

*Quinqueloculina*, *Sigmilopsis*, *Uvigerina* and *Cyclamina*, are indicative of a middle-lower bathyal environment.

- 2) The Eocene - Late Cretaceous deposits are characterized by foraminiferal associations typical of lower bathyal environments. Agglutinated benthic foraminifers (indicating clastic sedimentation in a lower bathyal environment) are recorded within this interval.
- 3) The majority of agglutinated benthic foraminifers recorded in the Early Eocene-Upper Cretaceous deposits are big-size, robust and coarse-grained opportunistic taxa (*Ammodiscus*, *Bathysiphon*, *Trochamminoides*, *Paratrochamminoides*, *Glomospirella*, *Reophax* and *Subreophax*), characteristic of hemipelagic layers of turbiditic sequences.

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**Benthic foraminiferal associations in Cenozoic and  
Late Cretaceous deposits from Shubenacadie H-100 well  
(Scotian Slope)**

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A Late Cretaceous-Cenozoic section from Shubenacadie H-100 well located on the Scotian Slope has been investigated. The benthic foraminiferal content of 52 cutting samples (corresponding to 10 m interval) previously collected for stratigraphic analysis within the interval 2140–4200 m, has been studied in order to provide information about distribution and taxonomy, as well as to evaluate the paleoenvironments.

Shubenacadie H-100 was drilled in 1476.5 m water depth to a depth of 4200 m. The Miocene-Eocene unconformity is recorded at 3050 m. About 170 benthic foraminiferal taxa or taxa groups have been identified. The study of their distribution from Miocene to Upper Cretaceous and the different foraminiferal associations led to the following results:

- 1) The upper part of the succession (Miocene) contains mainly planktonic and calcareous benthic foraminifers. The occurring benthic species within this interval, belonging to genera *Bulimina*, *Glandulina*, *Melonis*, *Plectrofrondicularia*, *Pyrgo*,