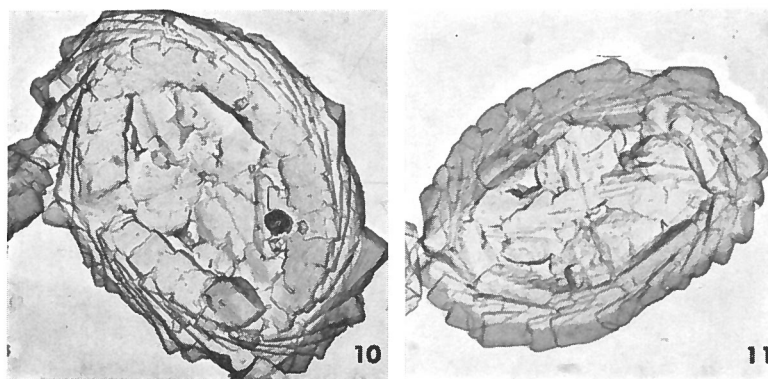


Vagalapilla compacta compacta BUKRY, 1969



Figs. 10, 11 — *Vagalapilla compacta compacta* BUKRY, n. sp., n. ssp.,
10) proximal view, x 12,900; 11) holotype, distal, x 9440.

Description:

The eccentricity of this strongly elliptical form is 1.4 to 1.5. In distal view the rim cycle is made of 24, 26, and 28 elements in the specimens studied. They are dextrally imbricated and have inner margins inclined clockwise. The rim outline is slightly serrate. Directly inside the rim cycle a narrow of 8 elongate elements lines the central area. This cycle has relatively large adcentrally sloping faces. The central area is filled by a set of subaxial crossbars. Median sutures divide each crossbar into 2 rows of a few large irregular elements. No central stem occurs. In proximal view the rim cycle elements are dextrally imbricated and inclined counter-clockwise. A secondary cycle of 26 radial elements occurs at the margin of the central area. The crossbar structure resembles that seen in distal view.

Maximum diameter: 5.5 μ .

Remarks:

A combination of characters serve to distinguish this species from others placed in *Vagalapilla*. The very broad, stemless crossbars composed of a few elements, serrate outline, and inner cycle lining the central area characterize this species. The serrate outline and lack of order distinguish it from *V. compacta integra* BUKRY.

Type level:

Lower Santonian (Lower Austin Chalk).

Known range: Lower Santonian.

Type locality:

Farm Road 1382, South Dallas County, Texas, U.S.A.

Occurrence: Texas.

Depository:

Geology Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Holotype, UI-H-3470, distal view (fig. 11). Primary paratype, UI-H-3469, proximal view (fig. 10). Other paratypes, UI-H-3468, UI-H-3469.

Author:

Bukry D., 1969, p. 56; pl. 31, figs. 10, 11.

Reference:

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