

<b>Zeitschrift:</b>	Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae
<b>Herausgeber:</b>	Schweizerische Geologische Gesellschaft
<b>Band:</b>	79 (1986)
<b>Heft:</b>	3
<b>Artikel:</b>	The foraminifera in the lower Creataceous of Trinidad, W.I. Part 5, Maridale formation, upper Part : Hedbergella rohri zone
<b>Autor:</b>	[s.n.]
<b>Anhang:</b>	Plates
<b>DOI:</b>	<a href="https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-165857">https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-165857</a>

### 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:** 08.08.2025

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

- BARTENSTEIN, H., & KOVATCHEVA, T. (1982): A comparison of Aptian Foraminifera in Bulgaria and North West Germany. – *Eclogae geol. Helv.* 75/3, 621–667.
- BOLLI, H. M. (1957a): The Foraminiferal Genera *Schackoinea* THALMANN, emended and *Leupoldina*, n.gen. in the Cretaceous of Trinidad B.W.I. – *Eclogae geol. Helv.* 50/2, 271–278.
- (1957b): The genera *Praeglobotruncana*, *Rotalipora*, *Globotruncana* and *Abathomphalus* in the Upper Cretaceous of Trinidad, B.W.I. – *Bull. U.S. natl. Mus.* 215, 51–60.
- (1959): Planktonic Foraminifera from the Cretaceous of Trinidad, B.W.I. – *Bull. amer. Paleont.* 39/179, 257–277.
- BRÖNNIMANN, P. (1952): Globigerinidae from the Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian–Maestrichtian) of Trinidad, B.W.I. – *Bull. amer. Paleont.* 34/140, 5–70.
- CARON, M. (1985): Cretaceous planktic foraminifera. In: BOLLI, H. M., SAUNDERS, J. B., & PERCH NIELSEN, K. (Ed.): *Plankton Stratigraphy* (p. 1–1032). Cambridge Earth Sci. Ser., Cambridge University Press.
- CUSHMAN, J. A. (1950): Foraminifera, their classification and economic use (p. 1–605). Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- DAM, A. TEN (1950): Les foraminifères de l'Albien des Pays-Bas. – *Mém. Soc. géol. France.* [n.s.] 29/63, 1–66.
- GEROCH, S. (1966): Lower Cretaceous small foraminifera of the Silesian Series, Polish Carpathians. – *Rocznik pol. Tow. geol.* 36, 413–480.
- GEROCH, S., & NOWAK, W. (1984): Proposal of zonation for the Late Tithonian–Late Eocene, based upon Arenaceous Foraminifera from the Outer Carpathians, Poland. – *Benthos* 83, 225–239.
- GRADSTEIN, F. M. (1978): Biostratigraphy of Lower Cretaceous Blake Nose and Blake-Bahama basin foraminifers, DSDP Leg 44, Western North Atlantic Ocean. In: BENSON, W. E., & SHERIDAN, R. E., et al., Init. Rep. Deep Sea Drill. Proj. 44, 663–701.
- GRÜN, W. (1969): Flysch microfauna of the Hagenbach Valley (Northern Vienna Woods), Austria. – *Rocznik pol. Tow. geol.* 39, 305–334.
- HART, M. (1984): The Superfamily Robertinacea in the Lower Cretaceous of the UK and adjacent areas of NW Europe. – *Benthos* 83, 289–298.
- KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O. K., PLOTNIKOVA, L. F., & LIPNIK, E. C. (1979): Ukrainische Kreideforaminiferen. Paläontologisches Handbuch. – Akad. NAUK Ukrainskoj CCP, Inst. Geol. NAUK (Kiev), p. 1–257.
- KOCH, F. C. L. (1851): Über einige neue Versteinerungen und die *Perna Mulleti* DESH. aus dem Hilfston von Elligser Brink und von Holtensen im Braunschweig'schen. – *Palaeontographica* 1, 169–173.
- MAGNIEZ, F., & SIGAL, J. (1984): Barremian and Albian Foraminifera, Site 549, Leg 80. In: GRACIANSKY, P. C. DE, POAG, C. W., et al., Init. Rep. Deep Sea Drill. Proj. 80, 601–628.
- MOULLADE, M. (1966): Etude stratigraphique et micropaléontologique du Crétacé inférieur de la «Fosse Vocontienne». – *Doc. Lab. Géol. Fac. Sci. Lyon* 15, 1–369.
- MOULLADE, M. (1984): Intérêt des petits Foraminifères benthiques «profonds» pour la biostratigraphie et l'analyse des paléoenvironnements océaniques mésozoïques. – *Benthos* 83, 429–464.
- REUSS, A. E. (1860): Die Foraminiferen der westphälischen Kreideformation. – *Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 40, 147–238.
- (1863): Die Foraminiferen des norddeutschen Hils und Gault. – *Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 46, 5–100.
- ROEMER, F. A. (1841): Die Versteinerungen des norddeutschen Kreidegebirges (p. 1–145). Hannover.
- (1842): Neue Kreide-Foraminiferen. – *N. Jb. Mineral. Geogn. Geol. Petrefaktenkd.*, 272–273.

