

## FIRST EVIDENCE OF PREDATORY DRILLING FROM UPPER CRETACEOUS EUTAW FORMATION (SANTONIAN), GEORGIA

DEVAPRIYA CHATTOPADHYAY

*Department of Earth Sciences  
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research  
Mohanpur, WB741252, India  
devapriya@iiserkol.ac.in*

### ABSTRACT

Predatory drillholes, although common in many bivalve groups from Cenozoic, are far less common from Cretaceous formations. The Late Cretaceous is an important time in the history of drilling predation because of the appearance of two major groups of modern predatory gastropods during this time. Most Late Cretaceous predatory drillholes were reported from the Ripley and Providence Formations of North America. This is the first report of predatory boreholes from Late Cretaceous Eutaw Formation (Santonian). Two species of bivalves *Ostrea cretacea* and *Anomia argentaria* have been drilled. The drilling frequency is fairly low with some incomplete drillholes. The nature of the drillhole suggests that they are predatory drillholes and most likely created by naticid gastropods.