

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

OPEN FILE 4731

Mesozoic microfossil assemblages from two wells on Prince Patrick Island, Canadian Arctic Archipelago

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2004

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2004: Mesozoic microfossil assemblages from two wells on Prince Patrick Island, Canadian Arctic Archipelago; Geological Survey of Canada Open File 4731.

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ABSTRACT

Jurassic and Triassic microfaunal assemblages, almost exclusively foraminifera, are identified and dated from two wells drilled on Prince Patrick Island: Elf Jameson Bay C-31 to a depth of 8327 ft. (2538m) in 1971 and BP *et al* Panarctic Satellite F-68 to a depth of 12075 ft. (3680m) in 1971-1972. Both wells at the western edge of the Sverdrup Basin were abandoned as dry holes. A correlation chart integrating the microfaunal assemblages with the rock units is provided.

INTRODUCTION

The Jameson Bay well penetrated the more complete Jurassic section starting in the lower Deer Bay Formation, whereas drilling in the Satellite well commenced in the older Snowpatch Member of the Jameson Bay Formation (Fig. 1). There are gaps in sample coverage of the Satellite well, especially in the Cape Canning Member of the Jameson Bay Formation, where the more critical index species were not retrieved. Discussion of the microfaunal assemblages begins near the top of the succession and proceeds down hole.

MICROFAUNAL SUCCESSION

Rich assemblages of Oxfordian-Kimmeridgian foraminifera from the Ringnes Formation in the Jameson Bay well compare favourably with those from the equivalent unit in the eastern

Sverdrup Basin, where it was known as the upper shale member of the Savik Formation (Wall 1983, Fig. 11). In addition, Hedinger (1993) has documented the occurrence of a correlative microfauna in the lower member of the Husky Formation in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin.

The underlying Hicles Cove Formation is nearly devoid of microfossils with no trace in the Jameson Bay well of the Callovian *Guttulina tatariensis* assemblage, characteristic of this interval in outcrop sections on Axel Heiberg Island in the central Sverdrup Basin (Embry and Wall, unpublished chart). However, Harrison *et al* (2000, Fig. 4) indicate the formation includes both Callovian and Bathonian strata.

A weak development of *Riyadhella sibirica* is recognized within the McConnell Island Formation in the Jameson Bay well. This foraminifer is, however, much more prominent in outcrops of this formation on Axel Heiberg Island, where it is found in association with index ammonites such as *Arkelloceras*, *Arcocephalites* and *Articoceras* of Bajocian-Bathonian age.

The Sandy Point Formation, yielding sparse foraminifera of no diagnostic value, is underlain by the Snowpatch Member of the Jameson Bay Formation, dominated by the foraminifer *Ammodiscus asper* of Aalenian age. This marker fossil is also present in the Satellite well. *A. asper* has an extensive distribution in the Sverdrup Basin, including its recognition by the author (1981, Fig. 12, p. 257) in Aalenian-dated beds of the Savik Creek outcrop section on eastern Axel Heiberg Island.

The Cape Canning Member of the Jameson Bay Formation in the Jameson Bay well is characterized by a diversified microfauna, including the foraminifera *Lenticulina toarcense* Payard and *Flabellammina* sp.1, and the ostracode *Procytheridea* sp. aff. *P. magnycourtensis* Apostolescu which strongly indicate a Toarcian age. Faunal recovery from this member in the Satellite well is sparse due to a large gap in sample coverage, but the same ostracod which was collected on the boundary between the Snowpatch and Cape Canning members could also be associated with the latter.

The Intrepid Inlet Member of the Jameson Bay Formation is thought to span the Toarcian-Pliensbachian boundary. This would appear more evident in the Satellite well than in the Jameson Bay well, where the faunal components appear to be longer-ranging.

Both the King Christian and Lougheed Island formations are recognized in the Jameson Bay well, whereas only the latter appears to be present in the Satellite well. The microfauna is considered to be Pliensbachian and not too dissimilar from that of the overlying Intrepid Inlet Member.

The Grosvenor Island Formation is dated Sinemurian with the possibility of its lowest beds being Hettangian. *Ammodiscus siliceus* and *Glomospira perplexa* are prominent components.

The Upper Triassic Barrow and Hoyle Bay formations yielded distinctive foraminiferal assemblages readily distinguished from the overlying Jurassic microfaunas.

APPENDIX I

Elf Jameson Bay C-31 Well

Location Prince Patrick Island

N76°40'12.041", W116°43'45.397",

Elevations KB 207 ft (63.09m) Ground 191 ft (58.22m)

Spudded 11-3-71. Abandoned 18-5-71

JURASSIC

Deer Bay Formation 16 - 250 ft (4.88 - 76.20m)

Sampled interval 90 - 250 ft (27.43 - 76.20m)

Foraminifera:

Saccammina sp. - one

Haplophragmoides spp., dominant, wide size range

Trochammina sp. - one

Lenticulina iatriensis Dain - one

L. spp.

Glandulina sp. (pyritic cast) - one

Age: Late Jurassic, Kimmeridgian.

