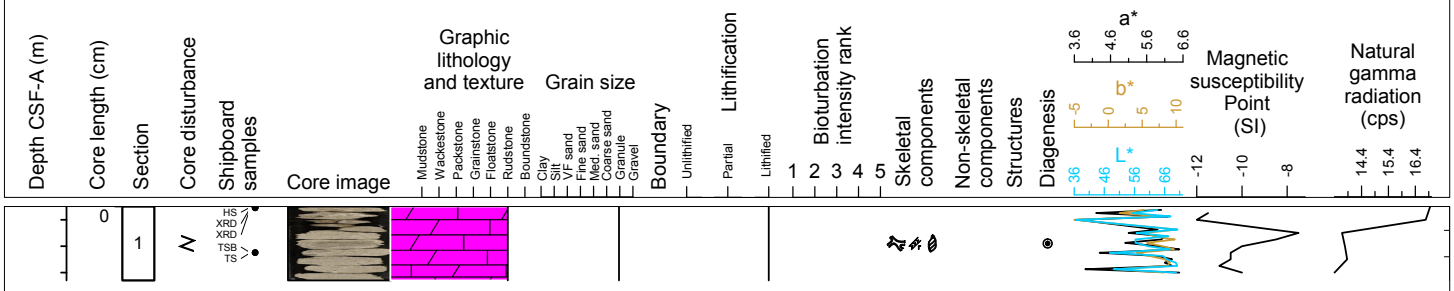
Hole 359-U1465B Core 3R, Interval 75.6-76.29 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Very coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera, common fragmented encrusting algae and algae nodules and few gastropods and bivalves (as molds). Thin section from (359-U1465B-3R-1-W 6/9-TSB 75.66 to 75.69 mbsf, packestone) shows abundant red algae and large benthic foraminifera (Amphystegina sp., Lepidocyclina sp.). Echinoid spines, pellets and Halimeda fragments are present and preserved in micritic matrix. Dolomite cement is present (crystals ~ 50Â□Â¿Â□Âµm). Bioclastic grains are dissolved and filled by dogtooth and drusy cements. Porosity is ~ 20% of moldic pores. Thin section (U1465B-3R-1-W 53/55-TSB, 76.13 to 76.15 mbsf, rudstone) contains abundant coral fragments. Common red algae and shell fragments, and few benthic foraminifera. Bioclastic grains show intrapartial porosity and dissolution. Porosity is ~ 50% moldic and intraparticle pores.



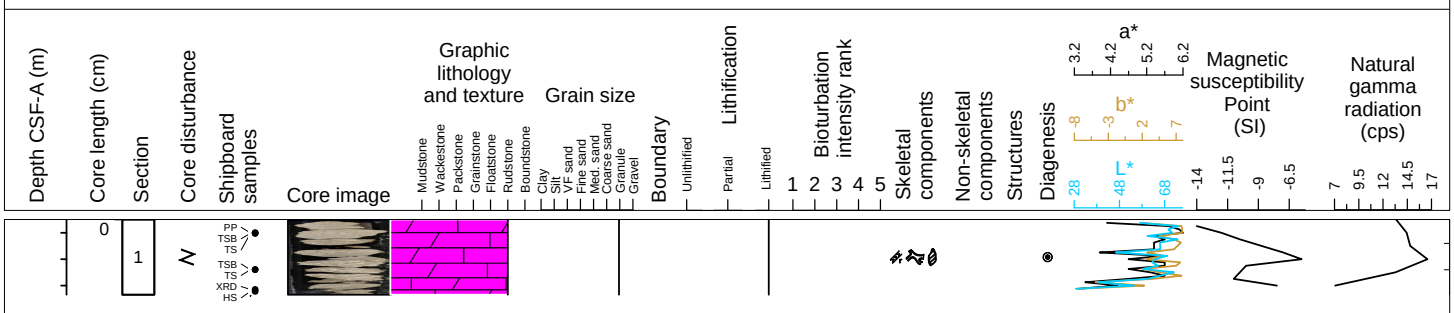
Hole 359-U1465B Core 4R, Interval 80.3-80.86 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Very coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera, fragmented branching corals and encrusting algae are common and few gastropods and bivalves (often as molds). Thin section analysis (U1465B-4R-1-W 33/37-TSB, 80.63 to 80.67 mbsf; packestone) shows that red algae and large benthic foraminifera (Amphystegina sp., Lepidocyclina sp.) are abundant. Shell fragments are common and Halimeda fragments are present in a micritic matrix and dolomite is present as cement with crystals ~between ~25 µm to 50 µm. Most of the bioclastic grains are dissolved and filled by dogtooth and drusy cements. Porosity is approximately 30% of moldic pores.



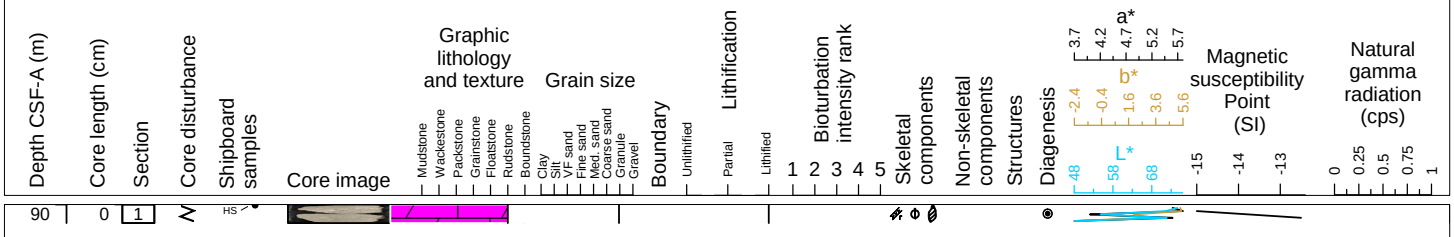
Hole 359-U1465B Core 5R, Interval 85.3-85.87 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Very coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Branching coral with encrusting algae are common, few gastropods and bivalves (often as molds). Thin section analysis from U1465B-5R -1-W 36/40 (grainstone) shows that benthic foraminifera are common, with bioclastic grains (micritized and moldic porosity). Coral fragment and large benthic foraminifera (Operculina, Miogypsonid?) present. Bioclastic grains show moldic porosity. Porosity is ~ 20% of moldic and intraparticle pores. Dolomite rhombs present in pores as cement. Analysis from U1465B-5R-1-W 36/40 shows that down core red algae and large benthic foraminifera (Amphystegina sp.) are abundant, common Halimeda and corals fragments present, with no matrix observed. Most of the bioclastic grains are dissolved and filled by dogtooth and drusy and poikilotopic cements. Porosity is ~ 40% of moldic and intercrystalline pores.



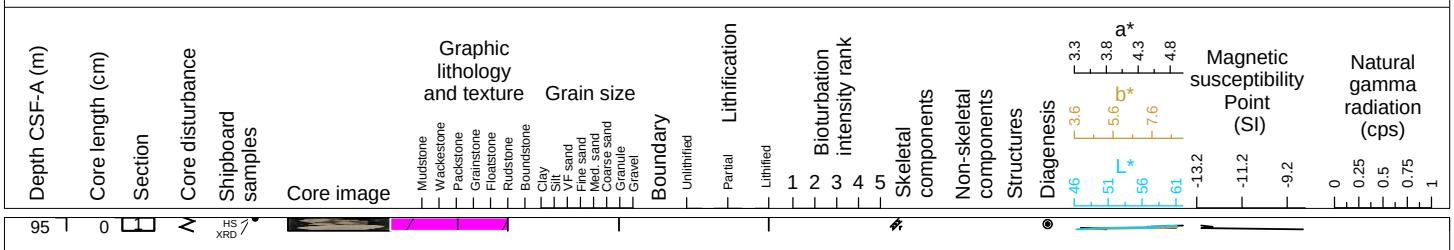
Hole 359-U1465B Core 6R, Interval 90.0-90.14 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Very coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera, fragmented branching corals and encrusting algae are common and few gastropods and bivalves (often as molds).



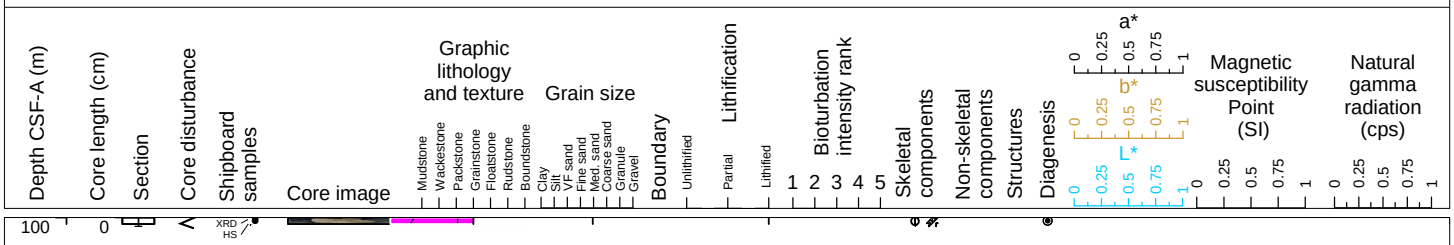
Hole 359-U1465B Core 7R, Interval 95.0-95.1 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Very coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera, fragmented branching corals and encrusting algae are common and few gastropods and bivalves (often as molds).



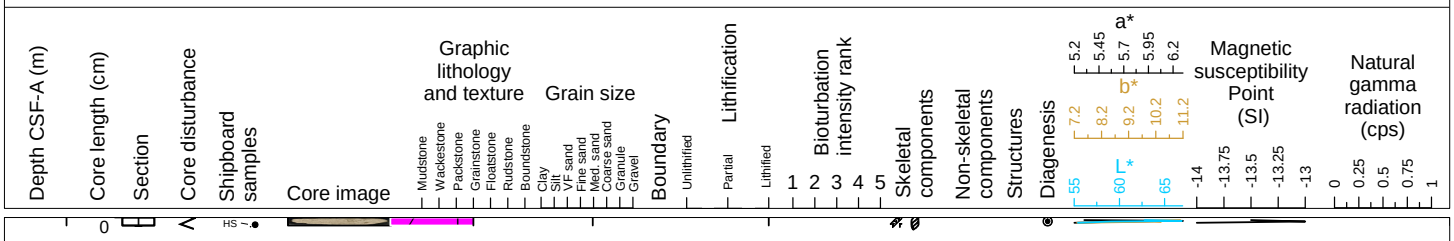
Hole 359-U1465B Core 8R, Interval 100.0-100.05 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Bioclastic grains, benthic foraminifera are common, and red algae and coral fragments are rare. Moldic porosity throughout the core.



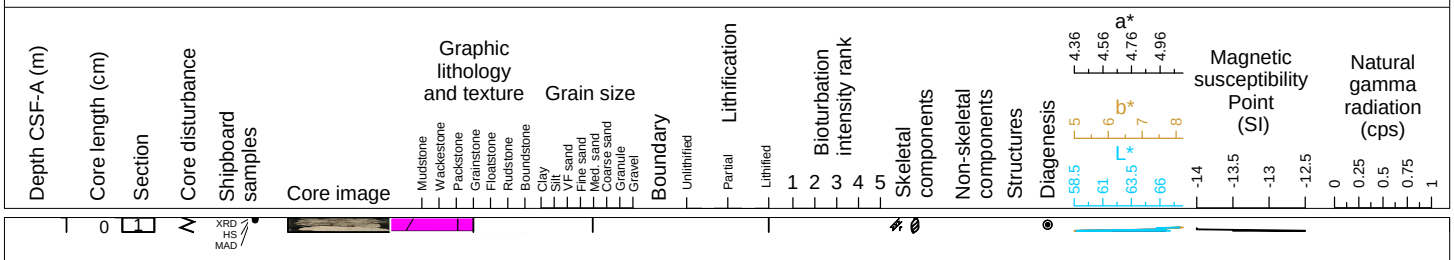
Hole 359-U1465B Core 9R, Interval 104.7-104.76 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Branching red algae and gastropods are common. Moldic porosity throughout the core.



