

Kilwacysta gen. nov.

Type. Holotype of *Kilwacysta semiseptata* sp. nov. (Plate 6, figs. 2, 4).

Derivation of name. Kilwa is an ancient sultanate and a coastal town about 100 km north of Tendaguru.

Diagnosis. Skolochorate dinoflagellate cysts with an ellipsoidal central body and an apical archeopyle that may be accompanied by six accessory archeopyle sutures. Six precingular and five to six postcingular process complexes arise from arcuate, septate ridges; a cingular process series is absent. Major process complexes are wide and membranous. They may be strongly expanded and deeply furcate or spinose distally. Branching may occur at various levels. The antapical process complex is characterized by a tubiform base or a shallow annulate, septate ridge.

Discussion. *Kilwacysta* is a genus transitional in morphology between certain species of *Systematophora* Klement (1960) and *Oligosphaeridium* Davey and Williams (1966). It shares the pre- and postcingular process complexes arising from arcuate ridges with *Systematophora? daveyi* Riding and Thomas 1988 (questionably placed in *Systematophora* by Stancliffe and Sarjeant, 1990) and *Systematophora palmula* Davey 1982.

It is distinguished from these and other species of *Systematophora* by the absence of a cingular process series. The type species of *Systematophora*, *Systematophora areolata* Klement 1960 and several other species (e.g. *Systematophora orbifera* Klement 1960, *Systematophora penicillata* (Ehrenberg 1843) Sarjeant 1980 and *Systematophora valensii* (Sarjeant 1960) Sarjeant 1961) are also different because of their annulate process complexes (Brenner, 1988). *Oligosphaeridium* (see emended diagnosis by Davey, 1982) is similar to *Kilwacysta* in the arrangement of the major processes and the absence of a cingular process series, but it is different because of its basically tubiform processes.

