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Plate 1

Fig. 1	<i>Ranikothalia soldadensis</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 539
	K. 2951 B (the white patch in the upper right part of the specimen is an incrustation of bryozoans). C 31158. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 2	<i>Ranikothalia tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 539
	Trinidad, Lizard Springs, Maerky 102 b III (see Pl. 2, Fig. 7). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 3	<i>Ranikothalia tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 539
	Same locality as Fig. 2 (see Pl. 2, Fig. 4). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 4	<i>Ranikothalia soldadensis</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 539
	juvenile specimen, same locality as Fig. 2 (see Pl. 2, Fig. 6). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 5	<i>Ranikothalia antillaea</i> (HANZAWA)	p. 539
	Same locality as Fig. 2 (see Pl. 2, Fig. 5). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 6	<i>Ranikothalia antillaea</i> (HANZAWA)	p. 539
	Same locality as Fig. 2 (see Pl. 2, Fig. 3). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 7	<i>Ranikothalia antillaea</i> (HANZAWA)	p. 539
	Same locality as Fig. 2 (see Pl. 2, Fig. 2). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 8	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. K. 3878 (see Pl. 5, Fig. 12). C 31210. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 9	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. E.L. 1440 (see Pl. 5, Fig. 11). C 31235. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 10	<i>Operculinoides trinitatensis</i> (NUTTALL)	p. 541
	K. 2855 (see Fig. 16). C 31131. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 11	<i>Operculinoides soldadensis</i> VAUGHAN & COLE	p. 540
	K. 3692 (see Fig. 19). C 31180. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 12	<i>Operculinoides ocalanus</i> (CUSHMAN)	p. 540
	Trinidad, Vistabella area, San Fernando, St. 45. C 31249. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 13	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 547
	Smooth pillarless form. K. 3878 (see Pl. 3, Fig. 5). C 31203. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 14	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 547
	Pillared form. K. 3878 (see Pl. 3, Fig. 6). C 31202. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 15	<i>Operculinoides trinitatensis</i> (NUTTALL) <i>granulatus</i> n.subsp.	p. 541
	Holotype. K. 2855. C 31130. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 16	<i>Operculinoides trinitatensis</i> (NUTTALL)	p. 541
	Common smooth form (same specimen as Fig. 10). K. 2855. C 31131. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 17	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Intact specimen (see Pl. 5, Fig. 5). K. 1500. C 31087. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 18	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Intact specimen (see Pl. 5, Fig. 6). K. 2854. C 31117. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	
Fig. 19	<i>Operculinoides soldadensis</i> VAUGHAN & COLE	p. 540
	Same specimen as Fig. 11. K. 3692. C 31180. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 20	<i>Operculinoides spiralis</i> n.sp.	p. 542
	Paratype. Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area, St. 46. C 31251. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 21	<i>Lepidocyclina spatiosa</i> n.sp., A-form	p. 576
	Paratype. Trinidad, Navette area, R.M. 1337. C 31259. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.	

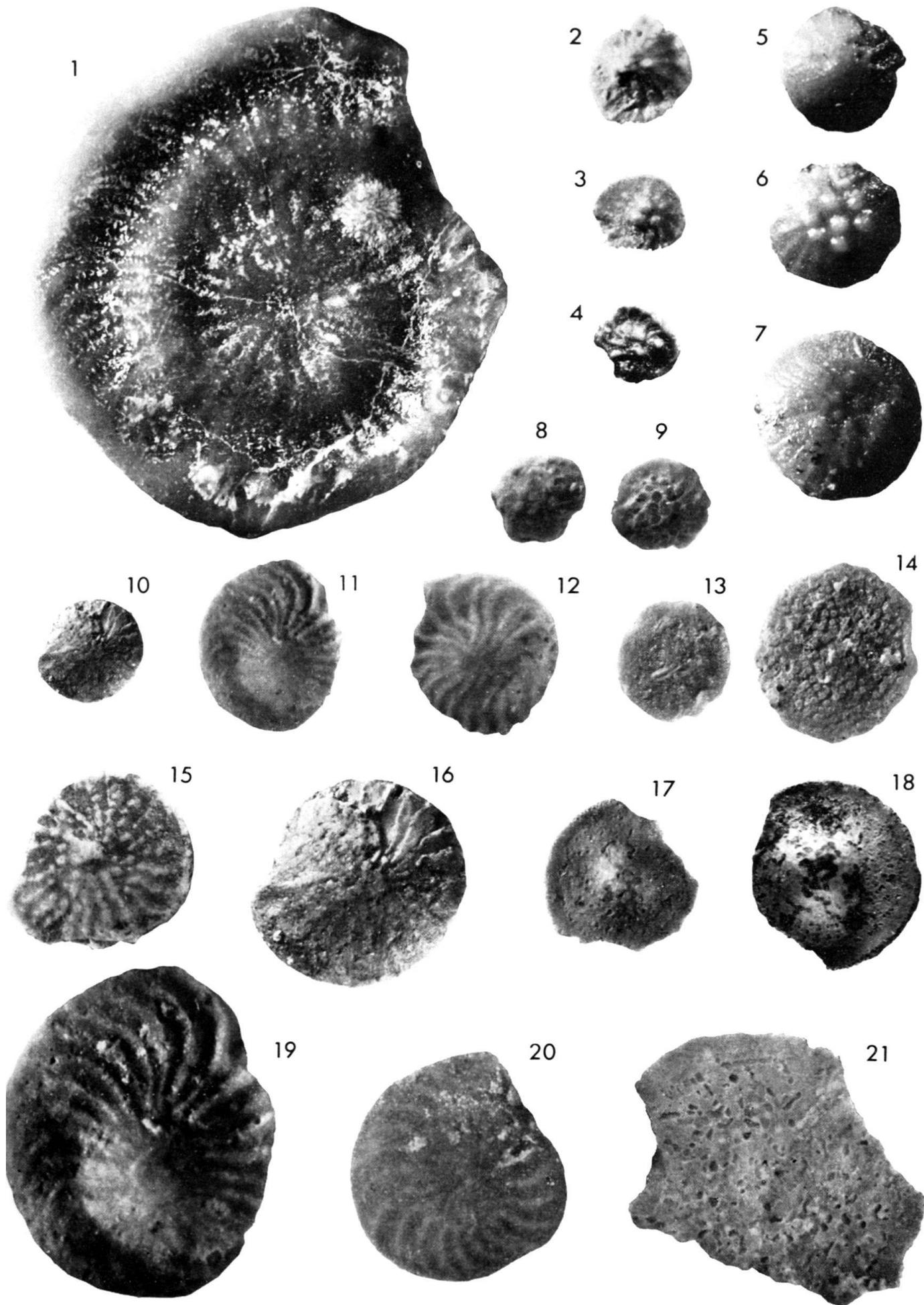


Plate 2

All figures $\times 19$

- | | | |
|--------|--|--------|
| Fig. 1 | <i>Ranikothalia soldadensis</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) | p. 539 |
| | Marginal fragment showing the anastomosing ramifications of the marginal plexus. K. 2951 B. C 31159. | |
| Fig. 2 | <i>Ranikothalia antillea</i> (HANZAWA) | p. 539 |
| | Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 7. Trinidad, Lizard Springs, Maerky 102 b III. U.S.N.M., Washington. | |
| Fig. 3 | <i>Ranikothalia antillea</i> (HANZAWA) | p. 539 |
| | Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 6. Same locality as Fig. 2. U.S.N.M., Washington. | |
| Fig. 4 | <i>Ranikothalia tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) | p. 539 |
| | Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 3. Same locality as Fig. 2. U.S.N.M., Washington. | |
| Fig. 5 | <i>Ranikothalia antillea</i> (HANZAWA) | p. 539 |
| | Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 5. Same locality as Fig. 2. U.S.N.M., Washington. | |
| Fig. 6 | <i>Ranikothalia soldadensis</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) | p. 539 |
| | Juvenile specimen (same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 4). Same locality as Fig. 2. U.S.N.M., Washington. | |
| Fig. 7 | <i>Ranikothalia tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) | p. 539 |
| | Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 2. Same locality as Fig. 2. U.S.N.M., Washington. | |
| Fig. 8 | <i>Ranikothalia soldadensis</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) | p. 539 |
| | K. 2951 B. C 31160. | |

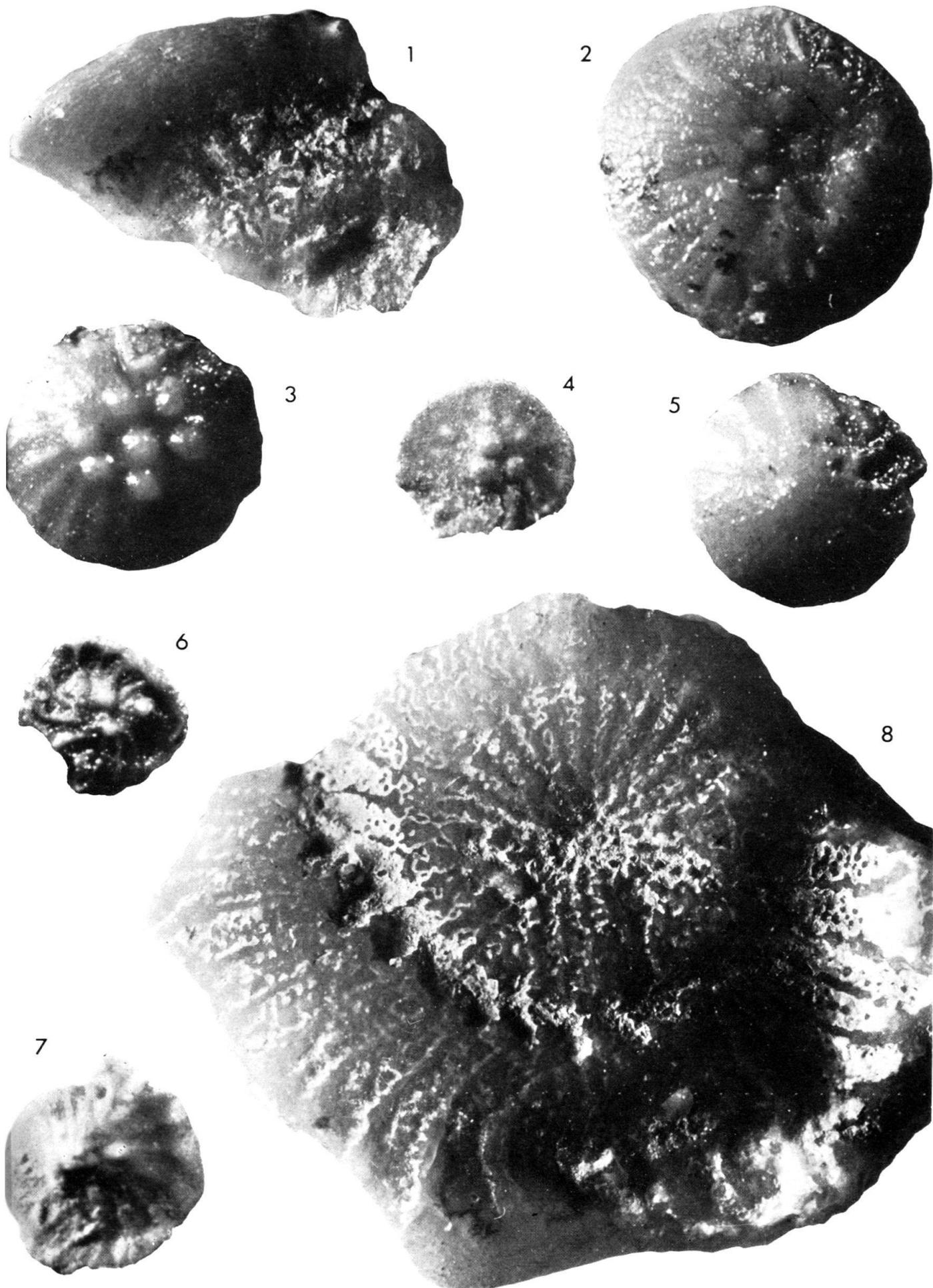


Plate 3

- Fig. 1 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
Juvenile specimen (see Fig. 12). K. 2950. C 31132. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 2 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Paratype. Specimen with small pillars. Trinidad, Point Bontour, St. 63. C 31254. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 3 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Intact pillarless specimen (see Fig. 13). K. 2951 B. C 31165. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 4 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Weathered pillarless specimen (see Fig. 11). K. 2951 B. C 31166. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 5 *Proporocyclina tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 547
Smooth pillarless specimen (same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 13). K. 3878. C 31203. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 6 *Proporocyclina tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 547
With pillars (same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 14). K. 3878. C 31202. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 7 *Neodiscocyclina barkeri* (VAUGHAN & COLE), B-form p. 550
K. 2951. C 31145. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 8 *Neodiscocyclina grimsdalei* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 552
A-form with flattened center (no pronounced central depression). K. 2951. C 31143. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 9 *Neodiscocyclina barkeri* (VAUGHAN & COLE), A-form p. 550
K. 2951. C 31144. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 10 *Neodiscocyclina fonslacerensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 554
K. 2951 B. C 31153. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 11 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Same specimen as Fig. 4. K. 2951 B. C 31166. $\times 38$.
- Fig. 12 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
Same specimen as Fig. 1. K. 2950. C 31132. $\times 38$.
- Fig. 13 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Same specimen as Fig. 3. K. 2951 B. C 31165. $\times 38$.

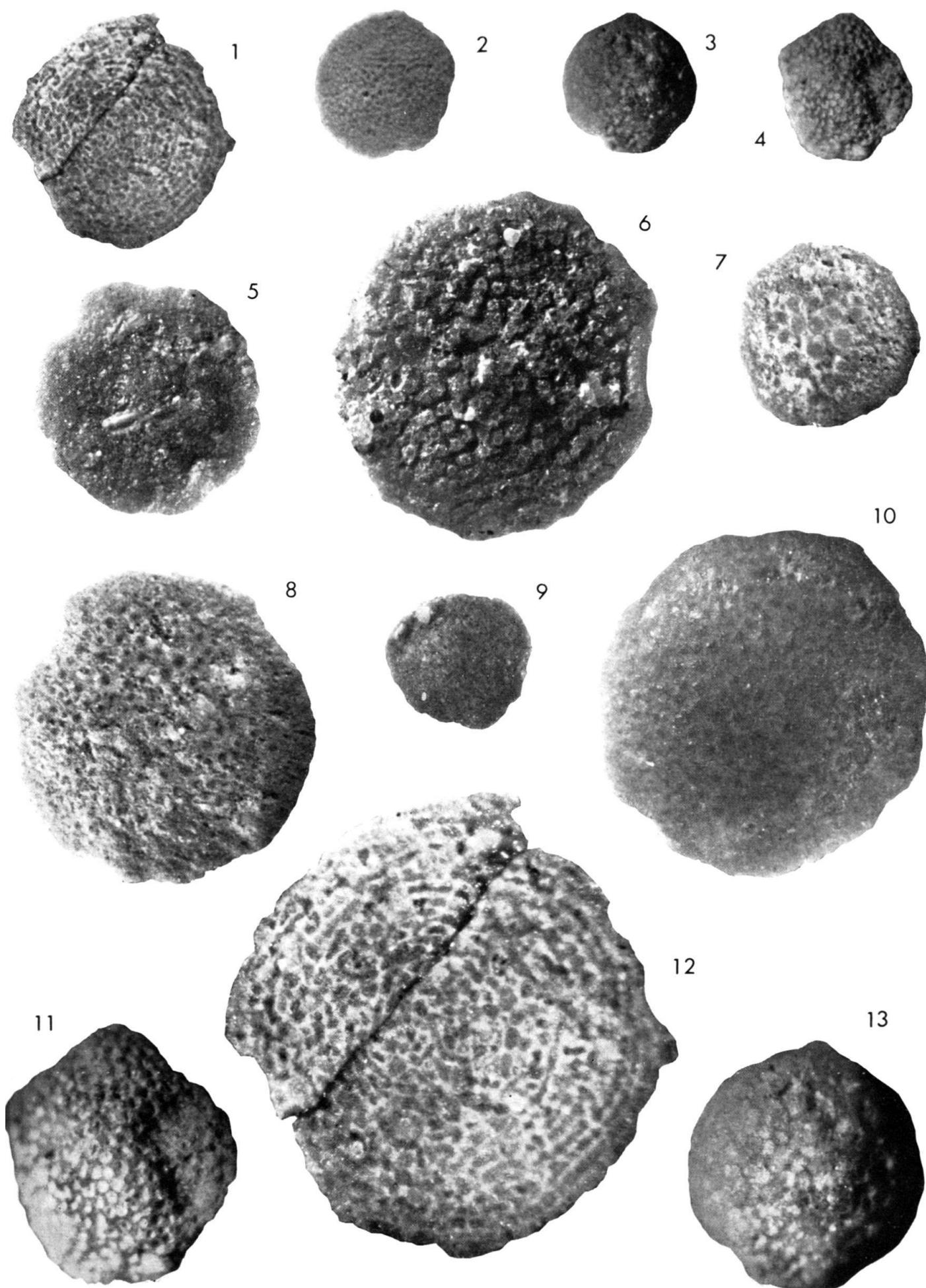


Plate 4

- Fig. 1-12, 16 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY), A-form
K.1316: Fig. 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16 (same as Fig. 2). K.2854: Fig. 3, 5, 6,
7, 9.
Fig. 1: C 31062; Fig. 2: C 31063; Fig. 3: C 31121; Fig. 4: C 31064; Fig. 5:
C 31122; Fig. 6: C 31123; Fig. 7: C 31124; Fig. 8: C 31065; Fig. 9: C 31125;
Fig. 10: C 31066; Fig. 11: C 31067; Fig. 12: C 31068; Fig. 16: C 31063.
Fig. 1-12, $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$; Fig. 16, $\times 19$. p. 560
- Fig. 14-15 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY), B-form
K.2854. C 31129. Fig. 14, $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$, Fig. 15 (same specimen), $\times 19$. p. 562
- Fig. 13 *Asterocyclina soldadensis* n.sp.
Paratype. K.2651. C 31102. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$. p. 563

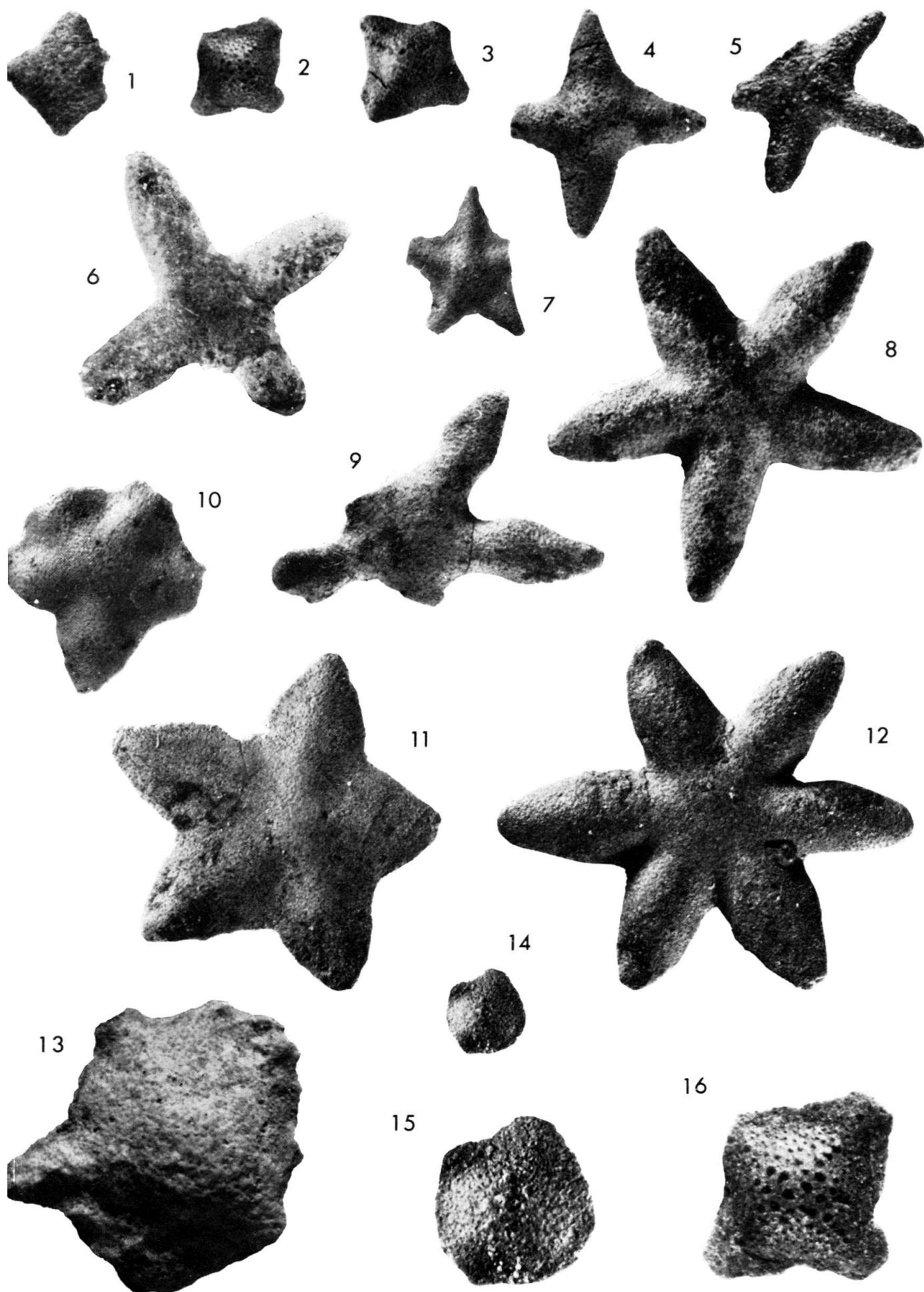


Plate 5

Fig. 1	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Weathered specimen (most common habitus). K.2854 (after VAUGHAN & COLE 1941, Pl. 28, Fig. 5). U.S.N.M., Washington. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 2	<i>Cycloloculina jarvisi</i> CUSHMAN	p. 579
	See Fig. 17. K.3692. C 31049. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 3	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	With weathered surface but well preserved flange and edge. K.2854. C 31116. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 4	<i>Lepidocyclina peruviana</i> CUSHMAN	p. 573
	Weathered specimen showing the radial arrangement of the inner layer of lateral chambers on the flange. K.1500. C 31077. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 5	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Intact specimen (same as Pl. 1, Fig. 17) with well preserved roof of the lateral chambers. K.1500. C 31087. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 6	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Intact specimen (same as Pl. 1, Fig. 18). K.2854. C 31117. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 7	<i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE)	p. 570
	Weathered specimen (same as Fig. 16). K.2651. C 31088. $\times 24$.	
Fig. 8	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Paratype. Common lenticular form, variety with one central pillar and radial rods and rows of granulations (see Fig. 14). K.3677. C 31173. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 9	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Paratype. Flat flaring form (see Fig. 13; compare Pl. 24, Fig. 2). K.2651. C 31089. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 10	<i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE)	p. 570
	Flat broad-flanged specimen (see Fig. 15). K.2651. C 31090. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 11	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 9. E.L.1440. C 31235. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 12	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. Same specimen as Pl. 1, Fig. 8. K.3878. C 31210. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 13	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Paratype. Same as Fig. 9. K.2651. C 31089. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 14	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Paratype. Same as Fig. 8. K.3677. C 31173. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 15	<i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE)	p. 570
	Same as Fig. 10, showing radial rows of bare chamberlets on the flange; no lateral tissue developed. K.2651. C 31090. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 16	<i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE)	p. 570
	Same as Fig. 7, showing the undivided alar prolongations, not covered by lateral tissue. K.2651. C 31088. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 17	<i>Cycloloculina jarvisi</i> CUSHMAN	p. 579
	Same as Fig. 2. Dorsal view, showing the porous structure of the outer wall (compare Pl. 29, Fig. 8 and 9). K.3692. C 31049. $\times 68$.	

