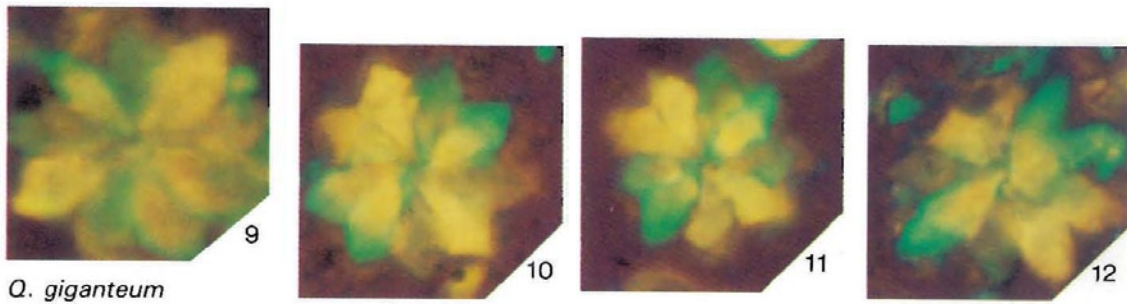
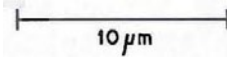
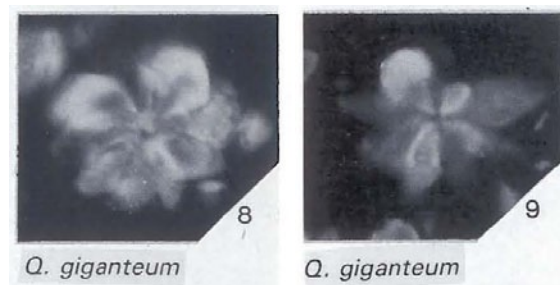


190. *Quadrum giganteum* Varol (1992)



Pl. 2, figs 9-12



Pl. 7, figs 8-9

1978 *Rucinolithus* sp. aff. *R.?* *magnus* BUKRY -PROTO-DECIMA et al., Pl. 16, Figs. 11a-c 12a-c

Diagnosis: A large species (< [sic?]11 μm) of *Quadrum* having nine ray-like elements in each cycle of wall.

Derivation of name: From Greek *giganteus*, large mythical creatures, referring to its large size.

Holotype: Pl. 2, Fig. 10.

Type level and locality: Basal Turonian, Oriente Basin, Ecuador.

Dimensions of holotype: Maximum diameter: 11.3 μm .

Remarks: *Q. giganteum* differs from *Q. eneabrachium* in being large (> 11 μm) and having a more restricted stratigraphic range. *Q. giganteum* is restricted to basal Turonian sediments, whereas *Q. eneabrachium* ranges from middle Albian to lower Santonian sediments.

Occurrence: *Q. giganteum* is only recovered in basal Turonian sediments of Angola, Gabon, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia.

Varol, O., 1992. Taxonomic revision of the Polycyclolithaceae and its contribution to Cretaceous biostratigraphy. *Newsletters on Stratigraphy*, **27(3)**: 93-127.