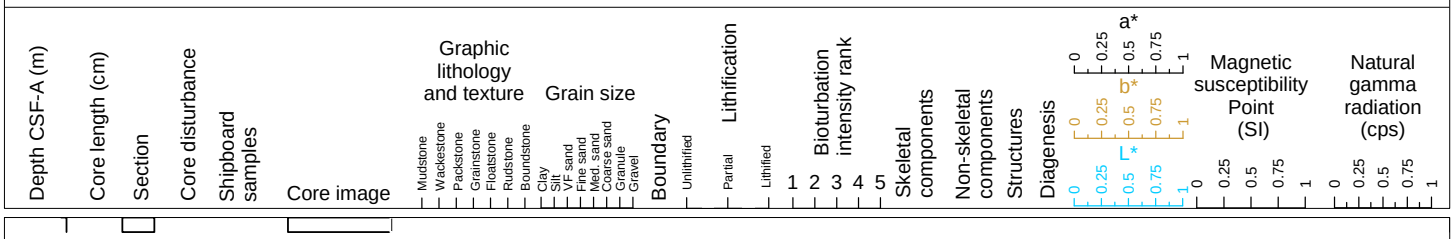
Hole 359-U1465B Core 10R, Interval 114.4-114.51 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly- to moderately-sorted, very pale brown. Branching and encrusting red algae and gastropods are common. Moldic porosity throughout the core.



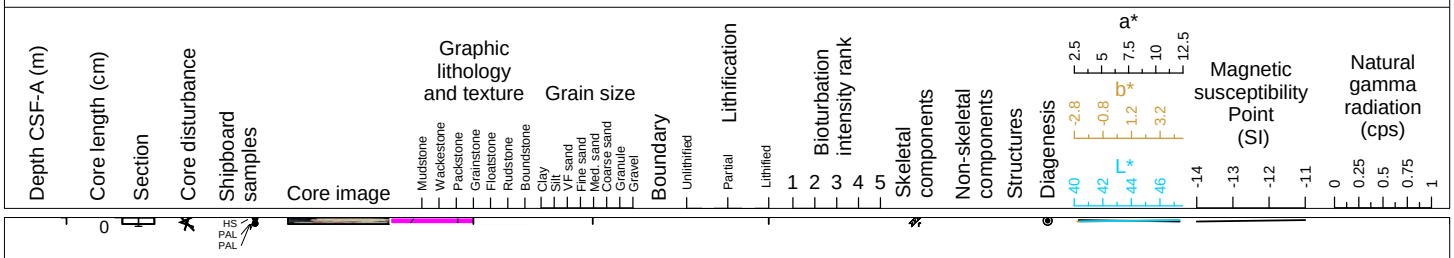
Hole 359-U1465B Core 11R, Interval 124.1-124.1 m (CSF-A)

NO RECOVERY



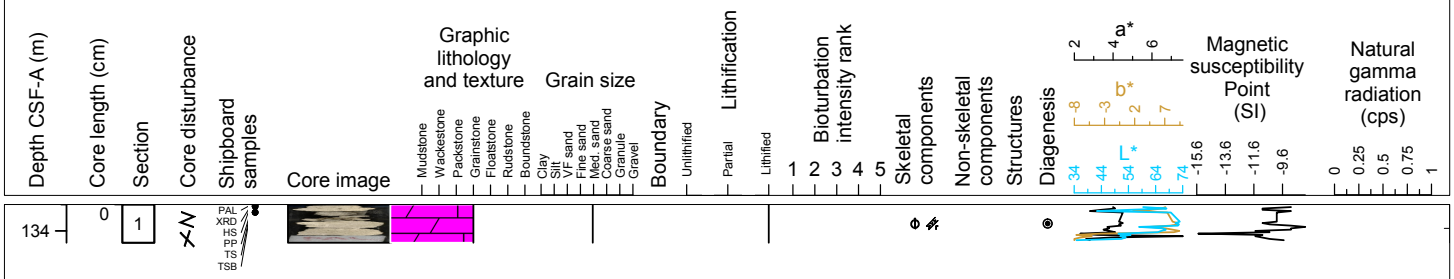
Hole 359-U1465B Core 12R, Interval 128.8-128.85 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, well-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are present and few planktic foraminifera. Branching red algae fragments are concentrated at 12R, 2.5 cm. Bioclasts are recrystallized and highly fragmented.



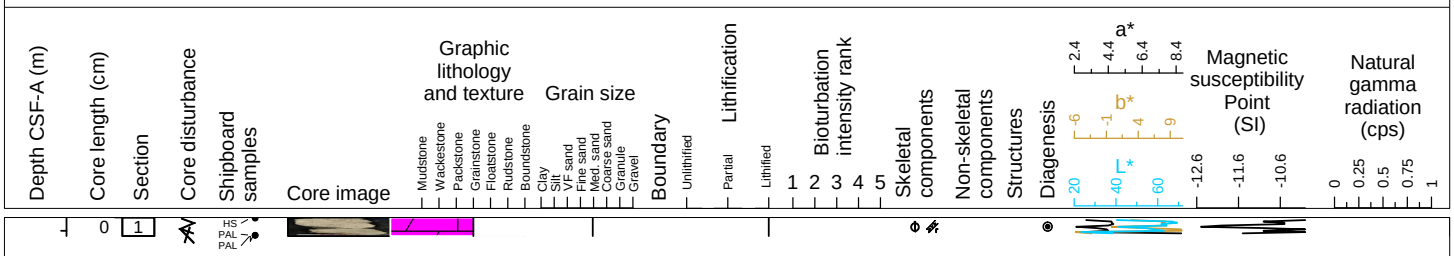
Hole 359-U1465B Core 13R, Interval 133.8-134.09 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, well-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are present and few planktic foraminifera. Bioclasts are recrystallized and highly fragmented. Planktic foraminifera and bivalves are common. Thin section analysis (U1465B-13R-1-W 5/7-TSB, 133.85 to 133.87 mbsf) shows that the grainstone contains abundant red algae and large benthic foraminifera (Amphystegina sp.). Halimeda are common and corals fragments are present, with no matrix. Bioclastic grains show dissolution and filled by dogtooth, fibrous and rare poikilotopic cements present. Porosity is approximately 40% of moldic, intercrystalline and intergranular pores. Dolomite is present as cement with crystals ~between ~25 µm to 50 µm.



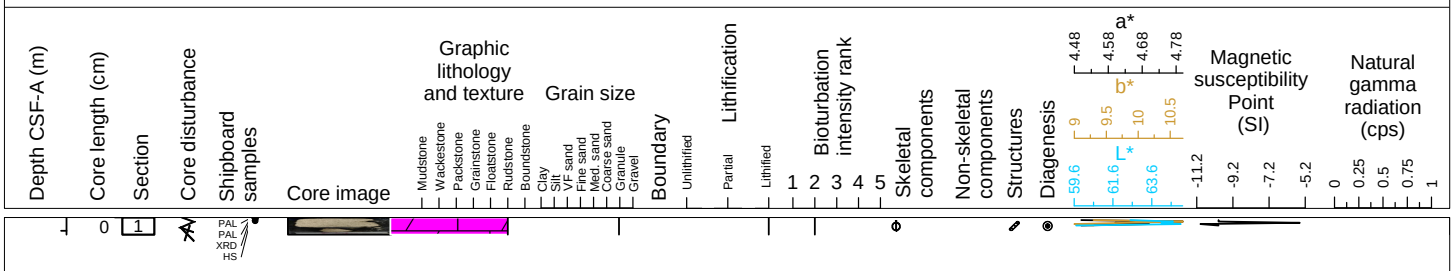
Hole 359-U1465B Core 14R, Interval 138.5-138.64 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera (Heterostegina sp.), red algae and recrystallized bioclasts are common. Black grains are distributed randomly.



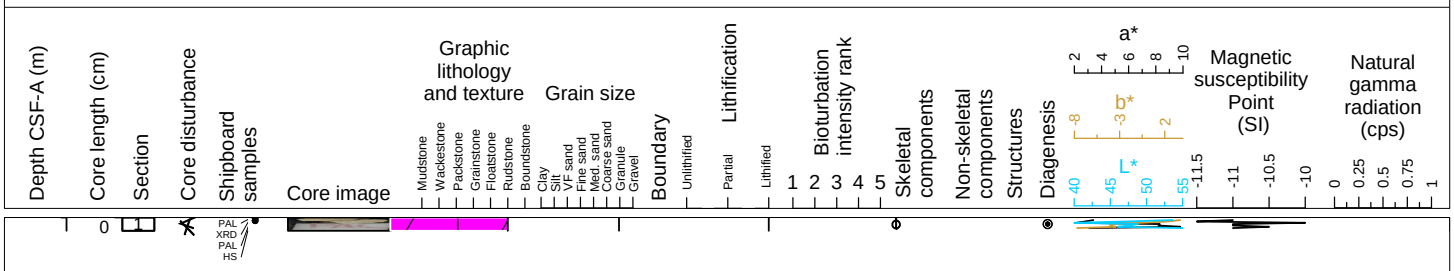
Hole 359-U1465B Core 15R, Interval 143.5-143.63 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Coarse-grained to granular, poorly- sorted very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera (Heterostegina sp., up to 1 cm) and recrystallized bioclasts are abundant. Bioturbation is slight.



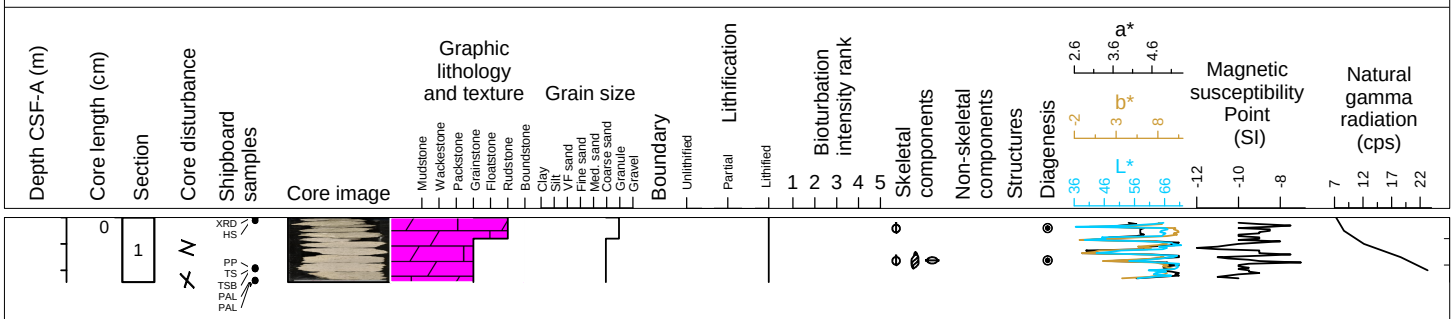
Hole 359-U1465B Core 16R, Interval 148.2-148.3 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Coarse-grained to granular, poorly- sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera (Lepidocyclina and Heterostegina sp., up to 1 cm) and recrystallized bioclasts are abundant. Bioturbation is slight.