Ringnes Formation 250 - 942 ft (76.20 - 287.12m)

Sampled interval 410 - 500 ft (124.97 - 152.40m)

Foraminifera:

Saccammina spp.

Ammodiscus sp. cf. *A. orbis* Hedinger – one
Saturnella brookeae Hedinger - one
Evolutinella infirma Hedinger
Labrospira goodenoughensis (Chamney)
Ammobaculites lunaris Hedinger
Grillina praenodulosa (Dain) - one
Lenticulina sp. cf. *L. undosa* Beljaevskaja
L. spp.
Saracenaria sp. - one
Globulina sp. cf. *G. alexandrae* Dain - one
Age. Late Jurassic, Oxfordian - Kimmeridgian.

Sampled interval 660 - 750 ft (201.17 - 228.60m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus cheradospirus Loeblich and Tappan
A. orbis Lalicker
A. thomsi Chamney
Arenoturrispirillina waltoni Chamney - one
Haplophragmoides spp.
Evolutinella infirma Hedinger
Labrospira goodenoughensis (Chamney)
Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)
R. sublustris Dain

Ammobaculites sp. cf. *A. fragmentarius* Cushman

A. lunaris Hedinger

A. spp.

Trochammina elevata Kosyрева subsp. *inflata* Hedinger

T. kosyrevae Levina

T. sp. cf. *T. rostovzevi* Levina

Dentalina sp. (pyritic cast) - one

Grillina praenodulosa (Dain) - one incomplete

Lenticulina spp.

Pseudonodosaria brandi (Tappan) - one

Saracenaria sp.

Globulina sp. cf. *G. alexandrae* Dain

Conorboides brauni Hedinger - one

Age: Late Jurassic, Oxfordian.

Sampled interval 900 - 950 ft (274.32 - 289.56m)

Foraminifera:

Saccammina sp. A of Hedinger - one

S. spp.

Ammodiscus cheradospirus Loeblich and Tappan

A. thomsi Chamney

Haplophragmoides spp.

Evolutinella infirma Hedinger

Labrospira goodenoughensis (Chamney)

L. miranda (Dain)

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

R. sublustris Dain

Ammobaculites alaskensis Tappan subsp. minor Hedinger

A. lunaris Hedinger

Bulbobaculites willowensis Hedinger - one

Trochammina elevata Kosyрева subsp. elevata Hedinger

T. kosyrevae Levina

Grillina praenodulosa (Dain) - one

Age: Late Jurassic, Oxfordian.

Hicles Cove Formation 942-1451 ft (287.12-442.26 m)

Microfossils rare and believed to be primarily cavings

Age: Indeterminate from sparse microfauna; assumed to be Late Bathonian to Callovian
on basis of stratigraphic position.

McConnell Island Formation 1451-1566 ft (442.26-477.32 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus sp. aff. *A. cheradospirus* Loeblich and Tappan-fragments

Haplophragmoides spp., poorly preserved

Riyadhella sibirica Myatliuk

Age: Bajocian-Bathonian, based on *R. sibirica*.

Sandy Point Formation 1566-1802 ft (477.32-549.25 m)

Foraminifera (rare):

Ammodiscus sp. aff. *A. cheradospirus* Loeblich and Tappan-fragments

A. sp. cf. *A. orbis* Lalicker-one

Haplophragmoides spp., poorly preserved

Age: Indeterminate from assemblage; assumed to be Aalenian on basis of stratigraphic position.

Jameson Bay Formation 1802-2806 ft (549.25-855.27 m)

Snowpatch Member 1802-2254 ft (549.25-687.02 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus asper Terquem-dominant taxon

Other components (*Saccammina*, *Haplophragmoides* and *Trochammina*) are very rare

Age: Aalenian based on dominance of *A. asper*.

Cape Canning Member 2254-2690 ft (687.02-819.91 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus asper (Terquem)

Reophax metensis Franke

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Flabellammina sp. 1 of Wall 1983

Triplasia kingakensis Loeblich and Tappan – one

Lenticulina excavata (Terquem) – one or more

L. toarcense Payard

Ostracoda:

Procytheridea sp. aff. *P. magnycourtensis* Apostolescu

Age: Toarcian.

Intrepid Inlet Member 2690-2806 ft (819.91-855.27 m)

Foraminifera:

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Ammobaculites sp. cf. *A. cobbani* Loeblich and Tappan

Nodosaria mitis (Terquem and Berthelin) – one

Age: Pliensbachian-Toarcian.

