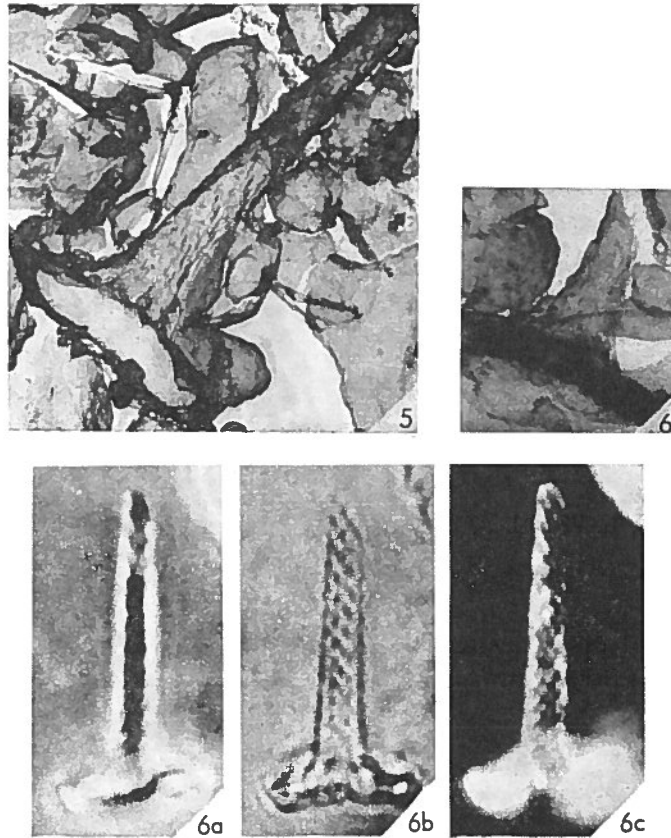


Actinozygus? rhombocaulis GARTNER, 1968



Figs. 5, 6, 6a-c — *Actinozygus? rhombocaulis* GARTNER, n. sp., specimens from Corsicana Marl of Texas; 5, 6) side views of type (5) and another specimen (6), electron micrographs, x 5000; 6a-c) side view, light micrograph, phase contrast (6a), transmitted light (6b), cross polarized (6c), x 2500.

Description:

Elliptical basal disc constructed of imbricate elements with distally flaring rim; buttressing arms support robust, complex stem.

Description: The base of this species consists of a disc with a flaring rim that extends distally. The disc and rim in one specimen are constructed in the usual manner, by dextrally imbricate elements. In another specimen the rim appears to have an annular or concentric structure, but apparently this is superimposed on an imbricate structure. From the inner margin of the disc arms or crossbars extend toward the center and distally, and support a uniformly tapering, robust stem. The stem is constructed of calcite rods arranged at a slight angle to the axis of the

stem so that the stem appears twisted. Between crossed nicols the stem has a cross-striated pattern so that the surface appears to be covered by diamondshaped scales.

Maximum diameter: 6.5-8.5 μ .

Remarks:

The basal disc of this species has not yet been identified in proximal or distal view, and the central structure is largely inferred. Consequently the taxonomic position of the species is subject to revision. The species can be distinguished easily from other rhabdolith-like species by the diagonally cross-hatched appearance of the stem.

Type level:

Upper Cretaceous (Navarroan).

Type locality:

Corsicana Marl, Texas, U.S.A.; sample COR.

Depository:

Department of Geology, University of Illinois. Holotype: UI-H-2193 (fig. 5).

Author:

Gartner S., Jr., 1968, p. 23; pl. 5, fig. 5, 6; pl. 7, fig. 6a-c.

Reference:

Coccoliths and related calcareous nannofossils from Upper Cretaceous deposits of Texas and Arkansas. Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contr., Serial n^o 48, Protista, Art. 1, pp. 1-56, pls. 1-28, text-figs. 1-5.