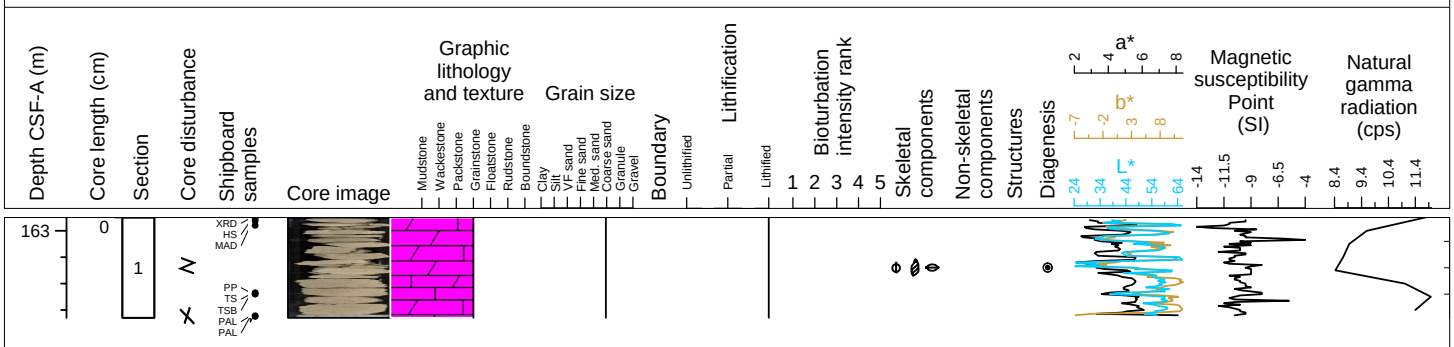
Hole 359-U1465B Core 17R, Interval 153.2-153.69 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Highly recrystallized and cemented. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant.



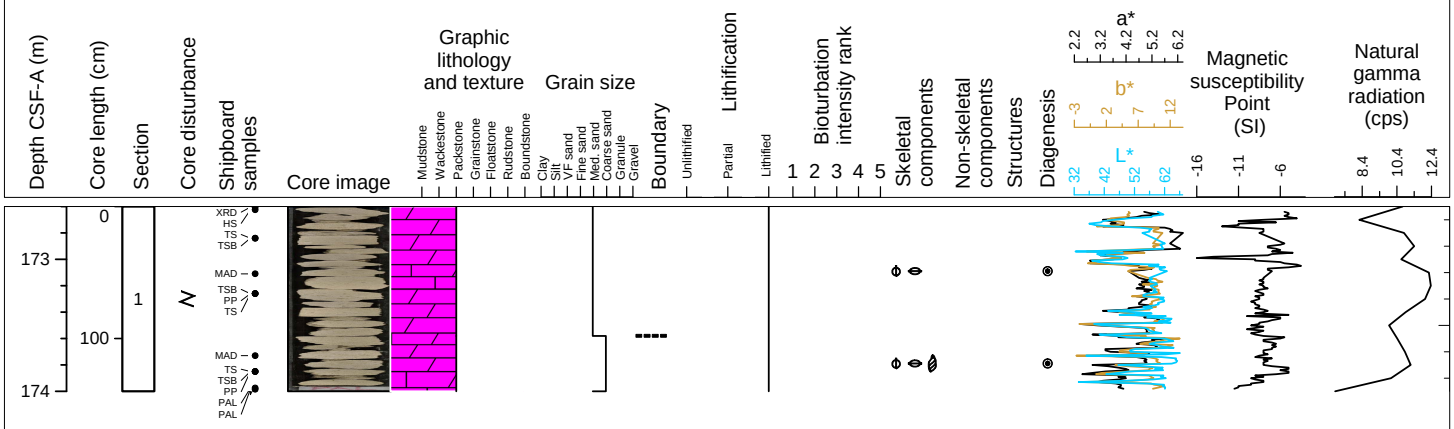
Hole 359-U1465B Core 18R, Interval 162.9-163.66 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera (Heterostegina) and bioclasts are abundant. Bivalves (often as molds) were common.



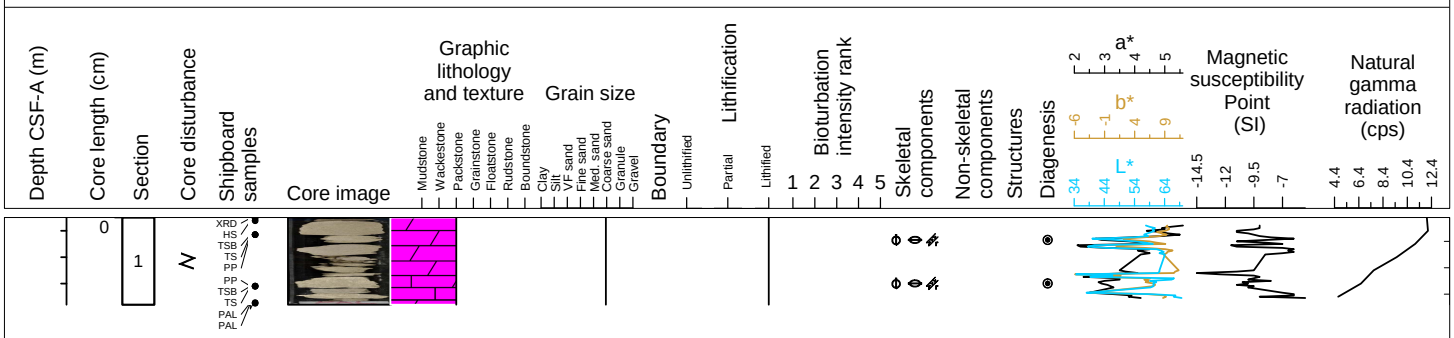
Hole 359-U1465B Core 19R, Interval 172.6-174.0 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic PACKSTONE. Coarse-grained (some up to 2 mm) poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant (Lepidocidina and Nummulites). Locally larger components (Packstone to Floatstone). More porosity (extent of dissolution or loss of cementation). Some pores with black infill. The lower section of this unit (19R-1, 98 cm; 173.58 mbsf) is characterized by alternating changes in porosity from moderate to high. Reaction to HCl mainly in voids. Some pores with black infill.



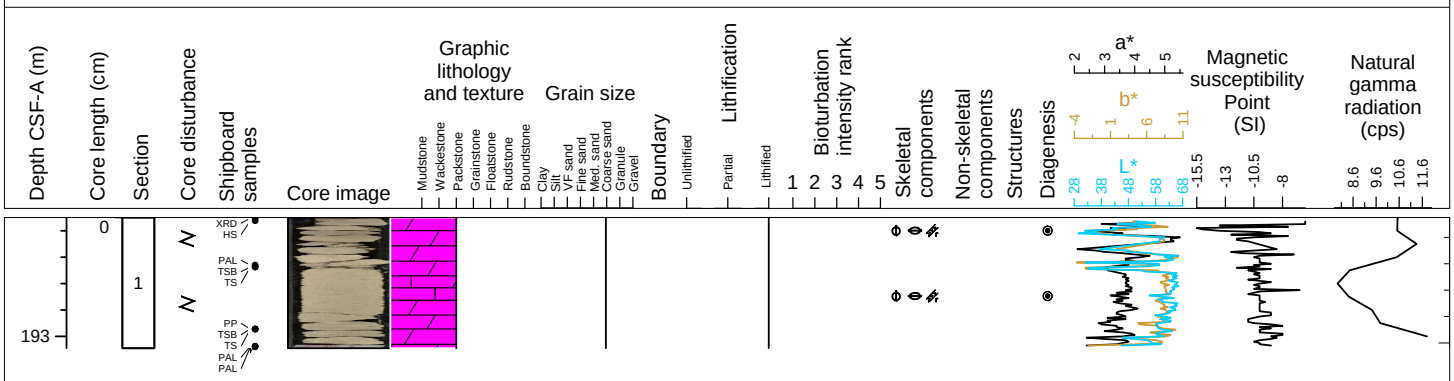
Hole 359-U1465B Core 20R, Interval 182.3-182.96 m (CSF-A)

Coarse-grained dolomitic PACKSTONE. Coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant (Lepidocidina up to 5 mm) to common (Nummulites, up to 3 cm). Reaction to HCl mainly in voids (moldic porosity). Black/gray grains are also present.



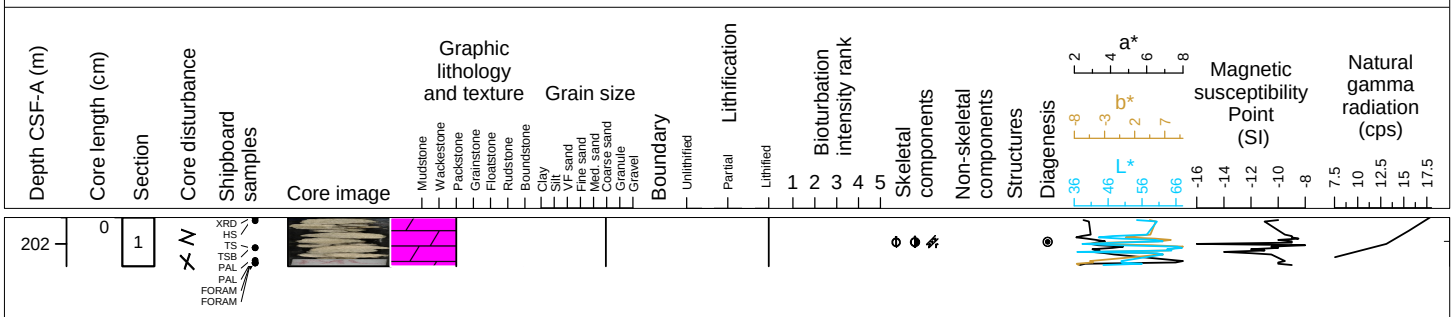
Hole 359-U1465B Core 21R, Interval 192.1-193.09 m (CSF-A)

GRAINSTONE to PACKSTONE. Coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant (Lepidocidina). Red algae, bivalves (often as molds) and coral fragments are common. Reaction to HCl mainly in voids (moldic porosity). Black/gray grains are also present.



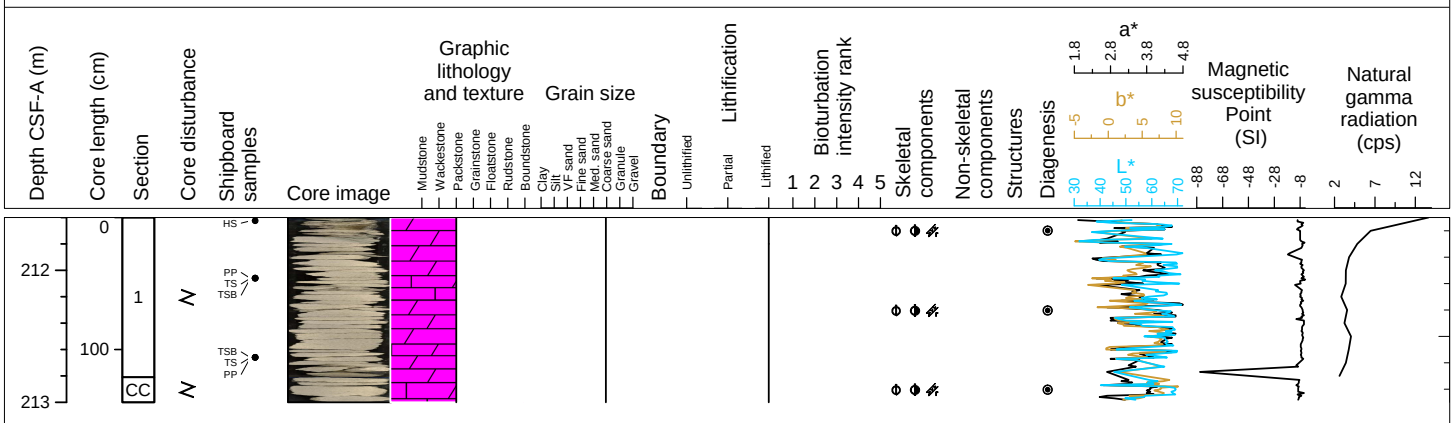
Hole 359-U1465B Core 22R, Interval 201.8-202.17 m (CSF-A)

GRAINSTONE to PACKSTONE. Coarse-grained, poorly sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant (Lepidocidina). Red algae, bivalves (often as molds), bryozoans, branching coral and coral fragments are common. Bioclasts show a horizontal alignment from 30 cm to the base of the core. Black/gray grains are also present.