Manuscript received and accepted 15 July 1986

## Plates 1–6

The illustrated specimens numbered C 36181 to C 36451 are deposited at the Museum of Natural History, Basel.

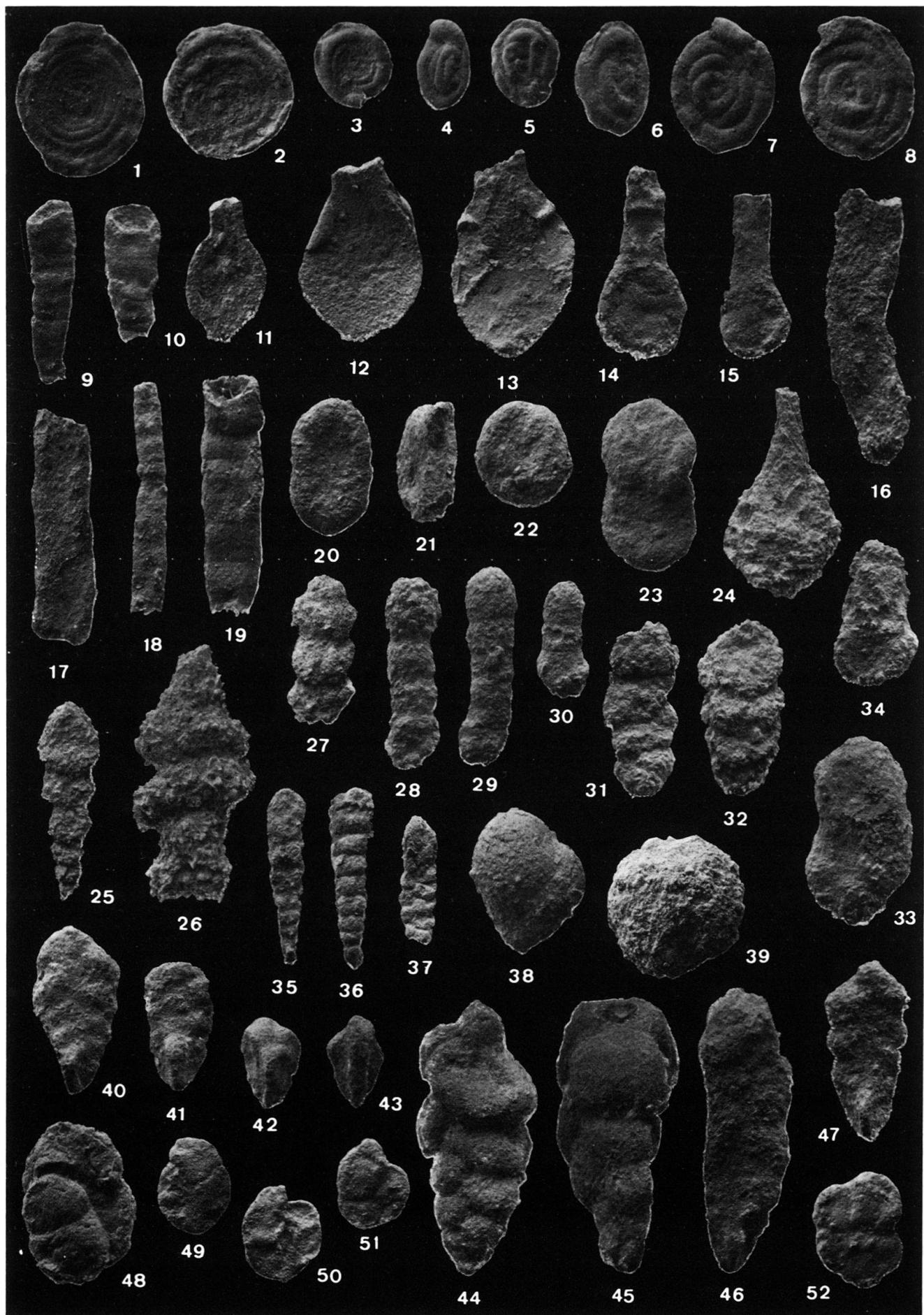
D = Diameter in mm, L = Length in mm

All Figures ×40 except otherwise mentioned

### Plate 1

All Figures  $\times 40$ .