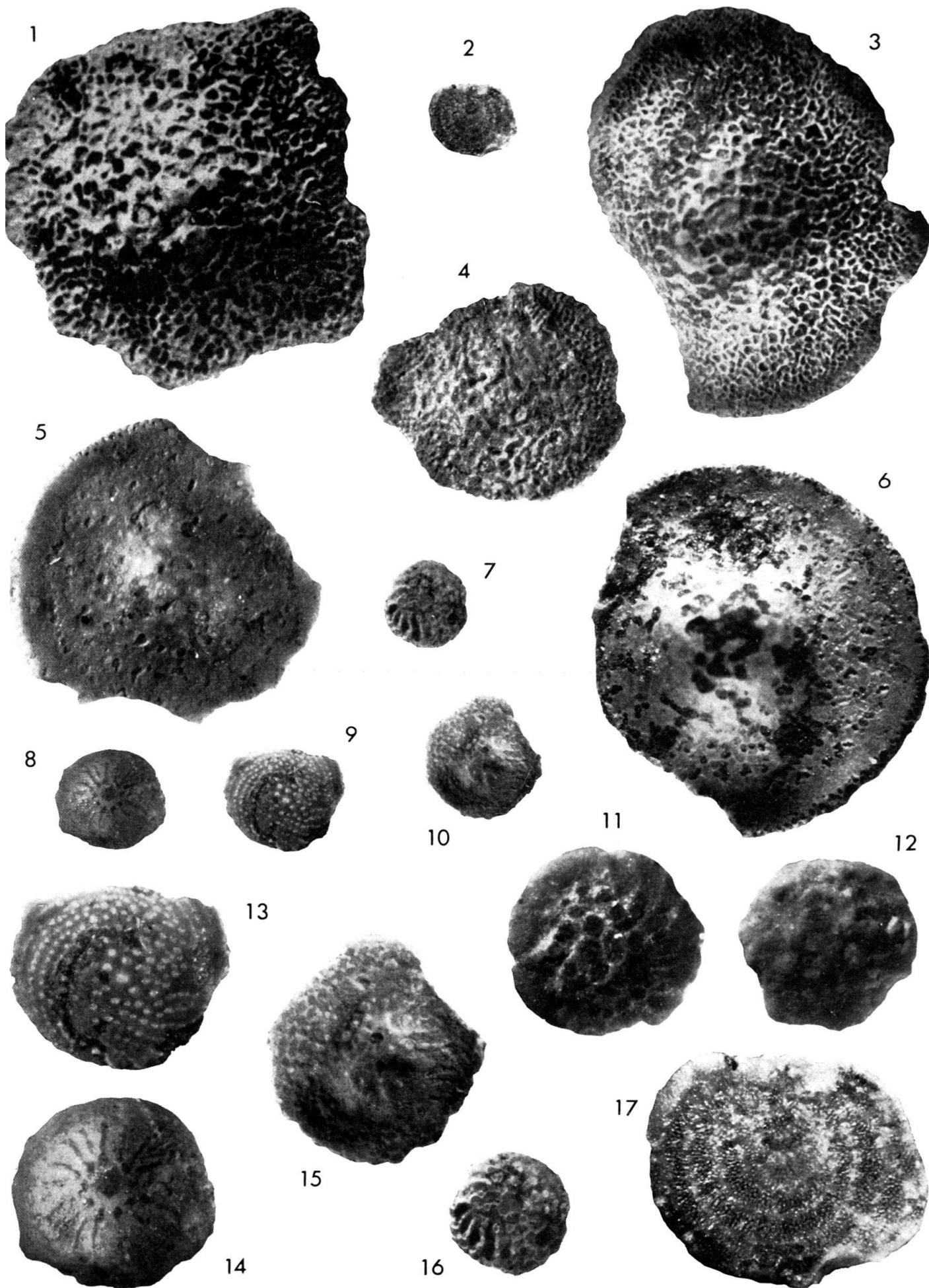
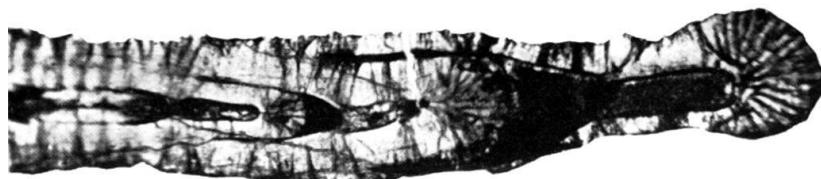


Plate 6

All figures $\times 19$

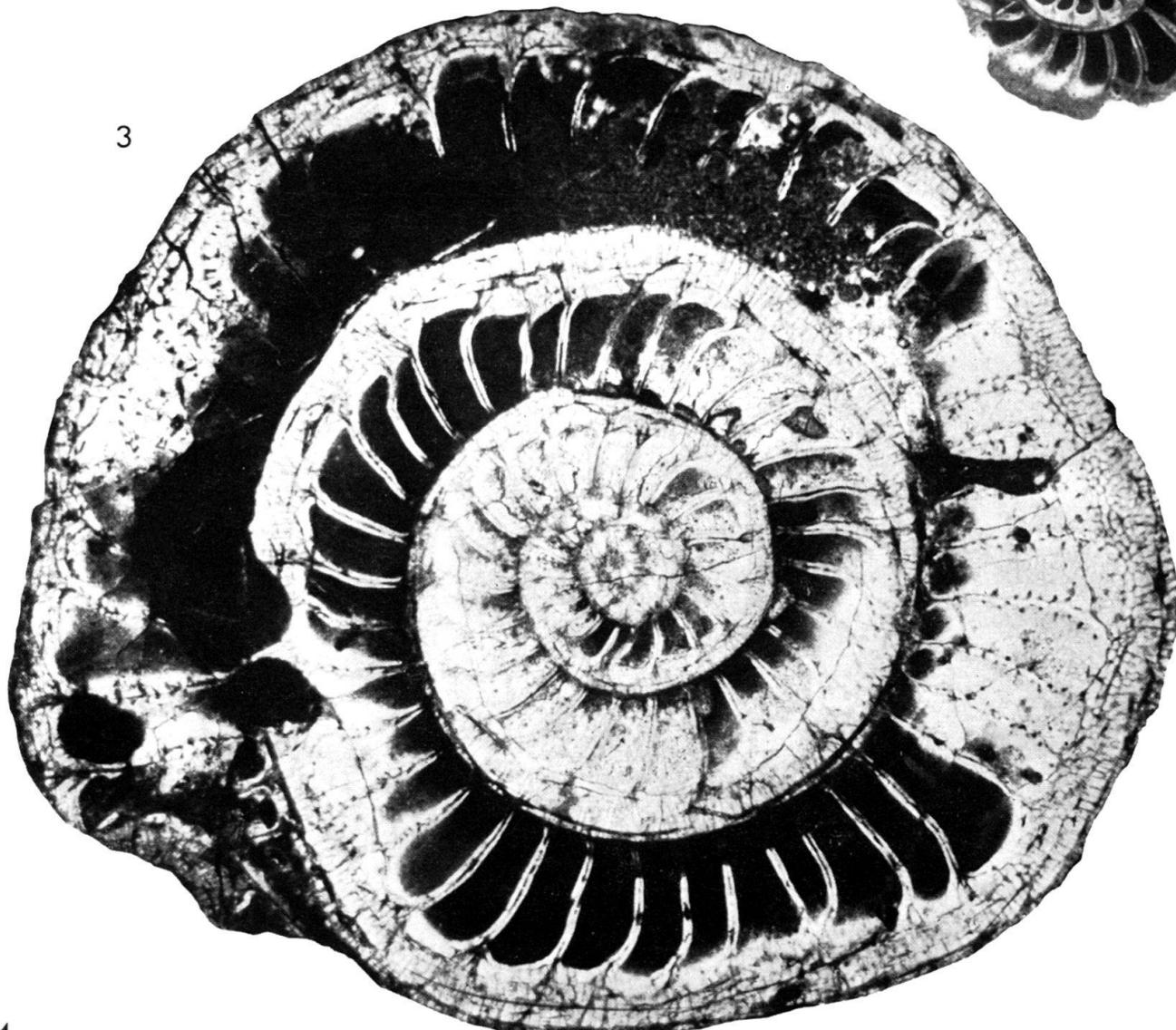
- Fig. 1 *Ranikothalia soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
Vertical section, detail of Pl. 8, Fig. 3. K. 2951 B. C 31168.
- Fig. 2 *Ranikothalia tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
Reworked specimen. Trinidad, Dunmore Hill, R.C.M. 2907 B. Collection Shell, The Hague, Holland, n° 158.
- Fig. 3 *Ranikothalia soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
Shows the double septa, the pores in the lateral roof along the septal filaments and the network of the marginal plexus in horizontal and tangential section (see also Pl. 7, Fig. 5). K. 2951 B. C 31170.
- Fig. 4 *Ranikothalia antillea* (HANZAWA) p. 539
Unspecified locality on Soldado Rock. Collection Grimsdale; possibly filed with Shell's collection in The Hague.
- Fig. 5 *Ranikothalia antillea* (HANZAWA) p. 539
Probably from the same locality as Fig. 4, Soldado Rock. Collection Grimsdale.
- Fig. 6 *Ranikothalia antillea* (HANZAWA) p. 539
K. 2951 B. C 31140.



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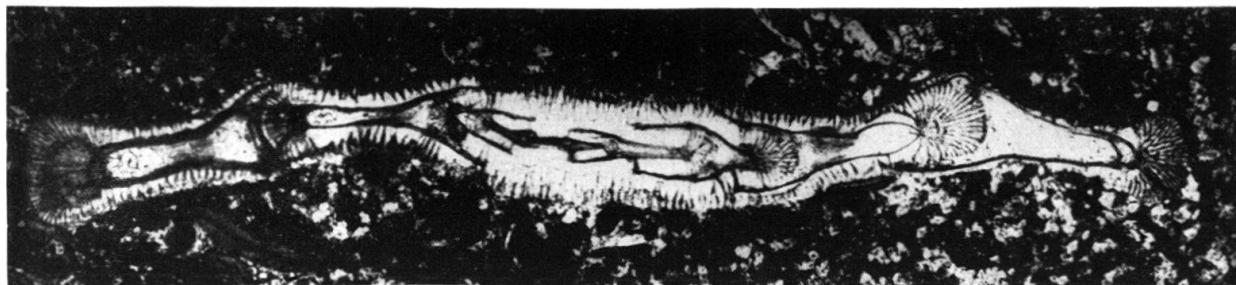
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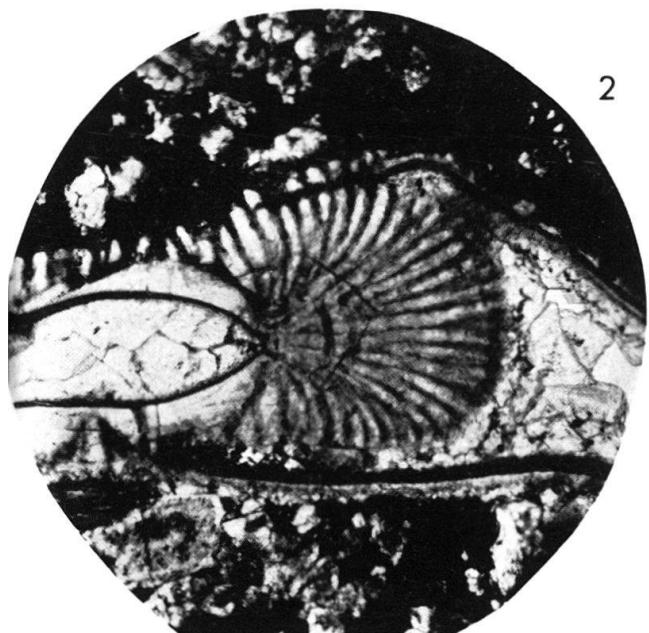
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Plate 7

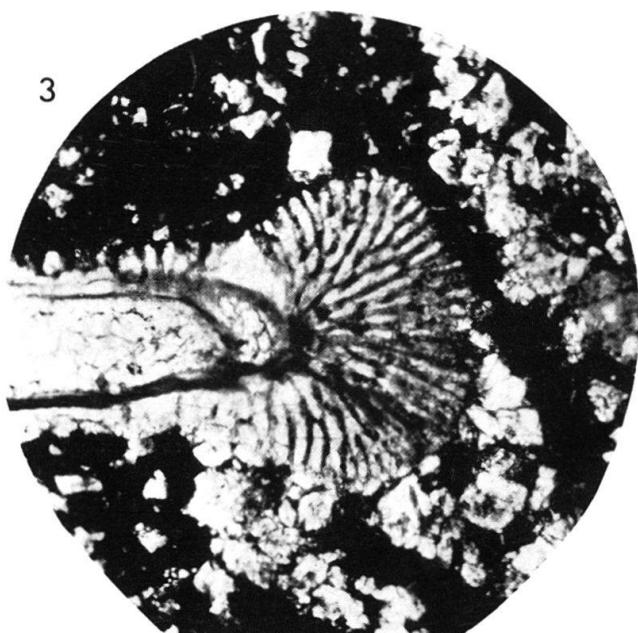
- Fig. 1 *Ranikothalia soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
Vertical section of largest specimen observed. Rz. 248. C 31227. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fig. 2 Same specimen as Fig. 1, marginal plexus of penultimate whorl, exact vertical section. C 31227. $\times 34$.
- Fig. 3 Same specimen as Fig. 1, marginal plexus of ultimate whorl, cut at a slight angle from the vertical, showing the anastomosis of the canals. C 31227. $\times 34$.
- Fig. 4 Same specimen as Fig. 1, section through last two whorls. C 31227. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 5 *Ranikothalia soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
Differently focussed photograph of the same specimen as Pl. 6, Fig. 3, concentrating on the intraseptal canals (note: the irregular articulated clear spiral tube in the middle whorl is probably a parasitic organism). K.2951 B. C 31170. $\times 19$.



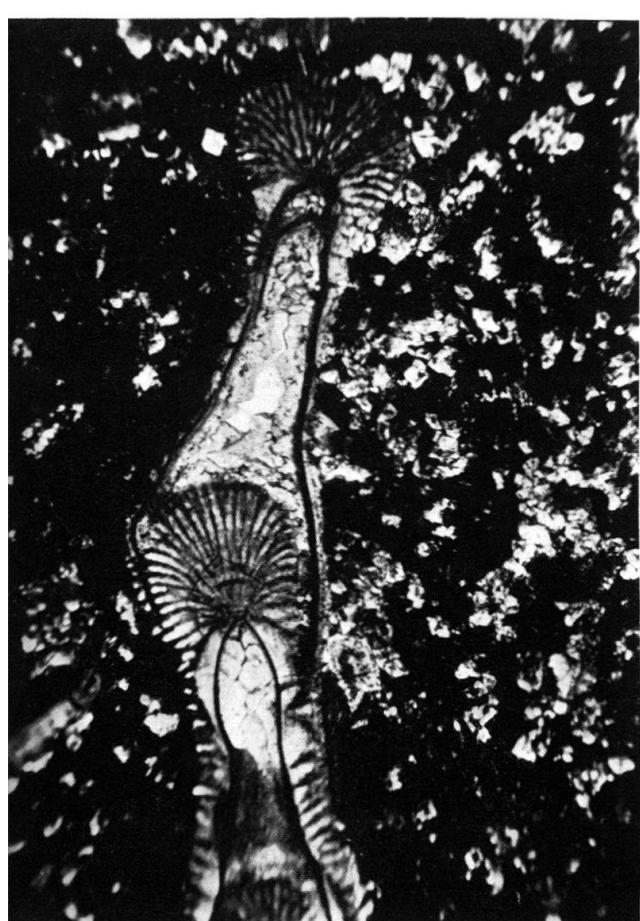
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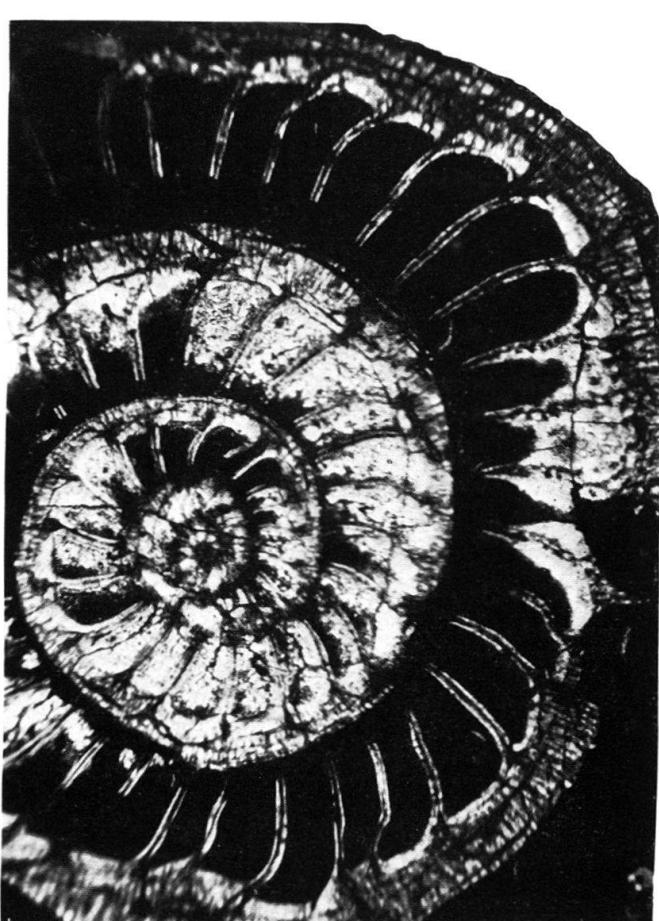
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5

Plate 8

- Fig. 1 *Ranikothalia soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
K.2951 B. C 31169. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fig. 2 Detail of Fig. 1. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 3 *Ranikothalia soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 539
See also Pl. 6, Fig. 1. K.2951 B. C 31168. $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fig. 4 *Operculinoides ocalanus* (CUSHMAN) p. 540
Trinidad, Vistabella area, St.45. C 31250. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 5 *Operculinoides soldadensis* VAUGHAN & COLE p. 540
Topotype. K.3692. C 31177. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 6 Id. K.3692, C 31178. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 7 Id. K.3692, C 31179. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 8 *Operculinoides soldadensis* VAUGHAN & COLE p. 540
J.S.1950. C 31244. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 9 *Operculinoides ocalanus* (CUSHMAN) p. 540
J.S.1950. C 31246. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 10 *Operculinoides* cf. *soldadensis* VAUGHAN & COLE p. 540
Only specimen found in Bed 11! K.10721. C 31211. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 11 *Operculinoides trinitatensis granulatus* n.subsp.. p. 541
K.2855. C 31126. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 12 Id. K.2855. C 31127. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 13 *Operculinoides spiralis* n.sp.. p. 542
Holotype. Slightly granulated specimen. K.2651. C 31092. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 14 *Operculinoides trinitatensis* (NUTTALL) p. 541
Typical smooth specimen. Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area,
St.63. C 31253. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 15 Id. K.2855. C 31128. $\times 19$.

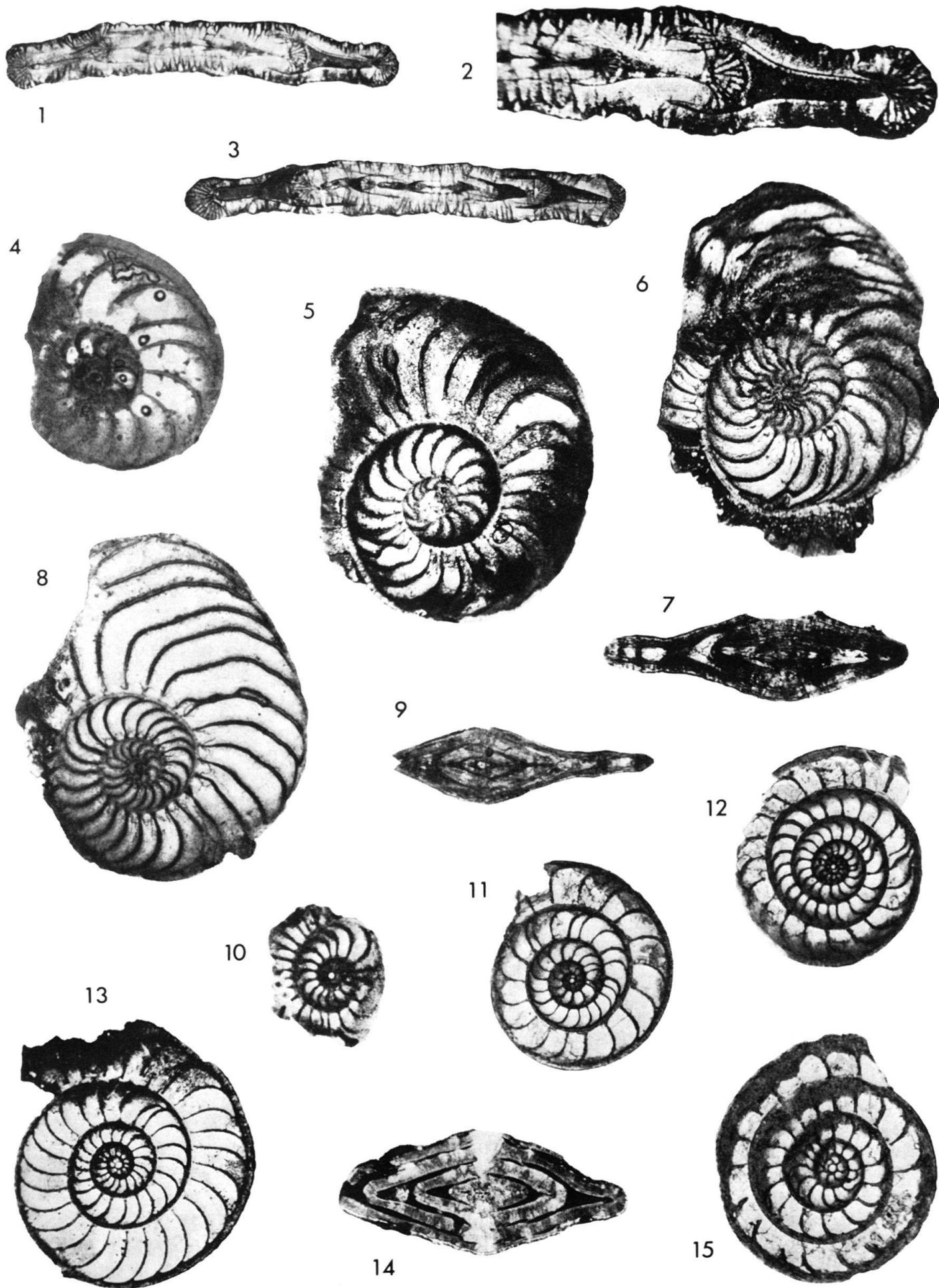


Plate 9

All figures $\times 38$

- Fig. 1 *Actinocyclina barbadensis* (VAUGHAN). p. 542
Reworked specimen. Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area, St. 67. C 31255.
- Fig. 2 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Holotype (see Pl. 10, Fig. 2). Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area, Cd. 18 (after CAUDRI 1948, Pl. 74, Fig. 5).
- Fig. 3 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Paratype. Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area, St. 67. C 31256.
- Fig. 4 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Pillarless specimen. K.2951 B. C 31161.
- Fig. 5 Id. K.2951 B. C 31162. p. 544
- Fig. 6 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Paratype. Typical thick-lenticular specimen. Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area, Cd. 18 (after CAUDRI 1948, Pl. 73, Fig. 6).
- Fig. 7 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Pillarless eroded specimen. K.2951 B. C 31163.
- Fig. 8 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
Juvenile specimen (see Pl. 10, Fig. 1). K.2950. C 31134.
- Fig. 9 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
K.2951. C 31148.
- Fig. 10 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
Small eroded specimen. K.2951 B. C 31164.
- Fig. 11 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
K.2950. C 31135.
- Fig. 12 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
See Pl. 10, Fig. 5. K.2950. C 31133.

