**Vagalapilla aachena** Bukry, 1969

**Description:**

The eccentricity of the outline is 1.3 to 1.6 (1.4 mean). In distal view the rim cycle is composed of 34 to 46 (41 mean) elements that imbricate dextrally. The most prominent margin of the rim elements is radially oriented, while the inner margin is inclined clockwise. The central area and its crossbars occupy 60 to 80 percent (71 percent mean) of the coccolith length. These axial crossbars are broad and composed of several lath-shaped elements arranged along a median suture. The ends of the crossbars flare and become quite wide where they meet the rim. Though no distinct stem is observed, the disjunction of elements at the center indicates that one could be present. In proximal view the rim cycle inclines counterclockwise and imbricates dextrally. A small secondary cycle of elements occurs at the inner margin of the rim. A narrow lining of irregular elements is seen just within the rim. Crossbars, in proximal view, are composed of several small blocky elements arranged in 2 rows.

Maximum diameter: 7 μ.

**Remarks:**

Smooth outline, flaring of « plated » crossbar ends, high rim count and large central area are distinctive features of this species.
Type level:

Middle Campanian. *Belemnella quadratus* Zone (Aachen Marl).

Known range: Santonian - Campanian.

Type locality:

Aachen, Germany.

Occurrence: Germany, France, Texas.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3460, distal view (fig. 7). Primary paratype, UI-H-3466, proximal view (fig. 9). Other paratypes, UI-H-3461 through UI-H-3467.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 55; pl. 31, figs. 6-9.

Reference:

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