

Pontilithus obliquicancellatus GARTNER, 1968

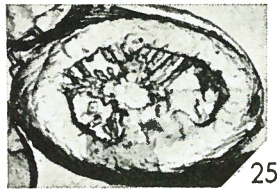


Fig. 25 — *Pontilithus obliquicancellatus* GARTNER, n. sp., Eagle Ford Shale, proximal view of type specimens, electron micrograph. x 5000.

Description:

Elliptical basal disc with ring and rim of small imbricate elements; large central area traversed by crossbars from which 2 sets of parallel ribs extend to rim.

The central structure of this species is similar to that of *Cretarhabdus loriei* GARTNER, n. sp., but the latter species has 2 cycles in the basal disc. The parallel bars in each quadrant of the ellipse of the basal disc of *Pontilithus obliquicancellatus* distinguishes it from all other species in the subfamily Parhabdolithoideae.

Maximum diameter: 6.6 μ .

Remarks:

The elliptical disc is constructed of about 40 dextrally imbricate elements. A flaring rim extends distally. Crossbars extend across the elliptical central area, and are aligned with the major and minor axes of the ellipse. From these crossbars 4 sets of parallel bars or ribs, one set in each quadrant, extend to the inner margin of the disc and make an angle of 45° to 60° with the major axis of the ellipse. The ribs in diametrically opposite quadrants have the same orientation.

Type level:

Upper Cretaceous (Eaglefordian).

Type locality:

Eagle Ford Shale, Texas, U.S.A.; sample 2.

Depository:

Department of Geology, University of Illinois. Holotype: UI-H-2550.5 (fig. 25).

Author:

Gartner S., Jr., 1968, p. 29; pl. 23, fig. 25.

Reference:

Coccoliths and related calcareous nannofossils from Upper Cretaceous deposits of Texas and Arkansas. Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contr., Serial n° 48, Protista, Art. 1, pp. 1-56, pls. 1-28, text-figs. 1-5.