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Author(s)	Koizumi, Itaru
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## DIATOMACEOUS SEDIMENTS ALONG THE PACIFIC COASTAL AREAS OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THEIR EVALUATION

by

**Itaru Koizumi**

(with 3 text-figures, 4 tables and 2 plates)

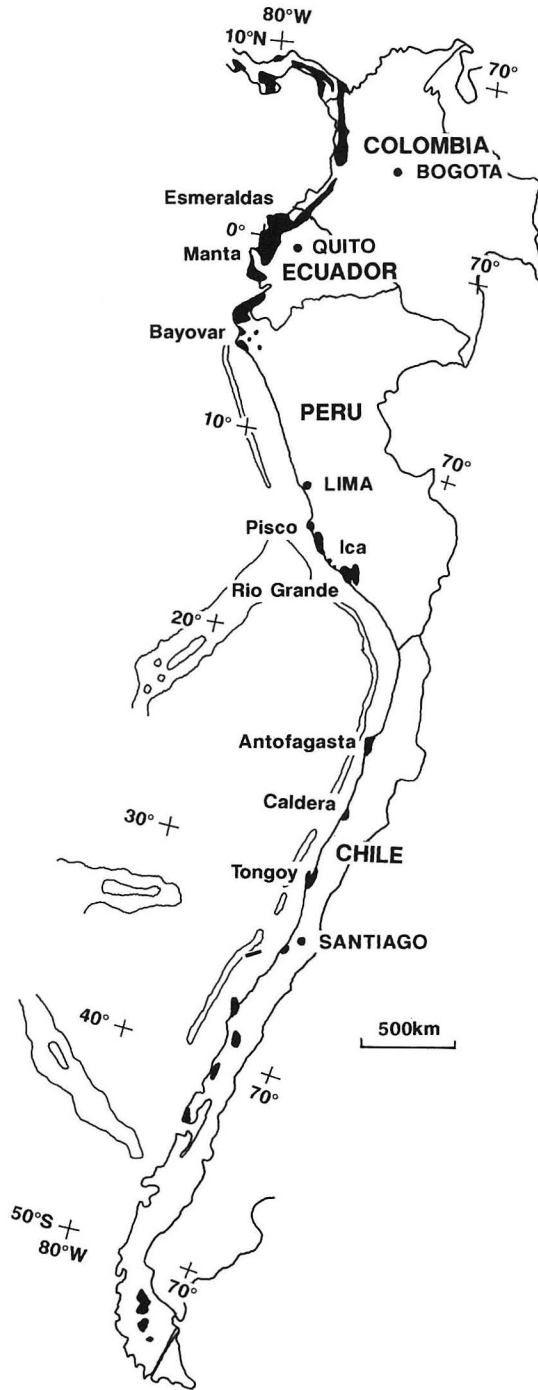
### *Abstract*

The Tertiary diatomaceous sediments in the sequences along the continental margin from Ecuador to Chile are recognized in 4 horizons at the last stage of transgression-regression cycle. (1) The uppermost Eocene Chira Formation in Bayovar of northern Peru was resulted from high-latitude cooling and consequently strengthened oceanic circulation, the Terminal Eocene Event. (2) The Caballas Formation in Cerro Las Salinas of Pisco consists of calcareous siltstone and sandstone with interbedded diatomaceous intervals. It is assigned to the late Oligocene to early Miocene based on diatom biostratigraphy. The diatom assemblages contain many tropic to equatorial species. (3) The significant diatomaceous sediments in Ecuador, Peru, and Chile occur in early middle Miocene at 14 to 12 Ma. They were triggered by intensified coastal upwelling and oceanic circulation from pole to equatorial zone caused by the increased thermal gradients resulted from the permanent establishment of the major East Antarctic ice sheet. Sedimentary facies changes simultaneously both in the Pacific coastal area of South America and in the North Pacific region. (4) The upper Miocene to Pliocene diatomaceous sediments such as Pisco Formation in Pisco-Ice of Peru contain abundantly coastal upwelling-related genus *Thalassionema* and *Chaetoceros*, and suggest high productivity conditions linked to coastal upwelling. Tertiary diatomaceous sediments along the Pacific coastal areas of South America are related to the global climatic and oceanic events.

### **Introduction**

The biostratigraphic researches based on planktonic microfossils have made it possible to correlate some local geologic events with others over the world. Paleoclimatic and paleoceanographic changes in the Neogene, common scales to correlate events, are based on the distribution of deep-sea hiata, fluctuations on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of foraminiferal tests, distribution of sea-floor sediments, and changes of biogeographic conditions. All of them are gained from analyzing the drilled cores by the Deep Sea Drilling Project and the Ocean Drilling Program.

Fluctuations on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of benthic foraminifera in the west equatorial Pacific region (Woodruff *et al.*, 1981; Miller *et al.*, 1987; Williams, 1988) indicate that in the end of Eocene to early Oligocene the major continental ice sheet established and rapidly enlarged 36-35 Ma. Ice sheet presumably enlarged again 31 Ma, 25 Ma, 14. 5-14 Ma, and even 10-8 Ma, but significant cooling began 14 Ma when East Antarc-



**Text-fig. 1** Distribution of marine Cenozoic strata on the Pacific coastal area of South America.

tic ice sheet reached the coast. The whole earth was cooled by the ice sheet that enlarged and diminished alternately since then.

Bio-siliceous sediments began to deposit in the east Equatorial Pacific (Keller and Barron, 1983), California (Barron, 1986), and Japan (Koizumi, 1986a, 1990b) since 18 Ma, but they occur abruptly over the wide area in the marginal North-Pacific (Ingle, 1981; Koizumi, 1986b) at 16.0-15.5 Ma. The sediments contain the diatom assemblages composed mainly of warm-water species (Barron, 1986; Barron and Baldauf, 1990; Koizumi, 1990b). The component species of the diatom assemblages and the frequency of them show that diatomaceous sediments in the middle Miocene (13.3-9.0 Ma) were formed under intensified bottom-water circulation and upwelling due to climatic cooling; the cooling caused disappearance, by 13.5 Ma, of tropic to subtropic species which flourished since early Miocene and caused instead appearance of mid-high latitudes species, present oceanic circulation and present distribution of sea-floor sediments.

