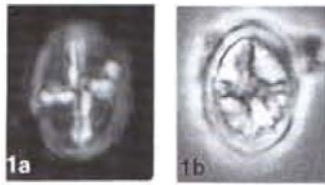


236. *Vagalapilla dicandidula* Bergen in Bralower & Bergen (1998)



Pl. 1, fig. 1

Diagnosis: A medium-sized, elliptical murolith with a faintly birefringent rim and a brightly birefringent axial central structure having its bars divided by longitudinal extinction lines.

Description (Light Microscope): The narrow rim exhibits a first order gray birefringence. The large central area is spanned by an axial cross-structure. The four arms of the axial cross exhibit a bright 1st order birefringence and are divided by longitudinal extinction lines. Opposing bars may be slightly offset. A solid, distal projection is present and is circular in transverse outline.

Etymology: Latin: (di-)=separate; candidula=shining white (dim.).

Discussion: This species is distinguished from other muroliths with axial central structures by its faintly birefringent rim and brightly birefringent bars that are divided by longitudinal extinction lines. *Chiastozygus platyrhethus* Hill, 1976 displays similar optical characteristics, but has a diagonal cross-structure.

Known stratigraphic range: Turonian section of the Bounds core.

Holotype: Plate 1, Fig. 1

Type level: Turonian, 920 ft.

Type locality: Bounds core, Kansas

Bralower, T.J. & Bergen, J.A., 1998. Cenomanian-Santonian calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of a transect of cores drilled across the Western Interior Seaway. In Dean, W.E. & Arthur, M.A. (Eds.). Stratigraphy and paleoenvironments of the Cretaceous Western Interior Seaway. *SEPM Concepts in Sedimentology and Paleontology*, **6**: 59-77.