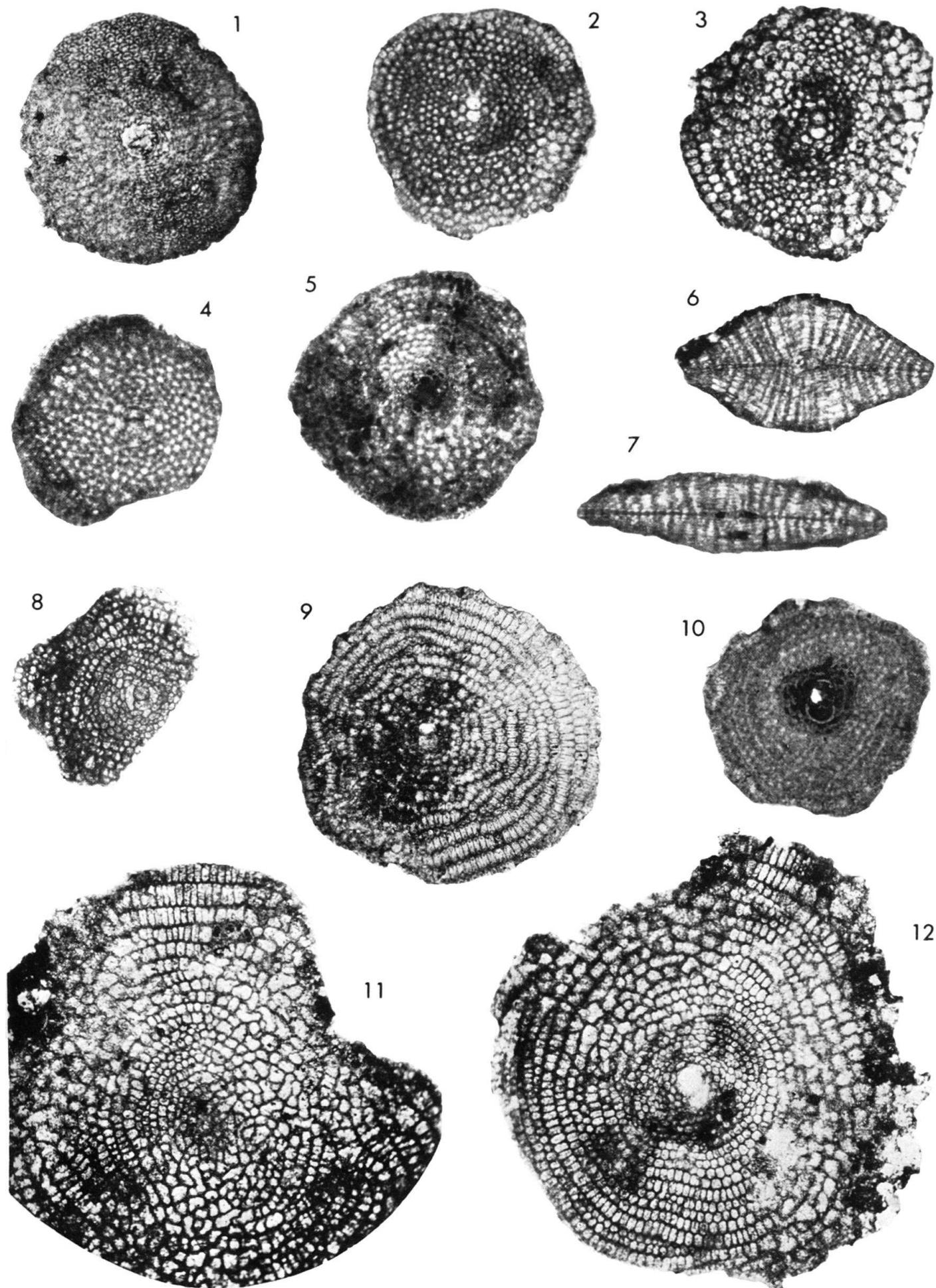
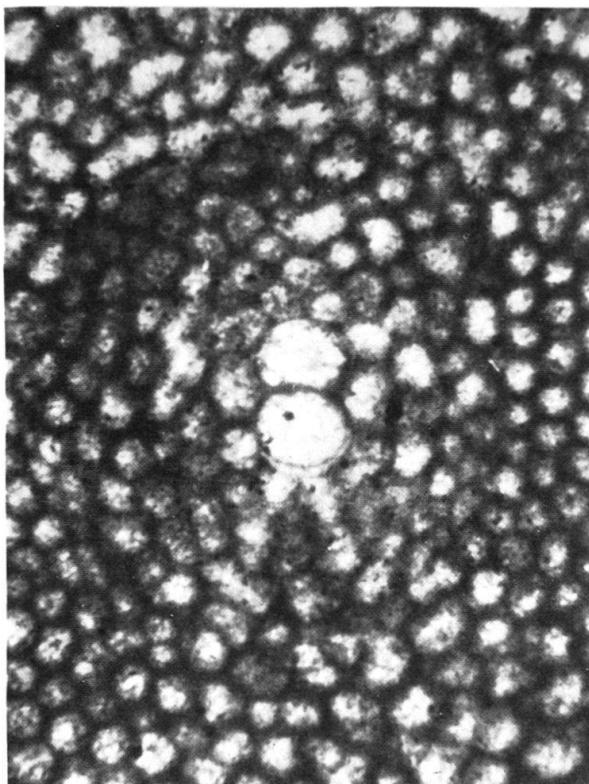
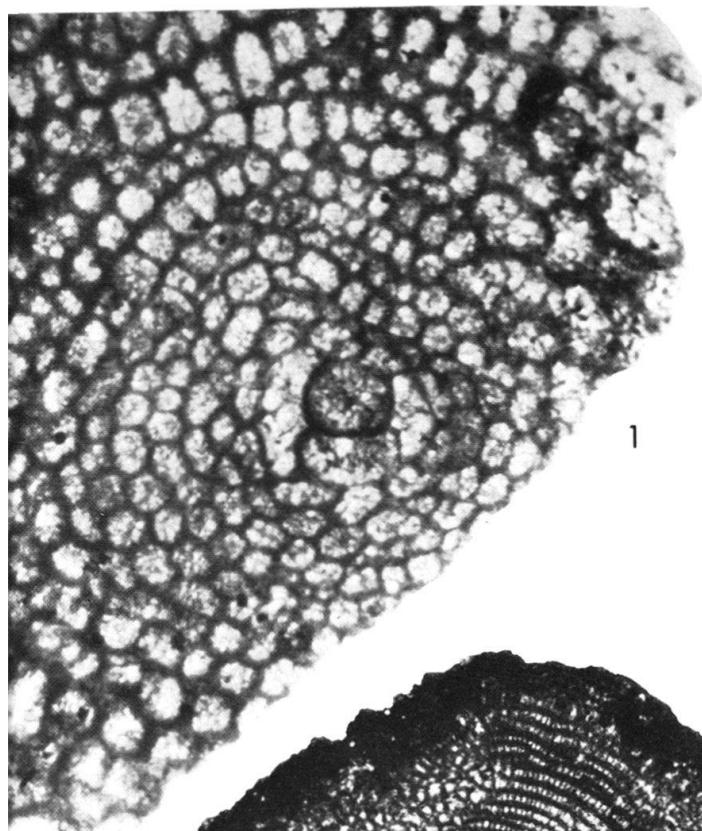


Plate 10

- Fig. 1 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
See Pl. 9, Fig. 8. K.2950. C 31134. $\times 138.$
- Fig. 2 *Hexagonocyclina inflata* (CAUDRI) p. 544
Holotype (see Pl. 9, Fig. 2). Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area,
Cd. 18. $\times 138.$
- Fig. 3 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
Large A-form, entire specimen (see Fig. 4). K.2951. C 31147. $\times 19.$
- Fig. 4 Detail of Fig. 3. C 31147. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 5 *Hexagonocyclina meandrica* CAUDRI p. 543
Detail of Pl. 9, Fig. 12. K.2950. C 31133. $\times 57.$



5

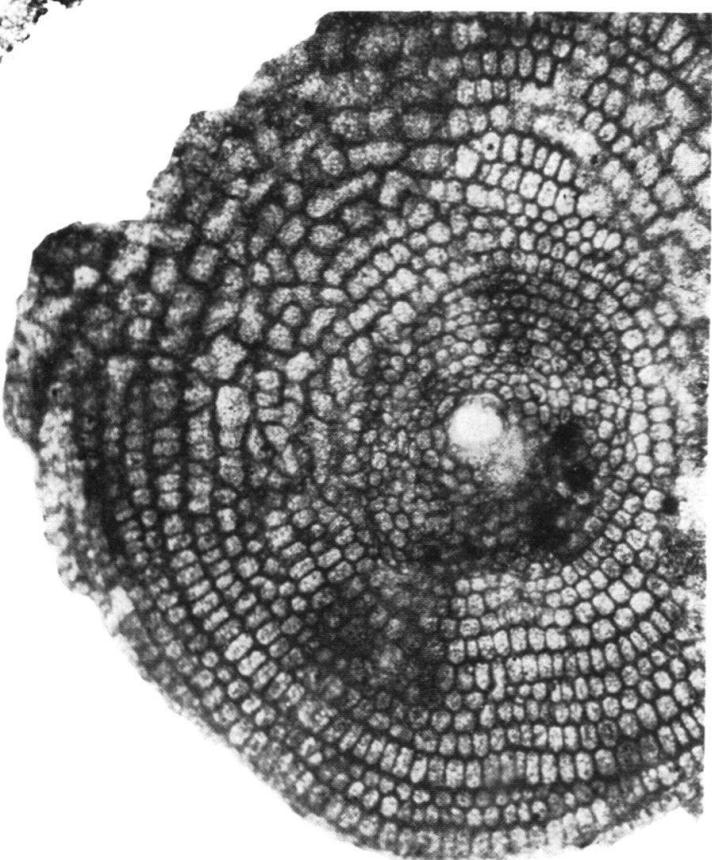
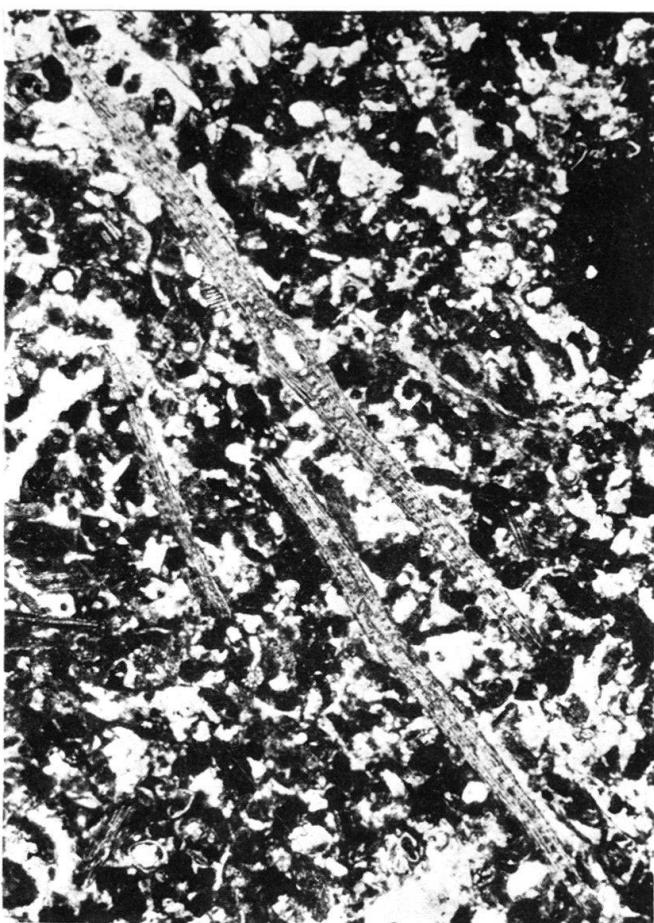


Plate 11

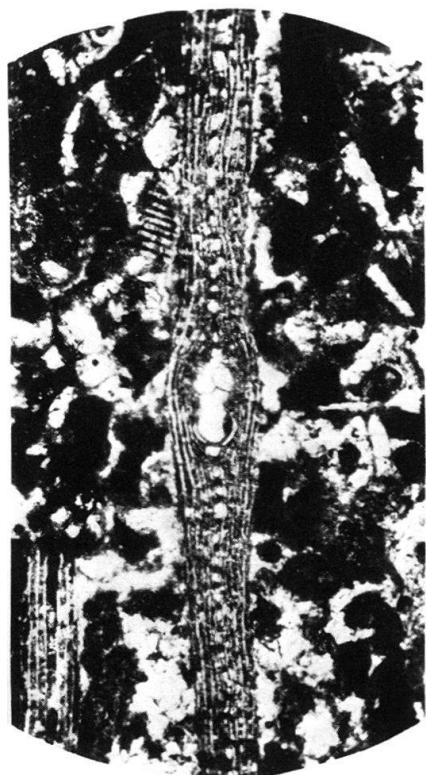
- Fig. 1 *Athecocyclina soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 546
B-form, detail of Pl. 12, Fig. 1. K. 2951 B. C 31150. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 2 *Athecocyclina limestone* p. 546
See Part 1, p. 380. K. 2851. C 31108. $\times 19.$
- Fig. 3 *Athecocyclina soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 546
Detail of Fig. 2. K. 2851. C 31108. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 4 *Athecocyclina soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 546
A-form with monstrous embryonic apparatus. K. 2951 B. C 31151. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 5 *Athecocyclina soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 546
Different photograph of same specimen as Fig. 2 and 3, giving details of the peripheral part. K. 2851. C 31108. $\times 38.$



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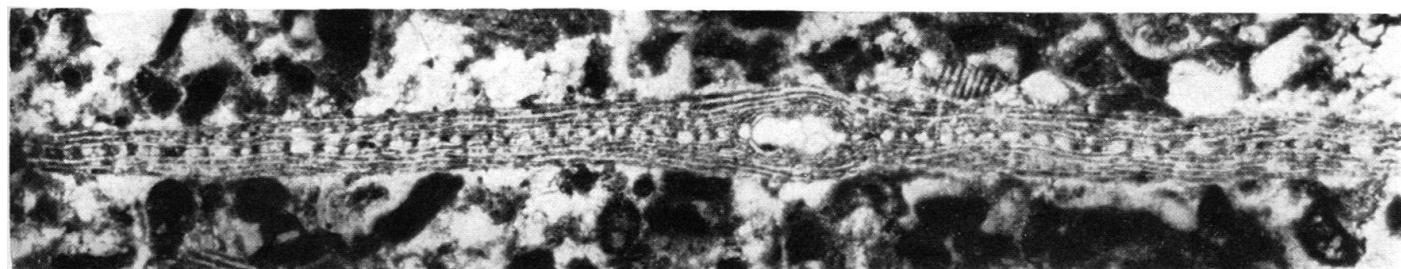
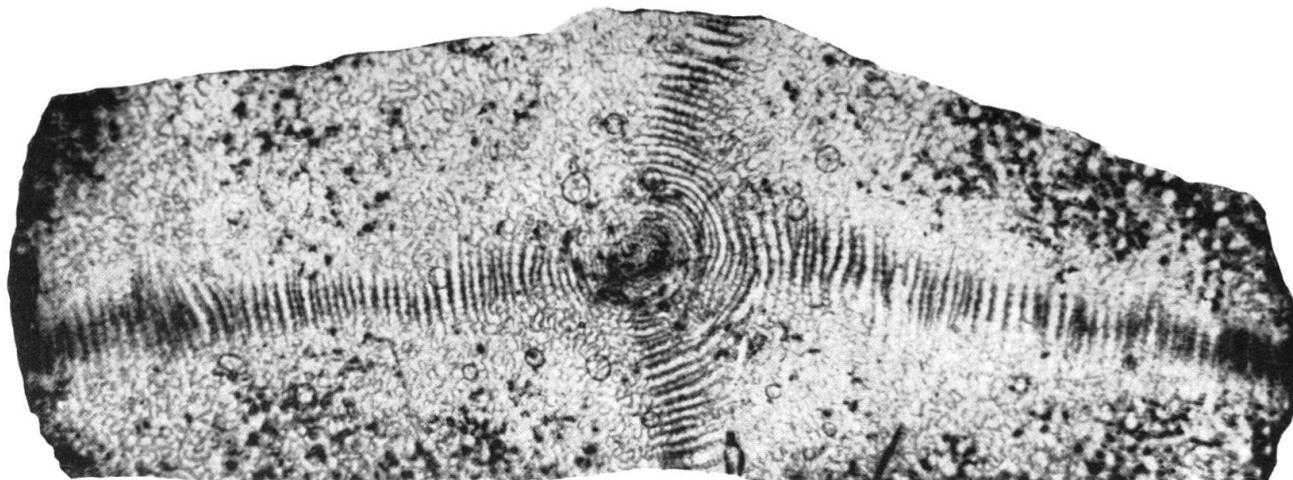
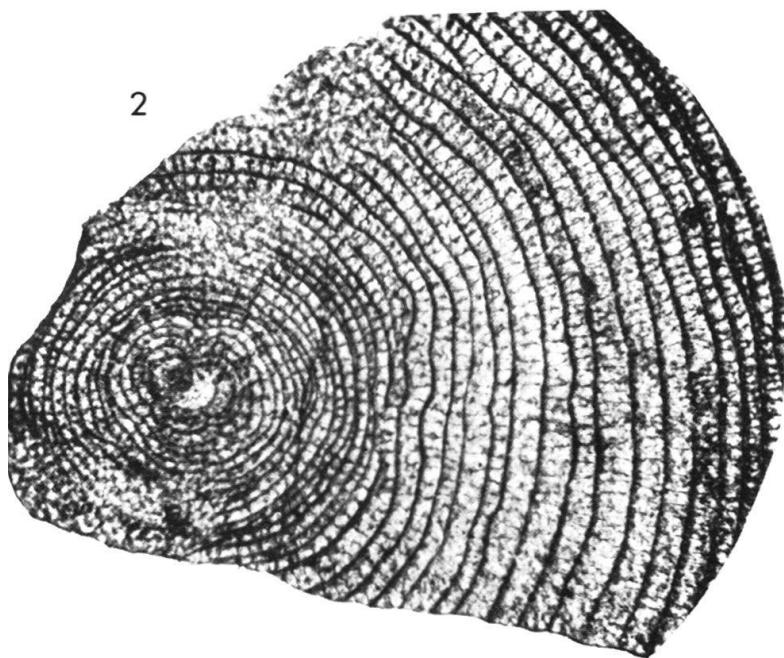


Plate 12

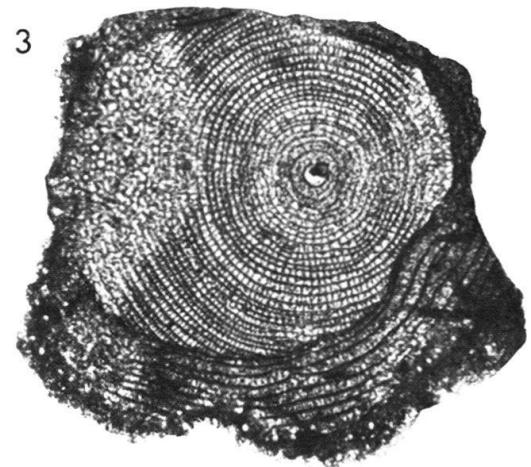
- Fig. 1 *Athecocyclina soldadensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 546
B-form (for details see Pl. 11, Fig. 1). K.2951B. C 31150. $\times 19.$
- Fig. 2 *Proporocyclina tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 547
A-form, with pillars; irregularly developed specimen with exceptionally elongated chambers towards the periphery. K.3878. C 31205. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 3 *Proporocyclina tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 547
Regenerated A-form. K.3878. C 31206. $\times 19.$
- Fig. 4 *Proporocyclina tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 547
Pillarless A-form. K.3878. C 31207. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 5 *Proporocyclina tobleri* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 547
Pillarless A-form. K.3878. C 31208. $\times 38.$



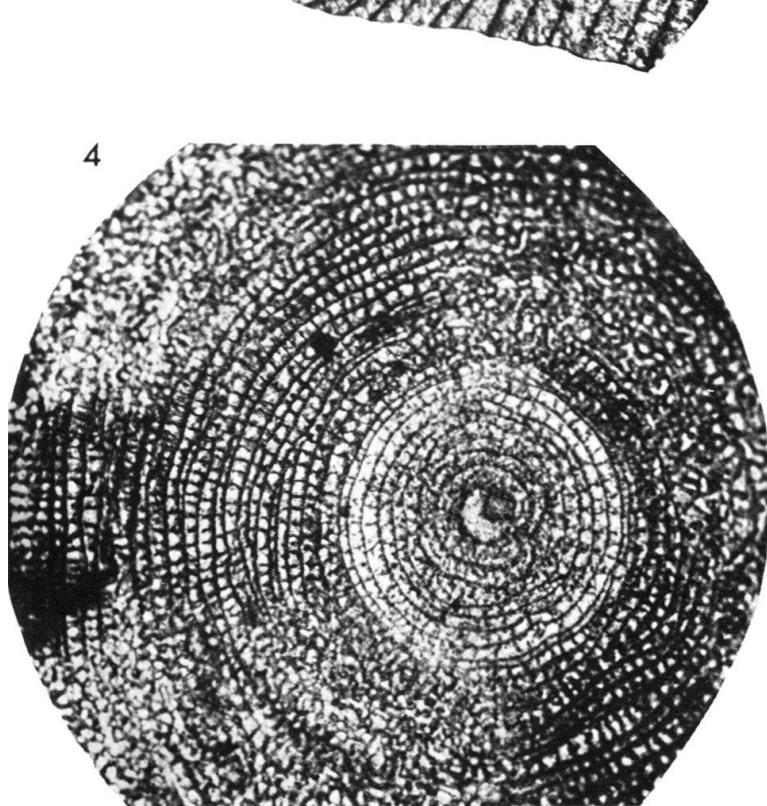
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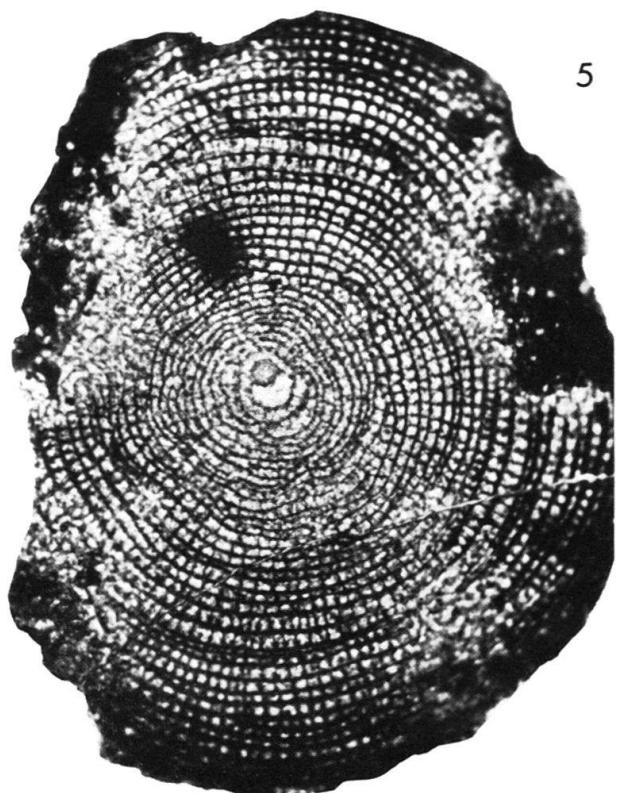
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Plate 13