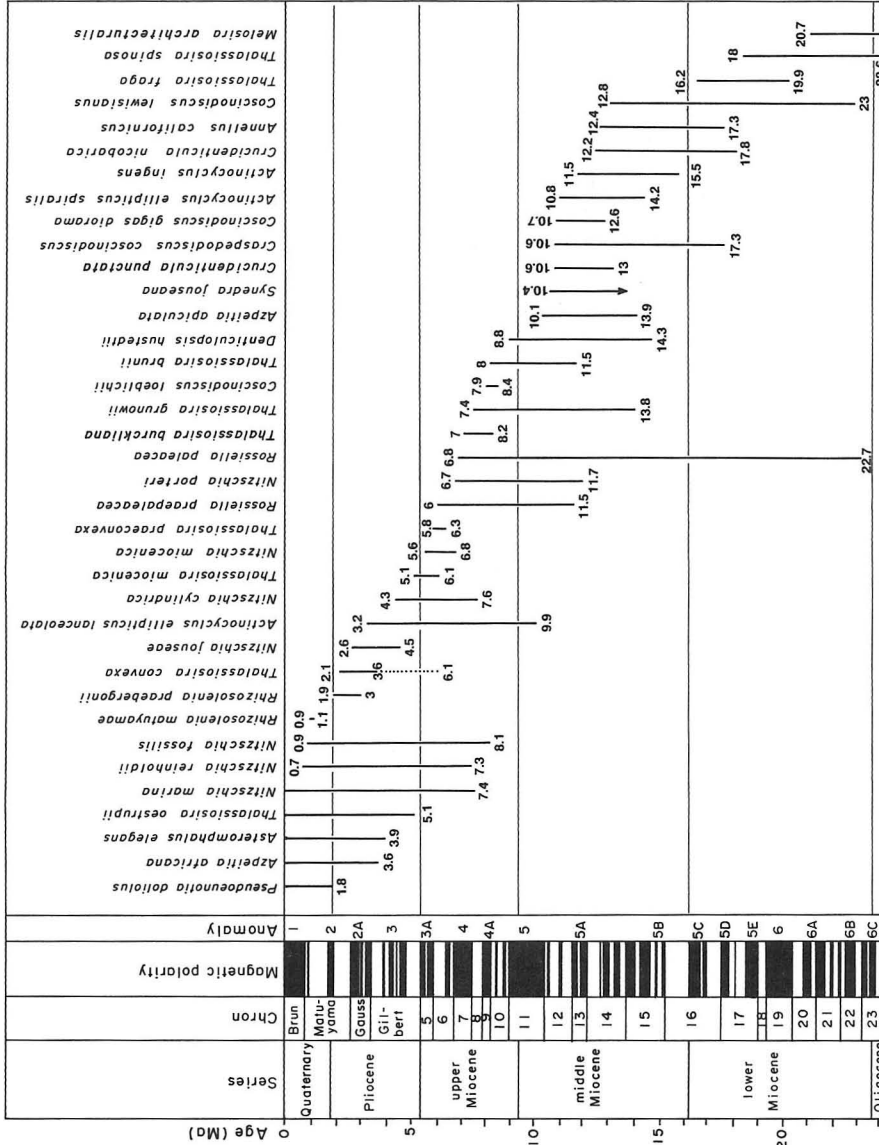
The Pacific coastal side of the South America is one of the major coastal upwelling areas in the world oceans. The upwelling offshore of Ecuador, Peru, and northern Chile is caused by the combination of pole-equator Peru (Humboldt) Current and southeast Trade Wind. As the Coriolis force turns the surface water to the west, cold subsurface water wells up. The upwelling water is undersaturated in oxygen but rich in nutrients such as phosphates and nitrates. Sedimentary sequences associated with coastal upwelling contain diatomaceous, organic-rich siltstone and shales, organic dolomites, and phosphorites. The diatomaceous sediments formed by this coastal upwelling have not yet been analyzed nor correlated, while those sediments in the North America or Japan area have already given lots of informations.

The purpose of this paper is to present the biostratigraphic data and paleoceanographic environment of the Tertiary diatomaceous sediments along the Pacific coastal areas of the South America by means of diatoms.

### Materials and Methods

Tertiary diatom assemblages have been quantitatively examined in land-sections along the coastal side of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile (Text-fig. 1). Locations, route-map, lithostratigraphy, and fossil occurrences of mollusca, planktonic foraminifera, and calcareous nannoplankton in selected sections are summarized in Tsuchi (1988, 1990).

Original material was treated by hydrogen peroxide and hydrochloric acid. Pleurax was used as a mounting medium. All diatoms were identified and counted up to 100-200 individuals in each count at 1250 x. Neogene diatom biostratigraphy in the low-latitude of the eastern Pacific Ocean has been studied by Burckle (1972, 1978) and Barron (1983, 1985), but the study has not yet extended into the mid-latitude. And the zonation can not easily apply to the Tertiary sediments on the Pacific coastal sections of the South America, because occurrences of zonal marker



**Text-fig. 2** Ranges of stratigraphically useful diatoms in the Cenozoic of low latitudes applied to the age determination of Cenozoic strata on the Pacific coastal area of South America [compiled Burckle (1972, 1978) and Barron (1983, 1985)]. The paleomagnetic scale is from Berggren *et al.* (1985).

species, all of which are oceanic planktonic species, are very rare through these sections. Age-determinations by means of diatoms are, therefore, given now in absolute age (Ma) on the basis of ranges of stratigraphically useful species (Text-fig. 2). Paleogene planktonic diatom zonation, especially Eocene to Oligocene, in the lower latitude has been presented by Fenner (1984), and Kim and Barron (1986).

