

Polypodorhabdus beckii MEDD, 1979

1971, *Polypodorhabdus escaigi* NOËL, Medd, p. 828; pl. 1, fig. 5. Proc. II Plank. Conf. Roma, 1970.

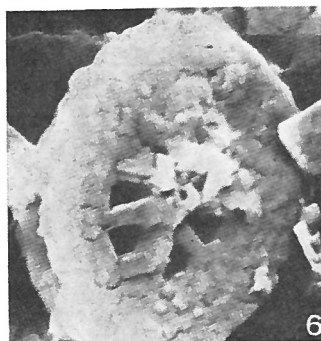


Fig. 6 — *Polypodorhabdus beckii* sp. n.
Distal view. Amphill Clay, Amphill
Borehole at 80 feet (24.38 m). SAB 879.
SEM 74/8783, $\times 17,500$.

Description:

Diagnosis: A species of *Polypodorhabdus* with 4-8 "grid-bars" only between the four fibrous buttresses.

Description: An elliptical coccolith made up of about 34 tabular elements and supporting four strong fibrous buttresses, which follow the axes of the ellipse and which coalesce to a central hollow spine. There are 4-8 "grid-bars" between them.

Dimensions: $4.5 \times 3.0 \mu$.

Remarks:

This species is differentiated from other *Polypodorhabdus* species by the fewer number of "grid-bars" in the central area.

Other material: SEM 74/8783, Amphill Borehole at a depth of 80 feet (24.38 m), Amphill Clay, *tenuiserratum* Zone; Haddenham Borehole at a depth of 180 feet (54.86 m), also Amphill Clay, *tenuiserratum* Zone.

Type level:

Oxfordian.

Upper Oxford Clay, *cordatum* Zone.

Type locality:

Warboys brick pit, Huntingdonshire, England.
Locality number 33M (MEED 1971, p. 832).

Depository:

Institute of Geological Sciences, Leeds, England.
Holotype: EM 381 (MEED 1971, pl. 1, fig. 5).

Author:

Medd A. W., 1979, p. 65; pl. 6, fig. 6.

Reference:

The Upper Jurassic coccoliths from the Haddenham and Gamlingay boreholes (Cambridgeshire, England). *Eclogae geol. Helv.*, vol. 72, no. 1, pp. 19-109, 11 pls.