Fig. 1	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) B-form showing the "discocyclinoid" development of the neanic stage (see Fig. 4); largest pillarless specimen found in the type assemblage. K.3878. C 31196. $\times 38$.	p. 547
Fig. 2	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Pillared B-form. K.3878. C 31197. $\times 38$.	p. 547
Fig. 3	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Pillared A-form (note the extremely thin equatorial layer!). K.3878. C 31204. $\times 38$.	p. 547
Fig. 4	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Central part of a microspheric form (enlargement of Fig. 1) showing the "discocyclinoid" neanic. K.3878. C 31196. $\times 57$.	p. 547
Fig. 5	<i>Proporocyclina mirandana</i> (HODSON) B-form, detail of Fig. 6, showing the "discocyclinoid" neanic develop- ment. K.3677. C 31174. $\times 38$.	p. 549
Fig. 6	<i>Proporocyclina mirandana</i> (HODSON) B-form (see Fig. 5). K.3677. C 31174. $\times 38$.	p. 549
Fig. 7	<i>Proporocyclina tobleri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Pillarless A-form, showing a period of retarded growth during its early neanic stage. K.3878. C 31209. $\times 38$.	p. 547
Fig. 8	<i>Pseudophragmina</i> s.s.sp. E.L.1440. C 31234. $\times 38$.	p. 549

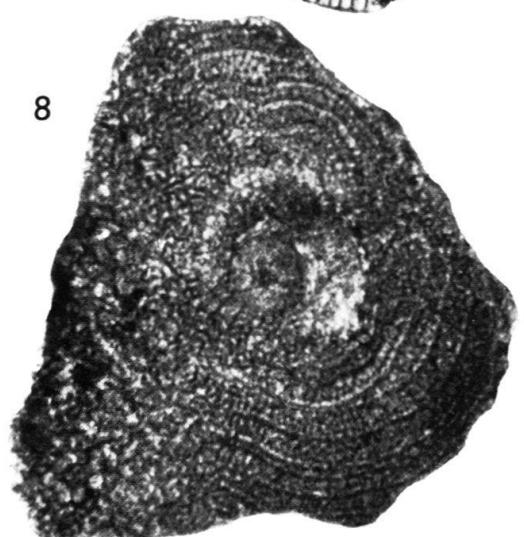
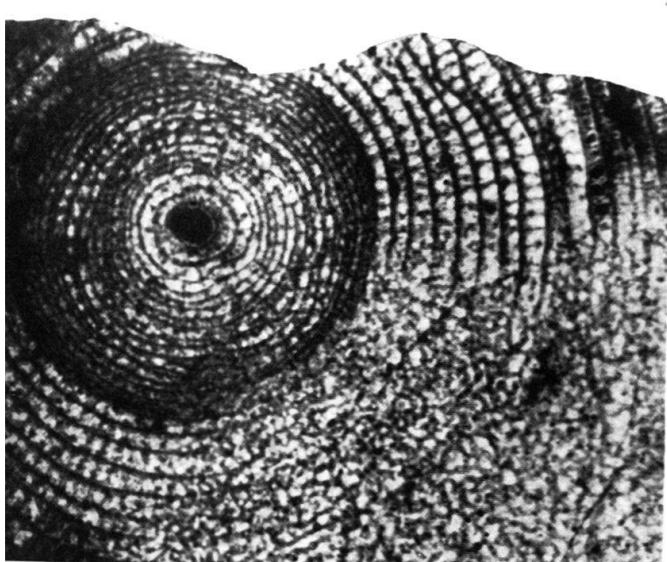
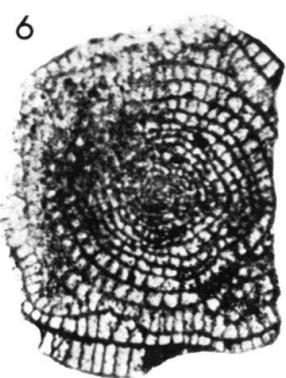
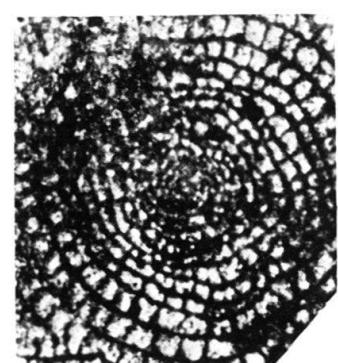
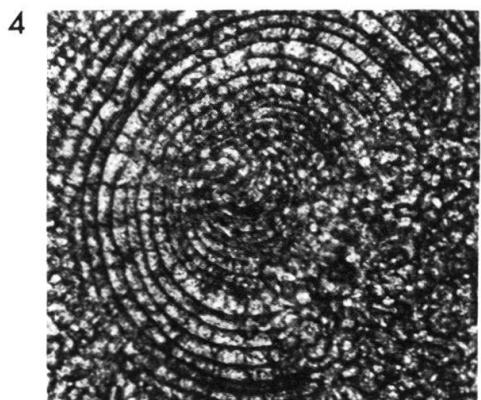
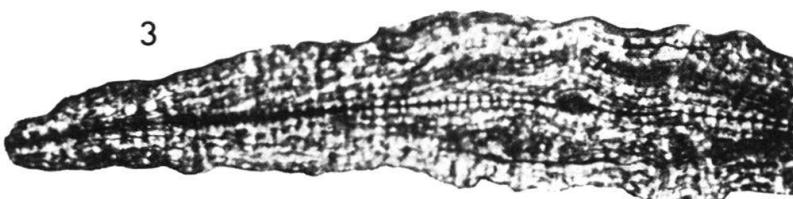
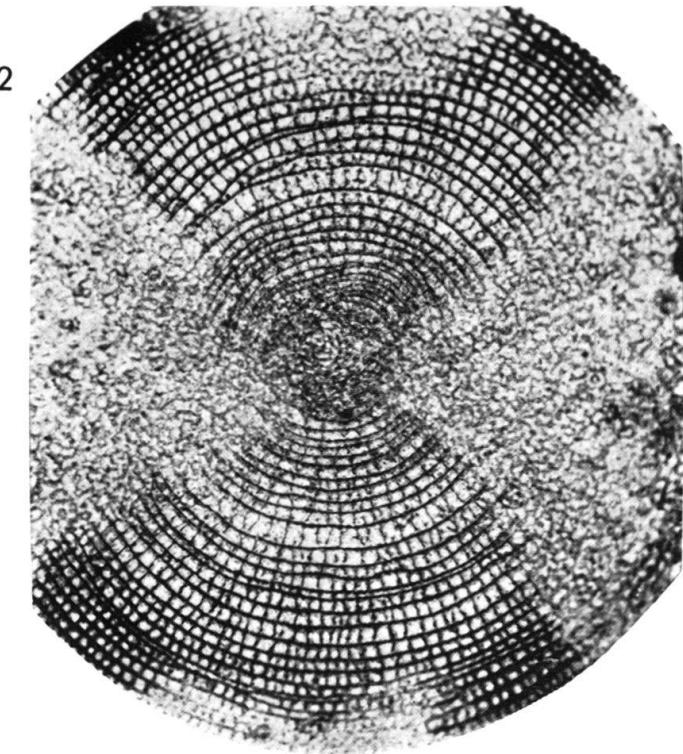
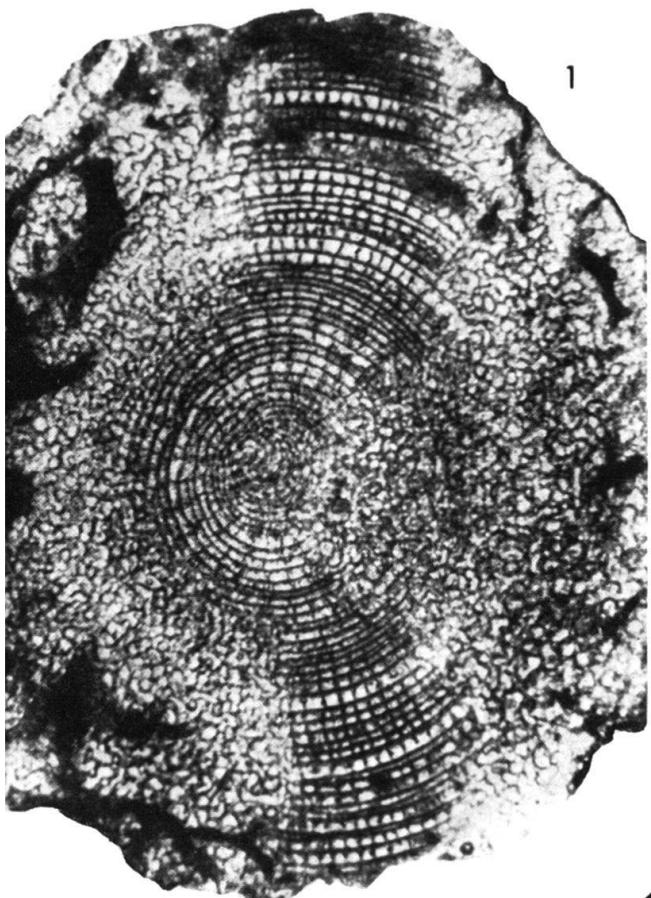


Plate 14

Fig. 1	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Phot. T. F. Grimsdale. K. 2951(?); specimen probably in Shell's collection in The Hague. $\times 38$	p. 550
Fig. 2	Id., K. 2951(?), phot. Grimsdale (see Fig 3). Shell collection?. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 3	Id., detail of Fig. 2, showing the typical symmetrical pair of large auxiliary chambers. $\times 114$.	
Fig. 4	Id., K. 2951(?), phot. T. F. Grimsdale; "chainstich" aspect of median layer clearly visible in righthand part of photograph. Shell collection? $\times 38$. .	p. 551
Fig. 5	<i>Neodiscocyclina ? caudriae</i> (VAUGHAN) A-form, specimen with strongly pillared center and wide flaring flange. K. 2950. C 31139. $\times 38$.	p. 552
Fig. 6	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Photograph deliberately out of focus to compensate for the granular disintegration of the walls through recrystallization. K. 2950. C 31146. $\times 38$.	p. 550
Fig. 7	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Specimen with pronounced polygonal pattern of the equatorial layer in the central region. K. 2950. C 31137. $\times 38$.	p. 551
Fig. 8	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) B-form, with polygonal equatorial pattern (see also Pl. 23, Fig. 1). K. 2951. C 31141. $\times 38$.	p. 551
Fig. 9	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) As Fig. 4 (phot. T. F. Grimsdale), K. 2951(?). Shell collection? $\times 38$.	p. 551
Fig. 10	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE) Large partly recrystallized specimen with polygonal equatorial pattern in center (A-form). L. 2950. C 31138. $\times 38$.	p. 551

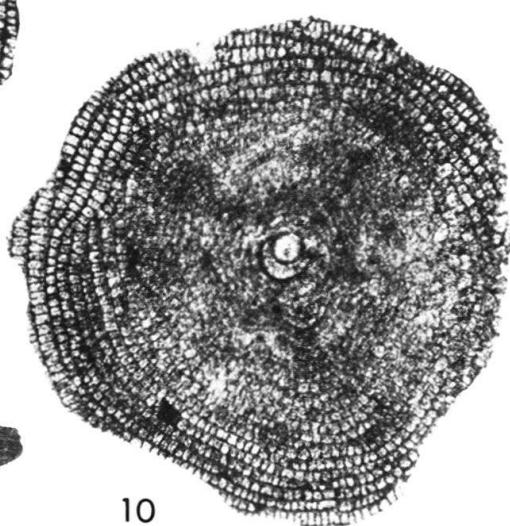
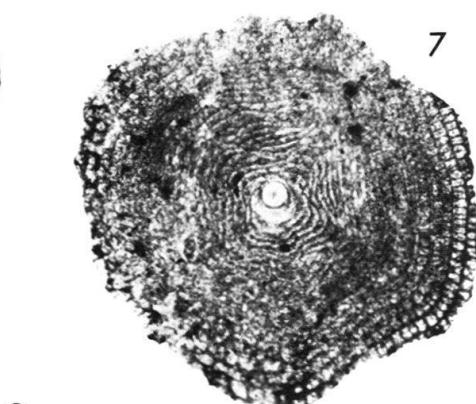
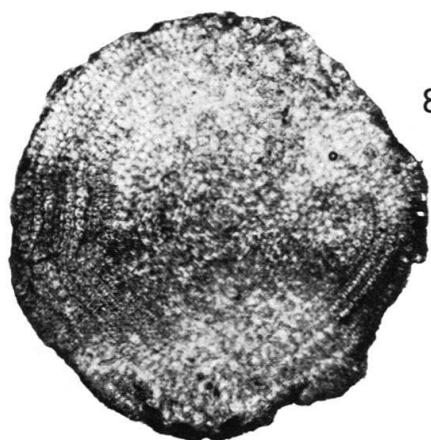
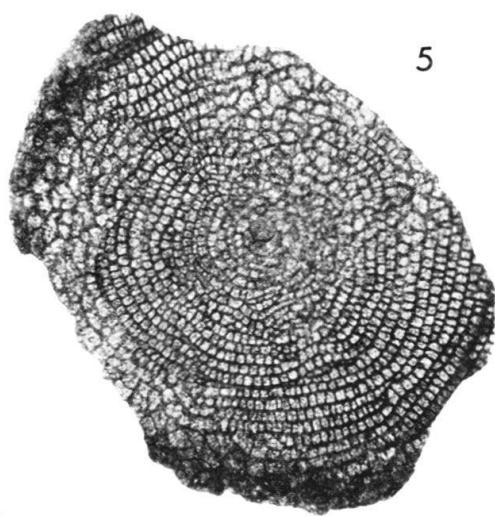
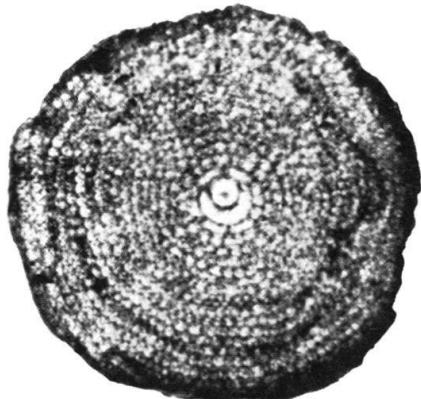
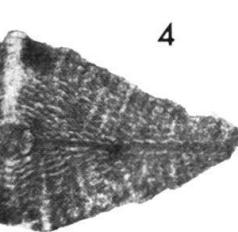
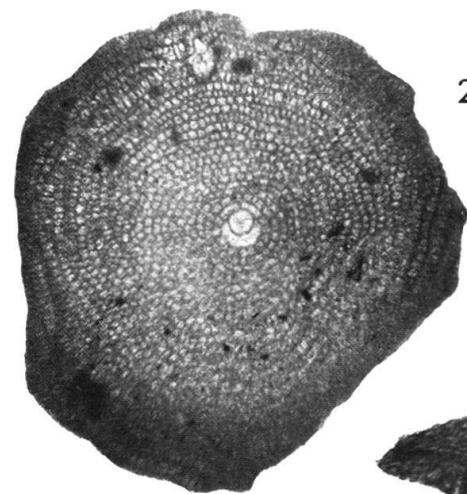
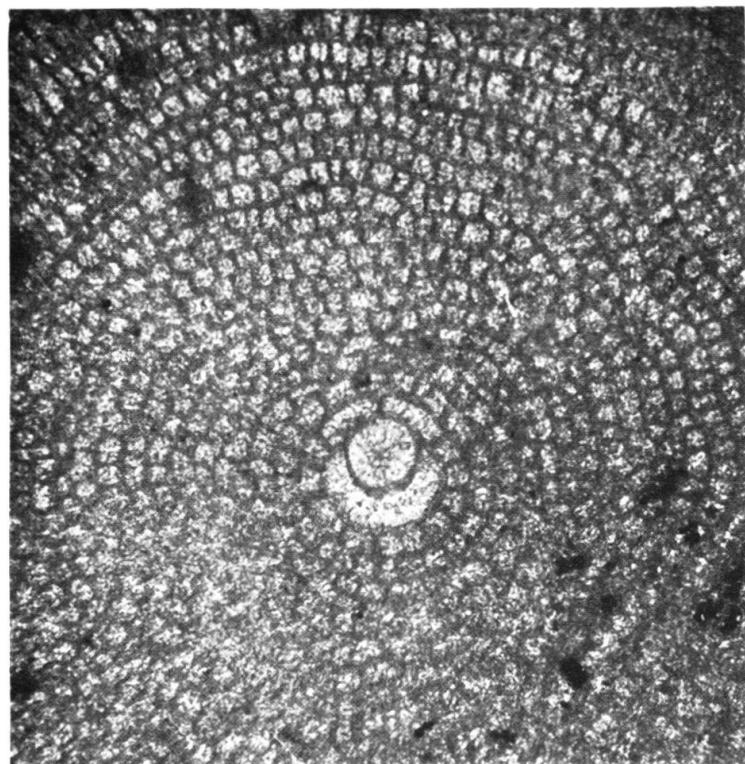
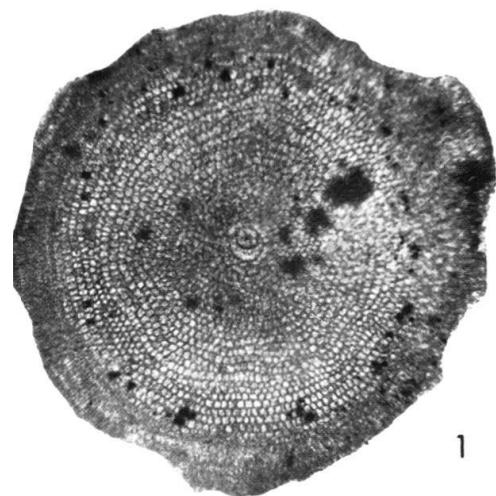


Plate 15

- Fig.1 *Neodiscocyclina grimsdalei* (VAUGHAN & COLE) p. 552
A-form; one of VAUGHAN & COLE's type specimens of the species (phot. T. F. Grimsdale). Gr. 30 (= K. 2951). Specimen probably in the U. S. N. M., Washington. $\times 38$.
- Fig.2 Id., B-form (same specimen as Fig. 6 and as Pl. 23, Fig. 2). K. 2951 B. C 31167. $\times 38$.
- Fig.3 Id., A-form (phot. T. F. Grimsdale). Gr. 30 (= K. 2951). Specimen probably in Shell's collection in The Hague. $\times 38$.
- Fig.4 Id. (after VAUGHAN & COLE, 1941, Pl. 21, Fig. 3). K. 2951. U. S. N. M., Washington. $\times 38$.
- Fig.5 Id., A-form (phot. T. F. Grimsdale). Gr. 30 (= K. 2951). Specimen probably in Shell's collection in The Hague. $\times 38$.
- Fig.6 Id., B-form (same specimen as Fig. 2 and as Pl. 23, Fig. 2). K. 2951 B. C 31167. $\times 19$.