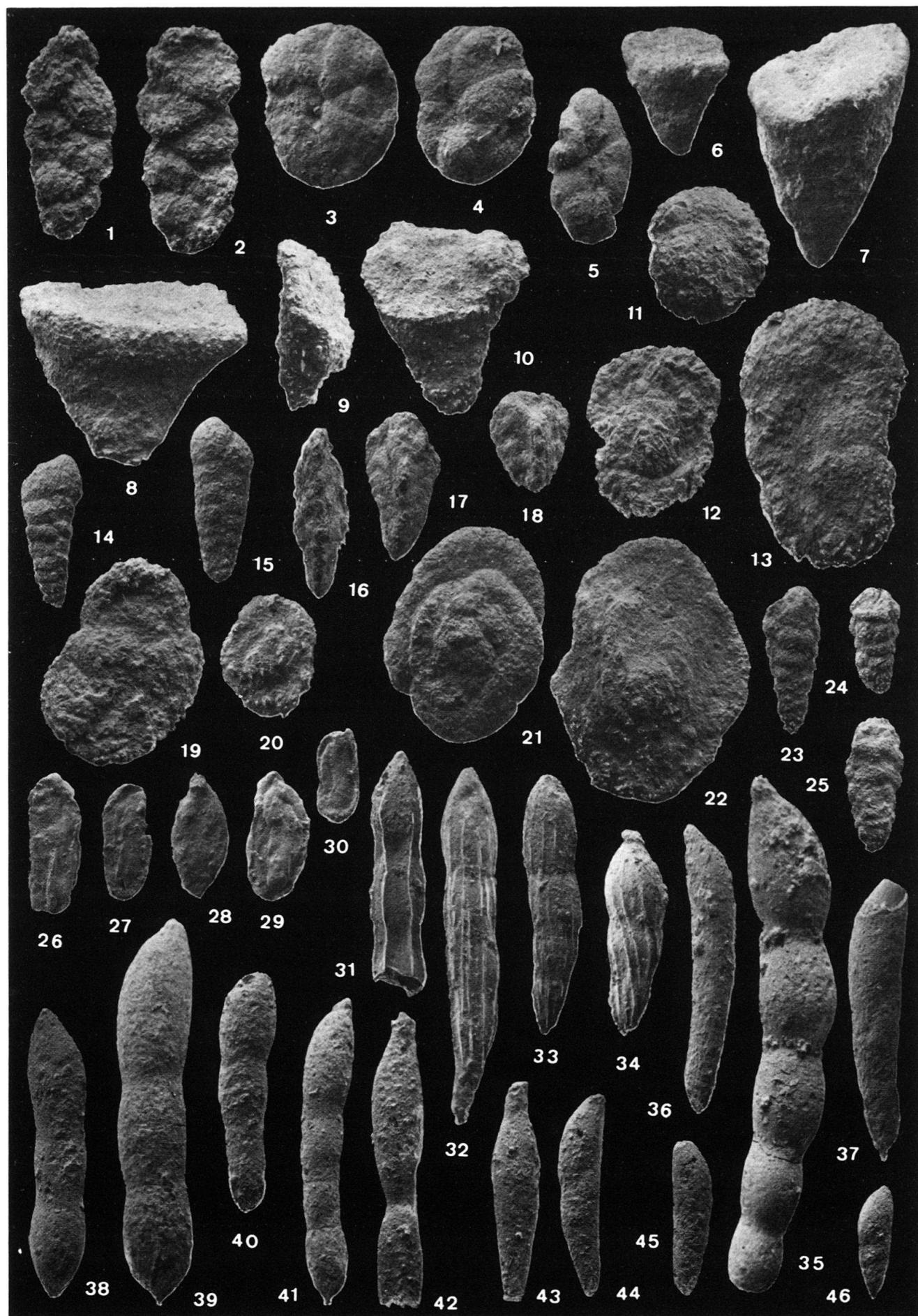
- Fig. 1–3      *Ammodiscus tenuissimus* (GUEMBEL 1862)  
D: 0.5–0.52–0.3 mm. – C 36181–36183.
- Fig. 4      *Glomospira charoides* (JONES & PARKER 1860)  
L: 0.33 mm. – C 36184.
- Fig. 5–6      *Glomospira gordialis* (JONES & PARKER 1860)  
D: 0.33–0.42 mm. – C 36185–36186.
- Fig. 7–8      *Glomospirella gaultina* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
D: 0.42–0.45 mm. – C 36187–36188.
- Fig. 9–10      *Hippocrepina depressa* VASICEK 1947  
L: 0.7–0.52 mm. – C 36189–36190.
- Fig. 11–13      *Hormosina ovulum* (GRZYBOWSKI 1866)  
L: 0.55–0.67–0.75 mm. – C 36191–36193.
- Fig. 14–17      *Hyperammina gaultina* DAM 1950  
L: 0.73–0.62–1.03–0.88 mm. – C 36194–36197.  
Fig. 14–15: Embryonic initial chamber.
- Fig. 18–19      *Kalamopsis grzybowskii* (DYLAKANKA 1923)  
L: 0.87–0.9 mm. – C 36198–36199.
- Fig. 20–23      *Psammosphaera* sp.?  
L: 0.52–0.45–0.37–0.65 mm. – C 36200–36203.  
Fig. 21: Edge view. – Fig. 23: Two chambers loosely attached.
- Fig. 24      *Reophax guttifer* H. B. BRADY 1884  
L: 0.78 mm. – C 36204.
- Fig. 25      *Reophax minutus* TAPPAN 1940  
L: 0.73 mm. – C 36205.
- Fig. 26–27      *Reophax pilulifer* H. B. BRADY 1884  
L: 0.95–0.55 mm. – C 36206–36207. – Two different stages of growth.
- Fig. 28–30      *Ammobaculites euides* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1949  
L: 0.73–0.75–0.43 mm. – C 36208–36210.
- Fig. 31–32      *Ammobaculites reophacoides* BARTENSTEIN 1952  
L: 0.65 mm both. – C 36211–36212.
- Fig. 33–34      *Ammobaculites subcretaceus* CUSHMAN & ALEXANDER 1930  
L: 0.72–0.55 mm. – C 36213–36214.
- Fig. 35–36      *Bigenerina clavellata* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1946  
L: 0.65–0.67 mm. – C 36215–36216.
- Fig. 37      *Dorothia filiformis* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
L: 0.48 mm, fragment. – C 36217.
- Fig. 38–39      *Dorothia gradata* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
Fig. 38: L: 0.5 mm, lateral view. – C 36218.  
Fig. 39: D: 0.53 mm, apertural view, details of sutures and aperture not visible for coarseness of wall. – C 36219.
- Fig. 40–41      *Gaudryina compacta* GRABERT 1959  
L: 0.62–0.48 mm. – C 36220–36221.
- Fig. 42–43      *Gaudryina dividens* GRABERT 1959  
L: = 0.33–0.34 mm. – C 36222–36223.
- Fig. 44–45      *Gaudryina klamathensis* (DAILEY 1970)  
L: 1.0–1.02 mm. – C 36224–36225.
- Fig. 46–47      *Gaudryina reicheli* BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966  
L: 1.05–0.67 mm. – C 36226–36227.
- Fig. 48–52      *Haplophragmoides concavus* (CHAPMAN 1893)  
D: 0.6–0.35–0.33–0.37 mm. – C 36228–36232.  
Various stages of deformation. – Fig. 48: Edge view. – Fig. 49–52: Lateral views.



