

Early Late Eocene larger Foraminifera of the Nile Valley, Egypt

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In this work, we introduce the *Cretarocamerina vulgaris* and the *Nummulites striatus* zone in the biostratigraphy of the Late Eocene in Egypt (the former zone was found for the first time in 1979). Those two biozones have been recognized in an ascending order.

From the *Cretarocamerina* five species and three subspecies have been erected: *Craterocamerina vulgaris*, *Cretarocamerina tumidalata*, *Craterocamerina extenuataparva*, *Craterocamerina corrugata* and *Craterocamerina cuvillieri*.

The subspecies differ from one another in the arrangement and thickness of the granules.

Recently, Genus *Craterocamerina* has been recognized and identified in more localities in Upper Egypt : namely Assiut Environs.

The two species (*Craterocamerina vulgaris* and *Nummulites striatus*) have been included in a twenty eight larger foraminiferal species and have been described from the Lower-Upper Eocene sediments of four localities in the Nile Valley between Beni Mazar and EIFashn.

The evolutionary trend of *Cretarocamerina* has been given.

According to the assemblage of larger foraminifera, a Late Eocene age (Bartonian) has been assigned.