During the Cenomanian, major shifts in the depositional environment of Jordan were associated with changes in the tectonic setting of the northwestern margin of the Arabian Plate. A detailed investigation of calcareous nannofossils was conducted on a carbonate section from Wadi Mujib (central Jordan). This section contains Cenomanian–Turonian deposits of the inner/mid shelf that overlie shallow subtidal to supratidal platform deposits of Cenomanian age (Abed, 1984; Alsharhan & Nairn, 1997; Schulze et al., 2003). Twenty samples were analyzed for calcareous nannofossils, and the presence of *Microrhabdulus decoratus*, *Helena chiastia*, *Quadrum gartneri*, and *Lucianorhabdus maleformis* assigns the Wadi Mujib section an age of late Cenomanian to early Turonian. The occurrence of *M. decoratus* and *Eiffellithus turrisifestellii* at the base of the section suggests a late Cenomanian age. The first occurrence (FO) of *Q. gartneri* marks the top of biozone CC 10 in sample 12 following Sissingh (1977) and Perch-Nielsen (1985). The top of biozone CC 11 is defined in sample 17 based on the FO of *L. maleformis*. Following the scheme of Burnett (1998), the last occurrence (LO) of *H. chiastia*, which was observed in sample 6, can be used to define the top of biozone UC 5.

**References**


