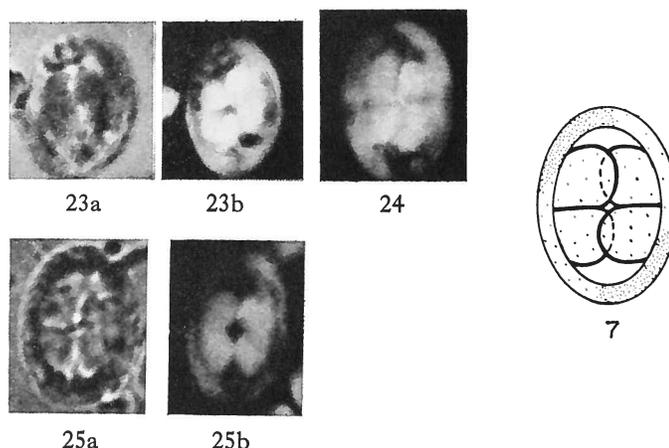


Tranolithus phacelosus STOVER, 1966



FIGS. 23a, b, 24, 25a, b — *Tranolithus phacelosus* STOVER, n. sp. x 2500 ca. 23, holotype, USNM 41595, sample 6; a, bright field; b, x-nicols. 24, paratype, USNM 41596, sample 4, x-nicols. 25, paratype, USNM 41597, sample 7; a, bright field; b, x-nicols.

FIG. 7 — *Tranolithus phacelosus* STOVER. Distal view. Orientation: 0°–90°. The drawing is based primarily on the appearance of the microfossil under crossed nicols and with a Quartz Red I accessory plate. The drawing represents a composite of morphologic features observed on several well-preserved specimens of the species.

Description:

The coccoliths have an elliptical outline in proximal or distal view. The rim is smooth or striated and of medium width. The central part is a plate with four partly overlapping, roughly quadrangular pieces, one in each quadrant. Crystallographic orientation of the particles forming the central structure and adjacent parts of the rim is the same or nearly so the curvature of extinction lines across the rim is apparently dextral in distal view. Length 7–10 μ , width 6.0–8.5 μ , height 3–4 μ .

Remarks:

Comparison: *Tranolithus phacelosus* differs from other species of this genus in having the central part of the coccolith almost completely filled by a cloverleaf-like structure.

Specimens of *Tranolithus phacelosus* and *Discolithus disgregatus* appear nearly identical in bright field illumination, but are readily separable when seen under crossed nicols. The outstanding differences between *T. phacelosus* and *D. disgregatus* are 1) each quarter of the central structure is one piece in *T. phacelosus*, but each is divided diagonally in *D. disgregatus*; and 2) the area between the central structure and the rim is open in the former, but is occupied by a ring of variable width in the latter.

Type level:

Coniacian.

Occurrence: upper Cenomanian - Santonian.

Type locality:

Le Bois de Molle, between Beauvais and Méru along National Highway 327, France; Coniacian (Senonian); chalk (sample 6). *Inoceramus lamarcki* and *Echinocorys vulgaris* beds, east bank of Yonne River at Rosoy, France; Santonian (Senonian); chalk (sample 4). Exposure east of National Highway 327, just north of Noailles, France; Coniacian; chalk (sample 7).

Depository:

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. Holotype: USNM 41595; paratypes: USNM 41596, 41597.

Author:

Stover L. E., 1966, p. 146; pl. 4, figs. 23a, b, 24, 25a, b; pl. 9, fig. 7.

Reference:

Cretaceous coccoliths and associated nannofossils from France and the Netherlands. *Micro-paleontology*, vol. 12, n° 2, pp. 133-167, pls. 1-9.