## Plate 2

All Figures  $\times 40$ .

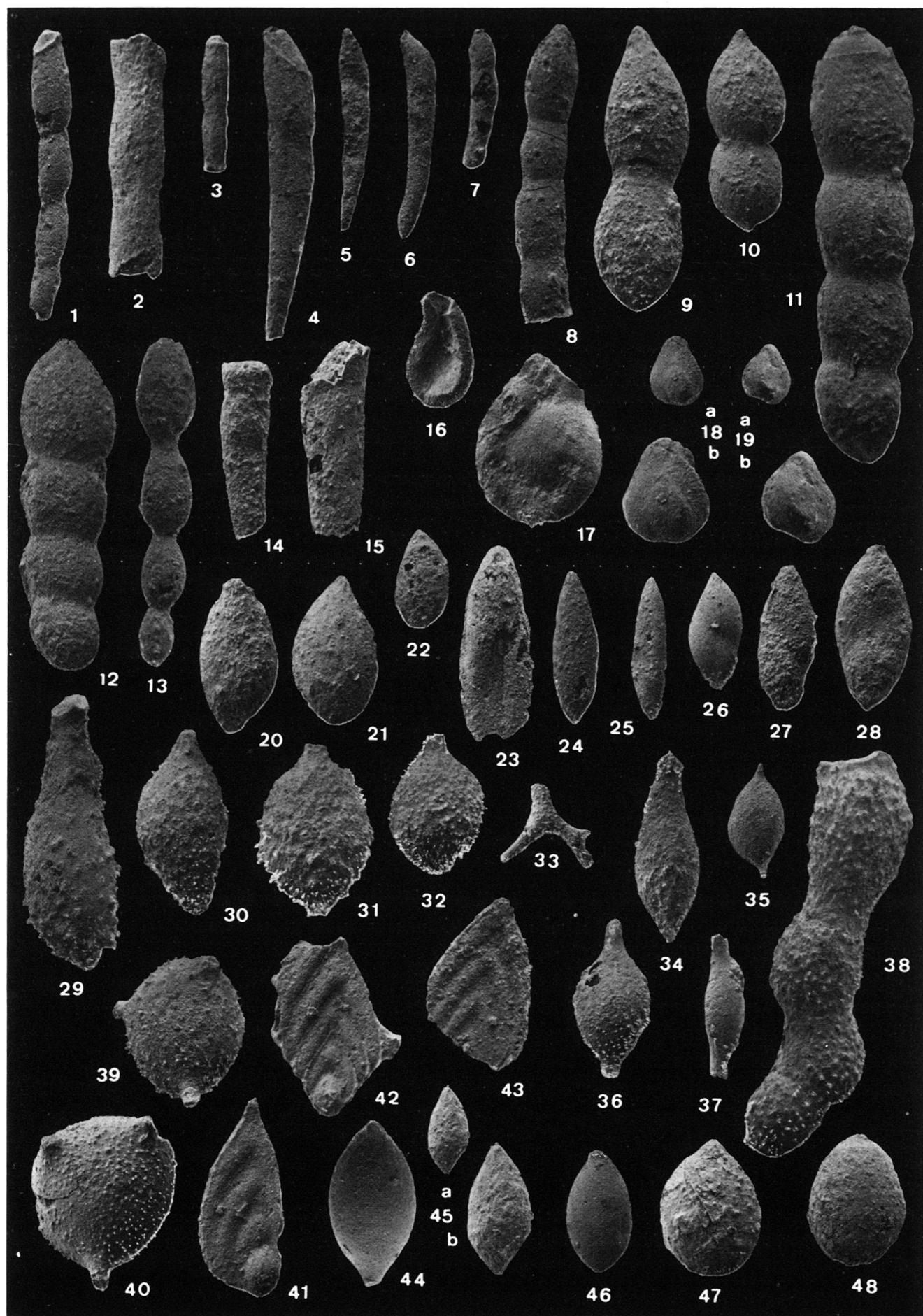
- Fig. 1–2      *Gaudryinella sherlocki* BETTENSTAEDT 1952  
L: 0.78–0.83 mm. – C 36233–36234.
- Fig. 3–5      *Haplophragmoides nonioninoides* (REUSS 1863)  
D: 0.6–0.58–0.6 mm. – C 36235–36237.  
Various stages of deformation. – Fig. 5: Edge view.
- Fig. 6–7      *Marssonella oxycona* (REUSS 1860)  
L: 0.3–0.5; D: 0.42–0.65 mm. – C 36238–36239.
- Fig. 8–10     *Marssonella subtrochus* BARTENSTEIN 1962  
L: 0.52–0.33–0.35; D: 0.88–0.6–0.63 mm. – C 36240–36242.  
Fig. 9: Edge view.
- Fig. 11–13    *Plectorecurvoides alternans* NOTH 1952  
D: 0.5–0.65–0.99 mm. – C 36243–36245.  
Various stages of preservation. – Fig. 11: Apertural view.
- Fig. 14–15    *Textularia bettenstaedti* BARTENSTEIN & OERTLI 1977  
L: 0.57–0.6 mm. – C 36246–36247.
- Fig. 16–18    *Tritaxia plummerae* CUSHMAN 1936  
L: 0.63–0.56–0.38 mm. – C 36248–36250.
- Fig. 19       *Trochammina depressa* LOZO 1944  
L: 0.77 mm, spiral view. – C 36251.
- Fig. 20       *Trochammina* sp.  
D: 0.45 mm. – C 36252.
- Fig. 21–22    *Valvulina fusca* (WILLIAMSON 1858)  
D: 0.8–1.0 mm, spiral views. – C 36253–36254.
- Fig. 23–25    *Verneuilinoides subfiliformis* BARTENSTEIN 1952  
L: 0.55–0.4–0.5 mm. – C 36255–36257.
- Fig. 26–27    *Agathammina* sp.?  
L: 0.53–0.45 mm. – C 36258–36259.
- Fig. 28       *Quinqueloculina sabella* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1946  
L: 0.46 mm. – C 36260.
- Fig. 29–30    *Quinqueloculina* sp.?  
L: 0.48–0.35 mm. – C 36261–36262.
- Fig. 31       *Dentalina aequivoca* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.87 mm, fragment. – C 36263.
- Fig. 32–34    *Dentalina bonaccordensis* n. sp.  
Fig. 32: Holotype; L: 1.35 mm. – C 36264.  
Fig. 33–34: Paratypes; L: 0.95–0.75 mm. – C 36265–36266.
- Fig. 35       *Dentalina catenula* REUSS 1860  
L: 1.95 mm. – C 36267.
- Fig. 36–37    *Dentalina communis* ORBIGNY 1826  
L: 1.02 mm both. – C 36268–36269.
- Fig. 38–39    *Dentalina cylindroides* REUSS 1860  
L: 1.1–1.45 mm. – C 36270–36271.
- Fig. 40–41    *Dentalina distincta* REUSS 1860  
L: 0.88–1.12 mm. – C 36272–36273.
- Fig. 42–43    *Dentalina expansa* REUSS 1860  
L: 1.1–0.82 mm, fragments. – C 36274–36275.
- Fig. 44–46    *Dentalina nana* REUSS 1863  
L: 0.79–0.56–0.4 mm. – C 36276–36278.  
Fig. 45–46: Juvenile specimens.



