Isocrystallithus compactus Verbeek, 1976

Description:

Rhabdolith consisting of bands of radially arranged crystals of the same size and shape. The hollow elliptical basal disc is not differentiated into a margin.
and a central structure; on the proximal side there is a smooth elongate plate with a central groove, coinciding with the longer axis of the elliptical basal disc. The plate has a perforation in the center. The basal disc has about 13 bands of crystals. The spine is connected to the basal disc by four ridges, separated by depressions. At the top there is a plug of four crystals, each crystal fitting into a groove of the spine and a fifth crystal in the middle closes the central canal. The central canal extends in proximal direction into the cavity of the basal disc. The spine is generally placed eccentrically on the basal disc.

Dimensions: Length 6.0-10.0 μ; width basal disc 3.5-6.5 μ.

Remarks:

The plug is distinctly visible in cross-polarized light (pl. 2, fig. 3 b, 4 b) by the different orientation of the crystals. In some specimens the plug is absent (pl. 2, fig. 1).

Lucianorhabdus quadrifidus Forchheimer differs from Isoeystolithus compactus by the larger number of elements in the plug and a stronger developed spine.

Type level:

This species was found in samples FR 1171 and FR 1173 from the Lower Cenomanian sediments of Ballon and in samples FR 1162 and FR 1498 from the Middle Cenomanian of Théligny.

Type locality:

Théligny, Sarthe, France.

Depository:

Holotype: No. T 276, sample FR 1498 from the Craie de Théligny, stored in the micropaleontological collections of the Geological Institute of the State University of Utrecht.

Author:


Reference: