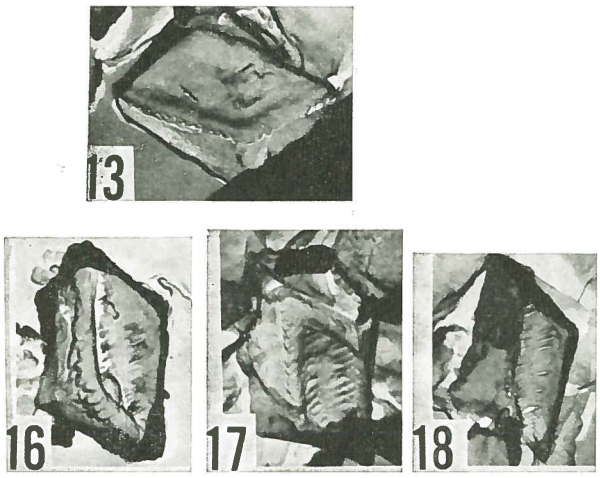
Scapholithus rhombiformis HAY & MOHLER, 1967



FIGS. 13, 16-18 — *Scapholithus rhombiformis* n. sp.
13, Paratype, UI-H-2678, GAN 827, oblique view.
16, Paratype, UI-H-2681, GAN 827, oblique view.
17, Holotype, UI-H-2680, GAN 827, oblique view.
18, Paratype, UI-H-2679, GAN 827, oblique view. x 4500.

Description:

Diagnosis — A species of *Scapholithus* having thick boxlike rhomboidal scapholiths.

Description — The rim of the scapholith is composed of fused rhombs and is thickened on one side. The rim forms a boxlike frame. The concave central area as 16 to 18 laths extending out from the thickened rim to join along a line of concresence in the longitudinal axis. The laths coming from opposite sides of the scaphlith are slightly offset (that is, of the „ alternans " type). Between the laths, narrow slits perforate the scapholith.
Lenght: 6 μ. Width: 3 μ.

Remarks:

Although distinctive when studied in the electron microscope, the scapholiths are too small to be determined in the light microscope.

Type level:

Early Tertiary. *Stratum typicum* - GAN 827 (*Discoaster multiradiatus* Zone).

Occurrence — This species is found only at level 827 at Pont Labau (*Discoaster multiradiatus* Zone).

Type locality:

Pont Labau, France.

Depository:

Department of Geology, University of Illinois (UI), Urbana. Holotype: UI-H-2680; Paratypes: UI-H-2678, 2679, 2681.

Author:

Hay W.W. and Mohler H.P., 1967, p. 1534; pl. 201, figs. 13, 16-18.

Reference:

Calcareous Nannoplankton from Early Tertiary Rocks at Pont Labau, France, and Paleocene-Early Eocene Correlations. Journal of Paleontology, vol. 41, nº 6, pp. 1505-1541, pls. 196-206, text-figs. 1-5.