

Neogene diatom biostratigraphy and its direct calibration to the magnetostratigraphy at Site 1237 in the southeast Pacific Ocean

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A late Miocene through Pleistocene diatom biochronology is established for the Southeast Pacific Ocean through correlation of biostratigraphic datums with magnetostratigraphy at Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Site 1237 off the Peruvian Andes. Most of the late Cenozoic index fossils of the standard diatom zonations in the low latitude are present and generally applicable for the upper Miocene through Pleistocene section at Site 1237, but calibrated ages of Pleistocene events, such as the last occurrence (LO) of *Rhizosolenia praebergonii*, the first common occurrence (FCO) of *Fragilariopsis doliolus*, and the first occurrence (FO) of *Rhizosolenia matuyamai* are significantly different in the southeast Pacific from those in the equatorial region.