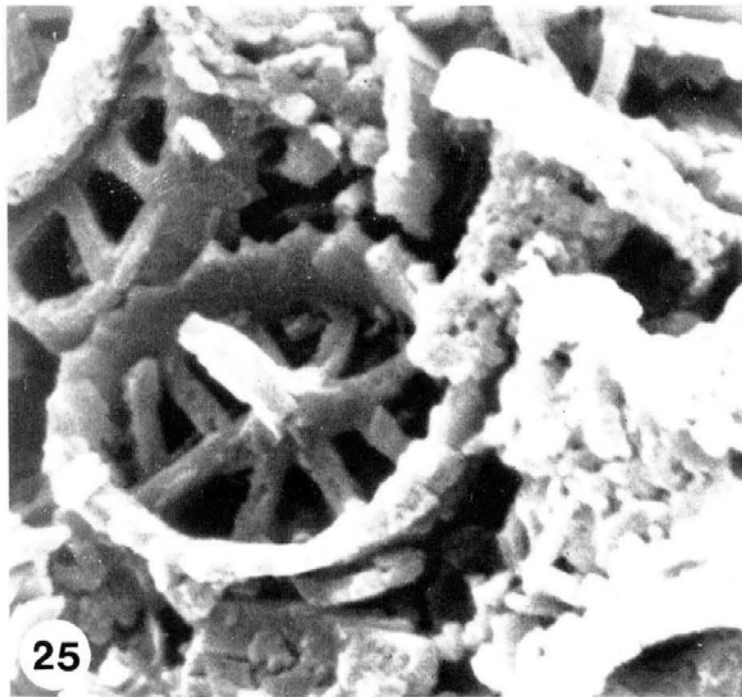
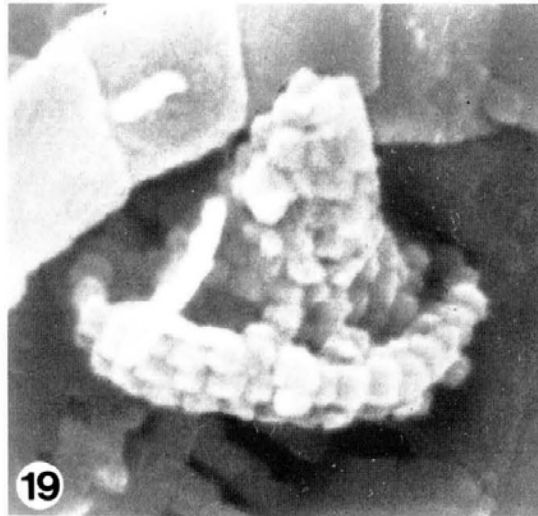


4. *Anfractus parvus* Bown (1993)



Pl. 4 figs 19, 25

**Derivation of name:** from the latin *parvus*, meaning little.

**Holotype:** UCL-3885-19 (Pl. 4 fig. 19).

**Type locality:** Hambühren-WA2 Borehole, northern Germany.

**Type level:** Sample 370.8 m, Opalinus-Schichten, Aalenian (NJ8).

**Isotype:** UCL-3889-24 (Pl. 4 fig. 25).

**Dimensions (in  $\mu\text{m}$ ):** length 1.5, height 1.3.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Anfractus* with a low rim, formed from 3 or 4 rows of crystallites,

with a distal surface which appears to be crossed by ridges and may be perforate. The distal surface supports a sharply tapering spine.

**Description (scanning electron microscope):** This small species (1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) is coarsely constructed from relatively few calcite crystallites. The rim is low and formed from 3 or 4 rows of parallel crystallites. The distal surface appears to be crossed by ridges and may be perforate. The distal surface gives rise to a spine which tapers sharply to a point. A proximal surface has not yet been observed.

**Description (light microscope):** The species has not been observed in the light microscope.

**Remarks:** The species was only rarely observed and its small size made its illustration difficult. It is differentiated from other species of *Anfractus* by its small size and the small number of crystallites in its construction.

**Occurrence:** Hambühren Borehole -Late Toarcian to Aalenian.

Bown, P.R., 1993. New holococcoliths from the Toarcian – Aalenian (Jurassic) of northern Germany. *Sonderdruck aus Senckenbergiana lethaea*, **73 (2)**: 407-419.