

The Paleogene of the Kala Chitta Range, Northern Pakistan

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The Paleogene of the Kala Chitta Range, northern Pakistan is essentially an Upper Paleocene-Middle Eocene shallow water marine succession, containing age-diagnostic benthonic larger foraminifera, which for the most part, could be studied through thin sections because of hard rock.

The Paleogene succession of the Kala Chitta Range as accepted by the Stratigraphic Committee of Pakistan is as under:

Miocene	Murree Formation	(Fresh water clastics)
-----	Fatehjang Member-----	(Basal conglomeratic bed)--
Middle Eocene	Kohat Formation	(Nummulitic Bank Facies)
	Kuldana Formation	(Red bed-gypsiferous Facies)
Lower Eocene	Chor Gali Formation	(Carbonate Platform Facies)
	Margala Hill Limestone	(Carbonate Platform Facies)
Upper Paleocene	Patala Formation	(Argillaceous Facies)
	Lockhart Limestone	(Carbonate Platform Facies)
-----	Ferruginous Pisolite-----	(Residual Deposit)-----
	Upper Kawagarh Formation	(Mudstone Facies)
	Cretaceous	

Most common microfacies of the shallow shelf sediments are the Bioclastic Wackestone, Bioclastic Packstone and the Bioclastic Grainstone, having the foraminiferal bioclasts of the genera *Lockhartia*, *Ranikothalia*, *Nummulites*, *Assilina*, *Operculina* and *Discocyclus*.