### Plate 3

All Figures  $\times 40$ ; except 18b, 19b, 45b:  $\times 60$

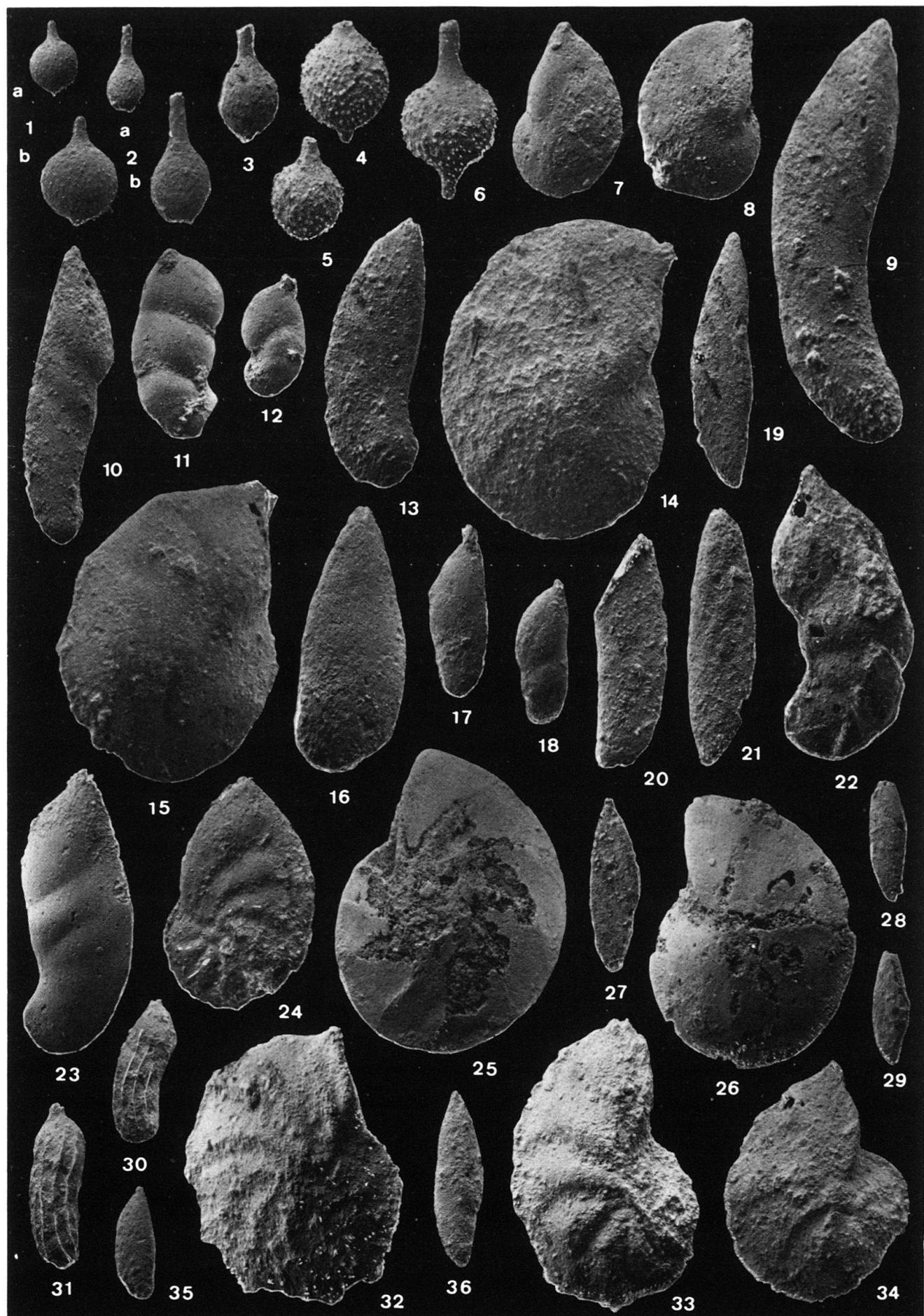
- Fig. 1–3      *Dentalina filiformis* REUSS 1845  
L: 1.06–0.88–0.5 mm. – C 36279–36281.  
Fig. 2–3: Fragments.
- Fig. 4–6      *Dentalina gracilis* ORBIGNY 1839  
L: 1.8–0.75–0.75 mm. – C 36282–36284.
- Fig. 7–8      *Dentalina linearis* (ROEMER 1841)  
L: 0.51–1.12 mm. – C 36285–36286.  
Fig. 7: Juvenile specimen. – Fig. 8: Fragment.
- Fig. 9–10     *Dentalina aff. oligostegia* (REUSS 1845)  
L: 1.05–0.74 mm. – C 36287–36288.
- Fig. 11–12    *Dentalina soluta* REUSS 1851  
L: 1.65–1.27 mm – C 36289–36290.
- Fig. 13       *Dentalina subguttifera* BARTENSTEIN 1952  
L: 1.26 mm. – C 36291.
- Fig. 14–15    *Dentalina cf. terquemi* ORBIGNY 1850  
L: 0.65–0.74 mm, fragments. – C 36292–36293.
- Fig. 16–17    *Bullopora laevis* (SOLLAS 1877)  
L: 0.43–0.6 mm, fragments. – C 36294–36295.
- Fig. 18–19    *Falsoguttulina vandenboldi* (BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957)  
L: 0.26–0.23 mm. – C 36296–36297.
- Fig. 20–22    *Globulina prisca* REUSS 1863  
L: 0.58–0.55–0.37 mm, weathered specimens. – C 36298–36300.
- Fig. 23       *Guttulina aff. symbloca* LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1949  
L: 0.72 mm, weathered fragment. – C 36301.
- Fig. 24–25    *Pyrulina cylindroides* (ROEMER 1838)  
L: 0.57–0.53 mm, corroded specimens. – C 36302–36303.
- Fig. 26–28    *Pyrulina exserta* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