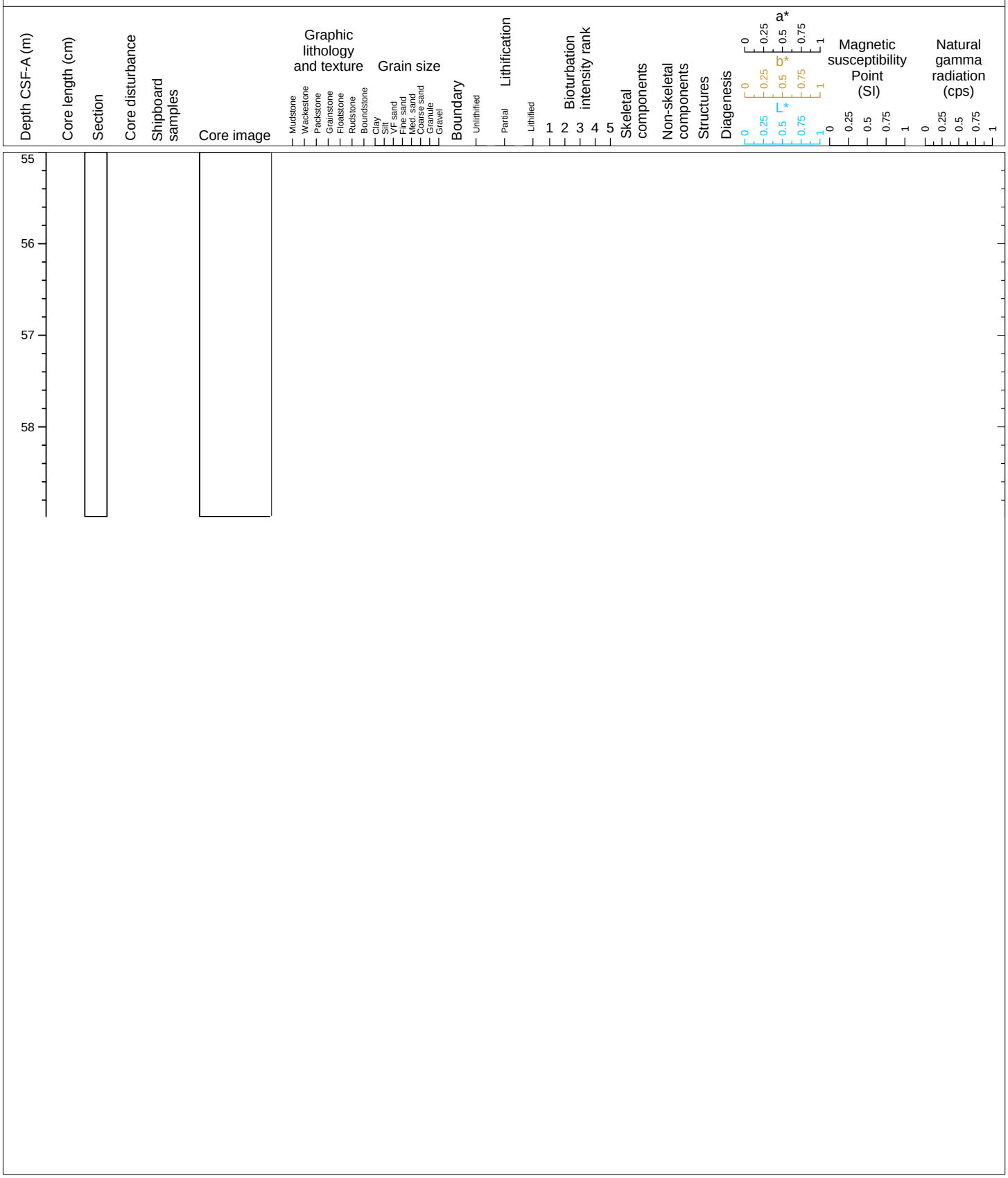
Hole 359-U1465B Core 23R, Interval 211.6-213.0 m (CSF-A)

GRAINSTONE to PACKSTONE. Coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Large benthic foraminifera are abundant (Lepidocidina). Red algae, bivalves (often as molds), bryozoans and coral fragments are common. Black/gray grains are also present. Moldic porosity



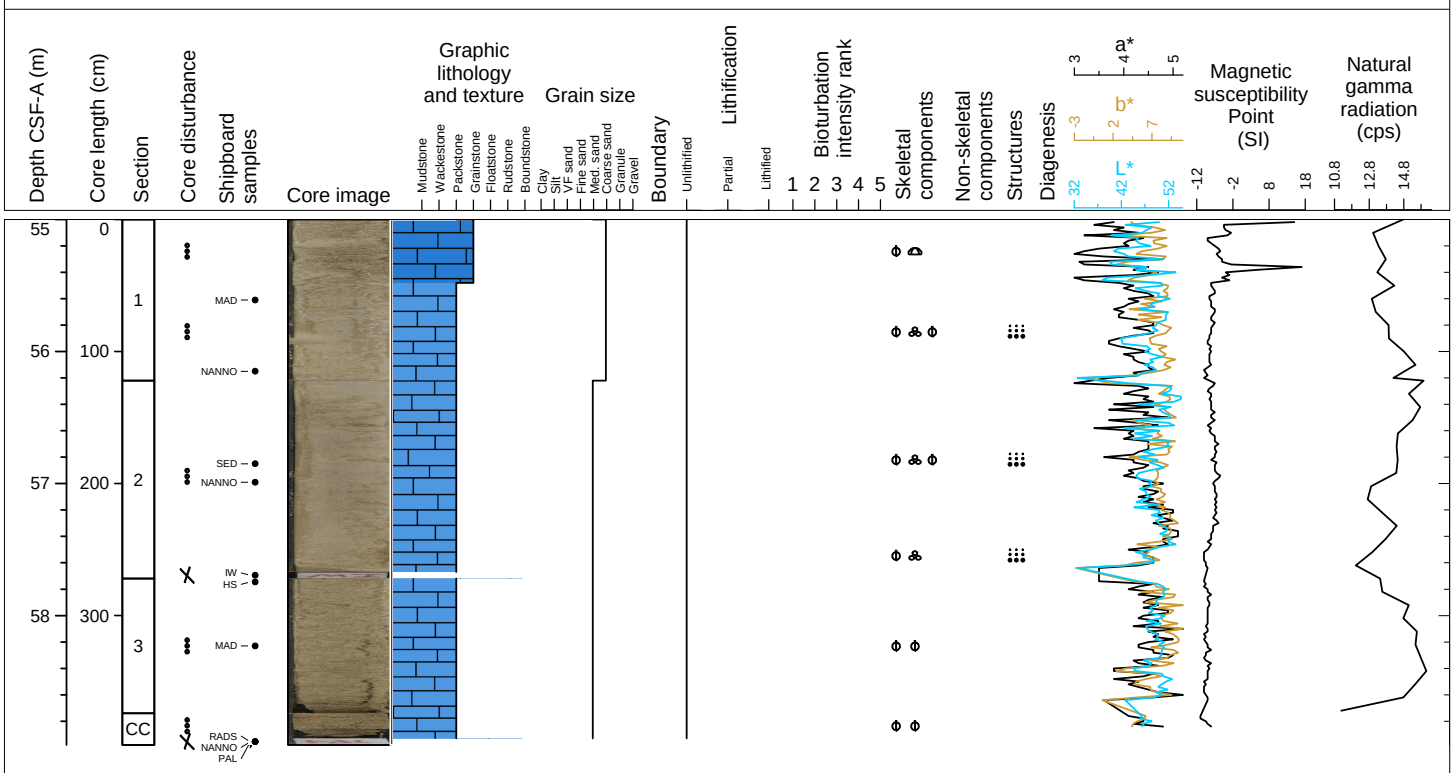
Hole 359-U1465C Core 11, Interval 0.0-0.0 m (CSF-A)

DRILLED INTERVAL



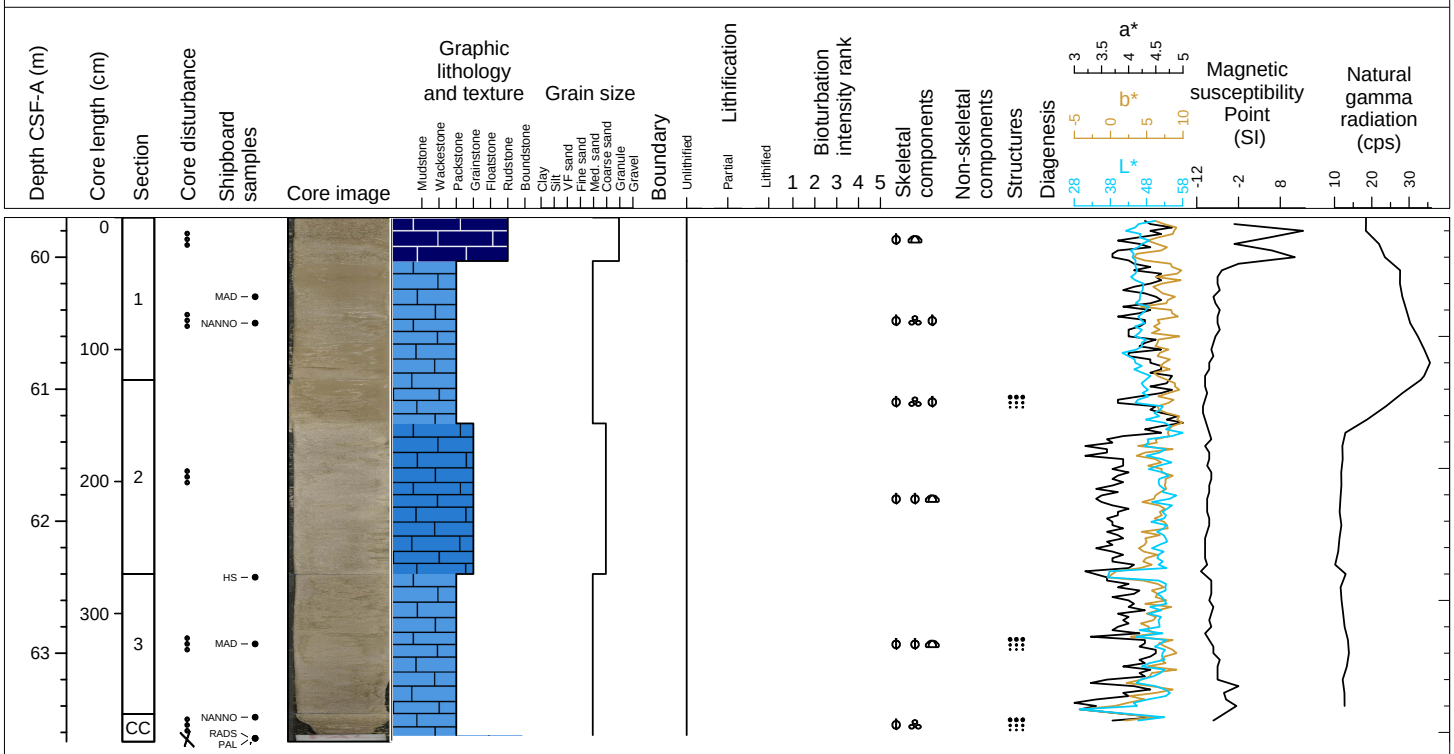
Hole 359-U1465C Core 2F, Interval 55.0-58.98 m (CSF-A)

PACKSTONE to GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse grained, moderately- to well-sorted, very pale brown. Benthic foraminifera are the main skeletal component with solitary corals, bryozoan, echinoid spines and otoliths present to common. Smear slide analysis (U1465C-2F-2A-63/63-SED, 56.85 mbsf) shows that benthic foraminifera are abundant. Fragments of large benthic foraminifera and planktic foraminifera are present and the fine fraction includes common aragonite needles and calcareous rare nannofossils.



