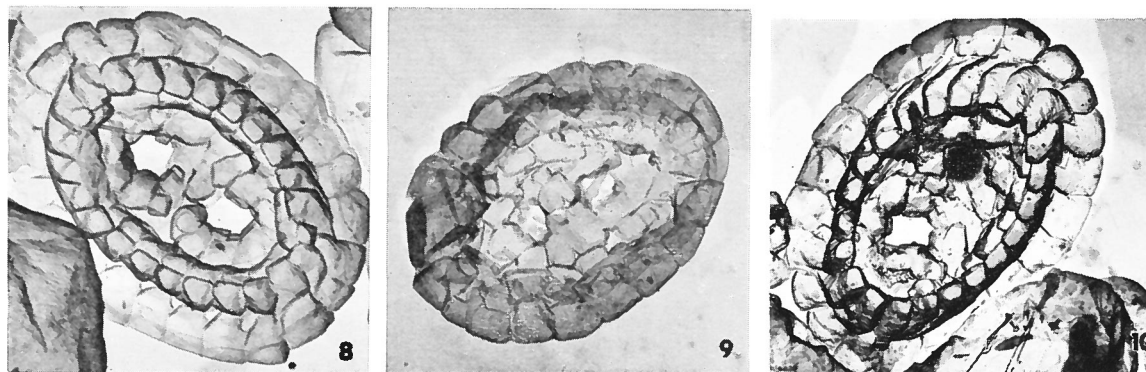


Amphizygus minimus BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 8-10 — *Amphizygus minimus* BUKRY, n. sp., 8) holotype, proximal view, x 11,500; 9) distal, x 9500; 10) proximal, x 10,800.

Description:

The eccentricity of the elliptical outline is 1.2 to 1.4. In distal view the rim cycle is composed of 17 to 24 (21 mean) radial elements. In proximal view a secondary rim cycle has 20 to 24 elements which are more columnar than platelike. At their contact with the distal rim these elements are sinistrally imbricated, but lose imbrication before terminating proximally. The outer surface of this columnar cycle slopes adcentrally. A narrow cycle of 12 to 19 elements occurs just within the secondary cycle. The central area is composed entirely of the 27-element cycles outlining the perforations. These perforations occupy 8 to 17 percent (12 percent mean) of the total coccolith width. No evidence of any stem structure is observed.

Maximum diameter: 4.6 μ .

Remarks:

The central area composed of only the perforation border elements distinguishes this species from other species of *Amphizygus*. The columnar nature of the secondary cycle and the occurrence of a regular lining cycle also serves to distinguish this species.

Type level:

Middle Santonian (Type mid-Santonian marl).

Known range: Santonian.

Type locality:

Saintes, France.

Occurrence: France and Texas.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3402, proximal view (fig. 8). Primary paratype, UI-H-3403, distal view (fig. 9). Other paratypes, UI-H-3400, UI-H-3401.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 48; pl. 25, figs. 8-10.

Reference:

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