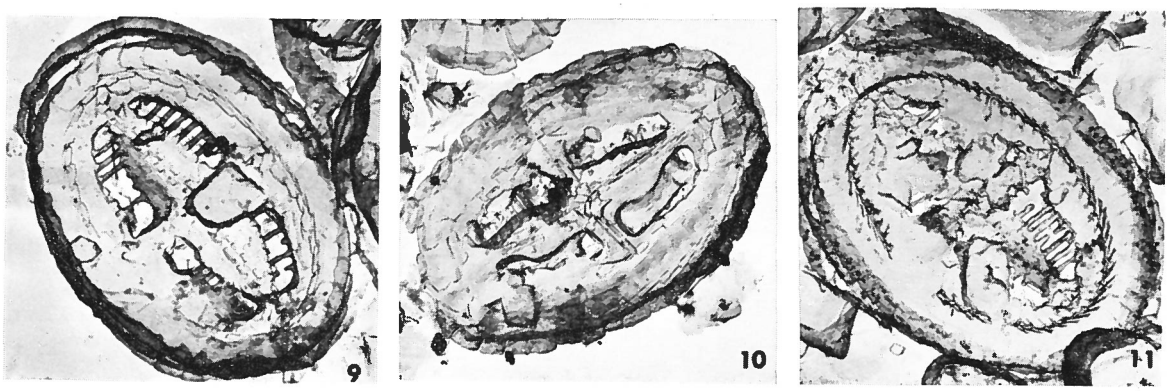
Broinsonia handfieldii BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 9-11 — *Broinsonia handfieldii* BUKRY, n. sp., 9) holotype, proximal view, x 11,500; 10) distal, x 8550; 11) proximal, x 6650.

Description:

This elliptical coccolith has eccentricity of 1.4. The distinctive feature of the species is its large number of slender crossbars present in the 4 large perforations of the central-area quadrants. There are 6 to 8 crossbars paralleling the short subaxial suture and filling the elongate perforations. A few specimens have a short pair of crossbars paralleling the long axis, right at the short axis. The structure around the long axis tapers so as to be quite wide at the juncture with the short axis of the ellipse. The inner rim cycle in proximal view has 35 to 65 (43 mean) elements that incline slightly clockwise and imbricate sinistrally. In distal view, the distinctive *Broinsonia*-type inner cycle is composed of about 40 elements.

Maximum diameter: 9.6 μ.

Remarks:

This form is distinguished from *Broinsonia? orthocancellata* BUKRY, by its inner crossbars and thick tapered, long-axis structure.

Type level:

Early Campanian (Lower Taylor Marl).
Known range: Campanian.

Type locality:

Lake Waxahachie, Ellis County, Texas, U.S.A.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3295,

proximal view (fig. 9). Primary paratype, UI-H-3291, distal view (fig. 10). Other paratypes, UI-H-3291 through UI-H-3294.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 22; pl. 2, figs. 9–11.

Reference:

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