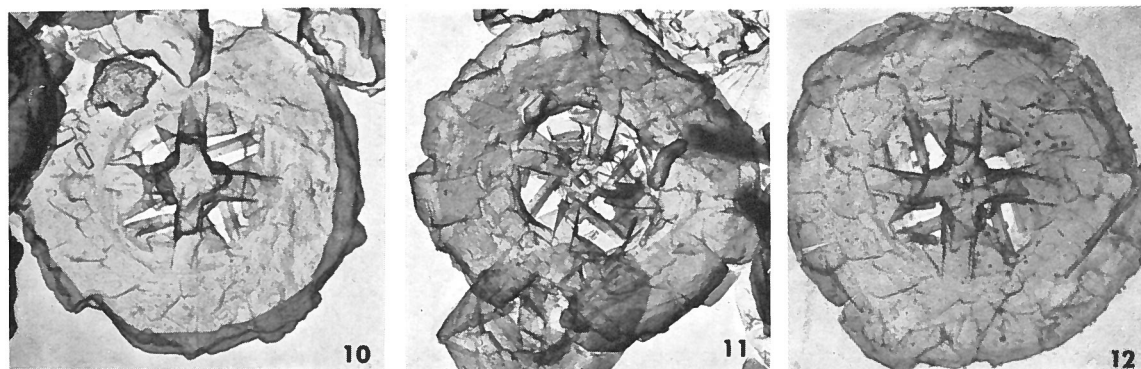


**Prediscosphaera cretacea ponticula** BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 10-12 — *Prediscosphaera cretacea ponticula* BUKRY, n. ssp., 10) distal view, x 7130; 11) holotype, proximal, x 7130; 12) distal, x 6650.

**Description:**

This circular subspecies has eccentricity of 1.0 or 1.1. Distal and proximal rim structures are identical with those of *Prediscosphaera cretacea* (ARKHANGELSKY) (ex *Coccolithophora*). The proximal rim is about the same in size as the distal rim. The central area, with eccentricity 1.0 to 1.3 (1.1 mean), occupies 34 to 45 percent of the longest coccolith axis. Four single crystallite elements extend from the margin of the central area (about the halfway point along the margin between the major crossbar junctures) to the inner end of the crossbars. Though not in contact with each other, these slender auxillary elements are perpendicular to the adjacent 2. They make an angle of 60° to 70° with the major crossbar that they join.

Maximum diameter: 7.8  $\mu$ .

**Remarks:**

The proportionally broader rim, more circular outline, and 4 slender auxillary bars readily distinguish this subspecies. Although observed only from the Austin Chalk samples, Susumu Honjo has informed me of the presence of this variety in the Niobrara Formation.

**Type level:**

Early Santonian (Lower Austin Chalk).

Known range: Santonian.

**Type locality:**

Farm Road 1382, South Dallas County, Texas, U.S.A.

Occurrence: Texas.

**Depository:**

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-2858, proximal view (fig. 11). Primary paratype, UI-H-2857, distal view (fig. 10). Other paratypes, UI-H-2852 through UI-H-2857, UI-H-2859.

**Author:**

Bukry D., 1969, p. 39; pl. 17, figs. 10-12.

**Reference:**

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