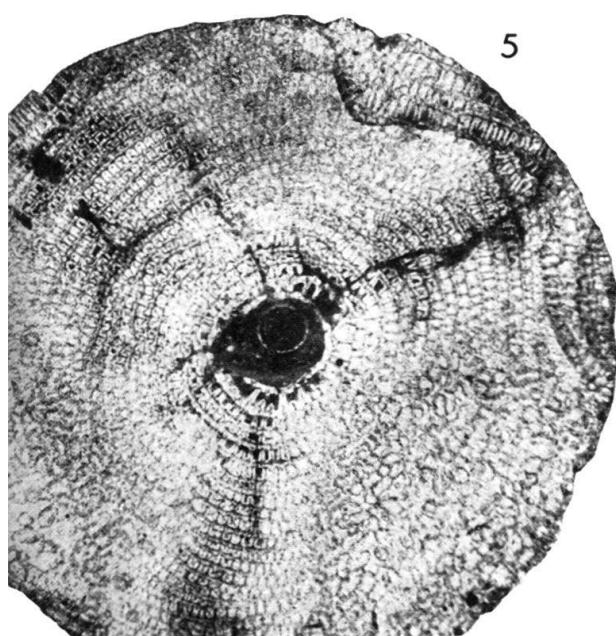
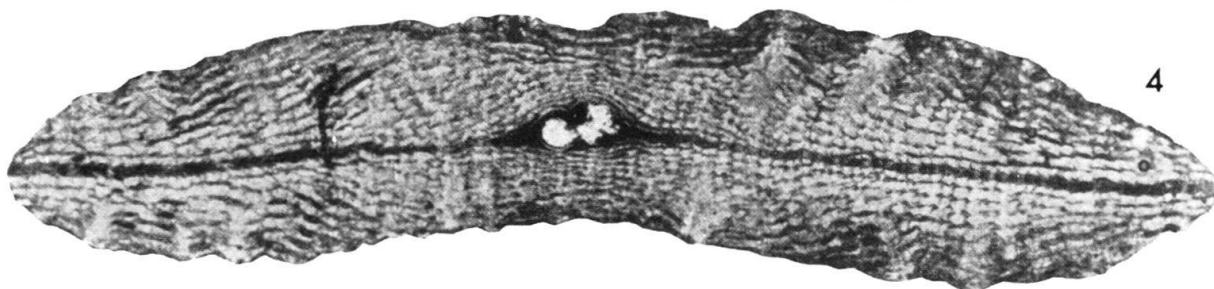
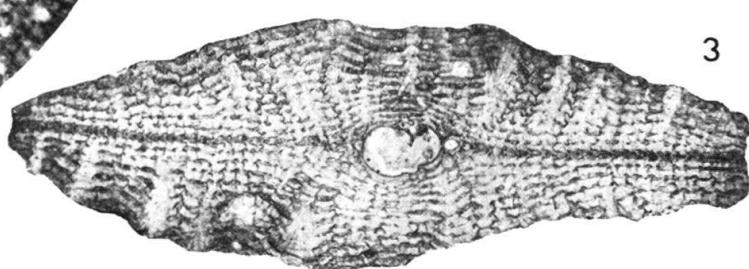
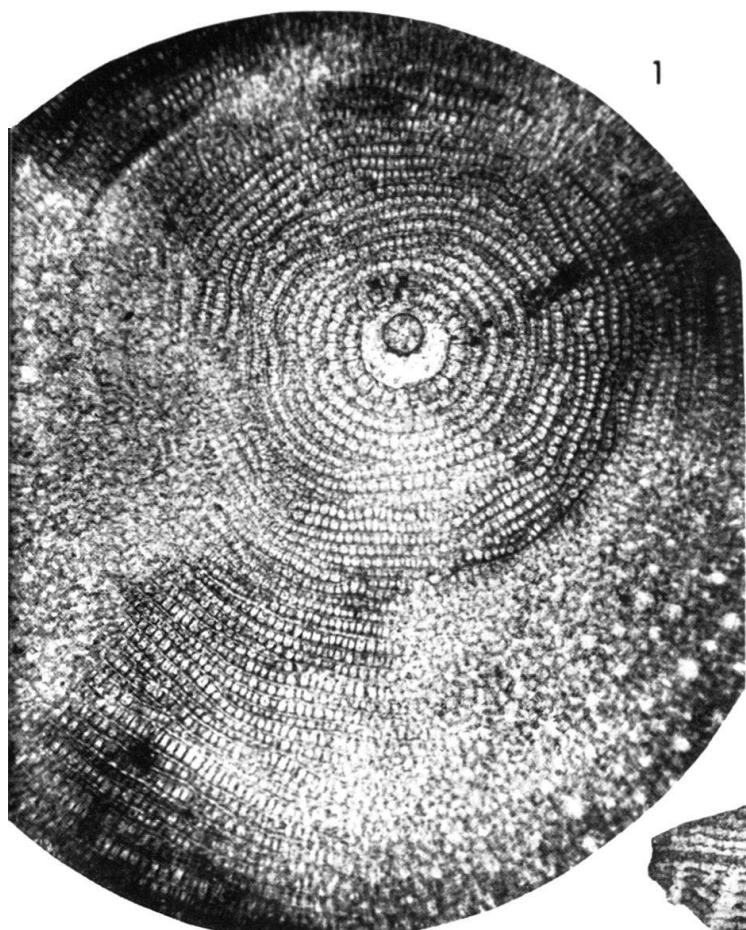


Plate 16

- Fig. 1 *Neodiscocyclina fonslacerensis* (VAUGHAN & COLE). p. 554
A-form; the periembryonic ring-chamber is seen clearly in this specimen;
in the others (Fig. 2 and 5) the section is not exactly through the center and
the ring is obscured by interfering lateral tissue. K.2951 B. C 31154. $\times 38$.
- Fig. 2 Id. (see Fig. 6); K.2951 B. C 31155. $\times 38$.
- Fig. 3 Id., B-form (see Fig. 4). K.2951 B. C 31156. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 4 Id., detail of Fig. 3; the simple microspheric spiral has been actually ob-
served in the thin section, but in the photograph it did not show up
satisfactorily. K.2951 B. C 31156. $\times 38$.
- Fig. 5 Id., A-form. K.2951 B. C 31157. $\times 38$.
- Fig. 6 Id., same specimen as Fig. 2, general view. K.2951 B. C 31155. $\times 19$.

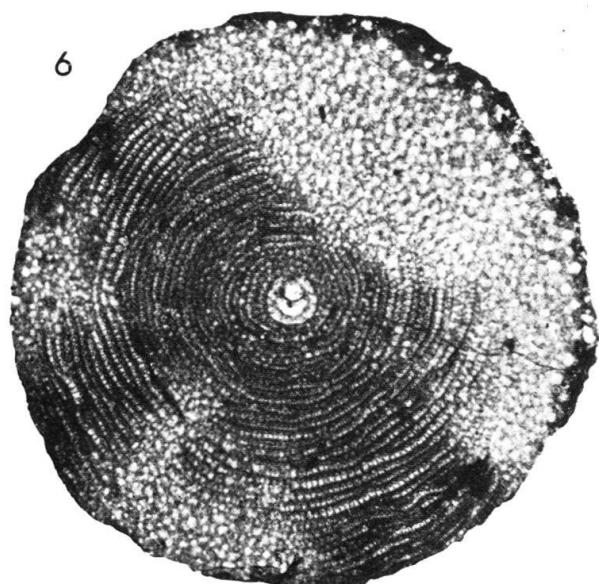
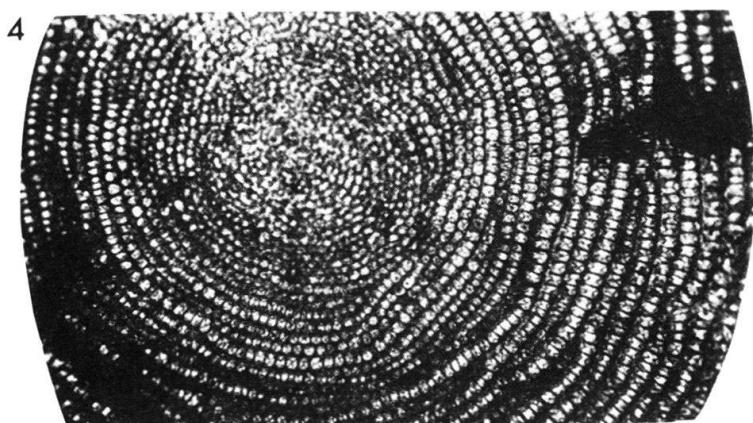
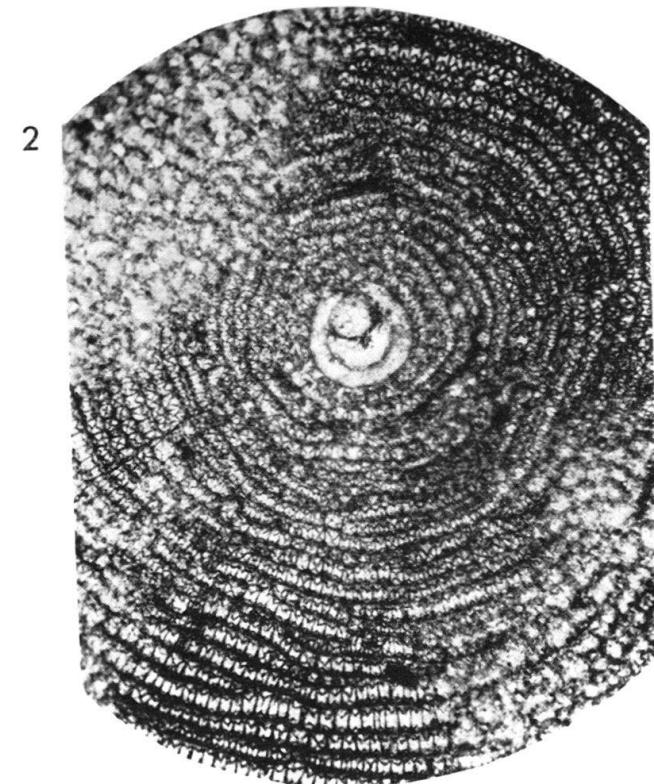
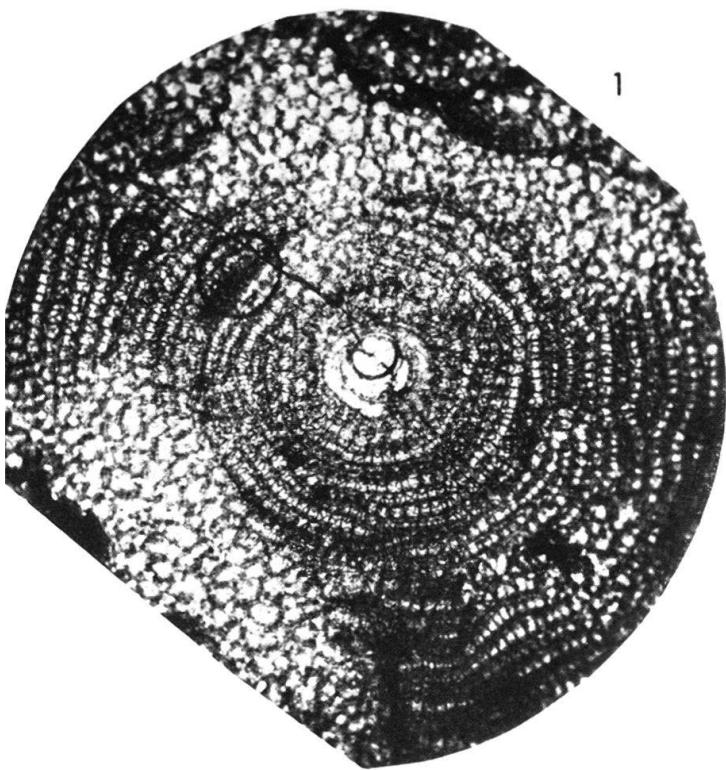


Plate 17

- Fig. 1 *Neodiscocyclina bullbrooki* (VAUGHAN & COLE). p. 556
B-form, showing the large rotaloid embryonic spiral. K.3878. C 31198.
 $\times 38.$
- Fig. 2 Id., K.3878, C 31199. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 3 Id., K.3878 (see also Pl. 23, Fig. 3). C 31200. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 4 Id., A-form with far-embracing "nephrolepidine" nucleoconch, complete ring of periembryonic chambers and undulating equatorial pattern. K.3878. C 31188. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 5 Id., A-form. K.10722. C 31217. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 6 Id., A-form. K.3878. C 31189. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 7 Id., A-form. K.10722. C 31218. $\times 38.$
- Fig. 8 Id., B-form, entire specimen, showing a polygonal arrangement of the equatorial layer in the center but circular growth towards the periphery. K.3878. C 31201. $\times 19.$



Plate 18

All figures $\times 38.$

- Fig. 1 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp. p. 558
Holotype. K. 10722. C 31219.
- Fig. 2 *Neodiscocyclina anconensis* (BARKER) p. 559
Barbados, Murphys beds, S. 711 (coll. A. Senn). C 31257.
- Fig. 3 *Neodiscocyclina anconensis* (BARKER) p. 559
Compare the size of the lateral chambers and especially the height of the equatorial layer with those of *N. mauryae*, Fig. 4! Barbados, Murphys beds, S. 711 (coll. A. Senn). C 31258.
- Fig. 4 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp. p. 559
Paratype. K. 10721. C 31213.
- Fig. 5 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp. p. 558
Paratype. E. L. 1440. C 31231.
- Fig. 6 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp. p. 558
Paratype. K. 10721. C 31215.

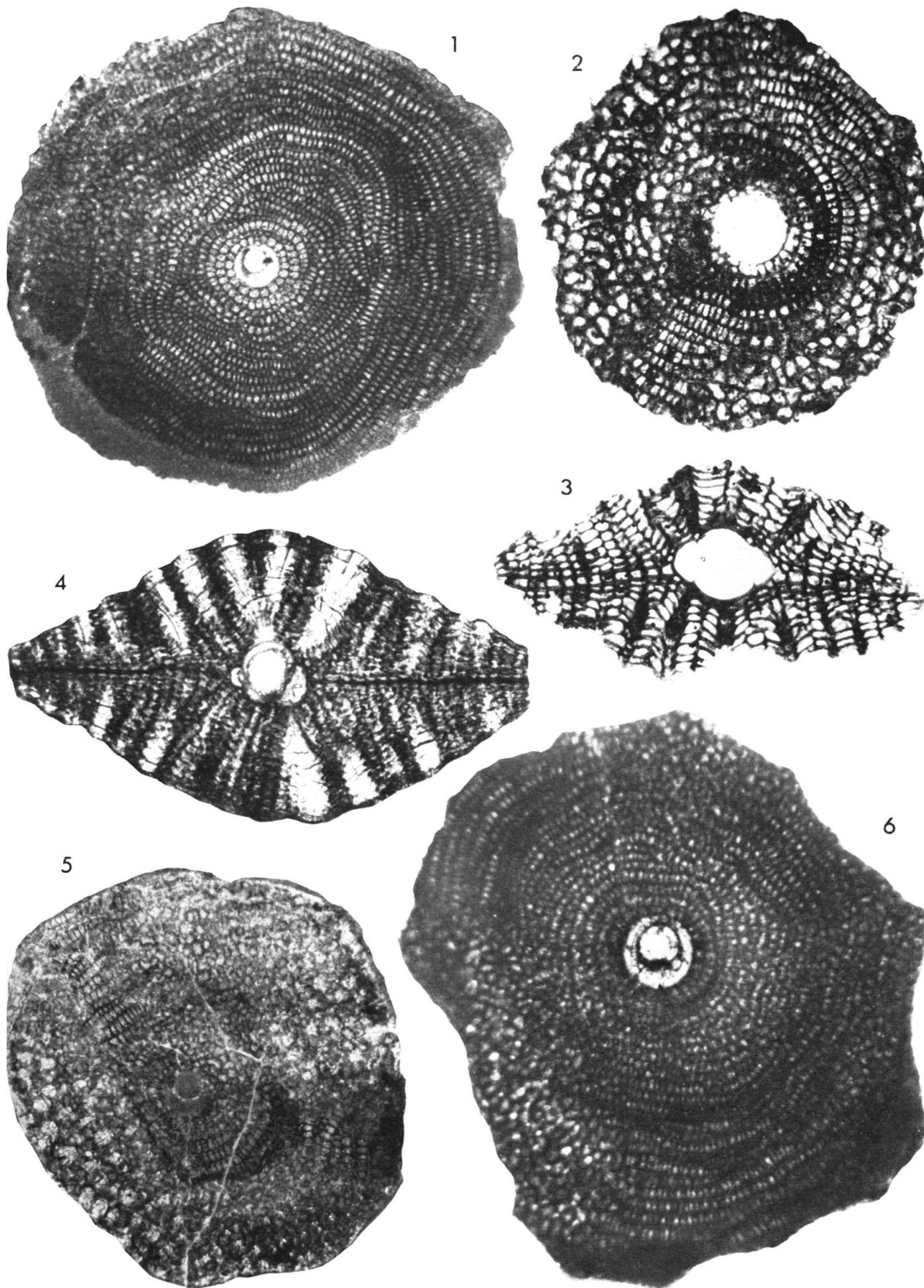
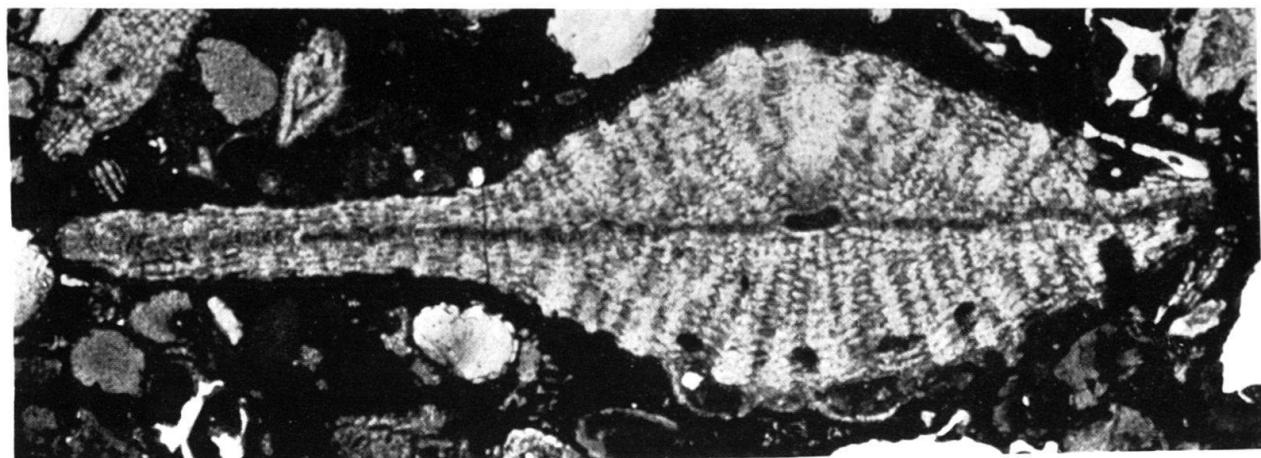


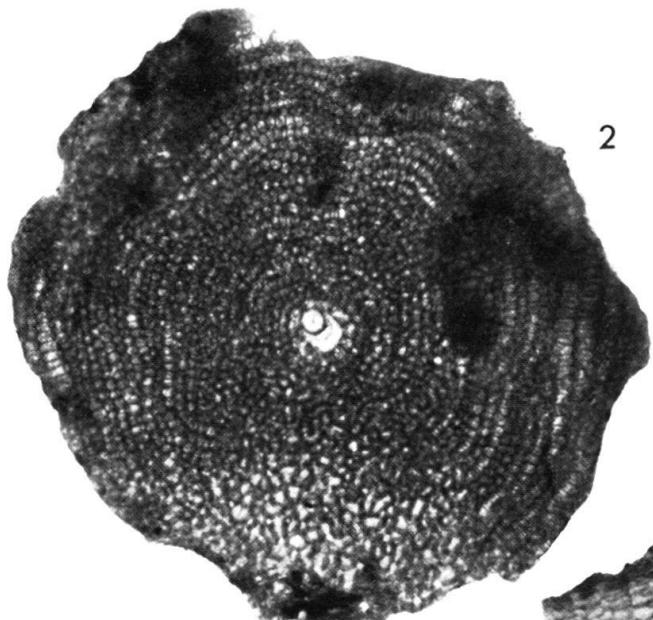
Plate 19

All figures $\times 38$.

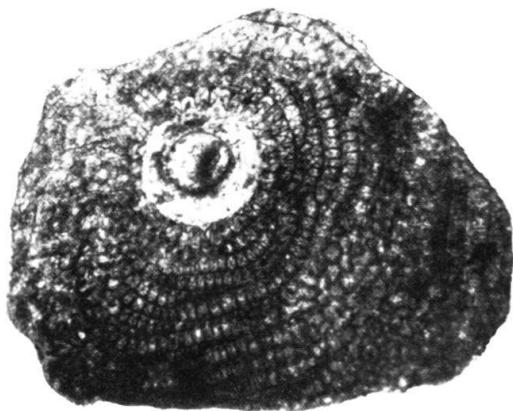
- Fig. 1 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp. p. 559
Paratype. A-form, specimen in hard rock matrix, with intact flange on one side. J.S.1955. C 31275.
- Fig. 2 *Neodiscocyclina bullbrooki* (VAUGHAN & COLE). p. 557
A-form with a "nephrolepidine" nucleoconch, a pair of large symmetric auxiliary chambers over the protoconch and an undulating equatorial pattern. K.10721. C 31216.
- Fig. 3 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp.. p. 558
Paratype. A-form . K.10721. C 31214.
- Fig. 4 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp. or *N.bullbrooki* (VAUGHAN & COLE). p. 559
Probably microspheric; oblique tangential section J.S.1955. C 31265.
- Fig. 5 *Neodiscocyclina bullbrooki* (VAUGHAN & COLE). p. 556
B-form (after VAUGHAN & COLE 1941, Pl.21, Fig. 5). K.3878. U.S.N.M., Washington.
- Fig. 6 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp.. p. 559
Paratype. A-form, worn specimen (the section also contains two specimens of *Amphistegina undecima* n.sp.). J.S.1955. C 31270.



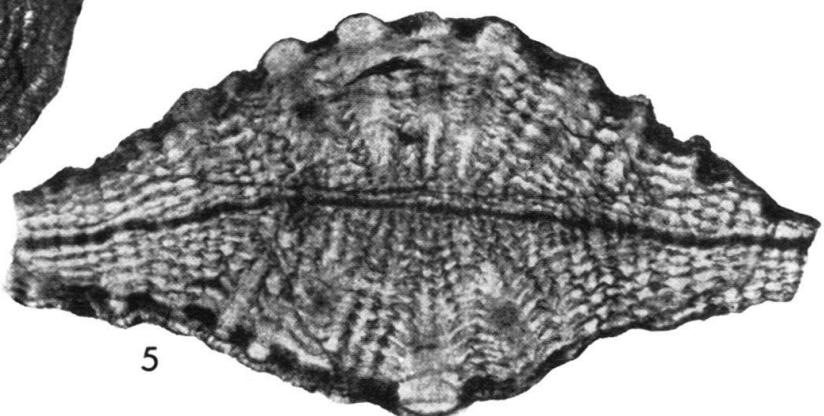
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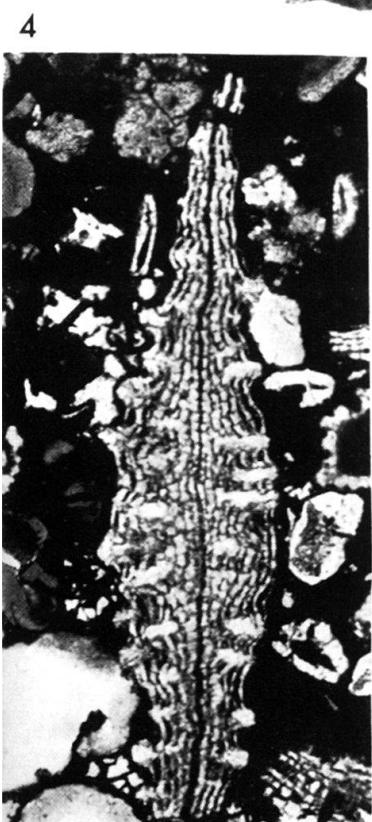
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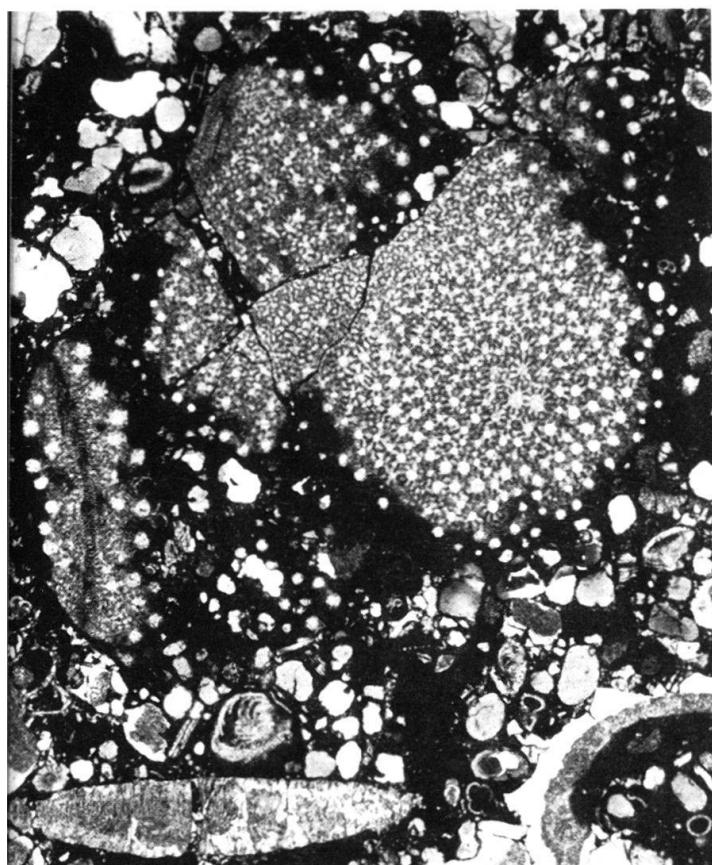


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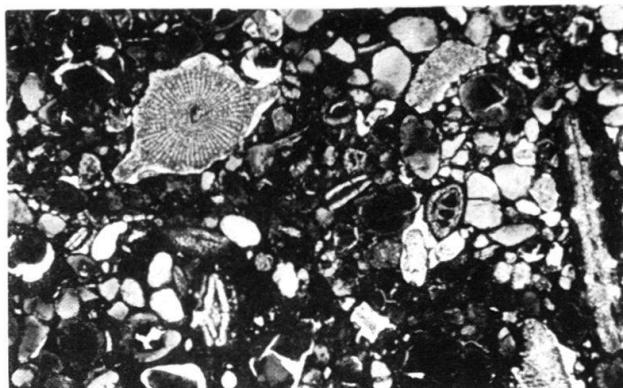
Plate 20

Random thin sections of the hard glauconitic limestone J.S. 1955; all figures $\times 14$.

