

Repagulum FORCHHEIMER, 1972

Description:

Elliptical coccoliths with the distal shield larger than the proximal one. Each rim cycle consists of very narrow elements forming a fine striated rim. The central area is occupied by transverse and, at the focuses of the ellipse, longitudinal bars. The transverse bars are connected by a bridge aligned with the long axis of the coccolith.

Type species:

Discolithus parvidentatus DEFLANDRE & FERT, 1954.

Remarks:

Genus *Repagulum* n. gen. differs from the genus *Watznaueria* REINHARDT, 1964 in having rim cycles composed of about 70 narrow elements and a central area with longitudinal and transverse bars. It differs from the genus *Reticulofenestra* HAY et al, 1966 in lacking the large central opening spanned by a reticulate or lacy membrane.

Black (1967) erected a genus *Dictyococcites* BLACK 1967 including „coccoliths consisting of two elliptical shields joined together at the margin of a large central opening which is occupied by a grid of calcite bars meeting along the major diameter of the ellipse, each bar being continuous with one or more of the rays of the proximal shield”.

The central area of the *Repagulum* species occupies 20 percent of the coccolith area.

Author:

Forchheimer S., 1972, p. 38.

Reference:

Scanning electron microscope studies of Cretaceous Coccoliths from the Köpingsberg borehole n° 1, SE Sweden. Sver. Geol. Undersök. Ser. C, n° 688, Arsb. 65, n° 14, pp. 1-141, pls. 1-27, text figs. 1-12.