

Diatom and nannofossil biostratigraphy of DSDP Holes 366 and 369A, offshore north-west African margin

Itsuki Suto^{1*}, Yuichiro Tanaka²

¹Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, ²National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

We re-investigated the standard coccolith and diatom biostratigraphy zonations from Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) Holes 366 and 369A in the eastern equatorial Atlantic Ocean in order to determine the relative ages for the low-latitude diatom zonation. Applying the ages of nannofossil zonations to diatom ones, the ages of several diatom bioevents (first common occurrence, FCO and first occurrence, FO) which determined biozones of DSDP Holes 366 and 369A are evaluated as followed:

- FCO of *Baxteriopsis brunii* (ca. 38.4 Ma)
- FO of *Coscinodiscus excavatus* (ca. 33.4 Ma)
- FO of *Cestodiscus reticulatus* (ca. 32.8 Ma)
- FO of *Rocella vigilans* (ca. 30.5 Ma)
- FO of *Rossiella symmetrica* (ca. 29.5 Ma)
- FO of *Bogorovia veniamini* (ca. 25.2 Ma).

These ages may applicable for not only these holes but also others and more biostratigraphical studies in other holes which contain Paleogene diatoms are needed in order to compare with each other.

Keywords: diatoms, nannofossils, biostratigraphy, Paleogene, DSDP 366, DSDP 369A