## Results

### Ecuador

The lower part of the Viche Formation (Samples Ec-24 and Ec-23) along Rio Esmeraldas in Esmeraldas, contains *Thalassiosira fraga* as well as *Cestodiscus pulchellus*, *Coscinodiscus lewisianus*, *Raphidodiscus marylandicus*, and *Synedra jouseana*, and is age-assigned consequently to 17.4-16.7 Ma (Table 1). The upper part of the Viche Formation (Ec-22) produces *Crucidentricula punctata*, *Denticulopsis hustedtii*, and *Thalassiosira grunowii*, and can be age-assigned to 13.7-12.1 Ma. Samples Ec-13 and Ec-14, belong to the lower part of the Onzole Formation, contain *Cr. punctata*, *D. hustedtii*, *Hemidiscus cuneiformis*, and *Thalassiosira flexosa*, which is age-assigned to 12.5-12.1 Ma. Sample Ec-12 belonging to the uppermost part of the Onzole Formation is presumed to be 1.8-0.65 Ma, because of the presence of *Nitzschia fossilis*, *Pseudoeunotia doliolus*, *Thalassiosira oestrupii*, and *H. cuneiformis*, but coexisting planktonic foraminifera indicate N.21 and calcareous nannoplankton NN18. Therefore, the first appearance of *P. doliolus* is presumed to be older than 1.8 Ma in the Ecuador.

Ec-5 and Ec-6, sampled from the Onzole Formation in San Vicente, north of Manta, contain *S. jouseana* and *T. fraga* with planktonic foraminifera indicating N. 5-N. 6 and calcareous nannoplankton indicating NN2-NN3. Additionally, Ec-6 contains *Craspedodiscus coscinodiscus*, *R. marylandicus*, and *S. jouseana*, and is age-assigned to 17.3-16.7 Ma, but planktonic foraminiferal assemblages within it indicate N. 4-N. 6. Samples Ec-5 and Ec-6 coincide at the uppermost range of age-assignment. Samples Ec-8 and Ec-9, from the Villingota Member of the upper Tosagua Formation contain *H. cuneiformis*, *T. flexosa*, and *Thalassiosira brunii*, and is age-assigned to 12.5-8.6 Ma. This coincides with NN8-NN10 which calcareous nannoplankton assemblages indicate, but does not with N. 16-N. 18 planktonic foraminifera indicate.

Ec-11 from the Tosagua Formation in Jaramijo, east of Manta, contains *Actinocyclus ingens* which coincides with N. 8-N. 10 of planktonic foraminifera and NN5 of calcareous nannoplankton.

### Peru

Sample Pe-1, taken from the Chira Formation which distributes along the coast in Bayovar, southwest of Piura, contains such index species of the upper Eocene, as *Cymatosira coronata*, *Pyxilla gracilis*, and *Triceratium barbadense* as well



**Table 2** Occurrence of the Paleogene diatom taxa in Peru. Caba = Caballas.

Species	Formation		Caba	
	Samples		88-7	
	1	5	7	5
<i>Actinocyclus octonarius</i>	2			
<i>Actinoptychus senarius</i>	10	7		
<i>Asteromphalus hiltonianus</i>	1			
<i>Cestodiscus antarcticus</i>				+
<i>C. reticulatus</i>				+
<i>Coscinodiscus marginatus</i>	2			
<i>C. mutabilis</i>				+
<i>C. oculus-iridis</i>		2		
<i>C. praenitida</i>			+	+
<i>C. rhombicus</i>			+	
<i>C. sp.</i>	31	9		
<i>Cymatosira compacta</i>		5		
<i>C. coronata</i>		+		
<i>C. fossilis</i>		4		
<i>Eucampia balaustium</i>		2		
<i>Hemiaulus ambiguus</i>		1		
<i>H. dubius</i>				+
<i>H. kittonii</i>		1		+
<i>H. orthoceras</i>				+
<i>H. polycystinorum</i>				+
<i>H. pungens</i>				+
<i>H. weissflogii</i>		2		
<i>H. spp.</i>	11	16		
<i>Lithodesmium sp.</i>	3	1		
<i>Melosira architecturalis</i>		+		+
<i>M. areolata</i>				+
<i>Paralia sulcata</i>	2	1	+	
<i>Pseudodimerogramma elegans</i>				+
<i>Pyxilla gracilis</i>		+	+	
<i>Raphidodiscus marylandicus</i>			+	
<i>Rhaphoneis amphiceros</i>		4		
<i>R. gemmifera</i>	4			
<i>Rhizosolenia alata</i>		3		
<i>R. calcar avis</i>		2		
<i>R. habetata</i>	3	12		
<i>Stellarima sp.</i>				+
<i>Stephanopyxis ferox</i>	1			
<i>S. turris</i>	8	13	+	
<i>S. spp.</i>	15	5		
<i>Synedra jouseana</i>				+
<i>Triceratium arcticum</i>	1			
<i>T. barbadense</i>	+			
<i>T. macroporum</i>			+	
<i>T. reticulum</i>	2	4		
<i>T. schulzii</i>		1		



Table 3 Occurrence of the Neogene diatom taxa in Peru. LB=Las Burias.

Species	Formation Samples	Zapallar				Pisco				LB 88 9 2
		8	9	7		16	14			
		2	2	1	4	1	1	5	9	
<i>Actinocyclus curvatus</i>				1	3	4			1	
<i>A. ellipticus</i>						1				
<i>A. octonarius</i>		2	1		3			2	1	
<i>A. octonarius</i> var. <i>tenellus</i>					3				+	
<i>Actinoptychus senarius</i>		6	16		3	15			1	+
<i>A. splendens</i>						3				
<i>Azpeitia nodulifer</i>					7	2		1		
<i>A. vetustissima</i>		+								+
<i>Coscinodiscus marginatus</i>				6	2	1				+
<i>C. oculus-iridis</i>					2			1		
<i>C. perforatus</i>			+		+	2		+		+
<i>C. radiatus</i>						1				
<i>C. symbolophorus</i>								+		
<i>Delphineis angustata</i>								55	1	+
<i>D. ischaboensis</i>		2	2							
<i>Denticulopsis hustedtii</i>		+	2		+	1				+
<i>D. praedimorpha</i>					+					
<i>Eucampia</i> sp.						6				
<i>Grammatophora marina</i>					+					+
<i>Hemidiscus cuneiformis</i>					+					
<i>Lithodesmium minusculum</i>										+
<i>L. undulatum</i>		2				2				
<i>Medialia splendida</i>										+
<i>Nitzschia cylindrica</i>		+			+					
<i>N. cfr. extincta</i>									3	+
<i>N. fossilis</i>					+		+			
<i>N. jouseae</i>							+	+		
<i>N. miocenica</i>			+				+			
<i>N. porteri</i>			+		+					
<i>Odontella aurita</i>								2	10	+
<i>O. sinensis</i>									8	
<i>Paralia sulcata</i>					1					
<i>Pseudoeunotia doliolus</i>									+	
<i>Rhizosolenia hebetata</i>					6					
<i>R. styliformis</i>		1				2				+
<i>Rossiella paleacea</i>		+								
<i>Rouxia californica</i>		1				2				
<i>R. moholensis</i>										+
<i>R. naviculioides</i>		2	9							
<i>Stephanopyxis turris</i>		2	5		1	2			1	+
<i>Synedra indica</i>		12	3		5	7				+
<i>S. jouseana</i>						1				+
<i>Thalassionema nitzschioides</i>		32	20	4	35	45	+	37	70	+
<i>Thalassiosira antiqua</i>					1					
<i>T. brunii</i>		3	+							+
<i>T. eccentrica</i>					8					
<i>T. flexosa</i>		4	2			+				+
<i>T. leptopus</i>		1						+	+	
<i>T. pacifica</i>					1				2	
<i>T. plicatoides</i>		4	+							
<i>T. subtilis</i>					3					
<i>T. sp. A</i>		24	33					1	2	
<i>T. sp. B</i>		2	1					1		
<i>Thalassiothrix longissima</i>		2			1	2				+

