## AN EXTENSION OF UPPER CRETACEOUS ROCKS TO THE SWEDISH WEST COAST AT SÄRDAL

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With an appendix on *Pseudopuzosia* sp. by TOVE BIRKELUND

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A temporary exposure of conglomeratic limestone and calcareous sandstone yielded a rich fauna which, except for the cephalopods, is only preliminarily treated. The reworked phosphatised rock fragments found in the limestone and the sandstone contain a large fauna which, based on the presence of *Actinocamax* ex gr. *primus/plenus*, can be assigned to the late Cenomanian and/or the *A. plenus* Zone between the Cenomanian and the Turonian. A varied and abundant fauna of hexactinellid sponges indicates that the transgression in the late Cenomanian and/or the *A. plenus* Zone involved a rise in the water level of about 100 m.

Dating with the aid of foraminifera and belemnites gives an age around the Early/Middle Santonian boundary for the limestone and the sandstone, and despite the short time interval, two transgressions are recorded.

The Santonian sequence contains the following belemnites: Belemnitella propinqua propinqua, Gonioteuthis westfalica westfalica, G. lundgreni, and Actinocamax verus. Monovariate and bivariate biometric analyses of B. p. propinqua and G. w. westfalica were carried out and comparisons with the belemnite fauna from the Bavnodde Greensand performed.

Särdal is situated in a belt along the border of the Fennoscandian Shield with Mesozoic sediments, and some aspects of the general geological framework are discussed.

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