

**Zeitschrift:** Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae  
**Herausgeber:** Schweizerische Geologische Gesellschaft  
**Band:** 52 (1959)  
**Heft:** 1

## Titelseiten

### Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

### Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

### Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 04.03.2026

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

# ECLOGAE GEOLOGICAE HELVETIAE

Vol. 52, N° 1 — 1959

---

## Grimsdaleinella, a new Genus of the Foraminiferal Family Heterohelicidae<sup>1)</sup>

By Hans M. Bolli, Caracas

With 1 plate (I)

### INTRODUCTION

During a study in 1936 of the Upper Eocene Plaisance Conglomerate of the Central Range of Trinidad, B. W. I., Dr. H. G. Kugler collected a number of dark grey, calcareous shale boulders which originated from the Senonian lower part of the Napraima Hill formation. One of these boulders was found to contain an abundance of Heterohelicidae. Amongst known forms there were numerous specimens present whose biserially arranged chambers became strongly elongate, tapering to long, thin spines. Because of these distinct spines, these forms can not be included in any of the existing genera of the family Heterohelicidae. They are, therefore, described here as *Grimsdaleinella*, n. gen.

### SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION

Family Heterohelicidae CUSHMAN 1927

Subfamily Heterohelicinae CUSHMAN 1927

Genus *Grimsdaleinella*, n. gen.

Type species. — *Grimsdaleinella spinosa*, n. sp.

Test free; chambers inflated, biserially arranged throughout or planispiral in early stage and biserial in adult stage, tapering into distinct spines. Sutures depressed; wall calcareous, finely perforate; surface smooth or hispid or striate; aperture interiomarginal, an arch or an asymmetrical comma-shaped slit extending up the apertural face, usually placed more towards one side of the test.

Observed stratigraphic range. — Turonian and/or Coniacian.

Remarks. — *Grimsdaleinella*, n. gen. differs from *Chiloguembelina* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN in possessing chambers with distinct, tapering spines. *Grimsdaleinella* does not have the apertural necklike extension which is typical for *Chiloguembelina*. It differs from *Heterohelix* EHRENBERG in having its chambers tapering into distinct spines.

The genus is named for TOM F. GRIMSDALE in recognition of his contributions on the value and use of planktonic Foraminifera as stratigraphic index fossils.

---

<sup>1)</sup> The publication of this paper has been supported by a grant of the Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research.