King Christian Formation 2806-2938 ft (855.27-895.50 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus sp.

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Ammobaculites vetusta (Terquem and Berthelin)

Lenticulina sp. – one

Age: Pliensbachian.

Lougheed Island Formation 2938-3084 ft (895.50-940.00 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus asper (Terquem)

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Ammobaculites vetusta (Terquem and Berthelin)

Age: Plienbachian.

Grosvenor Island Formation 3084-3255 ft (940.00-992.12 m)

Foraminifera:

Bathysiphon sp.

Ammodiscus siliceus (Terquem)

Glomospira perplexa Franke

Ammovertella sp., an attached form – one

Reophax metensis Franke

Haplophragmoides spp.

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Ammobaculites spp.

Trochammina sp.

Astacolus sp. cf. *A. arietis* (Terquem) – partial specimens

Citharina sp. aff. *C. fallax* (Payard) – one

Dentalina sp. aff. *D. pseudocommunis* Franke – partial specimens

Lenticulina spp.

Nodosaria spp. – fragments

Age: Sinemurian, possibly Hettangian in lower beds, based on assemblage.

TRIASSIC

Barrow Formation 3255-3386 ft (992.12-1032.05 m)

Sparse microfauna from 3255-3300 ft (992.12-1005.84 m) appears to consist mainly of Jurassic cavings.

Sampled interval 3300-3400 ft (1005.84-1036.32 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus siliceus (Terquem)

*A. sp., minute, very thin, multi-whorled

**Reophax* spp., small, multi-chambered

**Evolutinella* sp., pale yellow

**Astacolus connudatus* Tappan – dominant

**Sagoplecta* sp. cf. *S. himatioides* Tappan – one

Age: Late Triassic

*not observed in overlying Jurassic section.

Hoyle Bay Formation 3386-3740 ft (1032.05-1139.95 m)

Cape Richards Member 3386-3610 ft (1032.05-1100.33 m)

Sampled interval 3400-3610 ft (1036.32-1100.33 m)

Foraminifera:

Ammodiscus siliceus (Terquem) – one

A. sp., minute, very thin, multi-whorled – one

Reophax spp., small, multi-chambered

Evolutinella sp., pale yellow

Astacolus connudatus Tappan – dominant

Nodosaria liratella Tappan – one

N. sp. cf. *N. shublikensis* Tappan

Pseudoglandulina simpsonensis Tappan

Lingulina alaskensis Tappan

L. borealis Tappan

Frondicularia spp.

Bolivina sp. – one

Discorbis sp. aff. *D. pristina* Tappan – one

Age: Late Triassic.

APPENDIX 2

BP et al. Panarctic Satellite F-68 Well

Location Prince Patrick Island N77°17'27", W116°55'10"

Elevations KB 83 ft (25.30 m), Ground 68 ft (20.73 m)

Spudded 17-9-71. Abandonned 2-5-72

JURASSIC

Jameson Bay Formation 100-1093 ft (30.48-331.15 m)

Snowpatch Member 100-579 ft (30.48-176.48 m)

Foraminifera: no recovery above 290 ft (88.39 m)

Saccammina sp., flask-shaped

Ammodiscus asper (Terquem)

A. sp. cf. *A. siliceus* (Terquem)

Reophax spp.

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Ammobaculites sp. cf. *A. vetusta* (Terquem and Berthelin)

A. sp., poorly preserved

Dentalina spp., mostly incomplete specimens

Lenticulina wisniowskii (Myatliuk) – one

L. sp.

Ostracoda:

Procytheridea sp. aff. *P. magnycourtensis* Apostolescu

Age: Aalenian.

Cape Canning Member 579-930 ft (176.48-283.46 m)

Foraminifera (poorly preserved):

Saccammina sp., flask-shaped

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Ammobaculites sp. cf. *A. vetusta* (Terquem and Berthelin)

Trochammina spp., small, indeterminate

Age: Toarcian.

Note: No samples available between 680-870 ft (207.26-265.18 m), those between 870-960 ft (265.18-292.61 m) are basically barren.

Intrepid Inlet Member 930-1093 ft (283.46-331.15 m)

Foraminifera:

Reophax sp., thin, finely granular

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Textularia areoplecta Tappan

Lenticulina toarcense Payard

Age: Pliensbachian-Toarcian.

Lougheed Island Formation 1093-1589 ft (331.15-484.33 m)

Foraminifera:

Bathysiphon sp., massive, gray, siliceous

B. sp., thin, buff

Ammodiscus siliceus (Terquem)

Reophax densa Tappan

R. sp. ex gr. *R. metensis* Franke

R. spp., thin

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Ammobaculites alaskensis Tappan sensu lato

A. vetusta (Terquem and Berthelin) – one

Textularia areoplecta Tappan

Trochammina sp., massive, gray, siliceus

Frondicularia lustrata Tappan – one

Age: Pliensbachian.

