Description: Crown shaped discoliths with large central opening and broad rim. The rim is ornamented by 19-23 elliptical depressions, each separated by a steeply inclined buttress. The outer rim is composed of approximately 150 inclined crystal elements which are covered on the proximal side by a circle of rectangular crystal elements. The elements of the internal rim terminate peripherally in an irregular flange which overhangs the inclined elements of the outer rim. The slightly elliptical discolith varies in length from 9.5µ to 11.0µ (Holotype 10.5µ), and in width from 7.3µ to 8.5µ. (Holotype 8.0µ). Between crossed nicols of the polarizing microscope, the interference lines resemble those of a biaxial mineral whenever the specimen is oriented with its long axis 20° clockwise from the plane of either polarizer.
Remarks: Abundant specimens of *D. amphitheatralis* in samples taken immediately adjacent to "oyster reefs" in the Weches Formation suggest that these forms may have had a preference for the shallow neritic environment. This inference is corroborated by the presence of shallow water foraminifers in the samples containing *D. amphitheatralis*.

Occurrence: The new species is present in samples from the following exposures of the Weches Formation.
1. Smithville, Texas. Samples collected along the banks of the Colorado River in the vicinity of the Colorado River Bridge over Texas State Highway 71, Bastrop County.
2. Burleson Bluff, Texas. Samples obtained along the south banks of the Brazos River, three miles downstream from the Milam-Burleson County Line, Burleson County.
3. Hurricane Shoals, Texas. Samples obtained along the east bank of the Trinity River between the mouth of Hurricane Bayou and the Trinity River Bridge on Texas State Highway 7.

Well cuttings obtained from the Weches in wells located in the Texas counties of Polk, Washington, and Austin also yielded specimens of *D. amphitheatralis*. We are not aware of any abundant or incontestable occurrences of this form in strata older or younger than Middle Eocene. One or two individuals have been noted in Upper Eocene and Oligocene sediments by Dr. Frank Sullivan (oral communication), and these are interpreted to be recycled.

Holotype: Sample 10, specimen no. 000200, Washington University Micropaleontology Collection.

Locus typicus: Smithville, Texas (Locality 1 above).

Stratum typicum: Viesca Member of the Weches Formation, Middle Eocene.