as *Melosira atchitecturalis* and *Triceratium schulzii* (Table 2). Pe-3-3, from the Tablazo Formation which overlaps the Chira Formation unconformably, contains species which is characteristic in coastal upwelling area such as *Actinoptychus senarius*, *Paralia sulcata*, *Skeletonema costatum*, and *Cymatosira* sp. with many resting spores of a genus *Chaetoceros* as well. Planktonic foraminifera indicates N. 22.

Samples Pe-8 and Pe-9, from the Zapallar Formation in Pampa Los Hornillos, south of Piura, contain *Nitzschia porteri*, *Rossiella paleacea*, *Rouxia californica*, *T. brunii*, *D. hustedtii*, and *T. flexosa*, and are presumed to be 9.8-8.8 Ma (Table 3). Pe-6 and Pe-7 from the Zapallar Formation in La Mina contain *Nitzschia cylindrica*, *N. porteri*, and *N. fossilis*, which give them age-assignment to 7.6-6.7 Ma.

Samples Pe-86-17 and Pe-88, from the Caballas Formation in Cerro Las Salinas, south of Pisco, contain species that indicate the upper Oligocene to the lower Miocene such as *Coscinodiscus rhombicus*, *M. architecturalis*, *Ra. marylandicus*, and *S. jouseana*, as well as *Hemiaulus kittonii*, *Hemiaulus polycystinorum*, *Hemiaulus pungens*, *Coscinodiscus praenitida*, and *Triceratium macroporum* (Table 2).

Pe-16 sampled from the Pisco Formation in Cerro Lechuza, south of Pisco, contains *D. hustedtii*, *R. californica*, and *T. flexosa*, and is age-assigned to 13.9-8.8 Ma (Table 3).

The Pisco Formation (Pe-14) in Rio Pisco, northeast of Pisco, contains in the lower part *Nitzschia miocenica* and *N. fossilis* which are age-assigned to 7.3-5.6 Ma, in the middle part *N. jouseae* which is age-assigned to 4.5-2.6 Ma, and in the upper part *P. doliolus*, 2.0-0 Ma. Consequently, the Pisco Formation is age-assigned to 7.3-0 Ma in the maximum range.

The lower part of the Las Buriyas Formation (Pe-88-0-2) in Rio Grande, southwest of Palpa, contains *D. hustedtii*, *S. jouseana*, and *T. flexosa*, and is age-assigned to 13.9-10.4 Ma.

## Chile

The middle-upper part of the Mejillones Formation (Ch-88-3-12), located along the coast of Caleta Herradura de Mejillones north of Antofagasta, contains *A. ingens*, *C. lewisianus*, *Cr. nicobarica*, *D. hustedtii*, and *S. jouseana*, and is age-assigned to 13.9-12.8 Ma (Table 4). This age coincides with an age of N. 9-N. 10 that coexisting planktonic foraminifera indicate. The diatomite in the uppermost part of this formation (Ch-86-3-21—Ch-86-3-18) is assigned to the uppermost Miocene-lower Pliocene (6.0-2.5 Ma) (Koizumi, 1990a). The diatomite (Ch-5 and Ch-6) in Cuenca del Tibron, north of Antofagasta, contains, *N. jouseae*, *N. reinholdii*, *T. convexa*, and *T. oestrupii*, and is age-assigned to 4.5-2.6 Ma, which is coincident with N. 21 that coexisting planktonic foraminiferal assemblage indicates.

The diatomite (Ch-10 — Ch-12) in Quebrada Blanca, east of Caldera and Ch-15 in Bahía Inglesa, south of Caldera, contains *N. fossilis*, *N. jouseae*, and *T. oestrupii*, and is age-assigned also 4.5-2.6 Ma. This age is coincident with N. 21 that

Table 4 Occurrence of diatom taxa in Chile. M=Mejillones, Ingle.=Inglesa.

