

Gephirorhabdus HILL, 1976

Description:

Coccoliths referable to this genus have two closely appressed elliptical rims. The proximal rim is composed of a single cycle of elements whereas the distal rim is composed of 2 concentric cycles of elements. The large central area occupies approximately 65 per cent of the longest diameter of the coccolith; it is divided into quadrants by a robust central cross which is aligned symmetrically about the principal axes of the ellipse. A circular to elliptical window in each quadrant is circumscribed by a cycle of elements. A sturdily constructed cone-shaped central process extends distally from the central cross.

This genus differs from *Grantarhabdus* BLACK (1971) by having 2 rather than 1 distal rim cycle as in the type species *Grantarhabdus meddii* BLACK.

Derivation of name: *Gephyro* from the Greek *gephyra* meaning "bridge" + *rhabdos* meaning "rod".

Known range: Lower Aptian-Maastrichtian.

Type species:

Cretarhabdus coronadventis REINHARDT, 1966.

Author:

Hill M.E., p. 141.

Reference:

Lower Cretaceous Calcareous Nannofossils from Texas and Oklahoma. *Palaeontographica* Abt. B, vol. 156, no. 4-6, pp. 103-179, 15 pls., 5 text-figs., 5 maps.