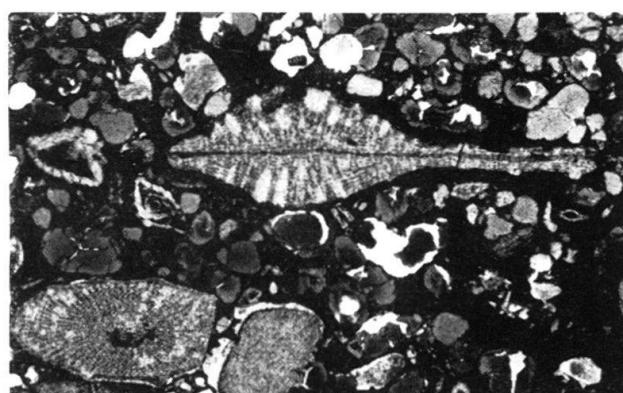
- Fig. 1 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp.
B-forms, superficial-horizontal and oblique sections; *Amphistegina undecima* n.sp. *Globorotalia* s.l., echinoids, mollusks (right bottom). C 31274. p. 559
- Fig. 2 Transverse section of a thorny echinoid spine (a section of such a spine, when passing between the thorns without touching them, can look exactly like a recrystallized specimen of *Sphaerogypsina*). C 31271.
- Fig. 3 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp., specimen with its wide thin flange intact on one side; echinoid spine and -plate. C 31272.
- Fig. 4 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp., B-form; oblique section showing local thickening of the peripheral region, suggesting undulation of the flange. C 31268.
- Fig. 5 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp., B-form; vertical section through the peripheral part of the test, showing the presence of heavy pillars even on the thin flange. Also in this picture are the A-form of *N. mauryae*, *Proporocyclina tobleri*, *Robulus*, etc. C 31273.
- Fig. 6 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp., A-form, rolled specimen, paratype; *Proporocyclina tobleri*. C 31276.
- Fig. 7 *Neodiscocyclina mauryae* n.sp., B-form, oblique section; pillared *Proporocyclina tobleri*, *Amphistegina undecima*, bryozoans, echinoid spine, opaque algae. C 31269.
- Note: All rock sections show that the fossils are crushed by pressure after deposition: they are autochthonous, not reworked (see Part 1, p. 415). The rounded white patches in some of the pictures are holes caused by the loss of glauconite grains during the process of grinding of the thin section.



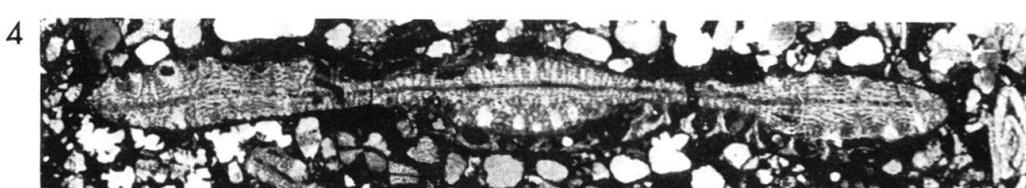
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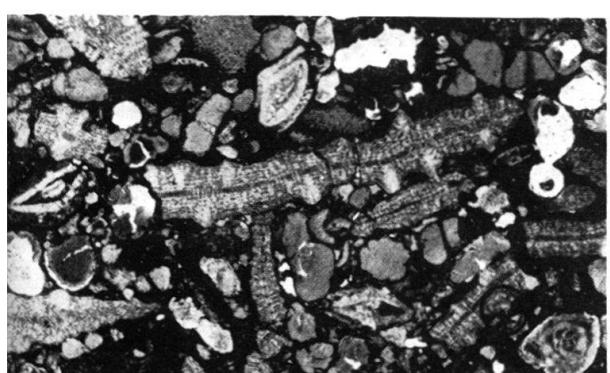
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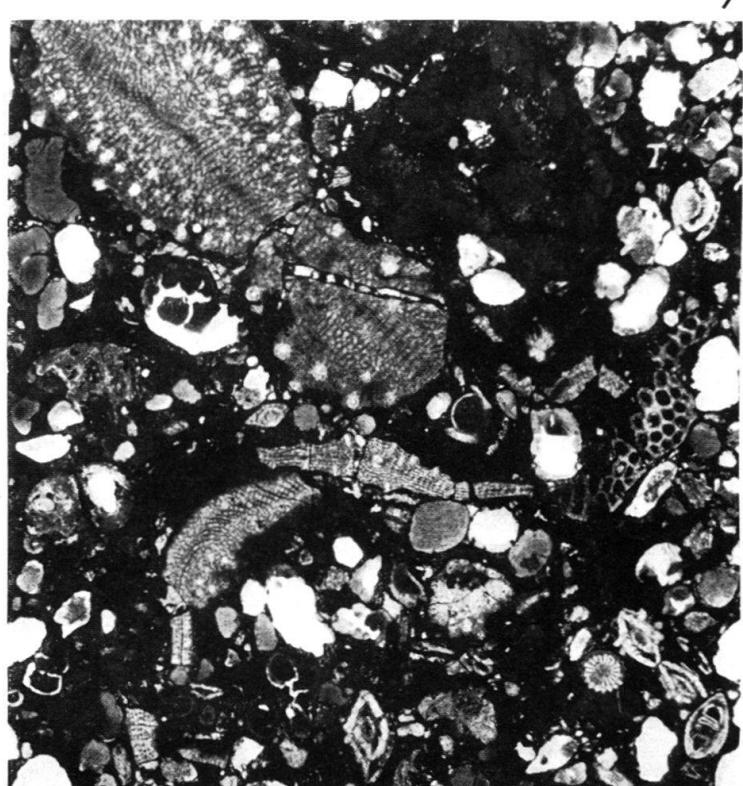
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Plate 21

- Fig. 1 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY) p. 561
A-form (phot. T. F. Grimsdale); see Pl. 23, Fig. 4). K. 2854. Specimen probably in Shell's collection in The Hague. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 2 *Asterocyclina soldadensis* n.sp. p. 563
Paratype. Note the large lateral chambers (see Pl. 22, Fig. 4). K. 2651. C 31093. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 3 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY) p. 561
A-form (see Fig. 9). K. 1316. C 31061. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 4 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY) p. 562
B-form (see Pl. 22, Fig. 6). K. 2854. C 31118. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 5 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY) p. 561
A-form, off-center vertical section (see Pl. 22, Fig. 5). K. 2854. C 31120. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 6 *Asterocyclina soldadensis* n.sp. p. 563
Holotype (see Pl. 22, Fig. 1). K. 2651. C 31094. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 7 *Asterocyclina soldadensis* n.sp. p. 563
Paratype. K. 2651. C 31095. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 8 *Asterocyclina soldadensis* n.sp. p. 563
Paratype. See Pl. 22, Fig. 3. K. 2651. C 31096. $\times 19$.
- Fig. 9 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY) p. 561
Detail of Fig. 3. K. 1316. C 31061. $\times 71$.
- Fig. 10 *Asterocyclina asterisca* (GUPPY) p. 561
K. 1316. C 31060. $\times 71$.

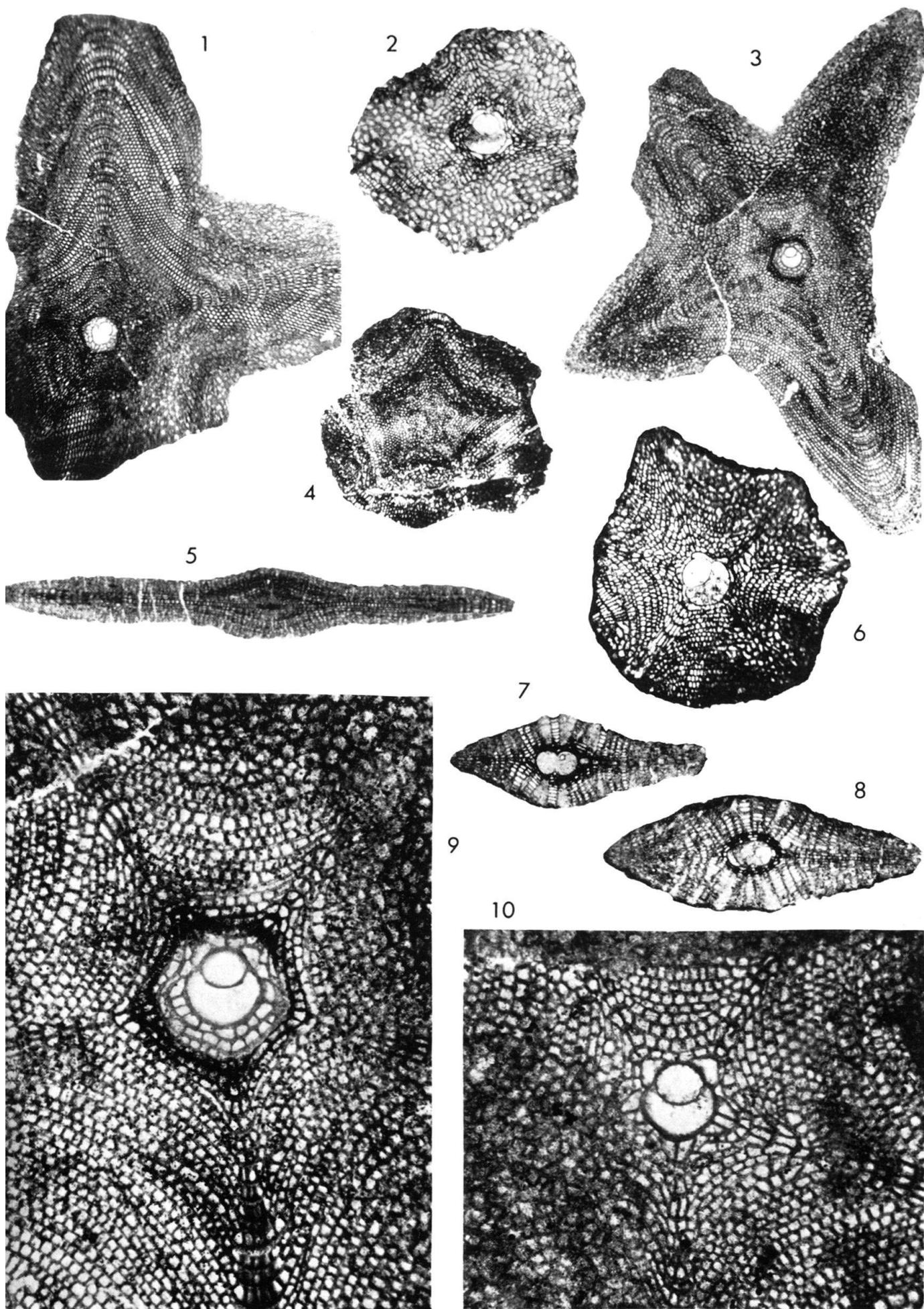


Plate 22

All figures $\times 38$.

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| Fig. 1 | <i>Asterocyclina soldadensis</i> n.sp. | p. 563 |
| | Holotype (same specimen as Pl. 21, Fig. 6). K. 2651. C 31094. | |
| Fig. 2 | <i>Asterocyclina asterisca</i> (GUPPY) | p. 561 |
| | Regenerated and worn lenticular specimen. K. 1499. C 31074. | |
| Fig. 3 | <i>Asterocyclina soldadensis</i> n.sp. | p. 563 |
| | Paratype. Same specimen as Pl. 21, Fig. 8); compare Fig. 5. K. 2651. C 31096. | |
| Fig. 4 | <i>Asterocyclina soldadensis</i> n.sp.. | p. 563 |
| | Paratype. Detail of Pl. 21, Fig. 2. K. 2651. C 31093. | |
| Fig. 5 | <i>Asterocyclina asterisca</i> (GUPPY) | p. 561 |
| | A-form, detail of Pl. 21, Fig. 5. K. 2854. C 31120. | |
| Fig. 6 | <i>Asterocyclina asterisca</i> (GUPPY) | p. 562 |
| | B-form (same specimen as Pl. 21, Fig. 4). K. 2854. C 31118. | |
| Fig. 7 | <i>Asterocyclina aff. monticellensis</i> COLE & PONTON | p. 564 |
| | With solid radial rods embedded in the lateral tissue. K. 1499. C 31277. | |

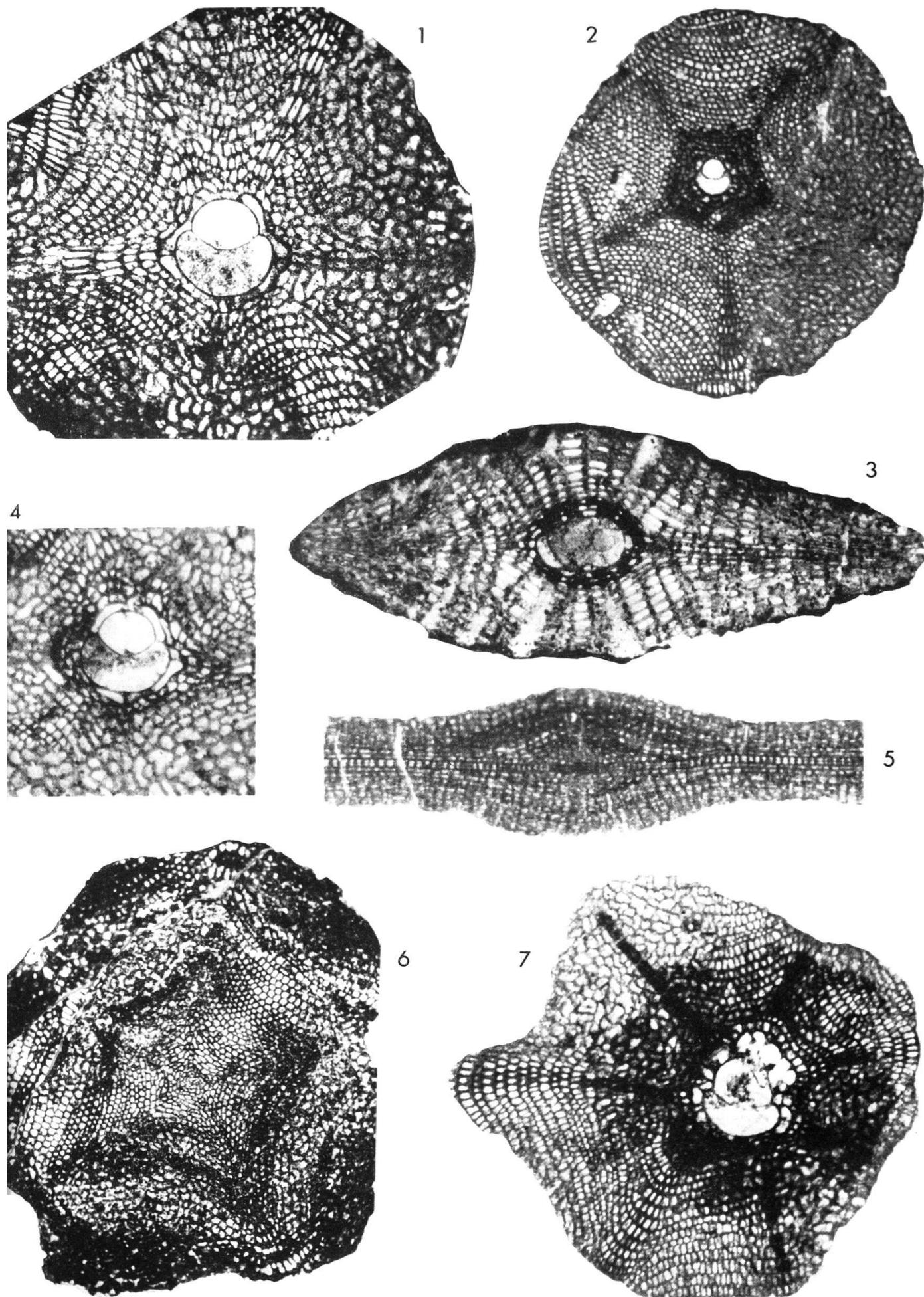


Plate 23

Fig. 1	<i>Neodiscocyclina barkeri</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 551
	B-form (same specimen as Pl. 14, Fig. 8), central part with embryonic spiral of the "rotaloid" type. K. 2951. C 31141. $\times 85$.	
Fig. 2	<i>Neodiscocyclina grimsdalei</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE)	p. 553
	B-form (same specimen as Pl. 15, Fig. 2 and 6), central part with small "rotaloid" embryonic spiral. K. 2951 B. C 31167. $\times 85$.	
Fig. 3	<i>Neodiscocyclina bullbrooki</i> (VAUGHAN & COLE).	p. 556
	B-form (same specimen as Pl. 17, Fig. 3), central part with large "rotaloid" embryonic spiral, ventral side. K. 3878. C 31200. $\times 85$.	
Fig. 4	<i>Asterocydina asterisca</i> (GUPPY)	p. 561
	A-form, detail of Pl. 21, Fig. 1 (photo T. F. Grimsdale). K. 2854. Specimen probably in Shell's collection in The Hague. $\times 76$.	
Fig. 5	<i>Asterocydina asterisca</i> (GUPPY)	p. 562
	B-form, center showing simple embryonic spiral. K. 2854. C 31119. $\times 85$.	
Fig. 6	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. B-form. K. 10722. C 31221. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 7	Id., K. 10721. C 31212. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 8	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Holotype, B-form. K. 3878. C 31193. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 9	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. K. 3878. C 31194. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 10	Id., K. 3878. C 31195. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 11	Id., K. 10722. C 31222. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 12	Id., K. 10722. C 31223. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 13	Id., A-form, K. 10722. C 31224. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 14	Id., A-form, K. 10722. C 31225. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 15	Id., A-form, E. L. 1440. C 31232. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 16	Id., B-form, E. L. 1440. C 31233. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 17	<i>Amphistegina pauciseptata</i> n.sp.	p. 565
	Paratype. K. 3878. C 31190. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 18	Id., K. 3878. C 31191. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 19	<i>Amphistegina</i> cf. <i>pauciseptata</i> n.sp.	p. 565
	K. 10722. C 31226. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 20	<i>Amphistegina undecima</i> n.sp.	p. 564
	Paratype. Flat variety. J. S. 1955. C 31266. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 21	Id., J. S. 1955. C 31267. $\times 34$.	
Fig. 22	<i>Amphistegina pauciseptata</i> n.sp.	p. 565
	Holotype. K. 3878. C 31192. $\times 34$.	

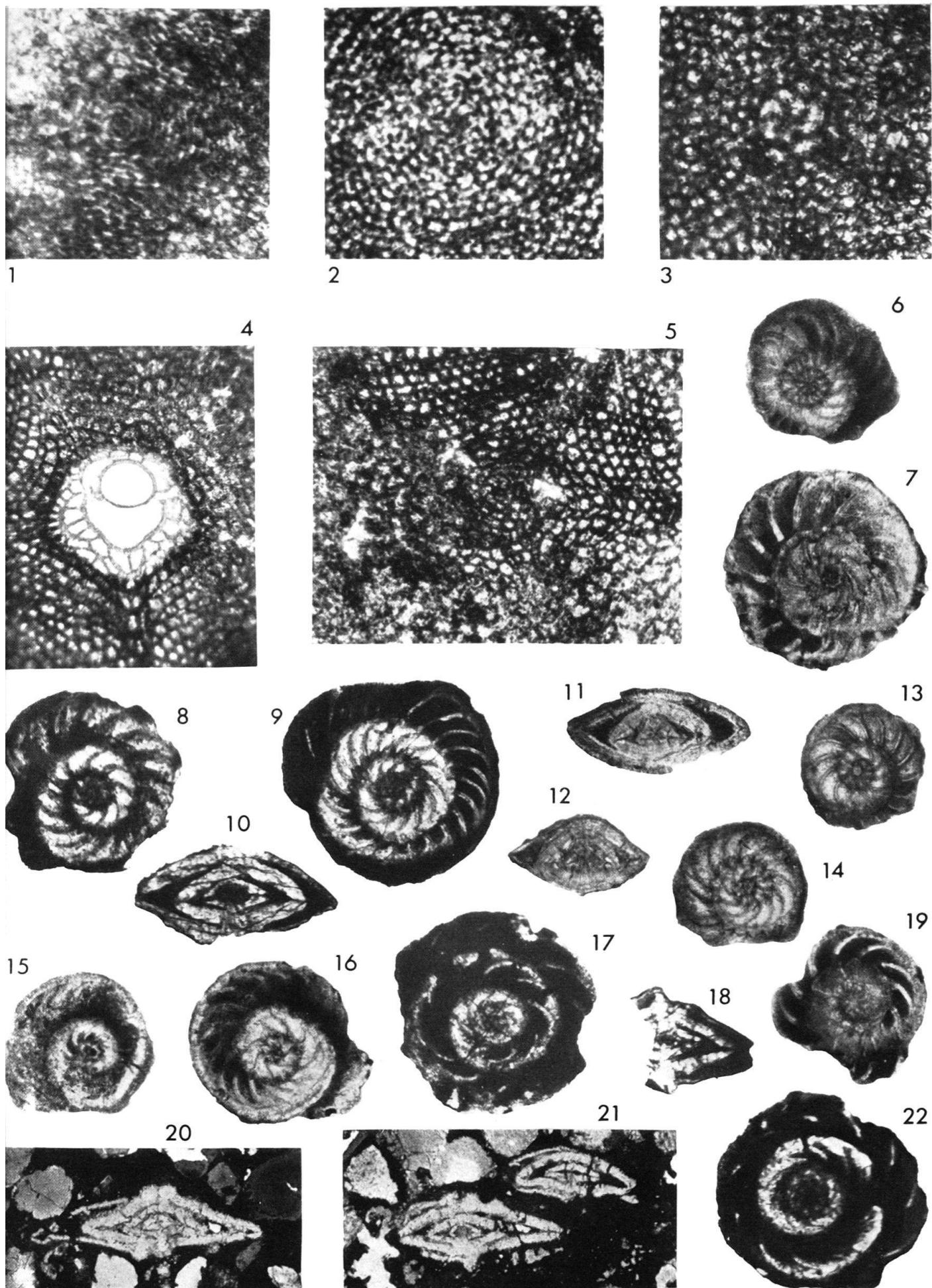


Plate 24

All figures $\times 34$.