Species	Formation Samples	Tibron			Quebrada Blanca				Ingle.		El Rincon			
		88	6	5	11	10	12	15		19	88-1			
		3	1	10	2	2	5	1	2	1	4	1	1	3
<i>Actinocyclus curvatus</i>				5	2	+	3			1	6			
<i>A. ellipticus</i>				+										
<i>A. ingens</i>	11													
<i>A. octonarius</i>	9	1		2	26					4	5	1		
<i>Actinoptychus senarius</i>	11	38	12	16	12	13	22	7	3	14	31			
<i>A. splendens</i>								3	2	1				
<i>Anaulus birostratus</i>					1	1		1		1				
<i>Azpeitia nodulifer</i>		18	98			+	6				3	2	+	
<i>A. tabularis</i>	2													
<i>A. vetustissima</i>				4										
<i>Coscinodiscus elegans</i>	2													
<i>C. lewissianus</i>	4													
<i>C. marginatus</i>	9										1			
<i>C. nitidus</i>	2	1			+						+			
<i>C. oculus-iridis</i>				+		1		1						
<i>C. perforatus</i>						1			1					
<i>C. stellaris</i>	+													
<i>Craspedodiscus coscinodiscus</i>	1													
<i>Crucidentacula nicobarica</i>	1													
<i>C. punctata</i>	1													
<i>Delphineis angustata</i>	2													
<i>D. ischaboensis</i>					1									
<i>D. surirella</i>			1		4	4	14	8		6	8			
<i>Denticulopsis hustedtii</i>	20												+	+
<i>D. praekatayamae</i>												18	+	
<i>Grammatophora</i> spp.	6	4	10	3	+	3	7	6	6	3	3	+		
<i>Hemidiscus cuneiformis</i>						1	16			3	3			
<i>Nitzschia fossilis</i>					+	1	5	1				+		
<i>N. jouseae</i>		+				+	13				9			
<i>N. marina</i>		+		1							3			
<i>N. reinholdii</i>				1							14	1		
<i>N. spp.</i>					6	14								
<i>Odontella aurita</i>					99	2	4	5		6	10	2		
<i>Paralia sulcata</i>		6	54				4	19	18	16	2			
<i>Rhaphoneis amphiceros</i>								4	2		1			
<i>Rhizosolenia alata</i>		14				7	13							
<i>R. barboi</i>				1						+				
<i>R. hebetata</i>											3			
<i>R. miocenica</i>														+
<i>R. setigera</i>		1				1	1							
<i>R. styliformis</i>		21	6	15	1	1	2	2		18	2			
<i>Rossiella paleacea</i>	1													
<i>Rouxia diploneides</i>												5		
<i>R. naviculoides</i>												7	+	+
<i>Stephanopyxis turris</i>	4			81				1						
<i>S. schenckii</i>												+		+
<i>Synedra jouseana</i>	3			1								4	+	
<i>Thalassionema nitzschioides</i>	56	47	2	19	6	55	50	13		99	74	99	+	
<i>Thalassiosira convexa</i>		5												
<i>T. eccentrica</i>		18	1	20	3		2	1			2	7		
<i>T. ferelineata</i>		4	1		9	1								
<i>T. flexosa</i>	2											1	+	+
<i>T. jacksonii</i>							1							
<i>T. leptopus</i>							3	2			1			
<i>T. lineata</i>		2		3	2	1						1		
<i>T. oestrupii</i>		2		4	1		1	1			5			
<i>T. pacifica</i>		8		8	1						2			
<i>T. temperei</i>														+
<i>Thalassiothrix longissima</i>	33		3	6		4		2		1		3		

planktonic foraminiferal assemblage in the sample Ch-10 indicates.

Samples Ch-19 and Ch-88-11 from the El Rincon Formation in Tongoy Beach contains *D. hustedtii*, *S. jouseana*, *T. flexosa*, and *Stephanopyxis schenckii* together, and are age-assigned to 13.7-10.4 Ma. Coexisting planktonic foraminiferal assemblages indicate a little younger N. 8b-N. 9.

### Conclusions

Neogene diatomaceous sediments in Pacific coastal area along Ecuador to Chile appear frequently in the major four horizons (Text-fig. 3).

(1) The upper Eocene diatomaceous sediments are the oldest in this area, which suggest that cold upwelling existed as early as 40-36 Ma B. P. Cooling in the high-latitude region and consequent intensification of ocean circulation is presumed to have caused this sedimentation.

(2) The uppermost Oligocene to lowest Miocene diatomaceous sediments is intercalated in calcareous siltstone to sandstone, and consist of equatorial and tropical diatom species.  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  in this period indicates warm climate over the earth with no ice sheet in the high-latitude region.

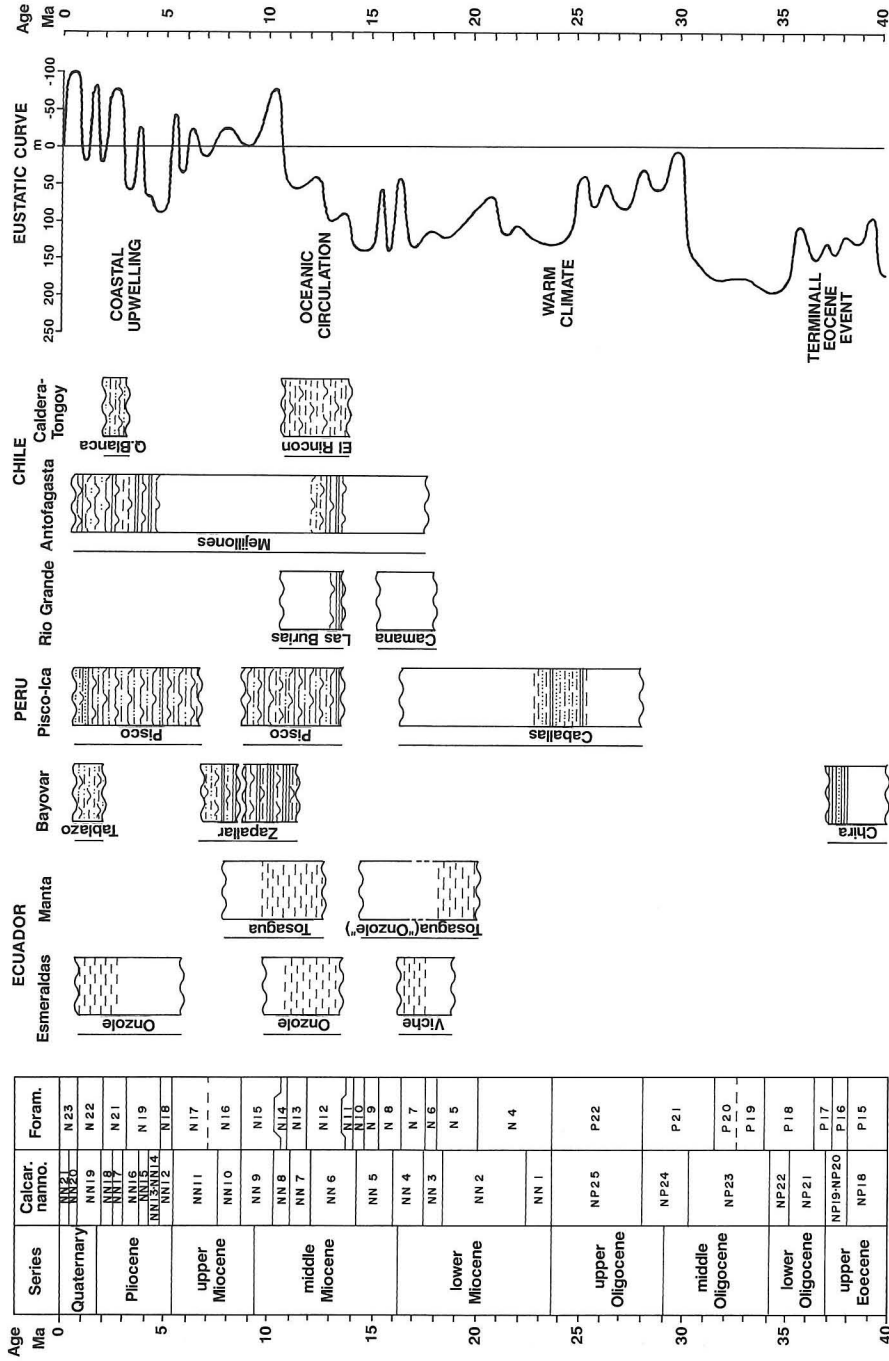
(3) In Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, diatomaceous sediments significantly appear at the beginning of the middle Miocene (14-20 Ma B. P.), and contain middle-latitude warm and cold diatom species. A series of drilled cores of ODP Leg 112, off-shore Peru, shows that continuous occurrence of diatomaceous sediments began 14 Ma B. P. (Suess, von Huene, *et al.*, 1988). Establishing of East Antarctic ice sheet is presumed to have caused development of bottom currents and following intensification of upwelling.

