**Pemma snavelyi Bukry & Bramlette, 1969**


![Figs. 16-19 — Pemma snavelyi Bukry & Bramlette n. sp.; 16) holotype USNM 651425, Lisbon Formation; 17) cross-polarized; 18) Tillamook Volcanic Series, single segment, cross-polarized, USNM 651426; 19) Gosport Sand, cross-polarized, USNM 651427. x 2000.](image)

**Description:**

These pentaliths are characterized by slender extensions along the radial sutures of each segment that extend beyond the pentagonal periphery, and by a distinctive broad, angular, median protrusion from the margin of the five segments. A rounded or diamond-shaped depression is present at the center of each segment.

Size: 10-17 μ.

**Remarks:**

The only species similar to *Pemma snavelyi* is *Micrantholithus basquensis* Martini, 1959. *P. snavelyi* is distinguished by the relative lengths of the marginal protrusions. The overall outline of *M. basquensis* is circular, all depressions or protrusions being the same size, with four equal marginal protrusions per segment, whereas the overall outline of *P. snavelyi* is a pentagon having long protrusions at the segment sutures, with three protrusions per segment.

**Type level:**

Middle Eocene.

Distribution: *P. snavelyi* occurs in the upper middle Eocene Cook Mountain Formation of Louisiana, in the approximately equivalent Lisbon Formation of Alabama, and in an oil shale within the Eocene Tillamook Volcanic Series of Oregon.

**Type locality:**

Lisbon Formation, Little Stave Creek, Alabama.

*Farinacci 1973 - VI/153*
**Depository:**

U. S. National Museum. Holotype: USNM 651425 (figs. 16-17); paratypes: USNM 651426 and 651427.

**Author:**


**Reference:**