

Scapholithus dubius BUKRY, 1969



Fig. 4 — *Scapholithus dubius* BUKRY, n. sp.,
holotype, proximal view, x 13,500.

Description:

The rhombic frame of this form has a small angle of 30° . Crossbars are regularly spaced and are composed of either 1 or 2 elements. Crossbars make an angle of 80° with the « long » side of the frame and 73° with the « short » side. A complete specimen has about 17 crossbars.

Maximum length: 5μ (projected diagonal).

Remarks:

This form is distinguished from *Scapholithus fossilis* by having a definite rhombic outline with a larger small angle, and a narrower frame and wider central area. *S. fossilis* is notably elongate with a broad frame. *Anoplosolenia brasiliensis* has a similar rhombic outline but the crossbars fail to cross the central area completely. This is the *alternans* type of crossbar of Deflandre. *S. dubius* has *scalae*-type crossbars. Though an incomplete specimen, all of the generic characters of *Scapholithus* are observable.

Type level:

Early Campanian (Lower Taylor Marl).
Known range: Campanian.

Type locality:

Lake Waxahachie, Ellis County, Texas, U.S.A.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-2937, proximal view (fig. 4).

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 64; pl. 38, fig. 4.

Reference:

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