(4) The upper Miocene to Pliocene diatomaceous sediments contain much of the genus *Chaetoceros* and genus *Thalassionema*, specific in coastal upwelling diatoms.

These diatomaceous sediments are presumed to be at the last stage of transgression-regression cycle that begin with coarse-grained sediments abutted upon basement rocks (Dunbar *et al.*, 1990). This sequential sedimentation resembles the strata of organic diatomaceous sediments which occur in circum North Pacific regions. There is, presumably, a close relationship between development of the strata in different locations and worldwide effect of some climatic and oceanic events.

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Text-fig. 3 Biostratigraphic correlation chart based on diatom stratigraphy and paleoceanographic events in comparison to the eustatic curve (Haq *et al.*, 1987). Age assignment of the microfossil zones after Haq *et al.* (1987).

*Floral references*

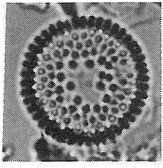
- Actinocyclus curvatus* Janisch  
*Actinocyclus ellipticus* Grunow  
*Actinocyclus ellipticus* f. *lanceolata* Kolbe  
*Actinocyclus ellipticus* var. *spiralis* Barron  
*Actinocyclus ingens* Ratray  
*Actinocyclus octonarius* Ehrenberg  
*Actinocyclus octonarius* var. *tenellus* (Brébisson) Hendey  
*Actinoptychus senarius* Ehrenberg  
*Actinoptychus splendens* (Shadbolt) Ralfs  
*Anaulus birostratus* (Grunow) Grunow  
*Annellus californicus* Tempère  
*Asteromphalus elegans* Greville  
*Asteromphalus hiltonianus* (Greville) Ralfs  
*Azpeitia africana* (Janisch) G. Fryxell and T. P. Waykins  
*Azpeitia apiculata* Sims  
*Azpeitia endoi* (Kanaya) P. A. Sims and G. Fryxell  
*Azpeitia nodulifer* (Schmidt) G. Fryxell and P. A. Sims  
*Azpeitia tabularis* (Grunow) G. Fryxell and P. A. Sims  
*Azpeitia vetustissima* (Pantocsek) P. A. Sims  
*Cestodiscus antarcticus* Fenner  
*Cestodiscus pulchellus* Greville  
*Cestodiscus reticulatus* Fenner  
*Coscinodiscus elegans* Greville  
*Coscinodiscus gigas* var. *diorama* (Schmidt) Grunow  
*Coscinodiscus lewisianus* Greville  
*Coscinodiscus loeblichii* Barron  
*Coscinodiscus marginatus* Ehrenberg  
*Coscinodiscus mutabilis* Strelnikova  
*Coscinodiscus nitidus* Gregory  
*Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis* Ehrenberg  
*Coscinodiscus perforatus* Ehrenberg  
*Coscinodiscus praenitida* Fenner  
*Coscinodiscus radiatus* Ehrenberg  
*Coscinodiscus rhombicus* Castracane  
*Coscinodiscus stellaris* Roper  
*Coscinodiscus symbolophorus* Grunow  
*Craspedodiscus coscinodiscus* Ehrenberg  
*Crucidenticula nicobarica* (Grunow) Akiba and Yanagisawa  
*Crucidenticula punctata* (Schrader) Akiba and Yanagisawa  
*Cymatosira compacta* Schrader and Fenner  
*Cymatosira coronata* Fenner and Schrader  
*Cymatosira fossilis* Schrader  
*Delphineis angustata* (Pantocsek) Andrews  
*Delphineis ischaboensis* (Grunow) Koizumi  
*Delphineis surirella* (Ehrenberg) Andrews  
*Denticulopsis dimorpha* (Schrader) Simonsen  
*Denticulopsis hustedtii* (Kanaya and Simonsen) Simonsen  
*Denticulopsis praekatayamae* Yanagisawa and Akiba  
*Denticulopsis praedimorpha* (Akiba) Barron  
*Eucampia balaustium* Castracane  
*Grammatophora marina* (Lyngbye) Kützing  
*Hemiaulus ambiguus* Grunow  
*Hemiaulus dubius* Grunow  
*Hemiaulus kittonii* Grunow

