*Monomarginatus quaternarius* Wind & Wise, 1976

**Description:**

Diagnosis: Specimens of *Monomarginatus* characterized by four large triangular...
central perforations and four outer elliptical perforations surrounded by a rim constructed of between 50 and 75 elements.

Description: Specimens are divided into four quadrants by prominent cross bars which parallel ellipse axes. Cross bars generally do not extend onto the distal surface of the rim. Rim constructed of between 50 and 75 imbricate elements. Eccentricity of specimens approximately 1.2 to 1.25. Four inner perforation are triangular in outline and are generally larger than the adjacent cross bars. One elliptical perforation is present in the outer region of each quadrant, situated at the center of a large rectangular tablet which occupies the entire area between the diamond-shaped inner frame and the rim. Median sutures are visible on the proximal surface of both the diamondshaped inner frame panels and axial cross bars. A solid spine which may project as much as 15 μm is present on many specimens. Specimens without spines bear a jagged excavation which extends as deep grooves onto the adjacent portions of all four cross bars.

Size: Holotype: 8.6 μm × 6.8 μm; Paratype: 8.3 μm × 5.9 μm; 8.8 μm × 5.6 μm; 8.6 μm × 6.9 μm.

Remarks:
Species name is Latin, meaning consisting of four. Monomarginatus quaternarius is distinguished from Heteromarginatus wallacei Bukry by its larger size, greater rim element counts, larger size of the four inner perforations, and the more equidimensional proportions of the four outer perforations. M. pectinatus Wind & Wise, n. sp. is characterized by many more outer area perforations. Ellipticity of Heteromarginatus wallacei Bukry is 1.4 to 1.5, as compared with 1.20 to 1.25 for M. quaternarius Wind and Wise, n. sp.

Type level:
Maastrichtian.

Type locality:
Falkland Plateau. DSDP Leg. 36. Sample 327 A-12, CC.

Depository:
Holotype: USNM 239465; paratypes: USNM 239466-239468.

Author:

Reference: