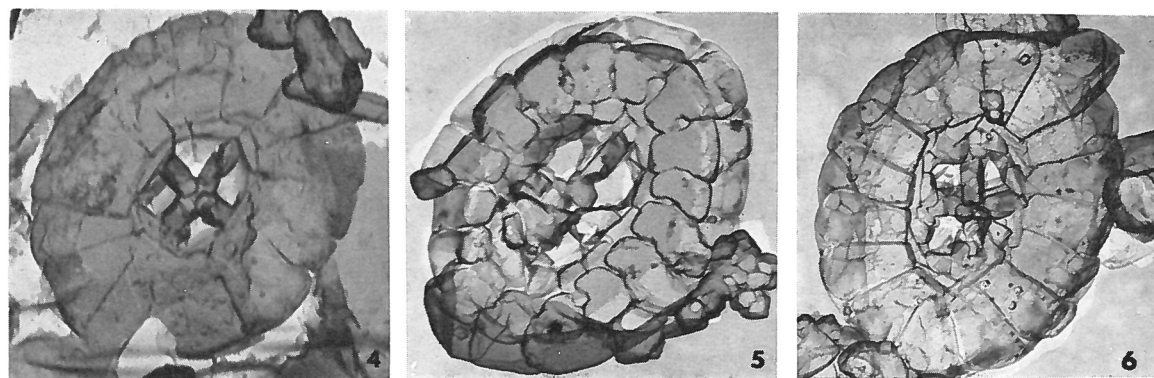


Prediscosphaera honjoi BUKRY, 1969

Coccolithus sp. aff. *C. helis* STRADNER, Gartner, 1968, p. 18, pl. 4, fig. 8, Univ. Kans. Paleont. Contrib., Protista, art. 1.



Figs. 4-6 — *Prediscosphaera honjoi* BUKRY, n. sp., 4) distal view, x 14,400; 5) proximal, x 13,500; 6) holotype, distal, x 10,900.

Description:

This small elliptical species has 16 elements in both distal and proximal rims. The eccentricity of the outline is 1.2 to 1.4. In distal view, the rim cycle elements are straight-margined and radially oriented. A narrow cycle of 10 to 12 elements lines the small central area which occupies only 30 to 41 percent of the coccolith length. In proximal view the proximal rim cycle elements have the same notching of their sutures that is observed in other *Prediscosphaera* species. The inner cycle can be clearly seen in this view. The small, simple crossbars are aligned with the long and short axes of the coccolith. The slender, square cross section central stem is usually broken away.

Maximum diameter: 4.8 μ .

Remarks:

The combination of elliptical outline, small central area, and unmodified inner cycle distinguish this species from others included in *Prediscosphaera*. Gartner's specimen was from the Corsicana Marl of Texas.

Type level:

Middle? Campanian, *Belemnitella mucronata* Zone (Craie de Meudon).

Known range: Santonian-Maastrichtian.

Type locality:

Meudon, France.

Occurrence: France, Germany, Nebraska.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-2870, distal view (fig. 6). Primary paratype, UI-H-2872, proximal view (fig. 5). Other paratypes, UI-H-2865 through UI-H-2868, UI-H-2870 through UI-H-2872.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 39; pl. 18, figs. 4-6.

Reference:

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