*Hemiaulus orthoceras* Strelnikova  
*Hemiaulus polycystinorum* Ehrenberg  
*Hemiaulus pungens* Grunow  
*Hemiaulus weissflogii* Pantocsek  
*Hemidiscus cuneiformis* Wallich  
*Lithodesmium minusculum* Grunow  
*Lithodesmium undulatum* Ehrenberg  
*Mediaria splendida* Sheshukova-Poretzkaya  
*Melosira architecturalis* Brun  
*Melosira areolata* Moissejewa  
*Nitzschia cylindrica* Burckle  
*Nitzschia extincta* Kozurenko and Sheshukova-Poretzkaya  
*Nitzschia fossilis* (Frenguelli) Kanaya and Koizumi  
*Nitzschia jouseae* Burckle  
*Nitzschia marina* Grunow  
*Nitzschia miocenica* Burckle  
*Nitzschia porteri* Frenguelli sensu Burckle  
*Nitzschia reinholdii* Kanaya and Koizumi  
*Odontella aurita* Agardh  
*Odontella sinensis* (Greville) Grunow  
*Paralia sulcata* (Ehrenberg) Cleve  
*Pseudodimerogramma elegans* Schrader  
*Pseudoenotia doliolus* (Wallich) Grunow  
*Pyxilla gracilis* Tempère and Forti  
*Raphidodiscus marylandicus* Christian  
*Rhaphoneis amphicerus* Ehrenberg  
*Rhaphoneis gemmifera* Ehrenberg  
*Rhizosolenia alata* Brightwell  
*Rhizosolenia barboi* Brun  
*Rhizosolenia bergonii* Peragallo  
*Rhizosolenia calcar vis* M. Schultze  
*Rhizosolenia hebetata* (Bailey) Gran  
*Rhizosolenia styliformis* Brightwell  
*Rhizosolenia matuyamai* Burckle  
*Rhizosolenia miocenica* Schrader  
*Rhizosolenia praebergonii* Mukhina

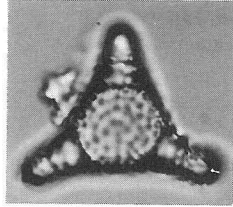
#### Explanation of Plate 1

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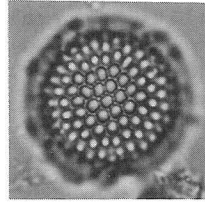
- Fig. 1** *Melosira architecturalis* Brun, Sample Pe-1-1 in the Chira Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 2** *Triceratium barbadense* Greville, Sample Pe-1-1 in the Chira Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 3** *Thalassiosira fraga* Schrader, Sample Ec-6 in the Onzole Formation, Ecuador.  
**Fig. 4** *Thalassiosira flexosa* (Brun) Akiba and Yanagisawa, Sample Ec 9-1 in the Tosagua Formation, Ecuador.  
**Fig. 5** *Cymatosira coronata* Fenner and Schrader, Sample Pe-1-5 in the Chira Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 6** *Thalassiosira oestrupii* (Ostenfeld) Proshkina-Lavrenko, Sample Ch-12-1 in the diatomite in Quebrada Blanca, Chile.  
**Fig. 7** *Thalassiosira brunii* Akiba and Yanagisawa, Sample Ec-9-4 in the Tosagua Formation, Ecuador.  
**Fig. 8** *Thalassiosira convexa* Muchina, Sample Ch-6-3 in the diatomite in Cuenca del Tibron, Chile.  
**Fig. 9** *Hemiaulus kittonii* Grunow, Sample Pe-1-5 in the Chira Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 10** *Azpeitia endoi* (Kanaya) P. A. Sims and G. Fryxell, Sample Ec-22 in the Viche Formation, Ecuador.  
**Fig. 11** *Triceratium schulzii* Jousé, Sample Pe-1-5 in the Chira Formation, Peru.



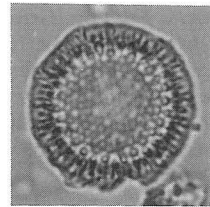
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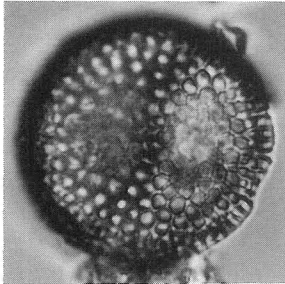
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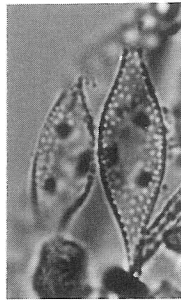
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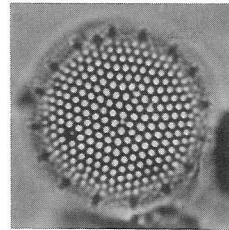
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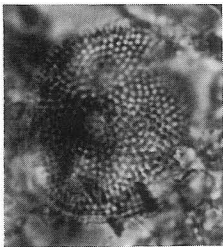
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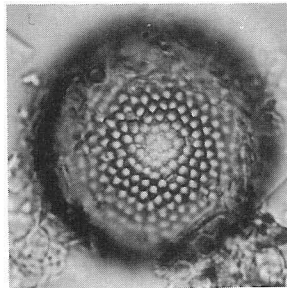
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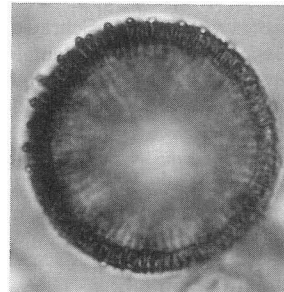
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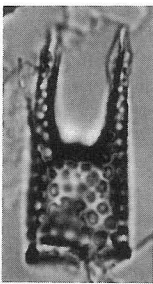
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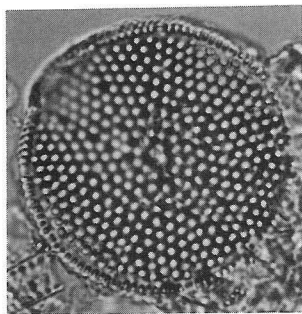
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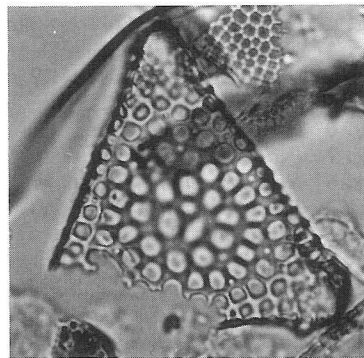
8b



