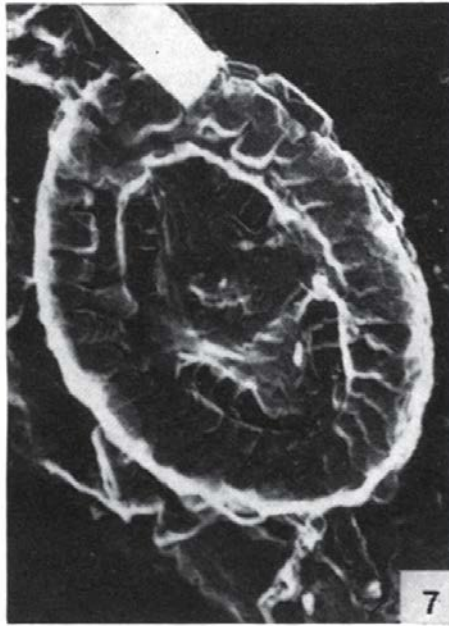


67. *Podorhabdus macrogranulatus* Prins (1969) ex Rood et al. (1973)



Pl. II, fig. 7

Fig. 7. *Podorhabdus macrogranulatus* Prins, distal view, Holotype 43.11.2, Seatown (Dorsetshire): Lias, Upper Toarcian, Down Cliff Clay, *levesquei* zone *levesquei* subzone, x9,000.

1969 *Podorhabdus macrogranulatus* Prins, Pl. III, Fig. 6 (invalid)

Diagnosis: A species of *Podorhabdus* with four relatively small apertures in the central area, each spanned by several diagonal bars.

Description: The coccoliths are elliptical; the proximal cycle of elements of the podorhabdid rim is wider than the distal cycle, extending further in toward the center than the distal cycle when observed in distal view. The central cross is aligned in the major and minor axes of the ellipse and a spine arises from its centre, the edges of the arms of the cross diverge toward the center so that the four apertures of the central area are narrowly elliptical. Three or four diagonal bars extend from the long bar of the cross to the rim, at an angle of 60° to the long axis of the coccolith.

Differentiation: This species is intermediate between typical *Striatomarginis* and *Podorhabdus* species. It seem to be the ancestral form of *Podorhabdus*; and is placed in that genus because of the well developed central cross and spine which are much more heavily constructed than the diagonal bars. It is unique among *Podorhabdus* species in having diagonal bars spanning the four apertures.

Holotype: 43.11.2.

Dimensions: length 4.8 μ , width 3.35 μ .

Type locality: Seatown, Dorset.

Type level: Upper Lias, Upper Toarcian, *levesquei* zone.

Rood, A.P., Hay, W.W. & Barnard, T., 1973. Electron microscope studies of lower and middle Jurassic coccoliths. *Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae*, **66(2)**: 365-382.