Fig. 1	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Paratype. K.2854. Specimen in Shell's collection in The Hague.	
Fig. 2	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Holotype (compare Pl. 5, Fig. 9, 13). Flat flaring form. K.2651. C 31091.	
Fig. 3	<i>Amphistegina grimsdalei</i> n.sp.	p. 566
	Paratype. K.2854. Specimen in Shell's collection in The Hague.	
Fig. 4-7	<i>Amphistegina</i> sp. [cf. <i>pregrimsdalei</i> (CAUDRI)]	p. 566
	K.2652. Fig. 4: C 31104; Fig. 5: C 31105; Fig. 6: C 31106; Fig. 7: C 31107.	
Fig. 8	<i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE).	p. 570
	A-form, specimen with narrow spiral. K.2651. C 31097.	
Fig. 9	Id., A-form (compare Fig. 12). K.1499. C 31072.	
Fig. 10	Id., K.2651. C 31098.	
Fig. 11	Id., similar to Fig. 8 but with a smaller number of undivided amphistegine chambers. K.2651. C 31099.	
Fig. 12	Id., B-form (compare Fig. 9). K.1499. C 31073.	
Fig. 13	Id., A-form, K.2651. C 31100.	
Fig. 14	Id., specimen with a wider-opening spiral than those of Fig. 8 and 11. K.2651. C 31101.	
Fig. 15	Id., specimen with well-defined central body and thin flange, without any lateral tissue; internal spiral not continued in the flange. K.3741. C 31187.	
Fig. 16	Id., flanged form with a slight tendency to form lateral tissue (lefthand part of photo);? transition to <i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE). J.S.1223. C 31236.	
Fig. 17	Id., like Fig. 16 (see especially upper right corner). J.S.1223. C 31237.	
Fig. 18	<i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE)?	p. 571
	Wide-flanged juvenile specimen with closed-off spiral. J.S.1223. C 31242.	
Fig. 19	Transition form between <i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE) and <i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE), externally with a small central body and a wide thin flange, internally with a narrow but abruptly ending spiral; no lateral tissue observed. J.S.1223. C 31238.	p. 571
Fig. 20	<i>Helicosteginopsis soldadensis</i> (GRIMSDALE).	p. 570
	Externally with a small central body and a wide flange; spiral continuing to the edge. J.S.1223. C 31239.	
Fig. 21	<i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE)?	p. 571
	Juvenile, irregular and non-typical specimen with a long narrow spiral, discontinued in the flange. J.S.1223. C 31243.	
Fig. 22	<i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE)	p. 571
	Juvenile form with a very small central body and a wide flange, internally with a very short closed spiral of mostly undivided amphistegine chambers (see Pl. 25, Fig. 1); no lateral tissue observed. J.S.1223. C 31241.	
Fig. 23	<i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE)?	p. 571
	Wide-flanged specimen with very small central body, internally irregular, but spiral seemingly discontinued and closed-off; no lateral chambers observed. J.S.1223. C 31240.	

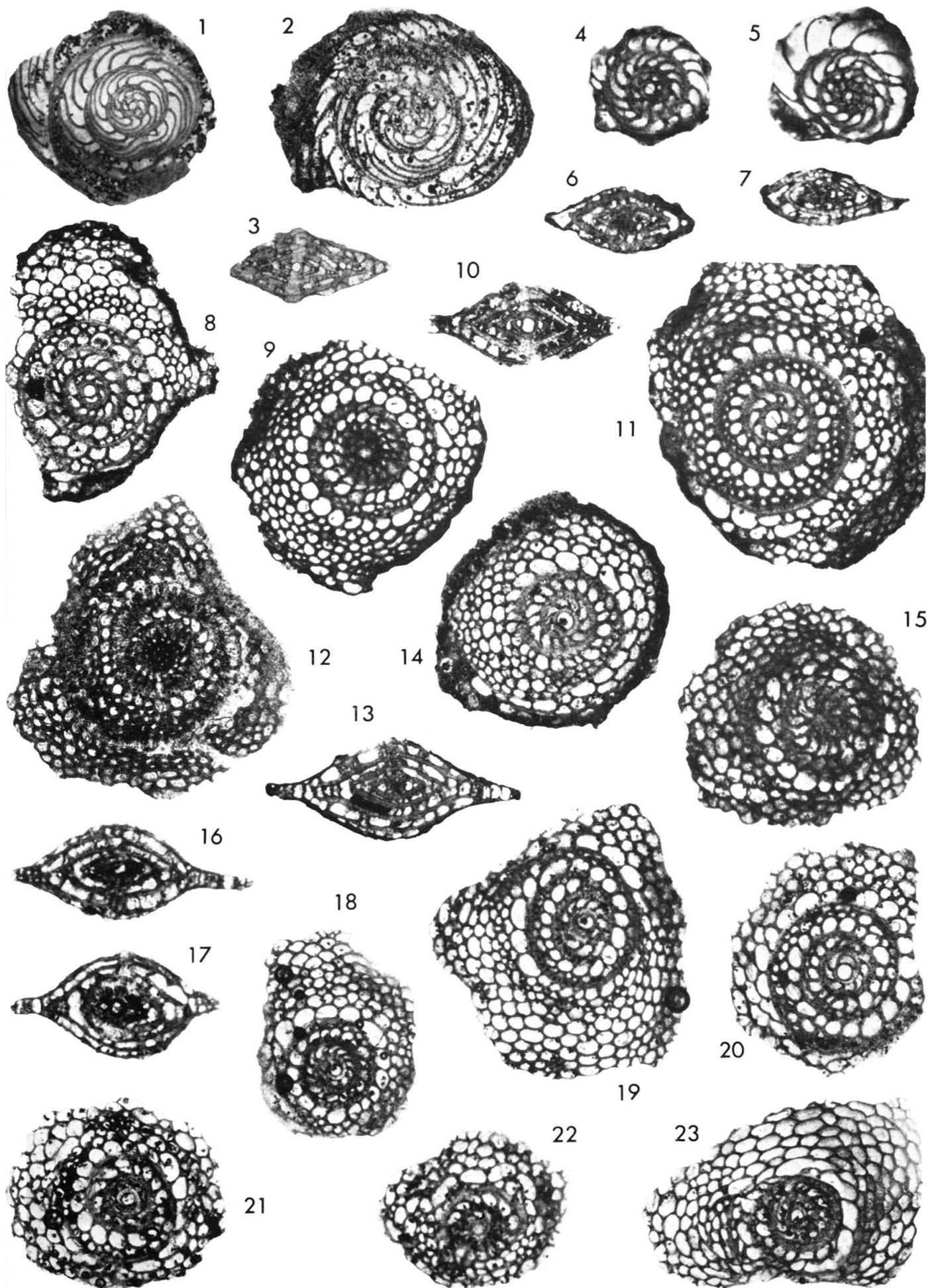


Plate 25

Fig. 1	<i>Helicocyclina paucispira</i> (BARKER & GRIMSDALE)	p. 571
	Same specimen as Pl. 24, Fig. 22). J.S. 1223. C 31241. $\times 69.$	
Fig. 2	<i>Helicolepidina spiralis</i> TOBLER	p. 572
	B-form, initial part, slightly off-center on the ventral side, showing the "rotaloid" development of the embryonic spiral. K. 3677. C 31172. $\times 57.$	
Fig. 3	<i>Helicolepidina spiralis</i> TOBLER	p. 572
	A-form with two auxiliary chambers giving rise to three nepionic spirals (see Fig. 6). K. 2951 B. C 31149. $\times 34.$	
Fig. 4	<i>Helicolepidina spiralis</i> TOBLER	p. 572
	A-form with one auxiliary chamber giving rise to two nepionic spirals (see Fig. 5). K. 3691. C 31175. $\times 34.$	
Fig. 5	Id., same specimen as Fig. 4. C 31175. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 6	Id., same specimen as Fig. 3. C 31149. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 7	<i>Lepidocyclina peruviana</i> CUSHMAN	p. 573
	See Fig. 14. K. 1500. C 31079. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 8	Id., juvenile specimen (see Pl. 26, Fig. 3). K. 1500. C 31080. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 9	Id., vertical section showing the "duplication" of the equatorial layer in the peripheral region and the "solid separation wall" between the two layers (see Fig. 13). K. 1500. C 31081. $\times 34.$	
Fig. 10	Id., specimen with very pronounced radial rows of equatorial chambers. K. 2951 B. C 31152. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 11	Id., K. 1500. C 31082. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 12	Id., K. 1500. C 31078. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 13	Id., K. 1500 (same specimen as Fig. 9). C 31081. $\times 19.$	
Fig. 14	Id., vertical section showing the "duplication" of the equatorial layer (same specimen as Fig. 7). K. 1500. C 31079. $\times 34.$	

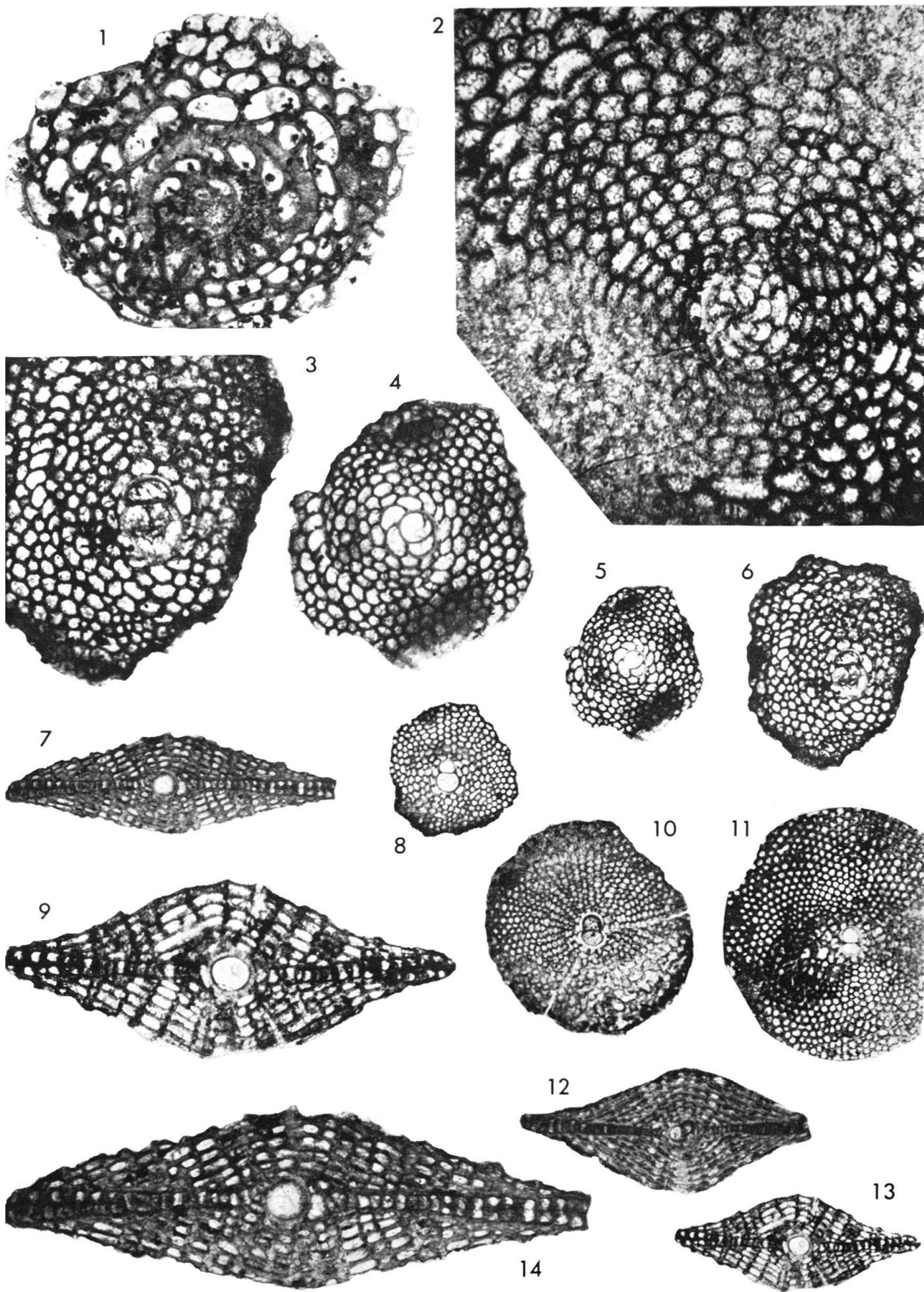


Plate 26

- Fig.1 *Lepidocyclina peruviana* CUSHMAN p. 573
 Specimen in which the radial pattern is less pronounced. K. 1500. C 31083.
 × 34.
- Fig.2 Id., juvenile specimen, K. 1500, C 31084. × 34.
- Fig.3 Id., juvenile specimen, same as Pl. 25, Fig. 8. K. 1500, C 31080. × 34.
- Fig.4 Id., K. 1500, C 31085. × 34.
- Fig.5 *Lepidocyclina peruviana nana* n.subsp. p. 574
 Holotype. K. 3692. C 31182. × 34.
- Fig.6 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa* (DOUVILLÉ) p. 577
 Juvenile form (see Fig. 7; compare Fig. 10). K. 3741. C 31186. × 19.
- Fig.7 Id., same specimen as Fig. 6; compare Fig. 11. K. 3741, C 31186. × 38.
- Fig.8 *Lepidocyclina peruviana* CUSHMAN p. 574
 B-form. K. 3692. C 31183. × 34.
- Fig.9 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa* (DOUVILLÉ) s.s. p. 575
 J.S. 1950. C 31245. × 19.
- Fig.10 *Lepidocyclina subglobosa* NUTTALL p. 577
 Same specimen as Fig. 11; compare Fig. 6. K. 3741. C 31260. × 19.
- Fig.11 Id., same specimen as Fig. 10; compare Fig. 7. K. 3741, C 31260. × 38.
- Fig.12 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa compacta* n.subsp. p. 575
 Holotype. Trinidad, Point Bontour, San Fernando area, St. 63. C 31252.
 × 19.
- Fig.13 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa* (DOUVILLÉ) s.s. p. 575
 Compare for vertical section Pl. 27, Fig. 8 and 12. Rz. 251. C 31228. × 19.
- Fig.14 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis* (DOUVILLÉ) p. 575
 Compare for vertical section Pl. 27, Fig. 9-11. K. 2854. C 31113. × 19.

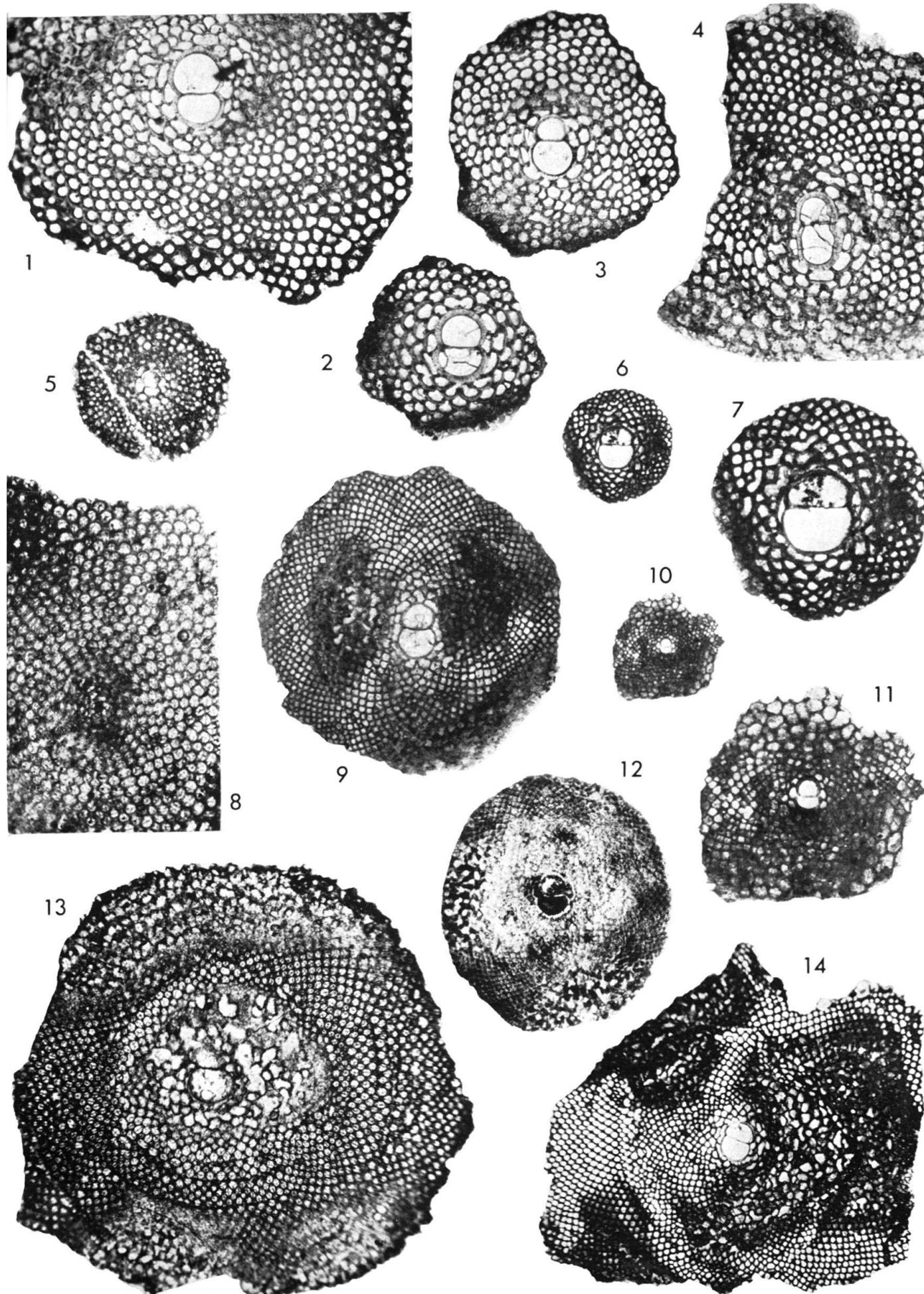


Plate 27

All figures $\times 19$.

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| Fig. 1 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ) | p. 575 |
| | With irregular nucleoconch. K. 1499. C 31075. | |
| Fig. 2 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa</i> (DOUVILLÉ), non-typical <i>tobleri</i> | p. 575 |
| | K. 1316. C 31059. | |
| Fig. 3 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa</i> (DOUVILLÉ) s.s. | p. 575 |
| | With irregular nucleoconch and periembryonic chambers. K. 1500. C 31086. | |
| Fig. 4 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa tobleri</i> (DOUVILLÉ) | p. 575 |
| | Specimen in which the cavity of the central chambers is secundarily filled up with irregular lateral tissue. K. 1499. C 31070. | |
| Fig. 5 | Id., K. 1499, C 31071. | |
| Fig. 6 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa tobleri</i> (DOUVILLÉ) | p. 575 |
| | Typical form. K. 1499. C 31069. | |
| Fig. 7 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa tobleri</i> (DOUVILLÉ) | p. 575 |
| | Typically developed, but with double nucleoconch. K. 1499. C 31076. | |
| Fig. 8 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa</i> (DOUVILLÉ) s.s. | p. 575 |
| | Compare for horizontal section Pl. 26, Fig. 13). Rz. 251. C 31229. | |
| Fig. 9 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ) | p. 575 |
| | Compare for horizontal section Pl. 26, Fig. 14. K. 2854. C 31110. | |
| Fig. 10 | Id., K. 2854 (horizontal section: Pl. 26, Fig. 14). C 31111. | |
| Fig. 11 | Id., section giving the false impression of "duplication" of the equatorial layer, cut obliquely through the high chambers of the flange (horizontal section: Pl. 26, Fig. 14). K. 2854. C 31112. | p. 574 |
| Fig. 12 | <i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa</i> (DOUVILLÉ) s.s. | p. 575 |
| | With very large flat nucleoconch (horizontal section: Pl. 26, Fig. 13). Rz. 251. C 31230. | |

