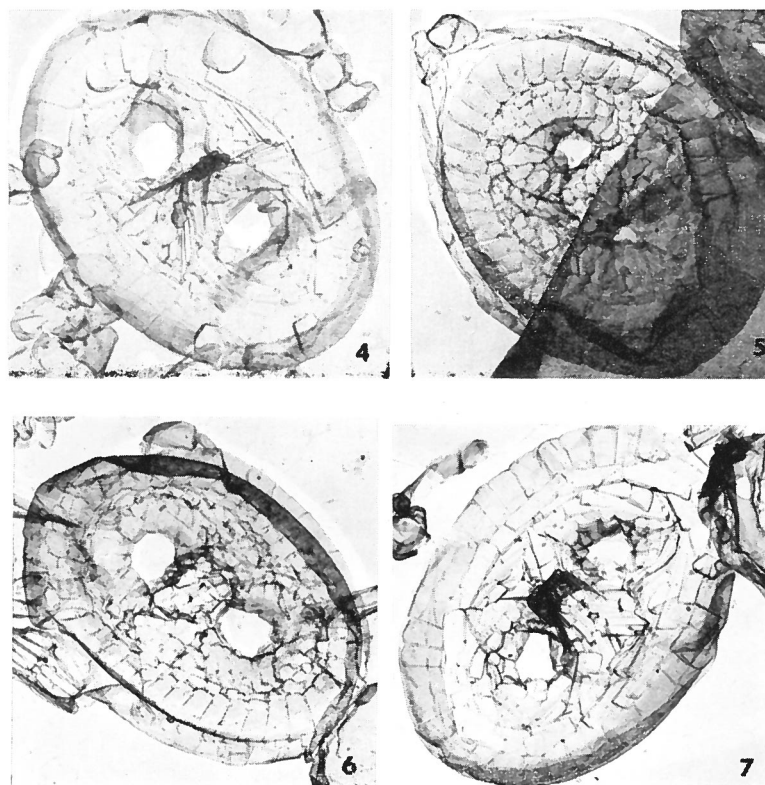


Amphizygus brooksii nanus BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 4-7 — *Amphizygus brooksii nanus* BUKRY, n. sp., n. ssp., 4) distal view, x 5810; 5) holotype, proximal, x 6180; 6) proximal, x 6440; 7) distal, x 6460.

Description:

The outline of this elliptical coccolith has eccentricity 1.2 to 1.4. In distal view the rim is composed of a single cycle of 30 to 40 (36 mean) elements that are radial and make a smooth rim outline. The central area occupies 67 to 70 percent of the coccolith length. Two small perforations with a broad yoke-cycle of 9 to 15 (12 mean) radial elements occur at each end of the central area. The width of these perforations is equivalent to only 9 to 19 percent (15 percent mean) of the total coccolith width. The bundles of rods supporting the central-stem structure are tangent to the perforation outlines near the short axis of the coccolith. In proximal view, a secondary rim cycle contains 30 to 41 (37 mean) radial to slightly clockwise inclined elements. The yoke cycle around the perforations is best seen in this view.

Maximum diameter: 8.9 μ .

Remarks:

Amphizygus brooksii nanus BUKRY, is distinguished from *Amphizygus brooksii brooksii* BUKRY, by smaller perforations (broader yoke cycle) and by higher rim counts.

Type level:

Middle? Campanian, *Belemnitella mucronata* Zone (Craie de Meudon).

Known range: Santonian-Campanian.

Type locality:

Meudon, France.

Occurrence: France, Texas.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3399, proximal view (fig. 5). Primary paratype, UI-H-3397, distal view (fig. 4). Other paratypes, UI-H-3395 through UI-H-3398.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 47; pl. 25, figs. 4-7.

Reference:

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