
Pl. 13, fig. 1

Pl. 19, figs 1-4
Diagnosis: A species of Helicosphaera with a proximal plate of type II without a bridge and with a wing of variable size.

Description: The outline of these helicoliths varies from elliptical to roughly triangular, depending on the width of the wing of the specimens. The proximal plate is of type II without a bridge. The shape of the central opening of the proximal plate corresponds to the shape of the periphery of the flange. Thus, more rounded specimens exhibit relatively more rounded central openings. Two nodes are occasionally present, one at each end of the shorter axis of the central opening. The wing terminates gradually near the middle of the metapterygial side. The blanket covers only the central area of the helico1ith, leaving exposed the periphery of the distal surface of the flange. The ratio of the double edge to the single edge is approximately 3:1.
**Optical pattern:** The interference figure is of type I.

**Emendation:** We emend the original description to include morphotypes with an extended wing.

**Remarks:** Bramlette and Wilcoxon (1967, p. 105) confined their description to specimens with a "nearly oval outline, normally showing little of the terminal flare of the larger (distal) shield". A reduced "terminal flange" or "subdued rim-flare" is attributed to *H. ampliaperta* by Haq (1973, p. 36) and Bukry (1973, p. 698). Although this character can be ascribed to the most common variant of the species, specimens with distinctly extended wings are common.

**Occurrence:** *H. ampliaperta* ranges from the *H. vedderi* Subzone to the *E. signus* Subzone. The species was consistently present in all our sections covering this interval.