L: 0.43–0.55–0.62 mm, partly corroded specimens. – C 36304–36306.
- Fig. 29–33    *Ramulina aculeata* WRIGHT 1863  
L: 1.02–0.67–0.63–0.52–0.37 mm. – C 36307–36311.  
Fig. 29–32: Fusiform tests, surface coarsely hispid (29, 31) or more finely hispid (30, 32); see also Trinidad 2, Pl. 4, Fig. 325–329, 331–335. – Fig. 33: Fistulose and branching test, surface finely hispid; see also Trinidad 2, Pl. 4, Fig. 317, 322–323.
- Fig. 34–37    *Ramulina globulifera* H. B. BRADY 1849  
L: 0.68–0.43–0.58–0.53 mm. – C 36312–36315. – Surface very finely hispid (Fig. 34–36) to smooth (Fig. 37).
- Fig. 38       *Ramulina berthelini* BARTENSTEIN & BOLLI 1973  
L: 1.6 mm. – C 36316.
- Fig. 39–40    *Ramulina grandis* (FUCHS 1967)  
D: 0.5–0.55 mm. – C 36317–36318.
- Fig. 41       *Flabellinella didyma* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
L: 0.72 mm. – C 36319. – Juvenile test with beginning of the inverted chevron-shaped chambers ("Frondicularia" stage).
- Fig. 42–43    *Frondicularia gaultina* REUSS 1860  
L: 0.65–0.64 mm, fragments. – C 36320–36321.  
Fig. 42: True *Frondicularia* type. – Fig. 43: Form transitional to *Flabellinella didyma*.
- Fig. 44–45    *Lagena apiculata* (REUSS 1851)  
L: 0.6–0.33 mm. – C 36322–36323.  
Fig. 45: corroded juvenile specimen.
- Fig. 46–48    *Lagena globosa* (MONTAGU 1803)  
D: 0.45–0.5–0.48 mm. – C 36324–36326.  
Fig. 46: Transitional form to *Lagena apiculata*.  
Fig. 47–48: Test distinctly corroded.



