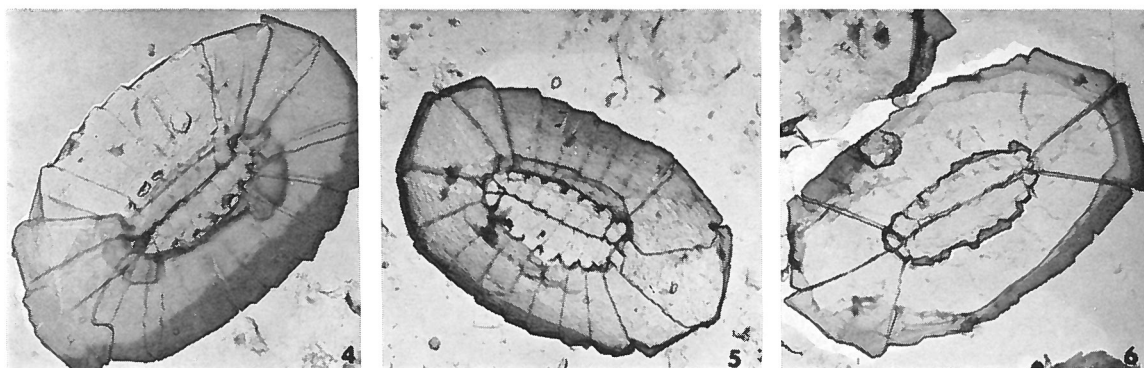


Watznaueria virginica BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 4-6 — *Watznaueria virginica* BUKRY, n. sp., 4) distal view, x 10,800; 5) holotype, distal, x 11,500; 6) proximal, x 13,500.

Description:

This strongly elliptical coccolith has eccentricities of 1.6 to 1.8. The slightly serrate outer rim is composed of 19 or 20 elements that imbricate dextrally and have radial sutures. Elements at the narrow ends of the cycle are large and wedge-shaped. The central area is completely occupied by 2 rows of elements. The shared suture of the rows lies along the long axis of the ellipse. The 2 rows contain a total of 18 elements which become narrow as they meet the inner margin of the rim cycle and thus create 2 rows of depressions. The trace of the proximal shield is noted in 2 distal views. It is composed of about 19 elements and is much smaller than the distal shield—about one-half as long.

Maximum diameter: 4.3 μ .

Remarks:

This form is definitely composed of 2 shields and is very flat. The only superficially comparable form is the large, Paleogene *Coccolithus macellus* (BRAMLETTE & SULLIVAN), with lengths (μ) recorded as 7-9, 14, and 9-15, with no rim counts, and with a figure showing 65 rim elements.

Type level:

Early Campanian (Lower Taylor Marl).

Known range: Campanian.

Type locality:

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

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3150, distal view (fig. 5). Primary paratype, UI-H-3152, proximal view (fig. 6). Other paratypes, UI-H-3151, UI-H-3152.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 34; pl. 13, figs. 4-6.

Reference:

Upper Cretaceous Coccoliths from Texas and Europe. Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contr., Art. 51, (Protista 2), 79 pp., 40 pls., 1 text-fig.