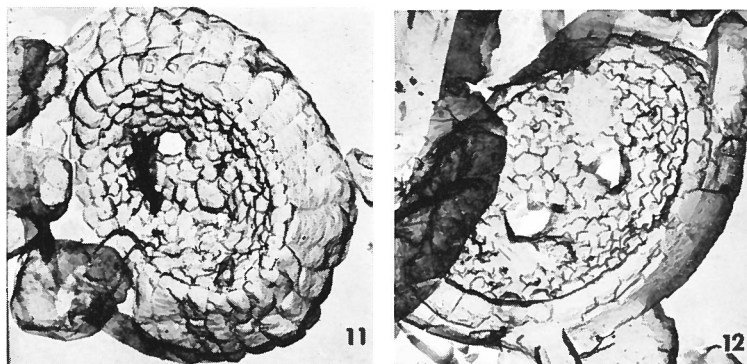


Amphizygus papillatus BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 11, 12 — *Amphizygus papillatus* BUKRY, n. sp., 11) holotype, proximal view, x 8080; 12) proximal, x 9500.

Description:

The eccentricity of the outline is 1.2 to 1.3. In proximal view the rim is composed of 20 to 31 radial elements. A secondary cycle of 22 to 32 slightly columnar radially oriented elements is present. The abcentrally sloping flanks and remainder of the central area have a pebbled or papillate-appearing mosaic of many small elements. Two small perforations have a width equal to only 9 to 13 percent of the total coccolith width.

Maximum diameter: 6.3 μ .

Remarks:

No evidence of a stem structure in proximal view is seen. This form, like the similar *Amphizygus minimus* BUKRY, usually has a smaller proximal central area than specimens of the *Amphizygus brooksii* BUKRY, group. Central-area structure distinguishes this form from *A. minimus*. Instead of a large yoke cycle being dominant, it is small and inconspicuous in the mosaic of many similar-sized elements that compose the central area.

Type level:

Middle? Campanian, *Belemnitella mucronata* Zone (Craie de Meudon).
Known range: Santonian-Campanian.

Type locality:

Meudon, France.
Occurrence: France and Texas.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3407, proximal view (fig. 11). Paratypes, UI-H-3405, UI-H-3406.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 48; pl. 25, figs. 11, 12.

Reference:

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