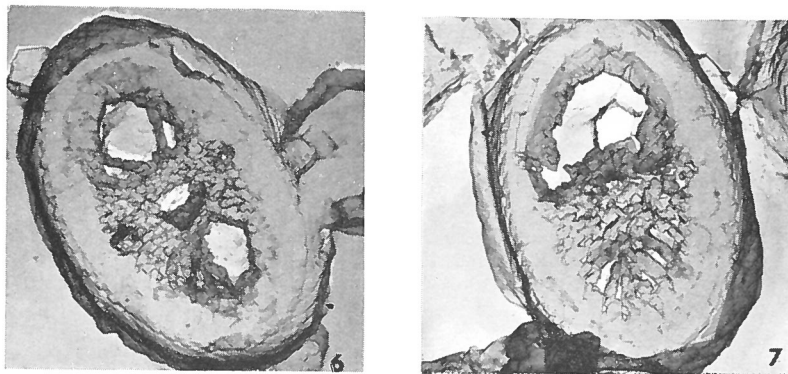


Pontilithus complexus BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 6, 7 — *Pontilithus complexus* BUKRY, n. sp., 6) holotype, proximal view, x 7600; 7) proximal, x 9440.

Description:

This species has eccentricities of 1.3 to 1.5. In proximal view the rim cycle has 42 to 50 sinistrally imbricated elements inclined strongly counterclockwise. The secondary cycle has 43 to 52 dextrally imbricated and slightly counterclockwise inclined elements. Well-preserved specimens have a battlement structure at the boundary of the rim and secondary cycle. A complex crossbar aligned with the short axis of the ellipse dominates the central area. The large number of diagonal bars here do not maintain a 45° angle with the long axis of the ellipse. Instead, they fan out from the crossbar which is composed of numerous coalesced monoserial bars. Some specimens have a small circular opening in the center of the crossbar.

Maximum diameter: 5.7 μ .

Remarks:

The broad coalescent short-axis crossbar and fanning diagonal bars distinguish this species from *Pontilithus obliquicancellatus* GARTNER, type species of the genus. The structure of the proximal rim and in some specimens a perforation visible at the distal surface suggest that these forms may be allied with *Zygodiscus*. No specimens with serrate margins were observed.

Type level:

Early Campanian (Lower Taylor Marl).
Known range: Campanian.

Type locality:

Lake Waxahachie, Ellis County, Texas, U.S.A.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3414, proximal view (fig. 6). Paratypes, UI-H-3411 through UI-H-3413.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 54, pl. 26, figs. 6, 7.

Reference:

Upper Cretaceous Coccoliths from Texas and Europe. Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contr., Art. 51, (Protista 2), 79 pp., 40 pls., 1 text-fig.