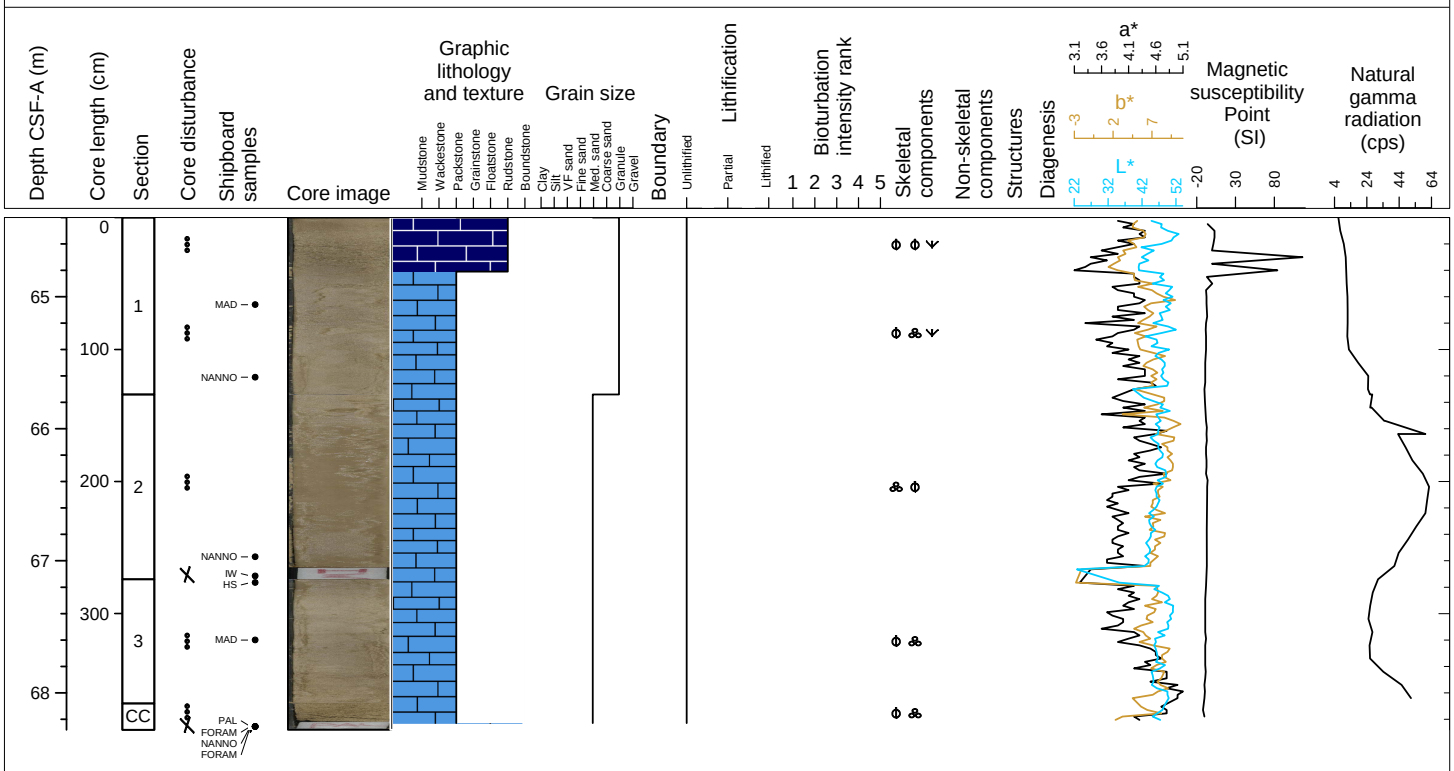
Hole 359-U1465C Core 3F, Interval 59.7-63.67 m (CSF-A)

PACKSTONE with interlayered RUDSTONE (granular-grained, coarsening up; 3F-1, 00-33 cm) and GRAINSTONE (coarse-grained, coarsening up; 3F-2, 33-147 cm). The packstone is medium- to coarse-grained, well-sorted, pale yellow. Benthic foraminifera are the main skeletal component with solitary corals, bryozoan, echinoid spines bivalves and pteropods present to common and rare planktic foraminifera and otoliths.



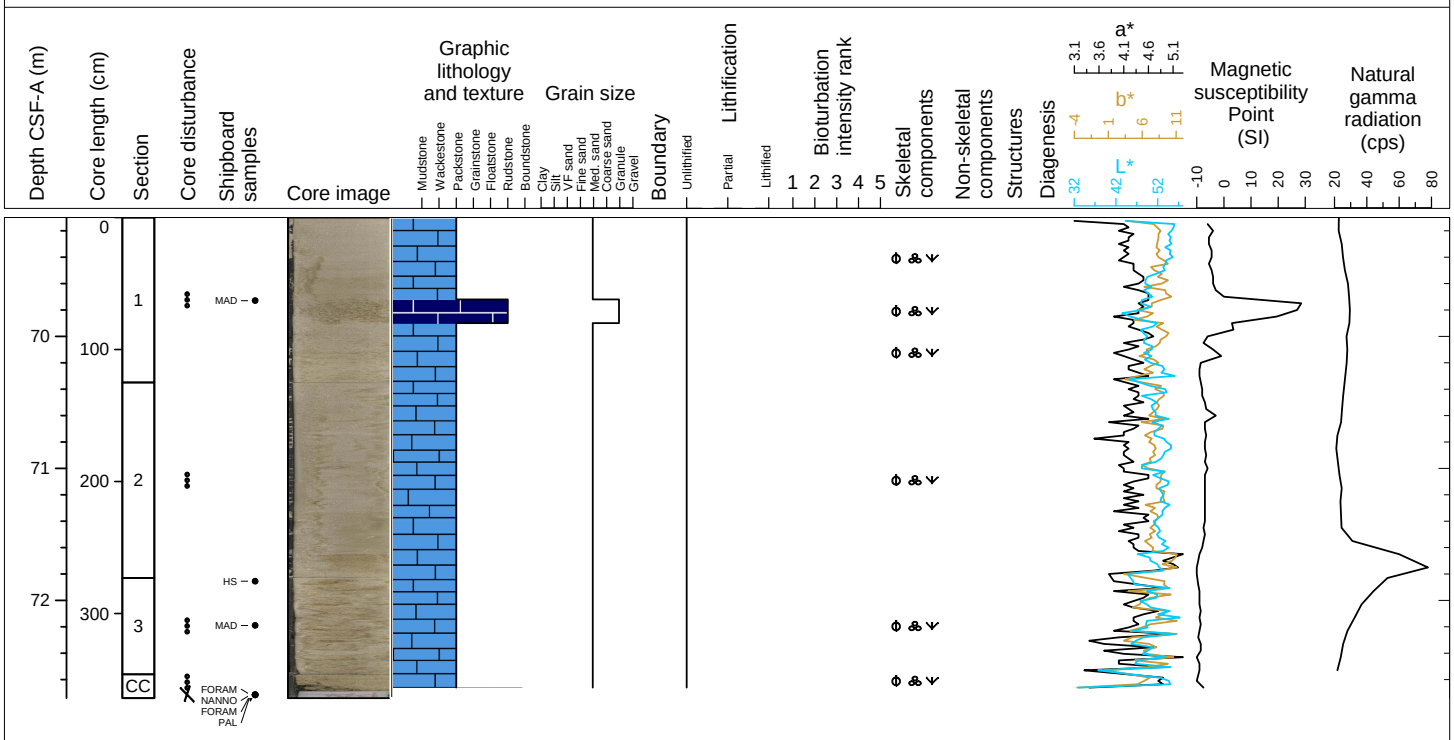
Hole 359-U1465C Core 4F, Interval 64.4-68.28 m (CSF-A)

PACKSTONE. Fine- to medium-grained, moderately- to well-sorted, light gray to pale yellow. Benthic foraminifera are abundant, planktic foraminifera and echinoid spines are common and bryozoan, gastropods otoliths and present to rare. Drilling disturbance is represented by a RUDSTONE cave-in from 4F-1, 00-41 cm.



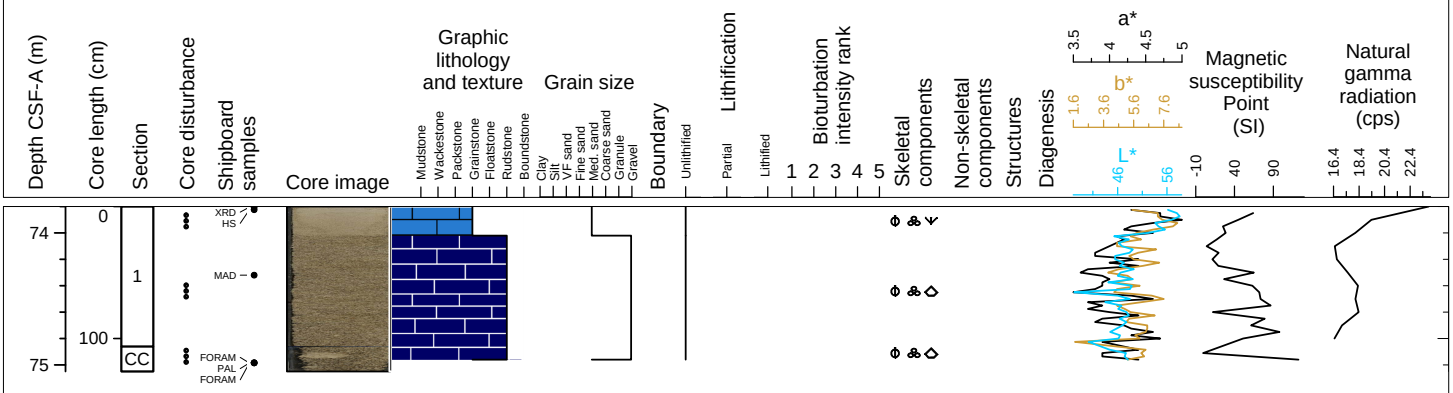
Hole 359-U1465C Core 5F, Interval 69.1-72.74 m (CSF-A)

PACKSTONE with an interlayered granular-grained RUDSTONE (5F-1, 62-80 cm). Packstone is medium-grained, moderately- to well-sorted, light gray to pale yellow. Benthic foraminifera are abundant, planktic foraminifera and bryozoan, gastropods, otoliths and bioclasts are common to present.