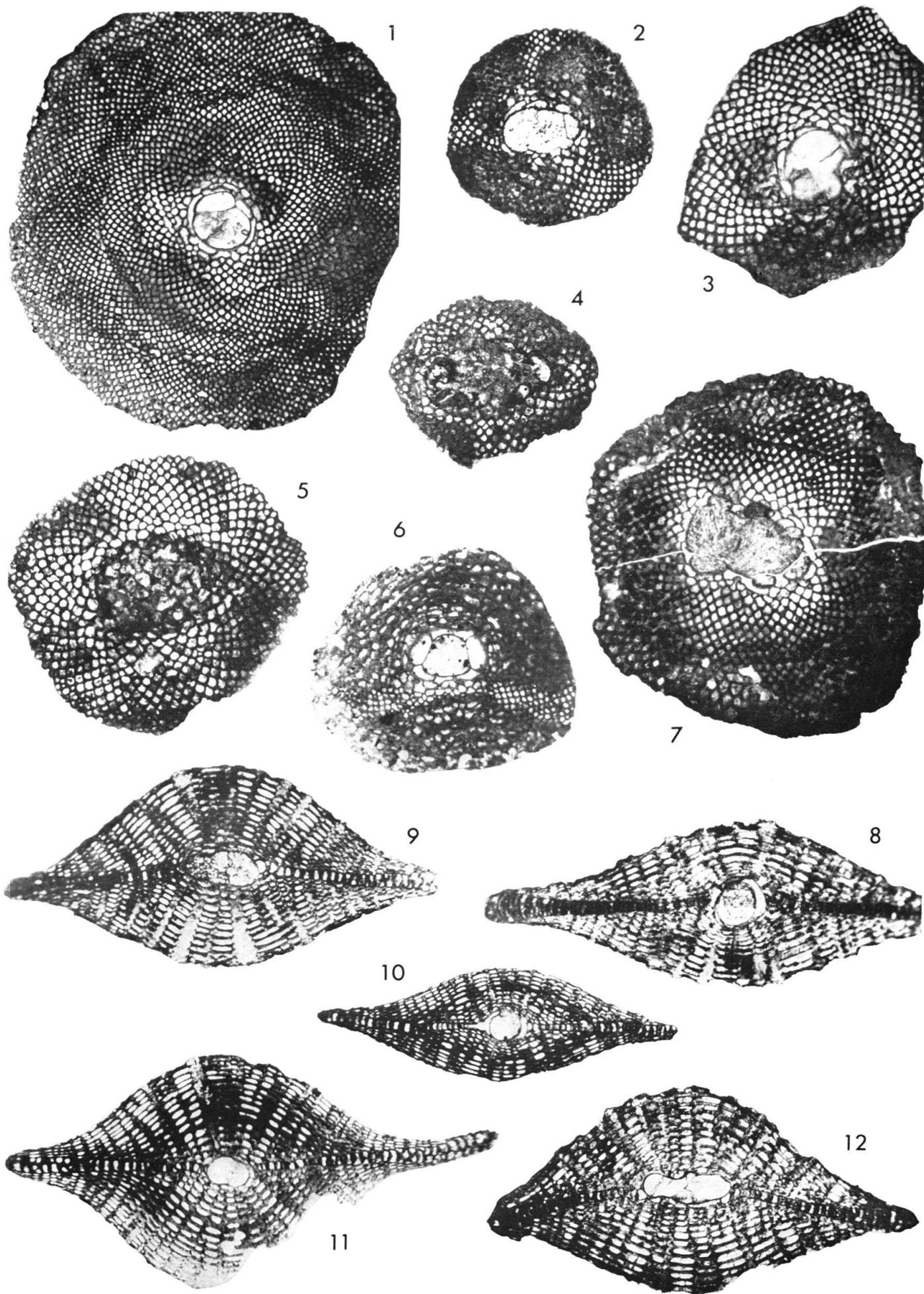
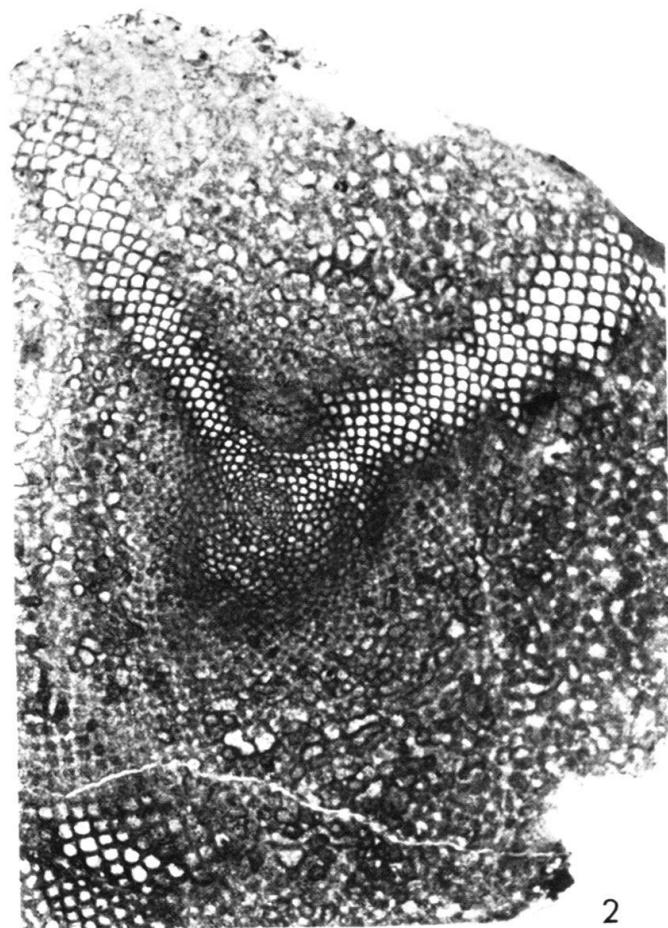
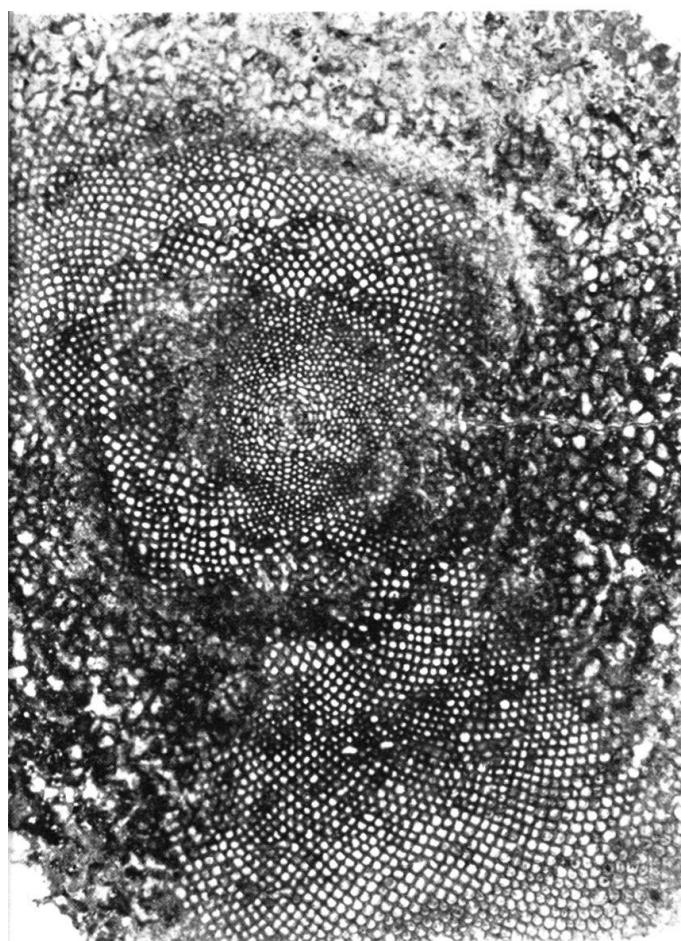


Plate 28

All figures $\times 19$.

- Fig. 1 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa* (DOUVILLÉ)
Large B-form; initial pattern at first on a spiral plan and loosely concentric, followed by a zone of radial rows of chambers, then suddenly assuming the adult concentric to fan-shaped pattern. K.903. C 31055. p. 575
- Fig. 2 *Lepidocyclina spatiose* n.sp.
Paratype. B-form; initial part with a small zone of radial rows of chambers, after which follows the adult fan-shaped pattern, periodically interrupted by circular "growth rings" (compare Pl.29, Fig.2). K.1316. C 31057. p. 576
- Fig. 3 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa* (DOUVILLÉ)
Large B-form; initial part lacking a zone of radial rows, assuming the adult pattern at a very early stage. K.903. C 31047. p. 575
- Fig. 4 *Lepidocyclina pustulosa* (DOUVILLÉ)
Large B-form; zone of radial rows starting immediately from the embryonic spiral, then gradually passing into the adult concentric pattern. K.903. C 31048. p. 575



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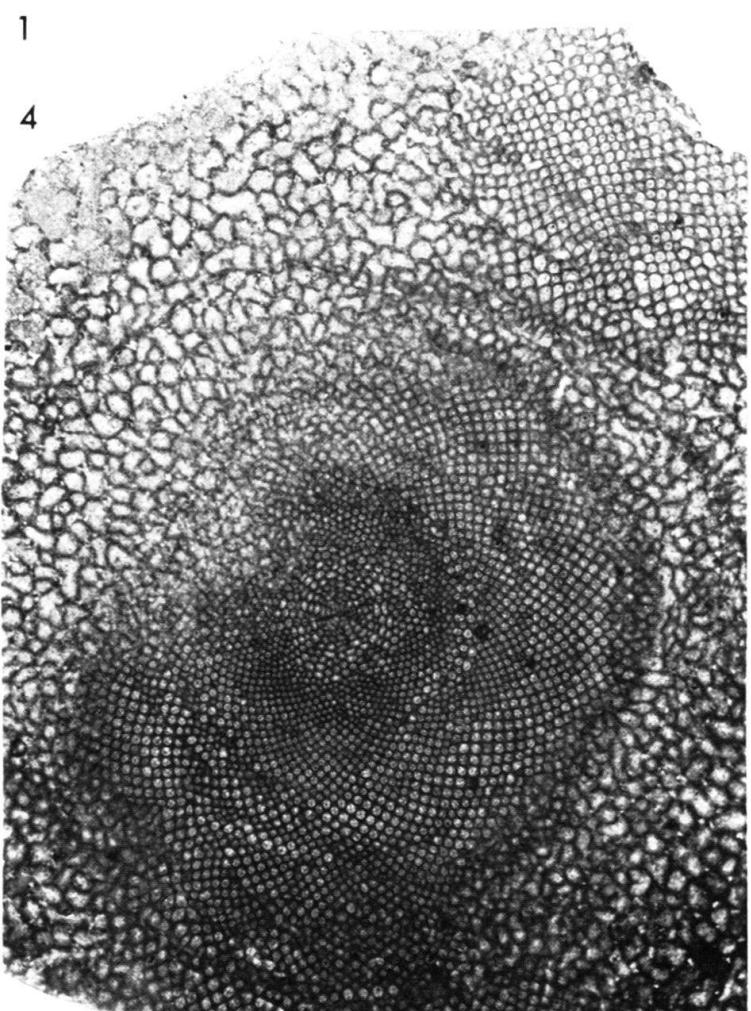
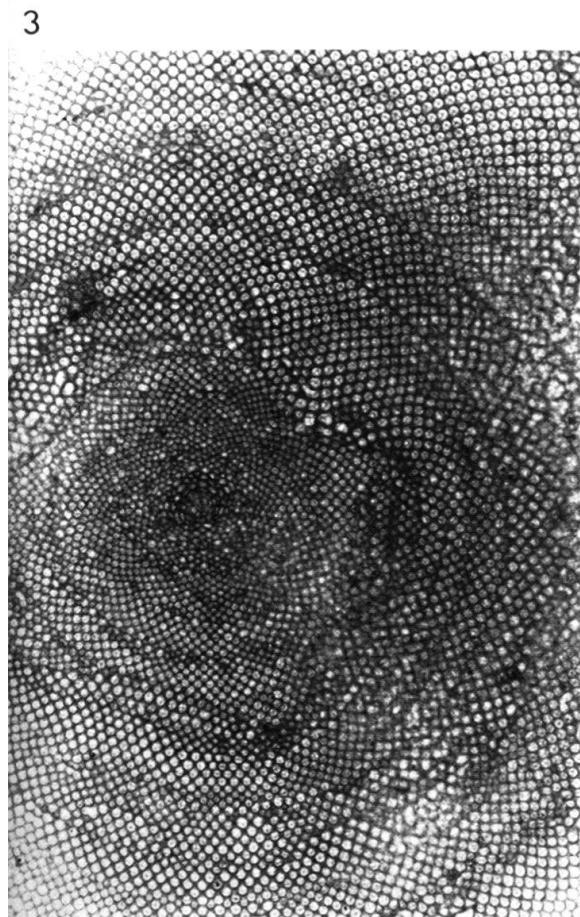


Plate 29

Fig. 1	<i>Lepidocyclina spatiose</i> n.sp.	p. 576
	Paratype. A-form. K. 2854, C 31115. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 2	<i>Lepidocyclina spatiose</i> n.sp.	p. 576
	Holotype. A-form, showing conspicuous "growth rings" (compare Pl. 28, Fig. 2). K. 1316. C 31058. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 3	<i>Cycloloculina jarvisi</i> CUSHMAN.	p. 579
	B-form with thickened embryonic wall, median section. K. 3692. C 31050. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 4	Id., B-form, median section. K. 3692. C 31184. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 5	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Small B-form, with zone of radial rows of equatorial chambers (compare Pl. 28, Fig. 1-3). K. 903. C 31056. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 6	<i>Cycloloculina jarvisi</i> CUSHMAN.	p. 579
	B-form, median section. K. 3692. C 31185. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 7	<i>Lepidocyclina pustulosa trinitatis</i> (DOUVILLÉ)	p. 575
	Small B-form. K. 2854. C 31114. $\times 19$.	
Fig. 8	<i>Cycloloculina jarvisi</i> CUSHMAN.	p. 579
	A-form, superficial horizontal section showing porous texture of the dorsal surface. K. 3692. C 31181. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 9	Id., exceptionally large specimen; photograph (in transmitted light) of entire intact test, from the ventral side, showing the superficial chamberlets. K. 3691. C 31176. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 10	Id., A-form, near-median section, showing also something of the dorsal pores. K. 3692. C 31051. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 11	Id., A-form, median section, K. 3692. C 31052. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 12	Id., B-form, median section. K. 3692. C 31053. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 13	Id., B-form, median section. K. 3692. C 31054. $\times 38$.	
Fig. 14	General section of a Dasyclad algae limestone (see Part 1, p. 379), showing longitudinal, oblique and transverse sections through the scattered limbs of the Dasyclads and dark fragments of other algae (Rhodophyta ?) in a matrix of clear crystallized calcite (see also Pl. 30, Fig. 1, 2). Block at J.S.1954. C 31247. $\times 14$	p. 582

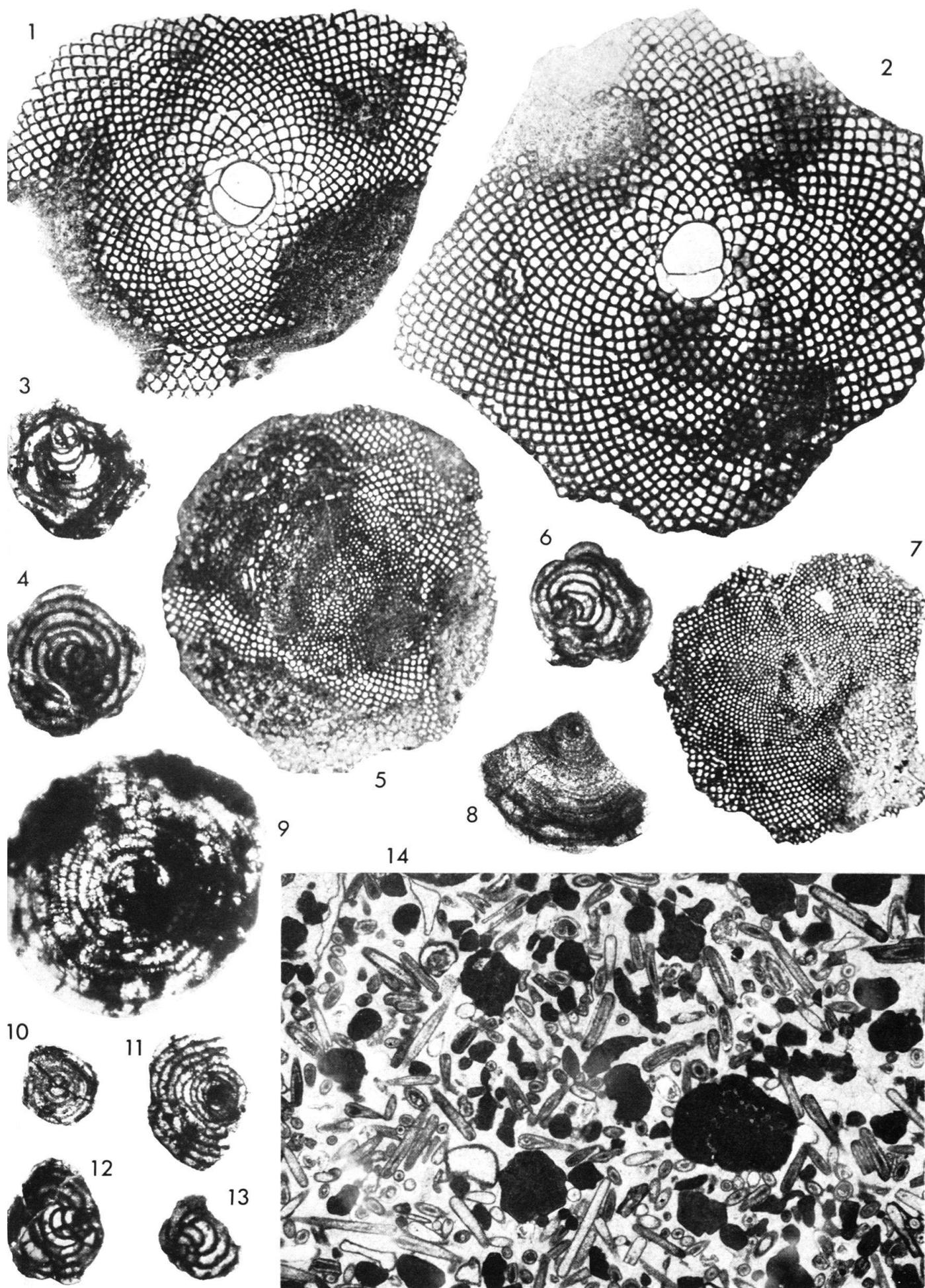
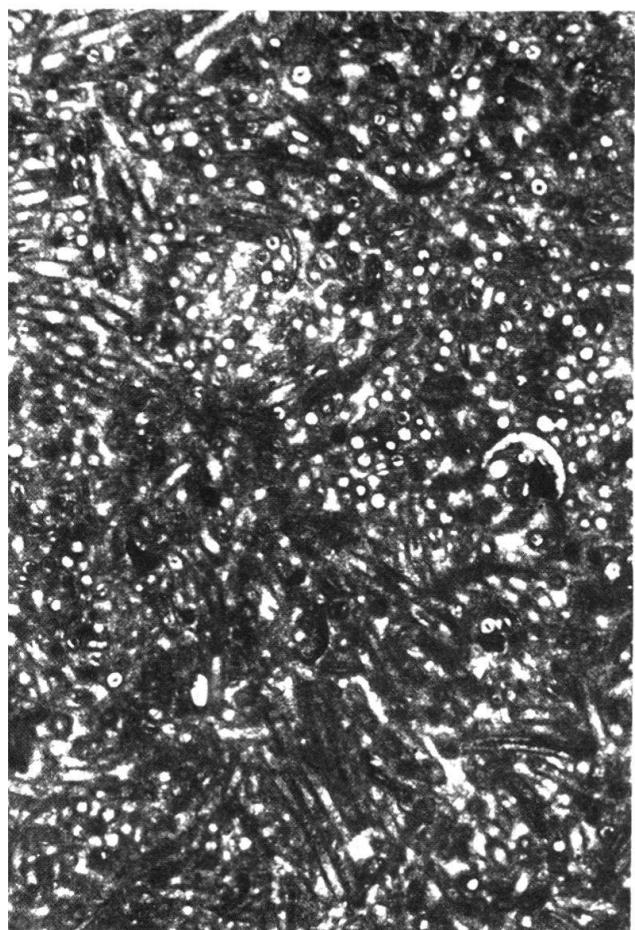
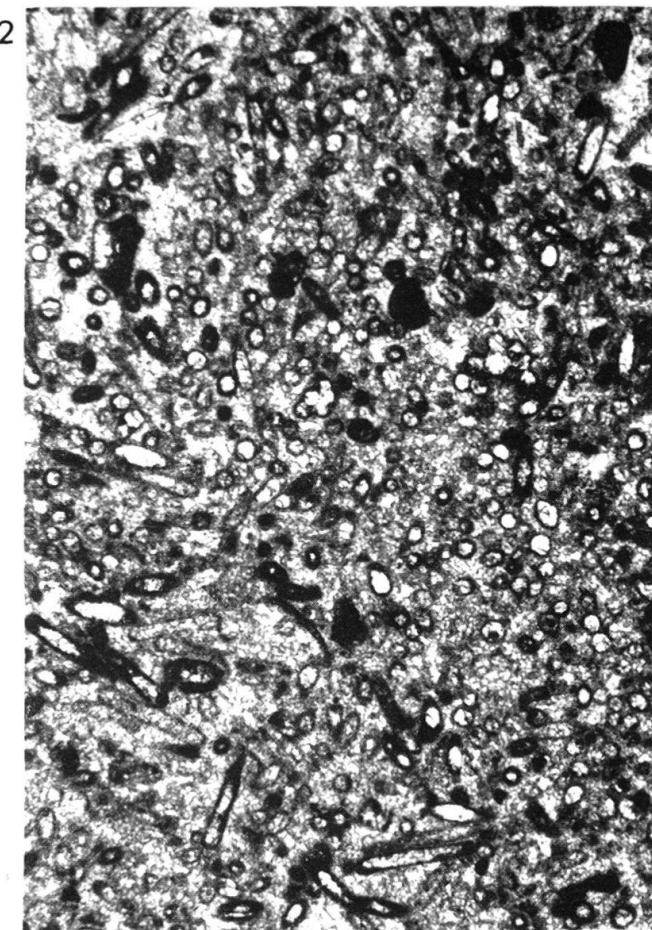


Plate 30

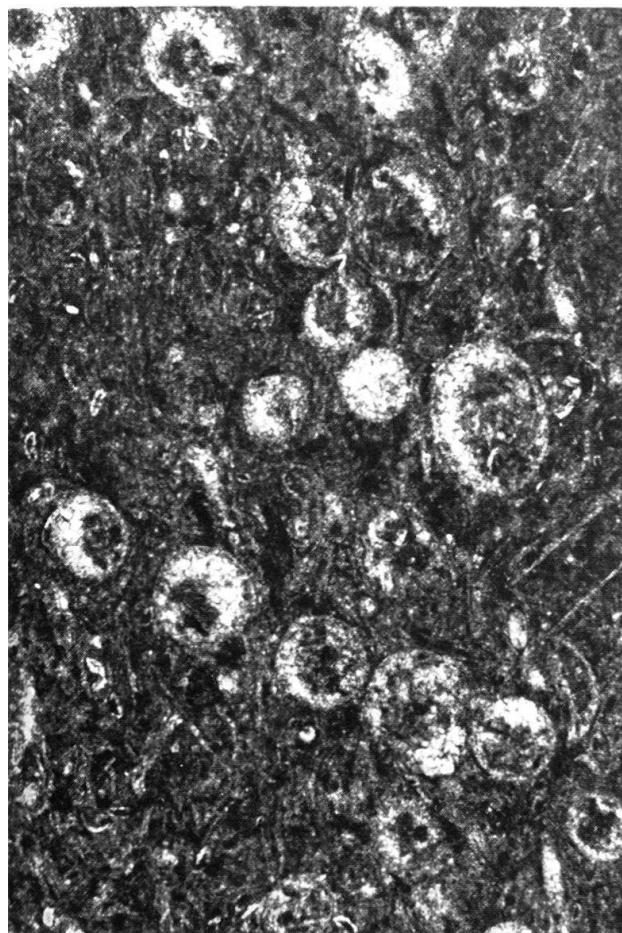
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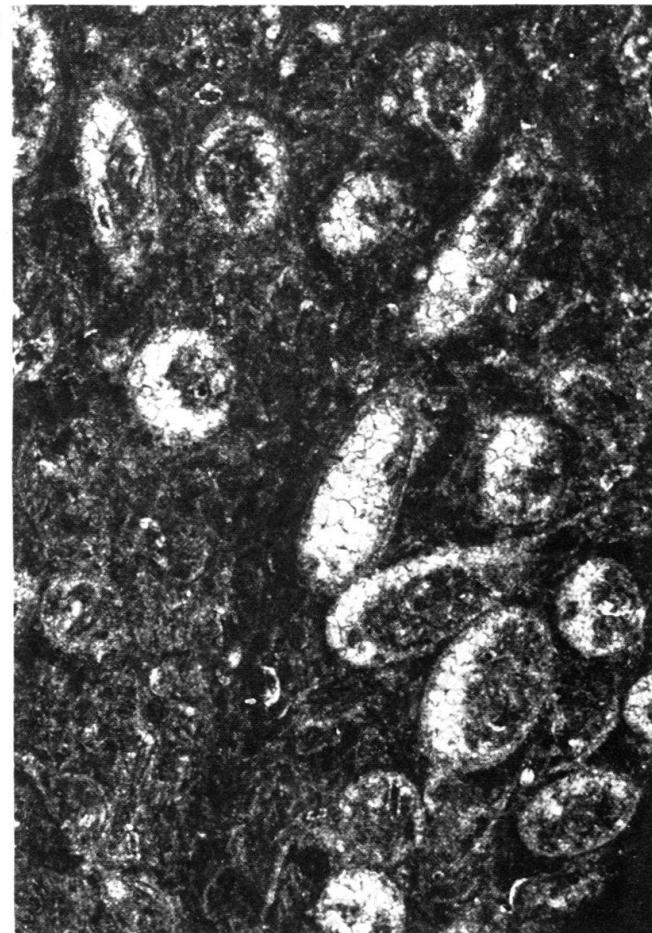
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