

Table 2. Stratigraphic Scheme for the Arctic Palaeogene.

	Canadian Arctic Archipelago (after TOZER 1961 and 1963)	Greenland (after WENK 1961)	Svalbard (this paper)			macro-rhythms	Northern West Siberia (Taza peninsula) (after ČIRVA 1968).	Archipelago of Severnaja Zemlja, Komsomolec Island (after EGIAZAROV 1959).	New Siberian Islands, north coast of Laptev Sea, and East Siberian Sea (after LOBANOV 1959, and PROCHOROVA & IVANOV 1973).	Northern Alaska (after KELLER et al. 1961; McNEIL et al. 1961).																																	
			Central Basin	West coast																																							
				Forlandsundet	Kongsfjorden						Renardodden																																
Oligocene	Eureka Sound Formation. Sands, sandstones, siltstones, clays. Intercalations of brown coals and conglomerates. Palaeocene - Early Oligocene flora, spores, and pollen. Thickness more than 3,000 m.	Plateau basalt formation of the British-Arctic Province (Thule basalts). Porphyritic and aphyric tholeiitic basalts with intercalations of tuffs, sandstones, and argillites, especially often found in the lower parts of the formation. In Nûgssuaq Peninsula, Western Greenland, in the Palaeocene of the Upper Formation, Atanikerluk (500 m), divided into 5 members (after KOCH 1959) besides coarse-grained sandstones, sideritic argillites, and rare basalt sheets, coal beds are found. In sedimentary rocks: - Early Palaeocene to Early Eocene and Eocene marine fauna, spores, and pollen. Thickness up to 7.5 km.	Storvola Formation. Sandstones, argillites, siltstones, coals, rare conglomerates. Fresh water Oligocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Thickness more than 700 m.	Marchaislaguna Formation. Sandstones, siltstones, conglomerates, argillites. Occasional flora badly preserved. Thickness more than 2,000 m.	Ny-Alesund Formation. Thickness more than 120 m.	Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sandstones, conglomerates, argillites, siltstones, coals. Flora.	Renardodden Formation. Sandstones, siltstones, argillites, coals. Flora, spores, and pollen. Thickness more than 300 m.	Nekrasov Formation. Sands with pebbly materials, clays, kaolin accumulations. In the lower part - carbonized plant remains, spores, and pollen. Thickness more than 150 m.	Sands with wood and sooty material. Spores and pollen. Thickness 18 to 20 m.	Omoloj Formation (lower part). Pebble beds, siltstones, brown coals. Oligocene flora, spores, and pollen.	Sagavanirktok Formation. White and red sands and gravel. Brown coal beds. Palaeocene - Early Oligocene flora.																															
	Eocene	Frysaodden Formation. Argillites. Spores and pollen. Foraminifera. Thickness 200 to 400 m.	Collinderodden Formation. Siltstones, argillites, sandstones. Estuarine fauna, flora, pollen, and spores. Foraminifera. Thickness 100 to 500 m.	Krokodillen Formation. Argillites sandstones. Thickness approximately 400 m.	Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Diatomaceous clays and diatomites, glauconitic sands. Radiolaria, foraminifera, spores, and pollen.	Upper Eocene. Thickness 176 to 227 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.																													
Hollendardalen Formation. Sandstones, argillites, siltstones, coals. Euryhaline Eocene fauna, flora, foraminifera. Spores and pollen. Thickness up to 130 m.				Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.											Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Diatomites, diatomaceous clays (sometimes siliceous clays).	Middle Eocene. Thickness 50 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.																				
Grumantbyen Formation. Sandstones, siltstones, Euryhaline fauna. Thickness 160 to 240 m.																								Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Siliceous clays with siliceous and diatomaceous intercalations. Isolated bivalves, fishes, and foraminifera.	Lower Eocene. Thickness 51 to 75 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.										
Colesbukta Formation. Argillites, siltstones, marine Upper Palaeocene fauna. Thickness 20 to 350 m.																																		Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Sandstones. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.
Barentsburg Formation. Sandstones, siltstones, argillites, coals. Marine Upper Palaeocene fauna, flora, microfauna, spores, and pollen. Thickness 80 to 230 m.																																											
Upper Cretaceous: Santonian, Campanian (Kanguk Formation) - in the main part of the archipelago; Triassic, Silurian, and Ordovician - in the middle and east of Ellesmere Island.	Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.		Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Clays, silts. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.																																
Precambrian, Palaeozoic, Mesozoic (in the Nûgssuaq Peninsula - Cenomanian Atane Formation).				Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.								Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Clays, silts. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.																							
Late Precambrian to Lower Palaeozoic.																					Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Clays, silts. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.													
Upper Permian, Lower Triassic (?).																															Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Clays, silts. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.			
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Upper Cretaceous (Danian stage).	Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.		Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Clays, silts. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.																																
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Lower Cretaceous (Albian).																					Kongsfjorden Formation. Thickness 110 to 120 m.	Sesshøgda Formation. Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, argillites, coals. Upper Eocene fauna, flora, spores, and pollen. Microfauna. Thickness 120 to more than 300 m.	Reinhardpynten Formation. Siltstones, marine Upper Eocene fauna. Thickness 210 m.	Selvågen Formation. Conglomerates, breccias, sandstones, siltstones. Thickness 30 to more than 1,000 m.	Clays, silts. Spores and pollen.	Thickness 252 m.	Diatomaceous flora.	?	New Siberian Formation. Clays, tuffaceous sands, and sandstones, brown coal. Spores and pollen. Upper Cretaceous flora at the base. Thickness 1,500 m.	Bykova Formation (400 m) and Sogina Formation (140 m). Clays siltstones, sandstones, brown coal beds with thickness up to 19 m. Flora, spores, and pollen.													

 angular unconformity
  disconformity
  conformable junction
  deposits absent