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A Cretaceous foraminiferal assemblage from West of Kerman area (Iran)

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The Cretaceous succession in West of Kerman city is represented by two discrete parts. The lower one consists of distinctive, correlatable green marls rich in macro and microfossils. These marls can be assigned a late Albian to early Cenomanian age based on the associated macrofossil assemblage, which is dominated by molluscs and echinoids. The marls are overlain by Santonian limestones rich in foraminifera such as:

Rotalia skourensis Henson, *Antalya* sp., *Nezzazata* sp., *Trochamminoides* sp., textulariids, *Ophthalmidium* sp., *Cuneolina pavonia* (d'Orbigny), miliolids, lituolids, *Spiroplectammina* sp., *Dorothia* sp., *Gavelinella* sp., *Nezzazatinella picardi* Henson, *Pseudocyclammina* sp., peneroplids, *Spiroculina* sp., *Praechrysalidina* sp., *Dicyclina schlumbergeri* Munier-Chamlas, *Pseudolituonella reicheli* Marie, *Pseudocyclammina massiliensis* Maync, *Quinqueloculina* sp., *Minouxia lobata* Gendrot, *Archaeocyclus* sp., *Subalveolina* sp., *Bolivinopsis* sp., *Nummofallotia apula* Luperto Sinni, *Reticulinella* sp. and *Lenticulina rotula* Lamarck.

The fossil assemblage indicates a favorable condition during deposition of the green marls and limestones.