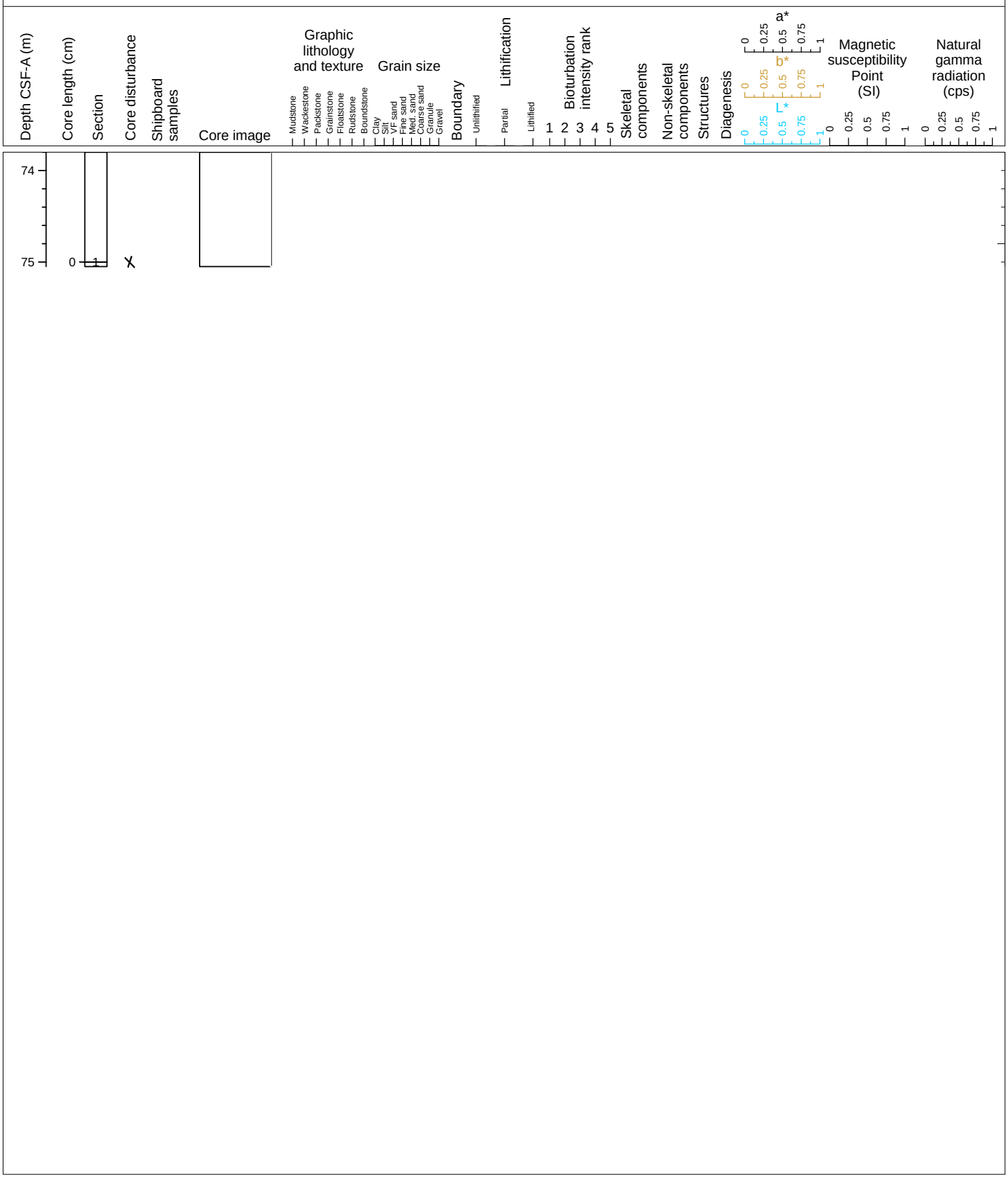
Hole 359-U1465C Core 6F, Interval 73.8-75.05 m (CSF-A)

This core is represented by cave-in. GRAINSTONE to RUDSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, light brownish gray to pale yellow. Benthic foraminifera, bioclasts, bivalves, gastropods and grain aggregates are abundant, planktic foraminifera are common. Rock fragment in the core catcher. Rock fragment: Dolomitic limestone or dolostone with abundant bioclast fragments, bivalve fragments, red algae and Halimeda molds.



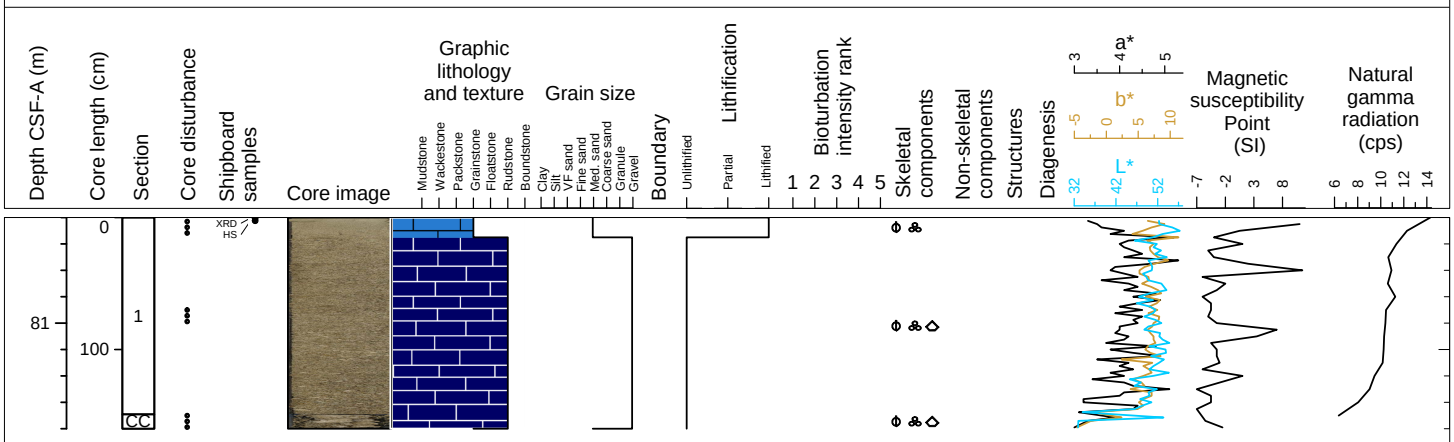
Hole 359-U1465C Core 7X, Interval 75.0-75.0 m (CSF-A)

NO RECOVERY



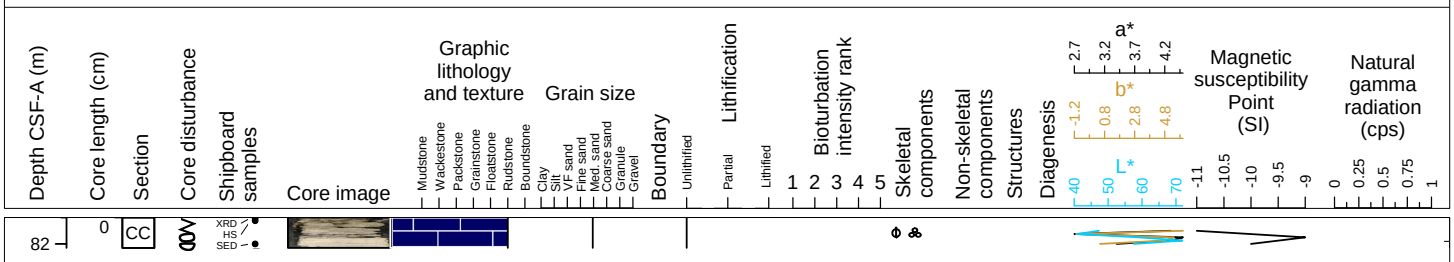
Hole 359-U1465C Core 8F, Interval 80.2-81.8 m (CSF-A)

All cave-in. GRAINSTONE. Medium-grained, poorly-sorted, pale yellow. Benthic are abundant and planktic foraminifera are common. Contains common to abundant coral fragments (2 species), bioclasts, otoliths, bivalves, gastropods and grain aggregates.



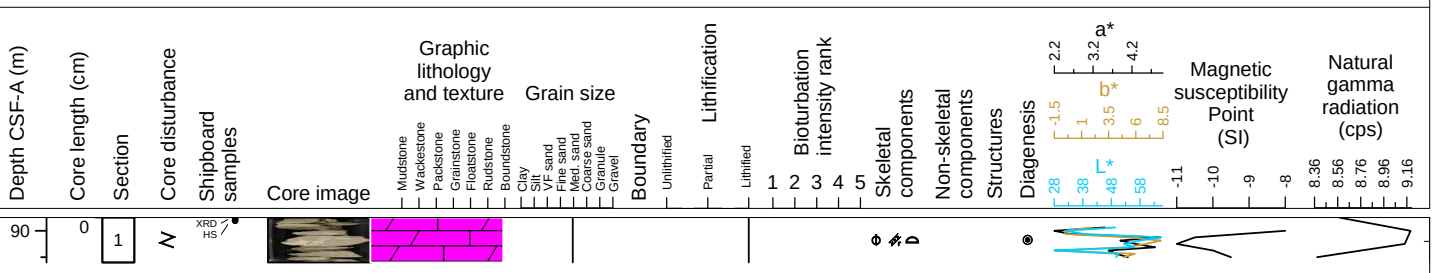
Hole 359-U1465C Core 9X, Interval 81.8-82.03 m (CSF-A)

Core catcher only. Core 9 is entirely a drilling disturbance, represented by RUDSTONE. Cave-in and flow-in containing bioclasts and red algae. Smear slide analysis from a laminated mudstone drilling disturbance (U1465C-9X-CCW-20/20-SED, 82 mbsf) shows that microcrystalline (<5?m) calcite crystals are common and only few microcrystalline dolomite rhombs were observed.



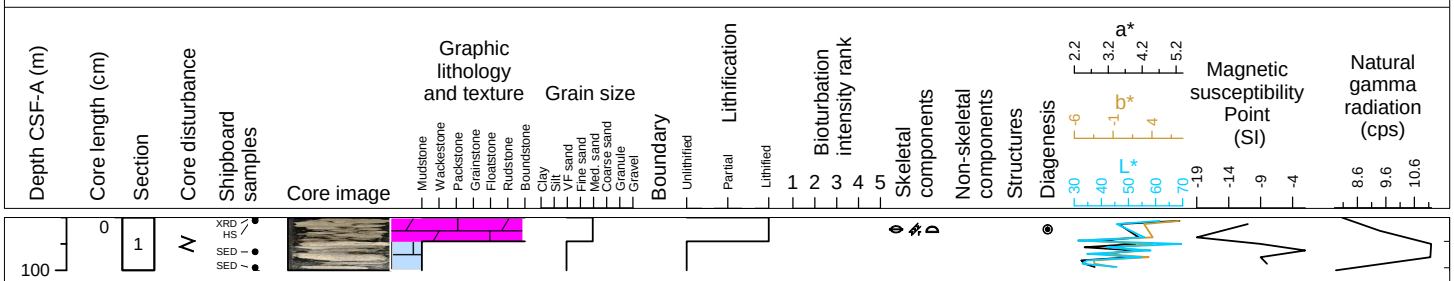
Hole 359-U1465C Core 10X, Interval 89.9-90.24 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic BOUNDSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, light brownish gray, moderately- to poorly-sorted. Red algae and red algae encrusting grains is abundant. Coral fragments are abundant with common bivalves. Gastropods are present and there are few benthic foraminifera, Halimeda fragments and bryozoans. Reacts with HCL and has moldic porosity.



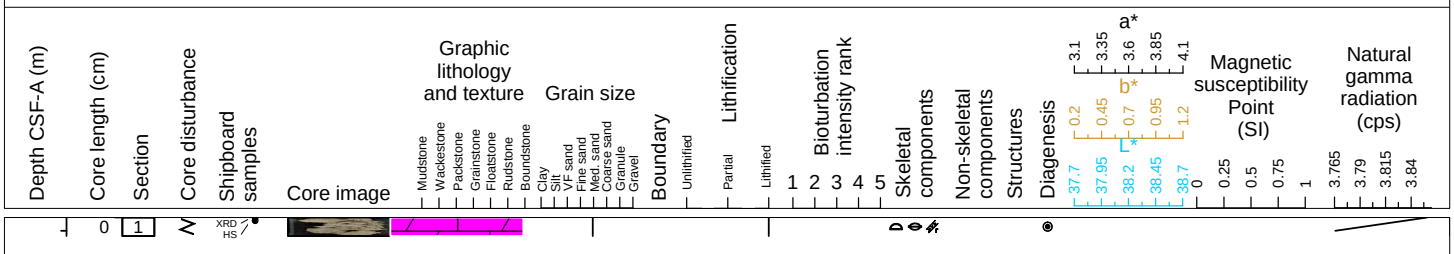
Hole 359-U1465C Core 11X, Interval 99.6-100.0 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic BOUNDSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, moderately- to poorly-sorted, light gray. Red algae and coral (massive) fragments abundant. Bivalves are common, gastropods present and a few benthic foraminifera, Halimeda fragments, and bryozoans. Red algae encrusting grains. Reacts with HCL. Moldic porosity. Drilling disturbance is represented by a very fine-grained MUDSTONE (white, pulverized rock) from 11X-1, 18-40 cm (the base of the core). Analysis of two smear slides from drilling disturbance (U1465C-11X-1W-26/26-SED, 99.86 mbsf and U1465C-11X-1W-38/38-SED, 99.98 mbsf) show that microcrystalline (<5?m) aragonite and calcite crystals are common and only few microcrystalline dolomite rhombs observed.



