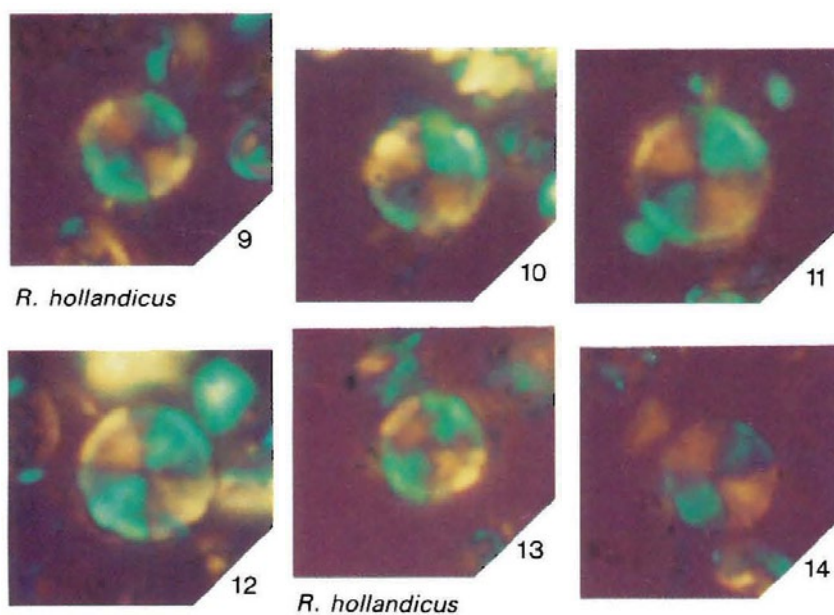
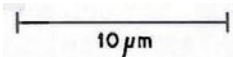
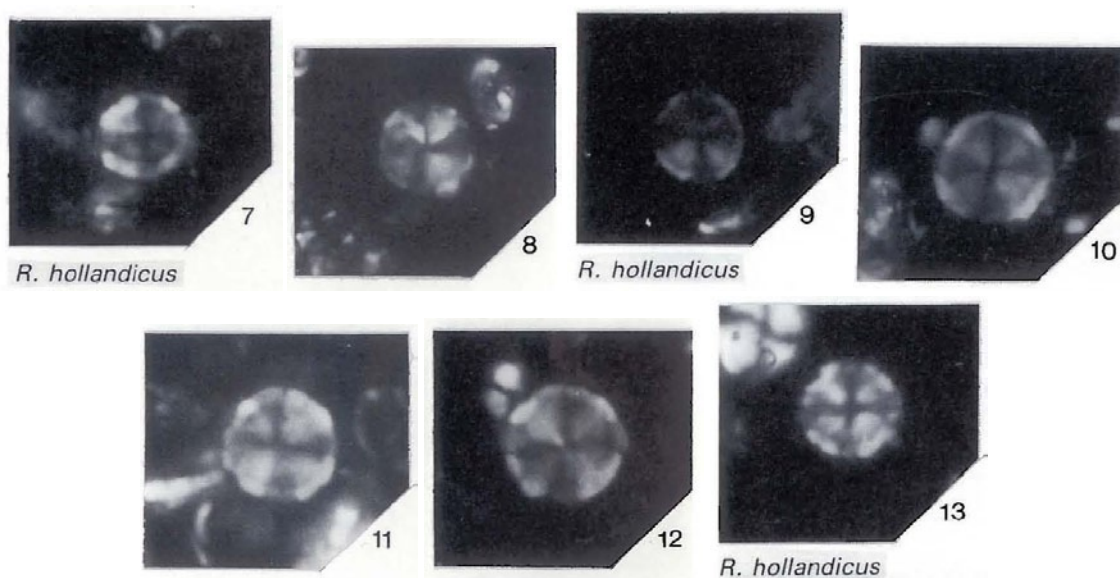


195. *Radiolithus hollandicus* Varol (1992)



Pl. 3, figs 9-14



Pl. 5, figs 7-13

Diagnosis: A low wall species of *Radiolithus* having ten to sixteen brick-like elements in each cycle of the wall.

Derivation of name: Named after Holland where this species attains its highest abundance.

Holotype: Pl. 3, Fig. 12.

Type level and locality: Basal-upper Albian, Dutch sector of North Sea.

Dimensions of holotype: Maximum diameter: 4.8 μm . Diameter of diaphragm: 4.0 μm .

Remarks: Although the number of elements in each cycle of the wall varies between ten and sixteen, the specimens with ten to twelve elements are the most common. *R. hollandicus* is distinguished from *R. laingii* by having a low wall (<4 µm) and much narrower wall elements which are weakly birefringent under cross-polarised light.

Occurrence: *R. hollandicus* occurs from upper Aptian to intra -upper Albian sediments in the North Sea area, Northwest Europe (onshore Holland and Germany), Indonesia (Irian Jaya), India and Papua New Guinea.

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