T

PARAHOROLOGINELLA biconica

He Cheng-Quan and Li Wen-Ben 2004 p. 333 pl. 1, figs. 1–10, pl. 2, figs. 1–12 (holotype pl. 1, fig. 3)

[English translation p. 335]

He and Li 2004 Albian, Yushu County, Jilin Province NE China
Li, Li 2005 (pl. 6, fig 2): Early/Middle Albian
Songliao Basin, NE China

***Parahorologinella biconica* gen. *et* sp. nov.**

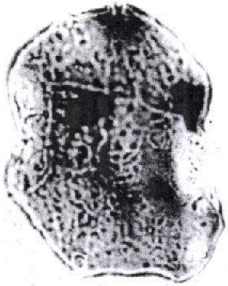
(Pl. I, figs. 1-10; Pl. II, figs. 1-12)

Etymology: *bi*, Latin, double; *conicus*, Latin, conical, with reference shape of this species.

Description: Coenobium is a monostromatic colony and only one cell thick, composed at least of 12 to 13 polygonal cells, biconical to dumbbell-shaped or ellipsoidal in outline, with or without a mediate small nipple-shaped "apical", "antapical" projections, "apical" depression may be present, as well as equatorial area more or less constricted. In the same plane cells arranged compactly in three areas, i.e. "precingular", "cingular" and "postcingular" areas, somewhat resembling the arrangement of dinoflagellate plates; "apex" more conical than "antapex", they formed by the prolongation of the "precingular", "postcingular" areas, occasionally occupied by one cell; "cingular" area composed stably of 4 cells that are either quadrate and pentagonal or elongate hexa- and pentagonal, its marginal cells thinned and usually damaged; "precingular" and "postcingular" areas usually of 4 clear or blurred irregular cells respectively which may be triangular, tetragonal and pentagonal or elongate triangular, elongate tetra- and pentagonal, but rarely may increase or decrease one; sometimes 4 blunt teeth on the fringe of "apical" depression indicate the "precingular" area composed of 4 cells. Straight, narrow and sutural zones (1-3 μm wide) or single ridge lying between cells. Cell surface nearly smooth to irregular punctate-reticulate, the outline of coenobium smooth. It remains to be determined whether or not the coenobium is enclosed by a membrane due to the fact that the sutural ridges between cells are invisible under SEM, while the membrane not recognizable under light microscope.

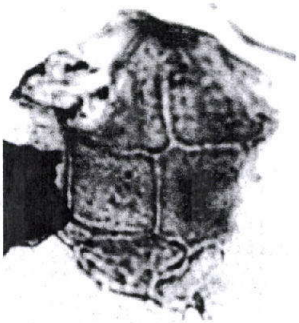
Dimensions: Coenobium length 69.4-100.6 μm, maximal breadth 65.9-78 μm, breadth of equatorial area 27.7-34.7 μm. Holotype: length 89.2 μm, maximal breadth 65.9 μm, breadth of equatorial area 31.2 μm.

Occurrence: Member 3 of Denglouku Formation, Albian; Yushu County, Jilin Province, NE China.