### Plate 4

All Figures  $\times 40$ ; except Fig. 1b, 2b:  $\times 60$

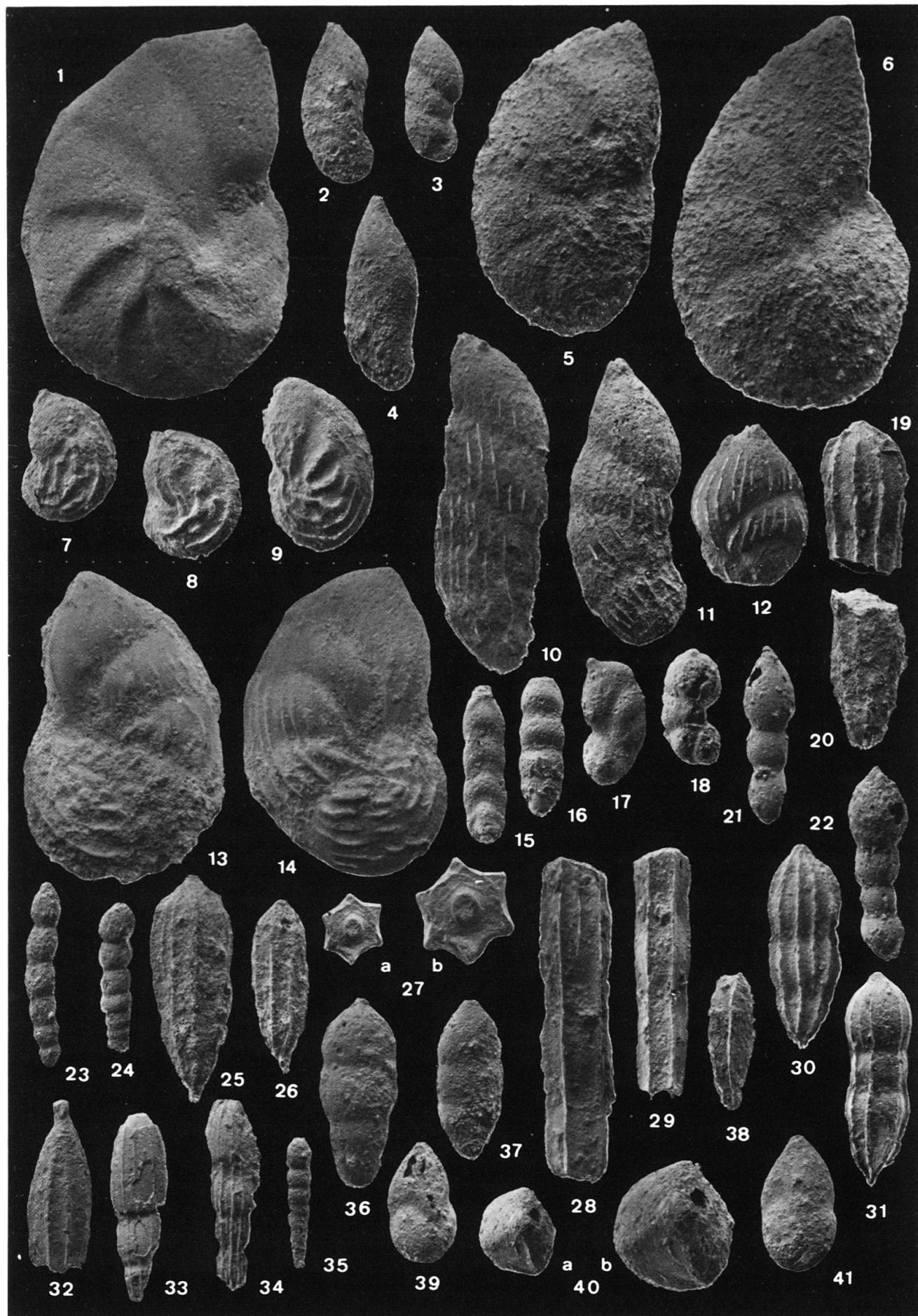
- Fig. 1–3            *Lagena laevis* (MONTAGU 1803)  
L: 0.27–0.32–0.43 mm. – C 36327–36329.
- Fig. 4–6            *Lagena aff. oxytoma* REUSS 1860  
L: 0.4–0.38–0.65 mm. – C 36330–36332.
- Fig. 7–8            *Lenticulina (L.) acuta* (REUSS 1860)  
L: 0.65–0.67 mm. – C 36333–36334.
- Fig. 9–10          *Lenticulina (A.) calliopsis* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 1.62–1.1 mm. – C 36335–36336.  
Fig. 9: Microspheric stage, Fig. 10: Megalospheric stage.
- Fig. 11–12         *Lenticulina (M.) cephalotes* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.7–0.45 mm. – C 36337–36338.
- Fig. 13             *Lenticulina (P.) complanata* (REUSS 1845)  
L: 0.98 mm. – C 36339.
- Fig. 14–15         *Lenticulina (L.) gaultina* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
D: 1.23–1.2 mm. – C 36340–36341.
- Fig. 16             *Lenticulina (A.) grata* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.99 mm. – C 36342.
- Fig. 17–18         *Lenticulina (M.) inaequalis* (REUSS 1860)  
L: 0.63–0.55 mm. – C 36343–36344.
- Fig. 19–21         *Lenticulina (V.) incurvata* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.95–0.87–0.95 mm. – C 36345–36347.
- Fig. 22–23         *Lenticulina (M.) lituola* (REUSS 1846)  
L: 1.07–1.05 mm. – C 36348–36349.  
Fig. 22: Distinctly corroded.
- Fig. 24             *Lenticulina (L.) meridiana* BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & KOVATCHEVA 1971  
L: 0.85 mm. – C 36350.
- Fig. 25–26         *Lenticulina (L.) muensteri* (ROEMER 1839)  
D: 1.13–1.02 mm, walls weathered. – C 36351–36352.
- Fig. 27–29         *Lenticulina (A.) perobliqua* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.62–0.45–0.42 mm. – C 36353–36355.
- Fig. 30–31         *Lenticulina (M.) robusta* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.53–0.62 mm. – C 36356–36357.
- Fig. 32–34         *Lenticulina (L.) saxocretacea* BARTENSTEIN 1954  
D: 0.98–1.05–0.88 mm. – C 36358–36360.
- Fig. 35–36         *Lenticulina (A.) schloenbachii* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.42–0.65 mm. – C 36361–36362.



