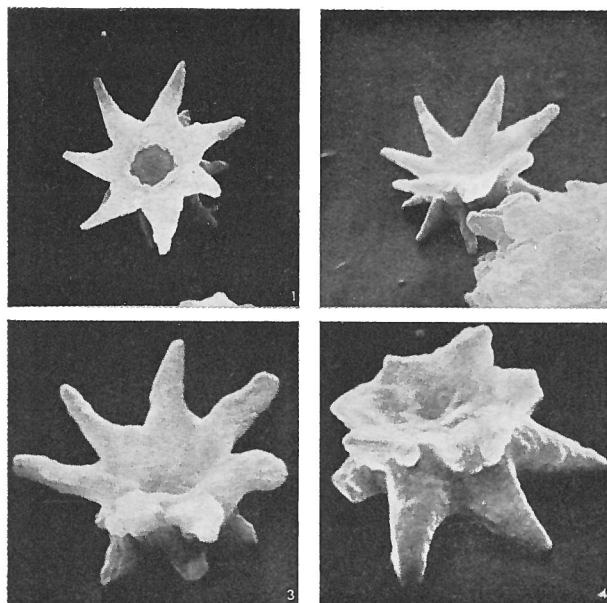


**Lithastrinus septenarius** FORCHHEIMER, 1972



Figs. 1-4 — *Lithastrinus septenarius* n. sp. 1) proximal view, 0°, x 3,050, Köpingsberg 1, Aptian, Coll. no.: S Kp 217 85a/3; 2) proximal view, 45°, x 3,050, the same specimen as in fig. 1, Coll. no.: S Kp 217 85a/8; 3) proximal view, 45°, x 5,860, Köpingsberg 1, Hauterivian, Coll. no.: S Kp 136 24a/9; 4) proximal view, 45°, x 5,330, Köpingsberg 1, Barremian, Coll. no.: S Kp 208 47a/10.

**Description:**

Diagnosis: *Lithastrinus* species with seven rays surrounding the central area.

Description: The circular central area composed of seven sectors is proximally and distally surrounded by triangular rays. The average length of the rays about 3.6  $\mu$  and the diameter of the central area 2  $\mu$ .

Dimensions: Average diameter of the specimen including the rays 8.2  $\mu$ .

**Remarks:**

*Lithastrinus septenarius* n. sp. differs from *L. grilli* STRADNER, 1962, reported from the Turonian (p. 369, pl. 2, figs. 1-5) in having seven rays. The transmission electron micrographs of *L. Grilli* published by Gartner (1968, pl. 18, figs. 1-2; pl. 20, fig. 17; pl. 22, fig. 26) and Bukry etc. Bukry (1969, p. 43, pl. 21, figs. 3-6) also show six rays, occurring in forms from the Cenomanian - Campanian. Bukry did mention six or seven conical rays arising at each end but as lectotype species he designated a form with six rays illustrated by Stradner (1962, pl. 2, fig. 2). The light microscope micrographs of *L. grilli* illustrated by Manivit (1970, pl. 15, figs. 4-5) from the Turonian show a form with star-shaped outline composed of seven shorter rays.

**Type level:**

Aptian.

Occurrence: Hauterivian - Cenomanian.

**Type locality:**

Köpingsberg Borehole No. 1, 936.9 m, Sweden.

**Depository:**

Museum of the Geological Survey of Sweden, Stockholm.

Holotype: specimen No. S Kp 217 85a/3; paratype: specimen No. S Kp 136 24a/9.

**Author:**

Forchheimer S., 1972, p. 53; pl. 24, figs. 1-4; pl. 27, fig. 2.

**Reference:**

Scanning electron microscope studies of Cretaceous Coccoliths from the Köpingsberg borehole n° 1, SE Sweden. Sver. Geol. Undersök. Ser. C, n° 688, Arsb. 65, n° 14, pp. 1-141, pls. 1-27, text figs. 1-12.