

Foraminifera At Cretaceous - Tertiary Boundary In Texas, Littig Section Travis county

**Abdul-Kareem Beriwan Muslih. Al-Basel Research Center,
Al – Jadiriyah, P.O.Box 10039, Baghdad , Iraq**

The foraminifera around the Cretaceous –Tertiary boundary in Texas shows clearly defined differences. There is an unconformity and time gap shown by changes in lithology, micro-faunal contents, occurrences of dark green glauconite and reworked upper Cretaceous forms. Fifteen surface samples were collected from the littig section. This section involves an upper Cretaceous unit (Kemp clay formation, Navarro Group) and a lower palaeocene unit(Kincaid formation, Midway Group). The Midway Group rests unconformably on Cretaceous marine sediments of the Navarro Group and composed predominantly of shale, sandy shale and sandy limestone . Rich and highly diversified assemblage of foraminifera mostly calcareous forms distributed in the palaeocene formations which were deposited under open marine conditions in water depth fluctuating between 50 -200 m (middle-outer shelf assemblage) While rich but less diversified assemblage of foraminifera mostly arenaceous forms were found in the Kemp Clay formation (Maastrichtian) which was deposited in a shallow water environment (water depth not more than 18 m).

The foraminifera and the palaeocological significance of these two assemblages have been studied.