Description: Elliptical coccolith composed of a two- or three-tiered rim in both proximal and distal view. Each tier consists of numerous non- or slightly-imbricated elements with radial inter-element sutures. The central area in both views is composed of granular, randomly-oriented crystallites. There may be a petaloid central process in distal view.

Type species: Umbria granulosa Bralower and Thierstein, New Species.

Remarks: This genus is named after Umbria, the Region in the Italian Apennines, location of numerous classic Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary sequences.

Differential diagnosis: Individual arkhangelskiellid genera traditionally have quite variable shield morphologies. In particular, imbrication of elements in different shield tiers may vary from one species to another. This genus has a similar shield construction to certain species of the Upper Cretaceous coccolith genus Broinsonia Bukry, 1969. The absence of a cross in the central area of Umbria is its main distinguishing feature from Broinsonia. Other arkhangelskiellid genera are characterized by variations of perforations, crosses and crowns (e.g. Arkhangelskiella Vekshina, 1959; Aspidolithus Noel, 1969 and Kamptnerius Deflandre, 1959) all of which Umbria lacks. This genus shows some similarities to genera from the Jurassic family Apertiaceae (Goy, 1981). However, in distal view these genera appear to have two overlapping tiers of steeply sloping elements. In distal view the shield elements of Umbria are nearly flat and the tiers clearly do not overlap.