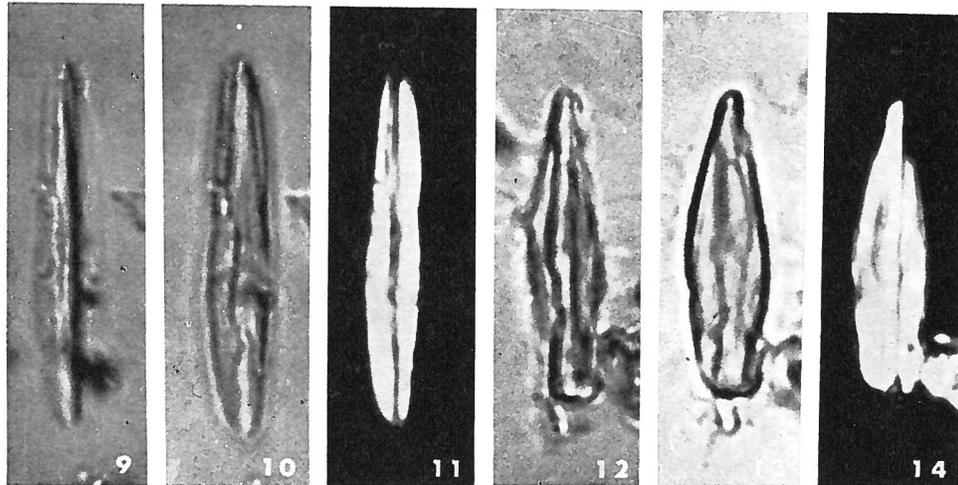


Triquetrorhabdulus inversus BUKRY & BRAMLETTE, 1969



Figs. 9-14 — *Triquetrorhabdulus inversus* BUKRY & BRAMLETTE n. sp.; 9) holotype USNM 651436, J3, 163 meters, parallel to polarizer; 10) perpendicular to polarizer; 11) 45° to polarizer, cross-polarized; 12) J3, 163 meters, parallel to polarizer, USNM 651437; 13) perpendicular to polarizer; 14) 45° to polarizer, cross-polarized.

Description:

The uniform crystallographic orientation of the keels of this three-edged rod is such that parallel to the polarizing direction the two side keels show distinct outlines (strong relief in 1.55 index medium), whereas perpendicular to the polarizing direction only the high upper keel is distinct, and the lower keels are faint owing to their thinness in this orientation. These effects are seen with one polarizer in the optic system. The position of maximum birefringence, as indicated by bright appearance in cross-polarized light, is at 45°. Although both ends of the rod taper, one end is usually more acute than the other. Secondary overgrowth of calcite commonly causes a ragged appearance on the keels.

Size: 12-22 μ .

Remarks:

Triquetrorhabdulus inversus is distinguished from *Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus* MARTINI by having the opposite crystallographic orientation of the keels or long axis. With a single polarizer, *T. inversus* conversely gives a distinct outline in the direction for which *T. carinatus* shows a faint outline.

Further study has indicated that a suggested emendation, concerning the crystallographic orientation, of this genus (Bramlette and Wilcoxon, 1967) should be disregarded.

Type level:

Middle Eocene.

Distribution: *T. inversus* is common throughout the middle Eocene of all three major oceans, in Lutetian equivalents of southwest France, Trinidad, California, and many other areas.

Type locality:

Blake Plateau, JOIDES core 3, 163 meters.

Depository: U. S. National Museum. Holotype: USNM 651436 (fig. 9-11).

Author:

Bukry D. and Bramlette M. N., 1969, p. 142; pl. 1, figs. 9-14.

Reference:

Some new and stratigraphically useful calcareous nannofossils of the Cenozoic. Tulane Studies in Geology and Paleontology, vol. 7, n° 3, pp. 131-142, pls. 1-3.