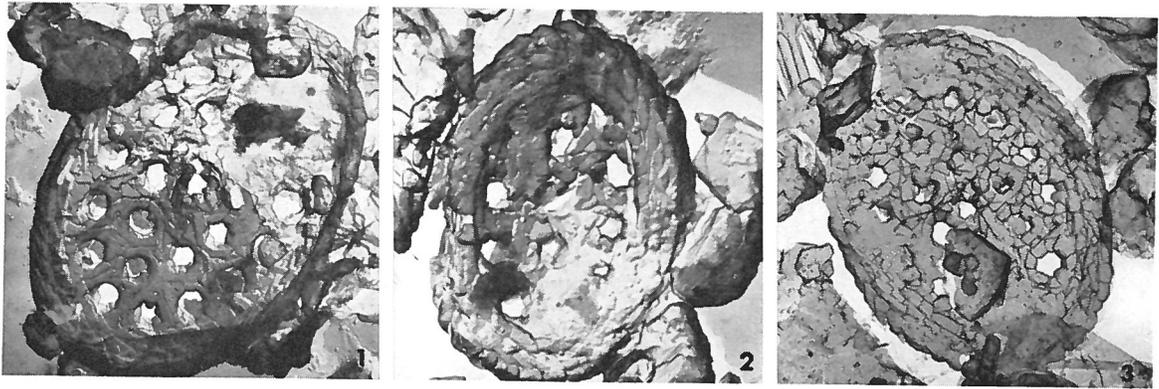


Angulofenestrellithus snyderi BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 1-3 — *Angulofenestrellithus snyderi* BUKRY, n. sp. 1) holotype, distal view, x 6250; 2) proximal, x 9560; 3) distal, x 7300.

Description:

This species is characterized by a narrow rim, a broad central area with large, polygonally framed perforations arranged in 1 to 3 cycles, and by a small hollow stem at the center. Eccentricities of the elliptical outline are 1.3 to 1.5. In distal view the rim is composed of an outer and narrow inner cycle of elements. The outer cycle has 34 to 58 (48 mean) elements that imbricate dextrally and incline clockwise. The inner cycle has 45 to 66 (58 mean) blocky elements which imbricate sinistrally and slope adcentrally. The distinctive central area occupies 72 to 82 percent of the coccolith length. Basically, the central area is composed of usually 2 cycles of polygonally outlined perforations. Each is formed by a cycle of 5 to 10 small elements. The network of these cycle comprises the central area. Perforations are arranged in the following patterns: an outer cycle with 7 to 16 (13 mean) perforations; an inner cycle with 2 to 14 (9 mean) perforations; a third cycle, where present, with 4 to 7 perforations; and a total average of 22 perforations in each specimen. In proximal view 3 rim cycles are visible and the central area duplicates that seen in distal view. Both of the inner cycles have 23 to 41 (31 mean) elements that imbricate slightly sinistrally and incline counterclockwise. Maximum diameter: 11 μ .

Remarks:

The most comparable form is *Ethmorhabdus gallicus* NOËL, 1965. However, that species has a broad radially arranged rim with fewer (30) elements. The perforations are regularly hexagonal in outline. The new species is identified only from European samples.

Type level:

Middle Campanian, *Belemnitella quadrata* Zone (Aachen Marl).

Known range: Campanian.

Type locality:

Aachen, Germany.

Occurrence: Germany, France.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3368, distal view (fig. 1). Primary paratype, UI-H-3367, proximal view (fig. 2). Other paratypes, UI-H-3366, UI-H-3367, UI-H-3369 through UI-H-3372.

Author: Bukry D., 1969, p. 48; pl. 26, figs. 1-3.

Reference:

Upper Cretaceous Coccoliths from Texas and Europe. Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contr., Art. 51, (Protista 2), 79 pp., 40 pls., 1 text-fig.