Microrhabdulinus tortus STOVER, 1966

Description:

Rod-shaped microfossils that are circular in cross section, and have slender axial canals or openings that may be closed at one end. The rods do not taper and their sides are parallel. The wall is thick and composed of spirally arranged rows of calcareous particles aligned approximately 45° to the long axis of the rods. Between crossed nicols, the spirals are clearest when specimens are oriented parallel to either of the vibration planes. Diameter 3.5–4.0 μ, length 7–28 μ.

Remarks:

Comparison: Microrhabdulinus tortus differs from Microrhabdulus helicoideus Deflandre by having 1) a rectangular rather than a fusiform outline, 2) the spirals more inclined with respect to the long dimension of the specimens, and 3) a thicker wall and, consequently, a narrower axial opening.
Type level:
Coniacian.

Occurrence: upper Cenomanian - Coniacian.

Type locality:
Le Bois de Molle, between Beauvais and Méru along National Highway 327, France; Coniacian (Senonian); chalk (sample 6). *Actinocamax plenus* beds, Faubourg St. Jacques, just west of Joigny, France; Turonian; chalk (sample 13).

Depository:

Author:
Stover L. E., 1966, p. 150; pl. 7, figs. 17, 18a-c; pl. 19, fig. 28.

Reference: