**Description:**

Diagnosis: Elliptical coccolith with a wall of slightly inclined elements, a ring of proximal elements connected to the elongated central island by about 16 subradial bars.

Description: The wall is relatively narrow and consists of about 20 to 30 slightly inclined and internally overlapping elements. The proximal ring of elements consists of an equal number of wedge-shaped to rectangular, small elements. The elongate central plate-called an island by Rood et al. (1973) - is connected with the proximal ring by about 16 bars which are oriented subradially and consist of one or more elements.

**Remarks:**

The assignment of this species to *Nodosella* is problematical, because *Nodosella* is a Jurassic genus not so far found in the Cretaceous. Also, the elements of the wall are vertically oriented in the type species, while they are slightly imbricated and internally overlapping in *?Nodosella franzii*. This latter fact also is the main distinguishing characteristic of the new species from *N. clatriata* and similar forms of other, similar Jurassic and Cretaceous genera.
**Type level:**


Occurrence: *?Nodosella franzii* was found in only two Danian samples from El Kef, Tunisia (630/LM29 and LM31).

**Type locality:**

El Kef, Tunisia.

**Depository:**

ETH SEM Archive, Honggerberg, Zurich.

Holotype: Negative 6-3503/6, fig. 8.

**Author:**


**Reference:**

New Maastrichtian and Paleocene calcareous nannofossils from Africa, Denmark, the USA and the Atlantic, and some Paleocene lineages. Eclogae geol. Helv., vol. 74/3, pp. 831-863, 7 pls., 14 text-figs.