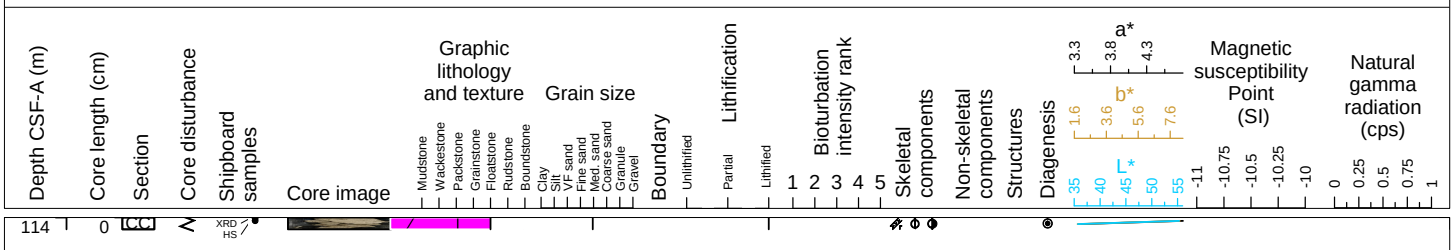
Hole 359-U1465C Core 12X, Interval 109.3-109.44 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic BOUNDSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, moderately- to poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Bivalves and coral (massive) fragments are common, few red algae. Moldic porosity.



Hole 359-U1465C Core 13X, Interval 114.0-114.09 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic FLOATSTONE: Core catcher only. Medium- to gravel sized grains, moderately- to poorly-sorted, very pale brown. Encrusting red algae are common and benthic foraminifera, gastropods and bryozoans are present. Moldic porosity.

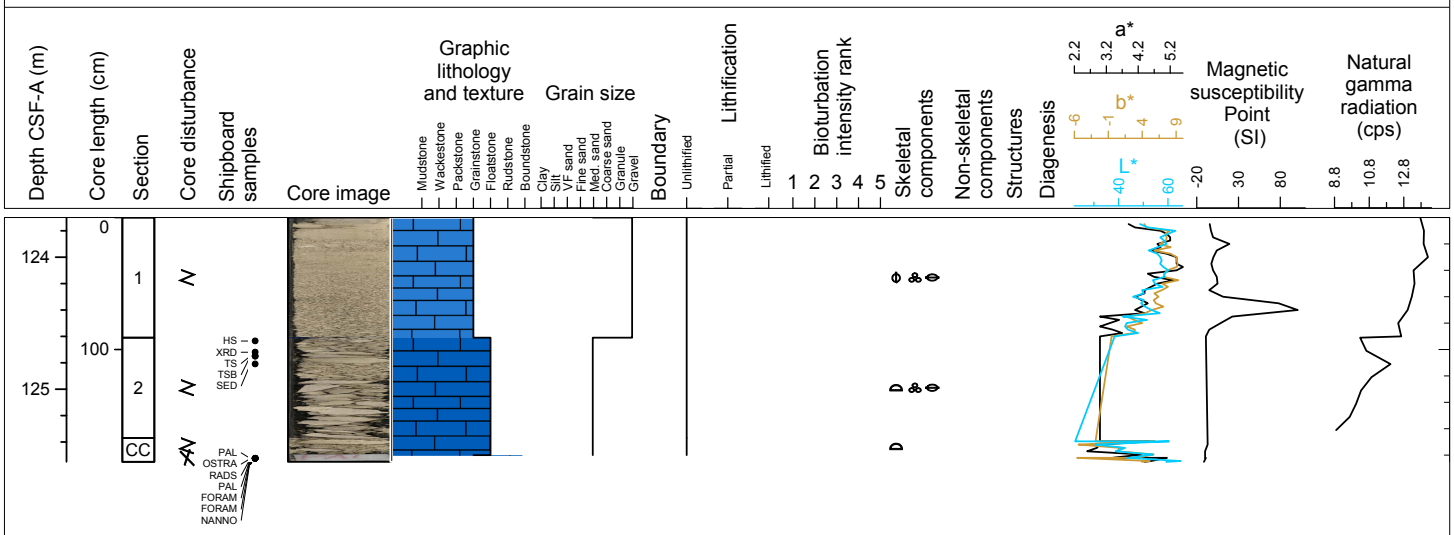


Hole 359-U1465C Core 14X, Interval 119.0-119.0 m (CSF-A)

NO RECOVERY

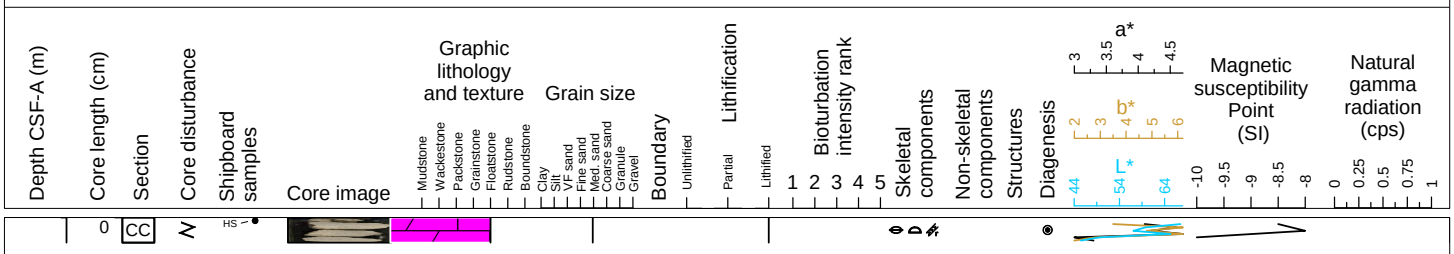
Hole 359-U1465C Core 15F, Interval 123.7-125.55 m (CSF-A)

Core 15 is entirely a drilling disturbance represented by unlithified GRAINSTONE and FLOATSTONE. Cave-in containing bioclasts, bivalves, grain aggregates, and coral fragments. Possibly represents a reef facies (>15% coral fragments). Smear slide analysis (U1465C-15F-2A-20/20-SED, 124.81 mbsf) show that microcrystalline aragonite needles (5Ã□Âµm to 10Ã□Âµm) and calcite crystals are abundant only few microcrystalline dolomite rhombs observed (dolomitic limestone



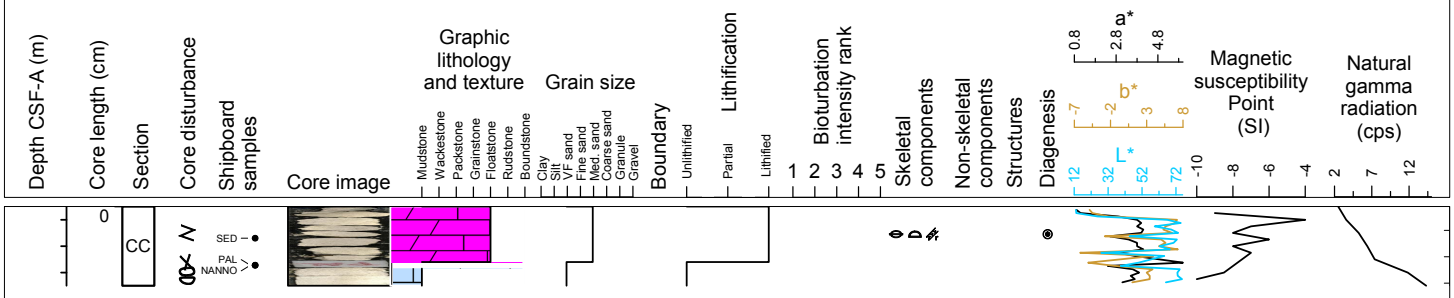
Hole 359-U1465C Core 16X, Interval 125.6-125.79 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic FLOATSTONE: Core catcher only. Medium- to gravel, light gray. Bivalves are abundant, red algae are common, few gastropods, benthic foraminifera are present. Moldic porosity. Reacts with HCl in pores.



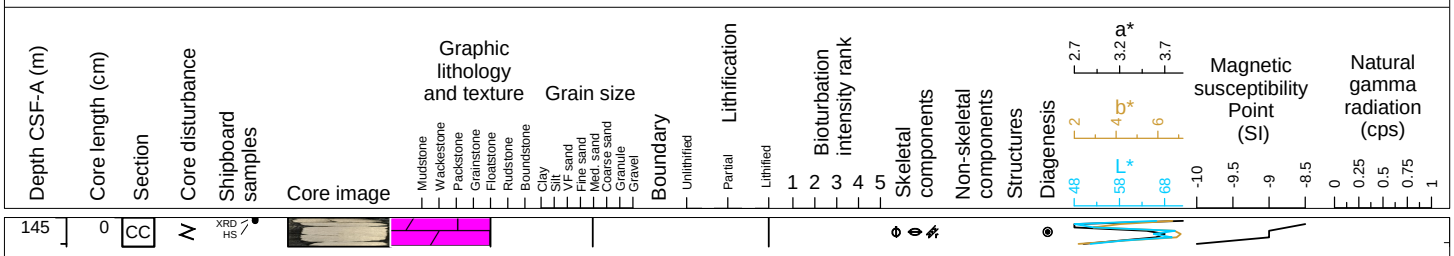
Hole 359-U1465C Core 17X, Interval 135.3-135.9 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic FLOATSTONE: Core catcher only. Medium- to gravel, light gray. Bivalves are abundant, Coral fragment and red algae are common, few gastropods, benthic foraminifera are present. Moldic porosity, extensive. Reacts with HCl in pores. Smear slide analysis (U1465C-17X-CC-24/24, 135.54 mbsf) shows microcrystalline aragonite needles (5 µm) and calcite (5 µm) crystals are abundant while only few microcrystalline dolomite rhombs (5 µm to 10 µm) were observed (dolomitic limestone). Drilling disturbance is represented by unlithified MUDSTONE. Cave-in and flow-in comprised of very fine-grained pulverized rock due to drilling disturbance.



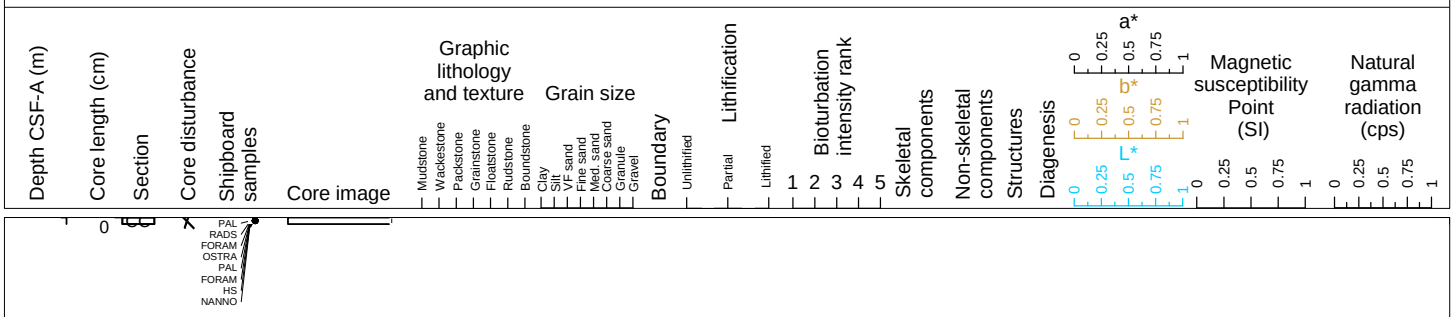
Hole 359-U1465C Core 18X, Interval 145.0-145.22 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE to PACKSTONE: Core catcher only. Medium- to coarse-grained, white. Abundant bivalves (Chlamys) and benthic foraminifera, red algae are common. Shells are lined in sub-parallel bedding. Moldic porosity. Reacts with HCl in pores.



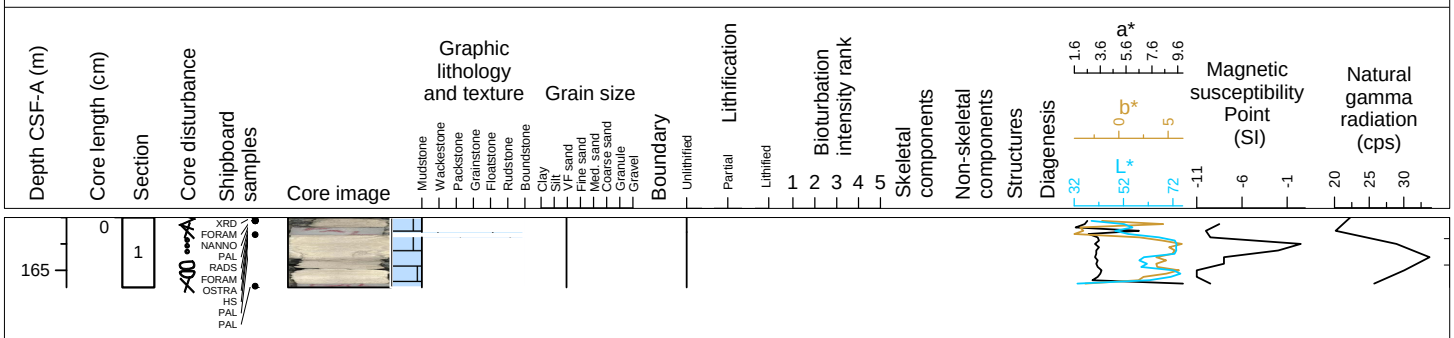
Hole 359-U1465C Core 19X, Interval 154.8-154.85 m (CSF-A)

ALL TO PAL



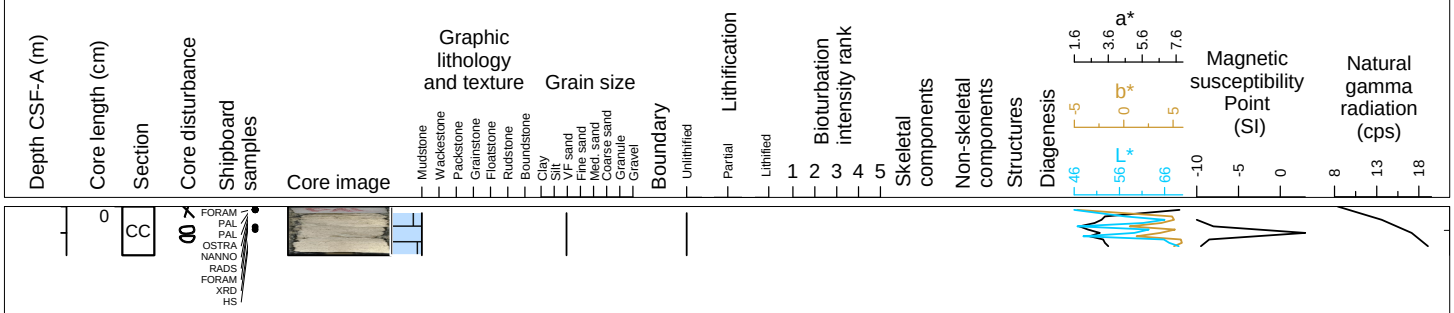
Hole 359-U1465C Core 20X, Interval 164.6-165.13 m (CSF-A)

Core 20 is entirely a drilling disturbance, represented by unlithified MUDSTONE to WAKESTONE. Cave-in and flow-in comprised of very fine-grained (white, pulverized rock).



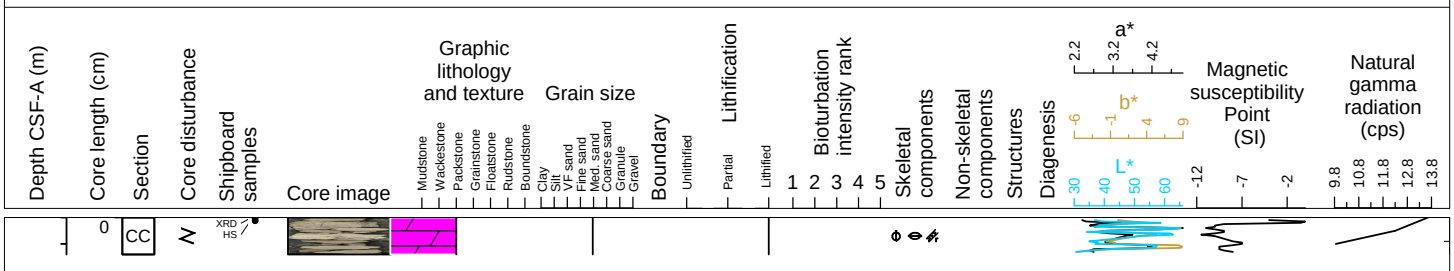
Hole 359-U1465C Core 21X, Interval 174.4-174.77 m (CSF-A)

Core catcher only. Core 21 is entirely a drilling disturbance, represented by unlithified MUDSTONE to WAKESTONE. Cave-in and flow-in comprised of very fine-grained (white, pulverized rock).



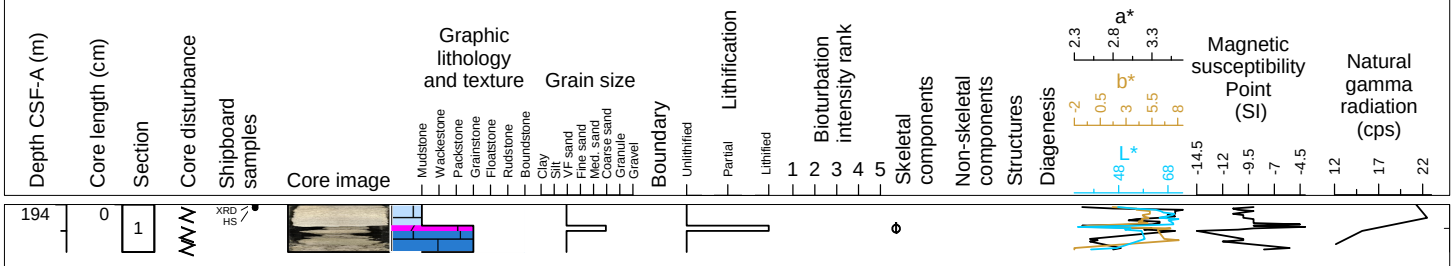
Hole 359-U1465C Core 22X, Interval 184.2-184.48 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic PACKSTONE: Core catcher only. Medium-grained, very pale brown. Benthic foraminifera and bivalve are common, few red algae. Majority of grains do not preserve main features well. Diagenetically altered. No reaction with HCl.



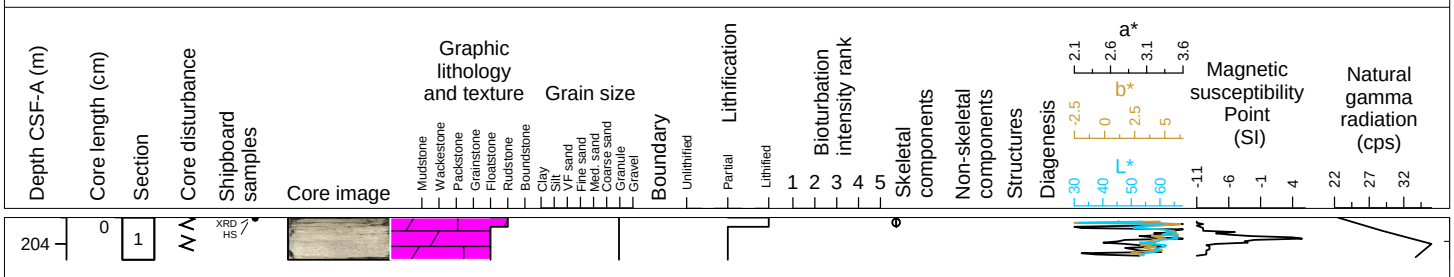
Hole 359-U1465C Core 23X, Interval 194.0-194.36 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Coarse-grained, moderately- to well-sorted, light brownish gray. Abundant benthic foraminifera. Drilling disturbance is represented by unlithified MUDSTONE to WAKESTONE from 23X-1, 00-16cm, Very fine-grained pulverized rock and severely fragmented 23X-1, 30-35cm.



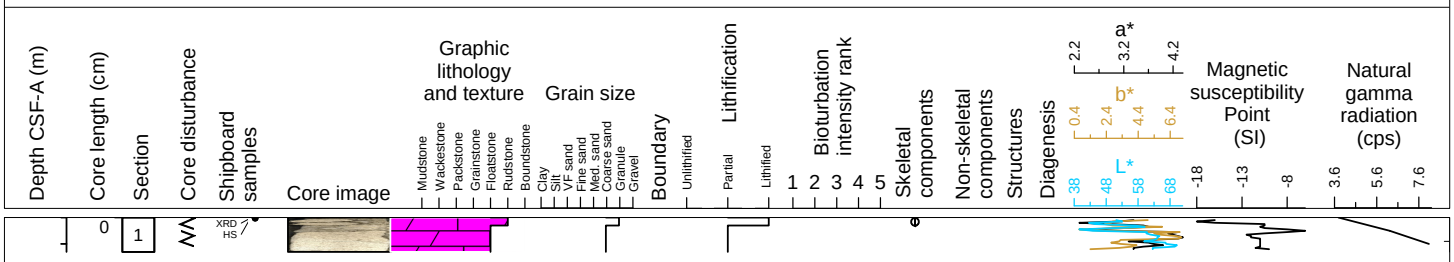
Hole 359-U1465C Core 24X, Interval 203.8-204.12 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Coarse-grained to granular, poorly-sorted, pale yellow. Abundant large benthic foraminifera, bioclastic grains are common - majority of grains do not preserve main features well. Weak reaction with HCl in pores. Drilling disturbance is represented by a FLOATSTONE. Flow-in from 24X-1, 07-32cm, comprised of very fine-grained pulverized rock with medium- to coarse-grained fragments.



Hole 359-U1465C Core 25X, Interval 213.6-213.86 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic RUDSTONE. Coarse- to granule-grained, poorly- to moderately-sorted, very pale brown. Abundant bioclastic grains and few large benthic foraminifera. Majority of bioclastic grains do not preserve main features well. Weak reaction with HCl in pores. Drilling disturbance is represented by a FLOATSTONE. Flow-in from 25X-1, 06-26cm. Comprised of very fine-grained pulverized rock with medium- to coarse-grained fragments.



Hole 359-U1465C Core 26X, Interval 223.4-223.49 m (CSF-A)

Dolomitic GRAINSTONE. Medium- to coarse-grained, moderately-sorted, very pale brown. Abundant bioclastic grains (unidentifiable) and few large benthic foraminifera. Majority of grains do not preserve main features well. No reaction with HCl.