

**Broinsonia dentata** BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 1-3 — *Broinsonia dentata* BUKRY, n. sp.; 1) holotype, distal view, x 8750; 2) proximal, x 10.100; 3) distal, x 7300.

**Description:**

The elliptical outline of this form has eccentricity of 1.2 to 1.7 (1.4 mean). The central area is divided by axial crossbars. Each quadrant has a large perforation, the outline of which is aligned with the axial and rim outlines. Individual processes arise from the axial margins of the perforations and extend into and across the opening toward the rim. The processes commonly do not meet the rim side. The typical number of processes in a perforations is 4 to 6. In distal view, there are 2 rim cycles, the inner one has distinctively shaped dimpled elements with a peripheral extension composed of 35 to 48 elements (42 mean). A small alternating set of elements, typical of *Broinsonia* species, does not extend to the inner margin of the cycle. This results in the outer margin of the cycle having twice as many elements as the inner margin. The outer rim cycle has 40 to 46 elements. Three rim tiers appear in proximal view.

Size: Maximum diameter, 7.1  $\mu$ .

**Remarks:**

In proximal view, the ellipse axes are lined by small alternating elements which produce a checkered pattern. This structure is found in most Arkhangelskielloideae.

**Type level:**

Early Campanian (Lower Taylor Marl).  
Know range: Campanian.

**Type locality:**

Lake Waxahachie, Ellies County, Texas, U.S.A.

**Depository:**

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3278, distal view (fig. 1). Primary paratype, UI-H-3282, proximal view (fig. 2). Other paratypes, UI-H-3279 through UI-H-3283.

**Author:**

Bukry D., 1969, p. 21; pl. 2, 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.