9



10



11



*Rhizosolenia setigera* Brightwell  
*Rhizosolenia styliformis* Brightwell  
*Rossiella paleacea* (Grunow) Desikachary and Maheshwari  
*Rossiella praepaleacea* (Schrader) Gersonde and Schrader  
*Rouxia californica* Peragallo  
*Rouxia diploneides* Schrader  
*Rouxia naviculoides* Schrader  
*Rouxia moholensis* Schrader  
*Skeletonema costatum* (Greville) Cleve  
*Stephanopyxis ferox* (Greville) Ralfs  
*Stephanopyxis schenckii* Kanaya  
*Stephanopyxis turris* (Greville and Arnott) Ralf  
*Synedra indica* Taylor  
*Synedra jouseana* Scheschukova-Poretzkaya  
*Thalassionema nitzschioides* Grunow  
*Thalassiosira antiqua* (Grunow) Cleve-Euler  
*Thalassiosira brunii* Akiba and Yanagisawa  
*Thalassiosira burckliana* Schrader  
*Thalassiosira convexa* Mukhina  
*Thalassiosira eccentrica* (Ehrenberg) Cleve  
*Thalassiosira ferelineata* Hasle and G. Fryxell  
*Thalassiosira flexosa* (Brun) Akiba and Yanagisawa  
*Thalassiosira fraga* Schrader  
*Thalassiosira grunowii* Akiba and Yanagisawa  
*Thalassiosira jacksonii* Koizumi and Barron  
*Thalassiosira leptopus* (Grunow) Hasle and Fryxell  
*Thalassiosira lineata* Jousé  
*Thalassiosira miocenica* Schrader  
*Thalassiosira oestrupii* (Ostenfeld) Proshkina-Lavrenko  
*Thalassiosira pacifica* Gran and Angst  
*Thalassiosira praeconvexa* Burckle  
*Thalassiosira spinosa* Schrader  
*Thalassiosira subtilis* (Ostenfeld) Gran  
*Thalassiosira temperei* (Brun) Akiba and Yanagisawa  
*Thalassiothrix longissima* (Cleve) Cleve and Grunow

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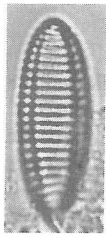
#### Explanation of Plate 2

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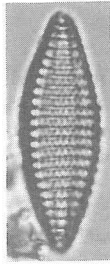
- Fig. 1** *Denticulopsis hustedtii* (Simonsen and Kanaya) Simonsen, Sample Ec-10-3 in the Onzole Formation, Ecuador.  
**Fig. 2** *Nitzschia jouseae* Burckle, Sample Ch-15-4 in the diatomite in Bahia Inglesa, Chile.  
**Fig. 3** *Nitzschia miocenica* Burckle, Sample Pe-15-9 in the Pisco Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 4** *Nitzschia porteri* Frenguelli, Sample Pe-9-2 in the Zapallar Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 5** *Nitzschia cylindrica* Burckle, Sample Pe-7-4 in the Zapallar Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 6** *Nitzschia fossilis* (Frenguelli) Kanaya, Sample Pe-15-9 in the Pisco Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 7** *Pyxilla gracilis* Tempere and Forti, Sample Pe-1-1 in the Chira Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 8** *Nitzschia reinholdii* Kanaya, Sample Ch-15-4 in the Pisco Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 9** *Rossiella paleacea* (Grunow) Desikachary and Maheshwari, Sample Pe-8-2 in the Zapallar Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 10** *Rouxia californica* M. Peragallo, Sample Pe-8-2 in the Zapallar Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 11** *Hemiaulus polycystinorum* Ehrenberg, Sample Pe-1-5 in the Chira Formation, Peru.  
**Fig. 12** *Coscinodiscus lewisianus* Greville, Sample Ec-6 in the Onzole Formation, Ecuador.  
**Fig. 13** *Hemidiscus cuneiformis* Wallich, Sample Ch-10-5 in the diatomite in Quebrada Blanca, Chile.  
**Fig. 14** *Hemiaulus weissflogii* Pantocsek, Sample Pe-1-5 in the Chira Formation, Peru.



1



2



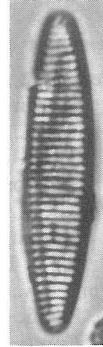
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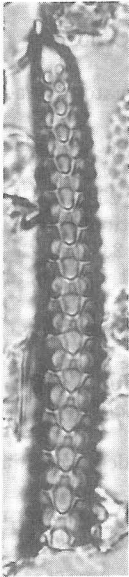
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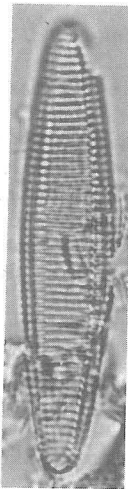
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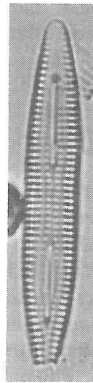
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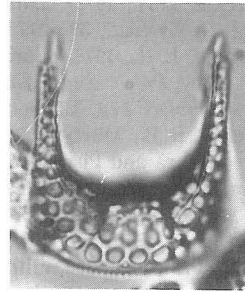
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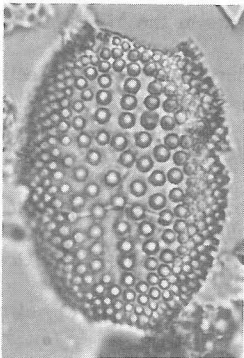
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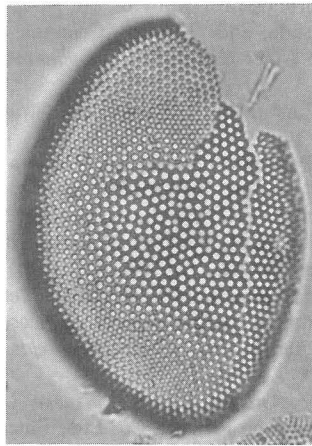
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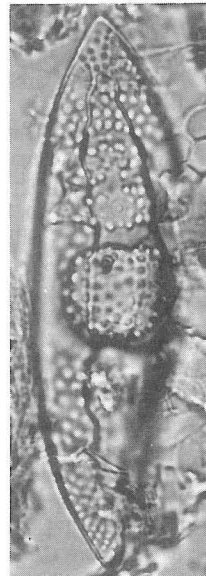
11



12



13



14

*Triceratium schulzii* Jousé

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