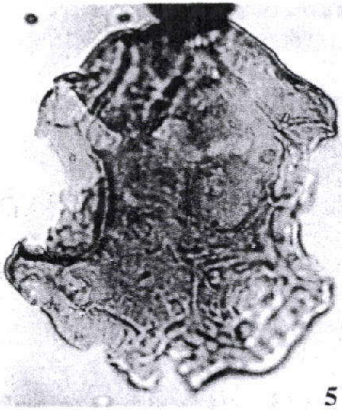
1

2

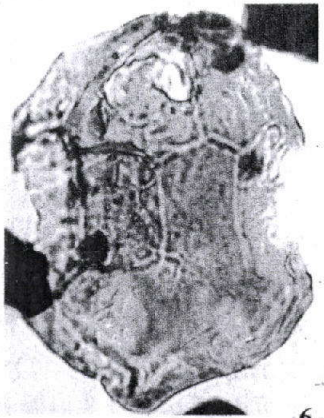


3

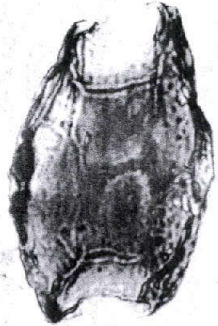
4



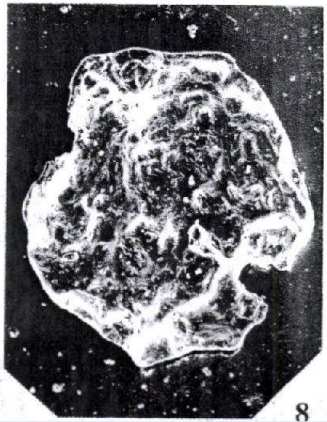
5



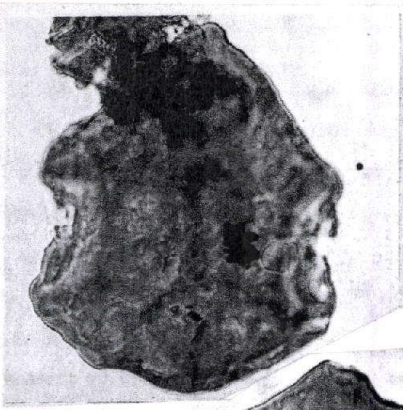
6

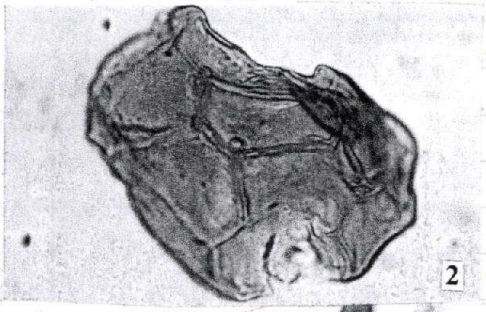


7



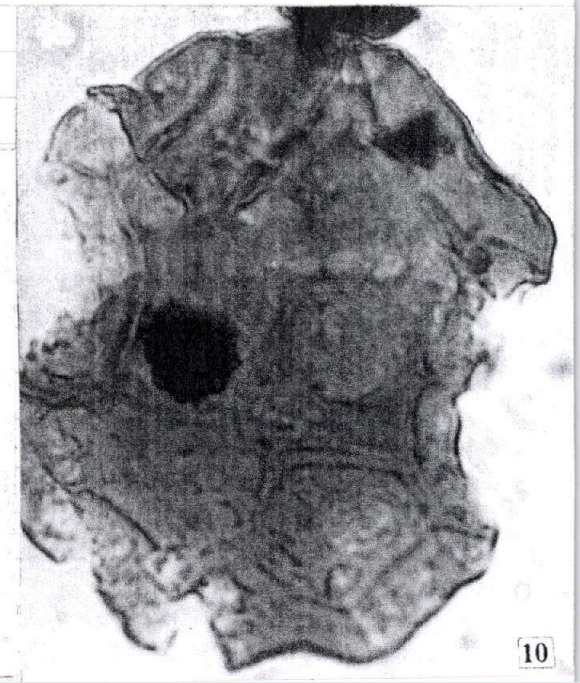
8

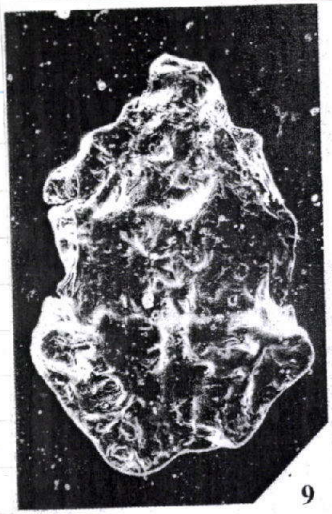



2

6

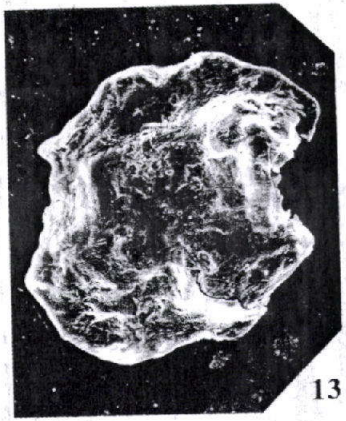
7


10

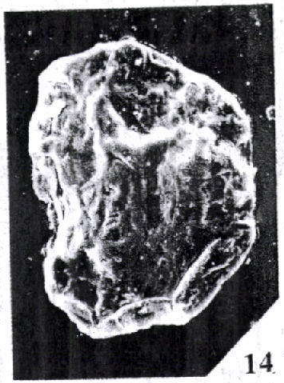


9

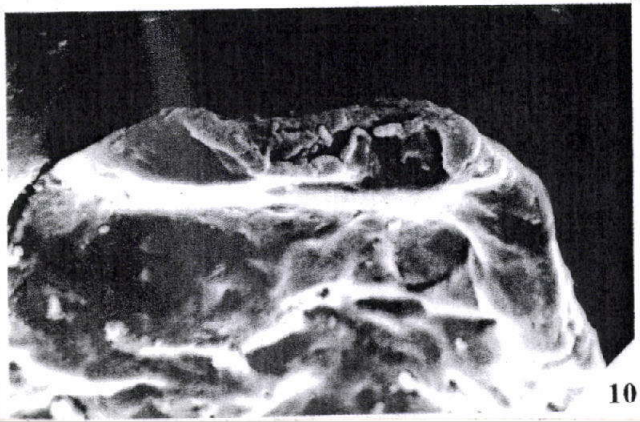
11



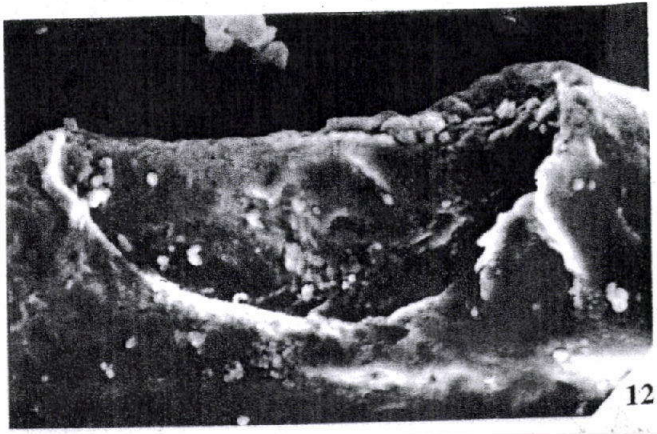
13



14



10



12