
Diagnosis. Elliptical lophodoliths with a narrow asymmetrical flange; central area has no structure.

Derivation of name. In honour of Mr. P. Lunt, Micropalaeontologist, P. T. Robertson Research Utama, Indonesia.

Holotype. Plate 1, Figs. 11-13 (same specimen).

Type level and locality. Zone NP12, Lower Eocene, Sile, Istanbul.


Description. This large lophodolith is bilaterally symmetrical along the long axis and asymmetrical along the short axis. Central opening is elliptical and wall forms a short flange at one end of the longitudinal axis. No bar is present in the central area. In side view, the wall slightly diverges outwards at both end and at one end turns sharply outwards, almost parallel to plan view and forms a short flange. The height of the wall is equal on both ends.

Remarks. *L. luntii* is distinguished from the Middle Eocene species *L. rotundus* by its elliptical rather than subcircular shape and its short rather than long extending flange. This species differs from other members of *Lophodolithus* by the lack of a bridge.

Occurrence. *L. luntii* occurs throughout Zone NP12 at Sile. It is also observed in Lower Eocene sections from India and Irian Jaya (Indonesia).