



Correction: Biofacies analysis and depositional environments of mid-Eocene larger benthic foraminifera-rich deposits in northern Tunisia

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In the original publication of the article, under the Section 4. Facies interpretation and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, on page 11, the subsection Inner ramp was published without the content. The correct paragraph is given below. The original article has been corrected.

Mf1: Foraminiferal/red algae grainstone microfacies characterize thin-bedded limestones in the middle part of the Damous section which shows abundant LBF and calcareous red algae with sparitic cement. LBF assemblages, mainly including nummulitids, orthophragminids and alveolinids, calcareous red algae, echinoderm fragments and miliolids also occur. Grainstone texture and fossil content indicates a high-energy shoal environment (Loucks et al. 1998; Flügel 2010; Mateu-Vicens et al. 2012) (Fig. 8).

Mf2: Ostracod wackestone muddy-limestone is recorded in both Sidi N'sir and Oued Hassene sections. This microfacies is dominated by wackestone with scattered ostracods and subordinate rare nummulitids, and brachiopod shells set in micritic matrix. Ostracods typically occur as major components in stressed brackish, hypersaline, or freshwater environments (Flügel 2010). Ostracods, small nummulitids, and

brachiopod fragments are consistent with euphotic protected back-shoal lagoon setting of the inner ramp environment (Loucks et al. 1998; Jorry et al. 2006) (Fig. 8).

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