

Mennerius longus Luljeva (1967) emend. Ovechkina in Ovechkina et al. (2017)

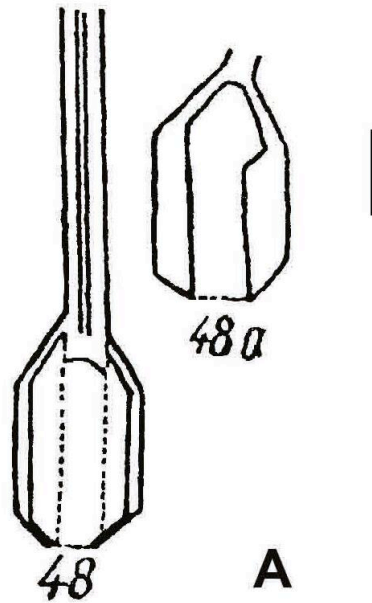


fig. 1A

Fig. 1. Some Late Cretaceous representatives of the genus *Mennerius*. A. *M. longus*, Turonian, Ukraine; 48a, holotype. B. *M. morosus*, Turonian, Ukraine; 49a, holotype. Scale bars 5 μm . (Figures 1A, 1B after Luljeva (1967).

Mennerius longus Luljeva, 1967: 97, pl. IV, figs 48, 48a; Loeblich & Tappan, 1969: 577; Luljeva & Permyakov 1980: 55.

Holotype: L-1725/18 (IGS, designated by Luljeva (1967)), Turonian; Mokhnachi [51.74°N 30.78°E], Chernihiv Region, Ukraine.

Description: Proximal tier short, apparently no proximal collar. First distal tier approx. twice as high as second one, consists of thin elements and builds parallel-sided body. Second distal tier conical. Body about 2 times as high as wide. Apical cone apparently short, central apical process long and straight.

Notes: *Mennerius blackii*, originally described by Perch-Nielsen (Perch-Nielsen & Franz 1977) as belonging to the genus *Lapideacassis* from the Early Palaeocene of the São Paulo Plateau, is possibly a junior synonym of *M. longus*. Perch-Nielsen (op. cit.) mentioned that the species might have been reworked from Cretaceous deposits, and it has indeed been recorded from the Upper Cretaceous since then (see Supporting information in Linnert et al. 2016). However, the formal action is to be postponed until further material of *M. longus* from the type area/strata is available.

Ovechkina, M.N., Jordan, R.W. & Mostovski, M.B., 2017. On the validity, synonymy and distribution of some Lapideacassaceae (Haptophyta). *Phytotaxa*, **308(1)**: 111–117.