Grosvenor Island Formation 1589-1975 ft (484.33-601.98 m)

Foraminifera:

Bathysiphon sp., massive, gray, siliceus

Ammodiscus siliceus (Terquem)

Glomospira perplexa Franke

Reophax densa Tappan

R. metensis Franke

Haplophragmoides barrowensis Tappan

Recurvoides canningensis (Tappan)

Ammobaculites alaskensis Tappan sensu lato

A. vetusta (Terquem and Berthelin)

Gaudryina kelleri Tappan

Dorothia(?) squamosa (Terquem and Berthelin)

Frondicularia terquemi d'Orbigny

Marginulina calva Tappan

M. thuringica (Franke)

Nodosaria phobytica Tappan

Species of genera *Astacolus*, *Lenticulina* and *Vaginulinopsis* also present

Age: Sinemurian.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is appreciative of comments offered by GSC colleagues Dr. J.C. Harrison and Dr. A.F. Embry on the correlation and dating of the rock units, although these may not necessarily be reflected in the final version of the chart (Fig. 1). The assistance of Denise Then, micropaleontology technician, in drafting Figure 1 and in processing the samples from the Satellite F-68 well was a major contribution to the success of the project. Judith Labadi of Fontwell Services Ltd. is thanked for picking the microfossils from the residues of the Satellite well.

A preliminary typescript of the paper was provided by M.A. Ferguson to the author for editing. The next version of the manuscript was then assembled for processing by B. Chiang. The author is most grateful to these staff members for their assistance.

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ELF JAMESON BAY C-31				B.P. et al. PANARCTIC SATELLITE F-68	
SERIES	STAGE	ROCK UNIT	MICROFOSSILS	ROCK UNIT	MICROFOSSILS
	TITHONIAN	DEER BAY FM (lower part)	<i>Lenticulina latriensis</i> <i>Ammodiscus thomasi</i> <i>Evolutinella infirma</i> <i>Labrospira goodenoughensis</i> <i>Recunvoidea subulistris</i> <i>Ammobaculites lunaris</i> <i>Trochammina elevata</i>		
KIMMERIDGIAN	RINGNES FORMATION				
OXFORDIAN					
CALLOVIAN	HICCLES COVE FORMATION		sparse foraminifera		
BATHONIAN	McCONNELL ISLAND FORMATION		<i>Riyachella sibirica</i>		
BAJOCIAN					
	SANDY POINT FORMATION		sparse foraminifera		
AALENIAN	JAMESON BAY FM	SNOWPATCH MEMBER	<i>Ammodiscus asper</i>	SNOWPATCH MEMBER	<i>Ammodiscus asper</i> <i>Procytheridea</i> sp. aff. <i>P. magnycourteensis</i>
	TOARCIAN	CAPE CANNING MEMBER	<i>Flabellamina</i> sp. 1 <i>Lenticulina toarcense</i> sp. aff. <i>P. magnycourteensis</i>	CAPE CANNING MEMBER	<i>Haplophragmoides barrovensis</i> (large gap in sample coverage)
PLIENSBACHIAN	JAMESON BAY FM	INTREPID INLET MEMBER	<i>Haplophragmoides barrovensis</i> <i>Recunvoidea canningensis</i> <i>Ammobaculites vetusta</i>	INTREPID INLET MEMBER	<i>Lenticulina toarcense</i> <i>Textularia areoplecta</i>
SINEMURIAN HETTANGIAN? (lower beds)	GROSVENOR ISLAND FORMATION			LOUGHEED ISLAND FM	<i>Ammodiscus siliceus</i> <i>Giomospira perplexa</i>
LATE TRIASSIC	BARROW FORMATION				GROSVENOR ISLAND FORMATION
Upper Jurassic	HOYLE BAY FM (CAPE RICHARDS MBR)				BARROW FORMATION
Lower Jurassic					HOYLE BAY FM (CAPE RICHARDS MBR)
Upper Jurassic					Astacolus commutatus <i>Giomospira perplexa</i> <i>Gaudryina kelleri</i>
Lower Jurassic					Astacolus commutatus <i>Ammodiscus</i> sp. (minute)
Triassic					

The map shows Prince Patrick Island with Jameson Bay and the location of the satellite well F-68. The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates (76°45'N to 77°15'N, 115°00'E to 115°45'E) and a scale bar indicating 50 km.

Figure 1. Correlation chart of Jurassic-Triassic strata, subsurface Prince Patrick Island, Canadian Arctic Archipelago