### Plate 5

All Figures  $\times 40$ ; except Fig. 5, 6:  $\times 30$ , Fig. 27b, 40b:  $\times 60$

- Fig. 1 *Lenticulina (L.) roemerii* (REUSS 1863)  
D: 0.64 mm. – C 36363.
- Fig. 2–4 *Lenticulina (A.) scitula* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
L: 0.6–0.5–0.74 mm. – C 36364–36366.
- Fig. 5–6 *Lenticulina (L.) turgidula* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 1.63–2.05 mm. – C 36367–36368.
- Fig. 7–9 *Lenticulina (L.) vocontiana* MOULLADE 1966  
D: 0.48–0.46–0.65 mm. – C 36369–36371. – The tests appear to be relatively undersized and not typical in their ornamentation.
- Fig. 10–12 *Lenticulina caribica* n. sp.  
Fig. 10: Holotype. – L: 1.3 mm. – C 36372.  
Fig. 11–12: Paratypes. – L: 1.05–0.6 mm. – C 36373–36374.
- Fig. 13–14 *Lenticulina (L.) antillica* n. sp.  
Fig. 13: Paratype. – L: 1.12 mm. – C 36375.  
Fig. 14: Holotype. – L: 1.17 mm. – C 36376.
- Fig. 15–16 *Lingulina loryi* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
L: 0.6–0.52 mm. – C 36377–36378.
- Fig. 17–18 *Marginulina bullata* REUSS 1845  
L: 0.46–0.43 mm. – C 36379–36380.
- Fig. 19–20 *Marginulina pyramidalis* (KOCHE 1851)  
L: 0.55–0.57 mm, fragments. – C 36381–36382.  
Fig. 19: Apertural portion. – Fig. 20: Primordial position.
- Fig. 21–22 *Nodosaria jonesi* REUSS 1863  
L: 0.65–0.71 mm. – C 36383–36384.
- Fig. 23–24 *Nodosaria linearis* ROEMER 1841  
L: 0.69–0.52 mm. – C 36385–36386.
- Fig. 25–26 *Nodosaria obscura* REUSS 1845  
L: 0.85–0.63 mm. – C 36387–36388.  
Fig. 25: Septal face with 5–6 ribs.  
Fig. 26: Septal face with 3–4 ribs.
- Fig. 27–29 *Nodosaria orthopleura* REUSS 1863  
Fig. 27: transverse section. D: 0.27 mm. – C 36389.  
Fig. 28–29: L: 1.25–0.9 mm. – C 36390–36391.
- Fig. 30–31 *Nodosaria paupercula* REUSS 1845  
L: 0.75–0.79 mm. – C 36392–36393.  
Fig. 30: Multicostate specimen.  
Fig. 31: Specimen with few costae.
- Fig. 32–34 *Nodosaria sceptrum* REUSS 1863  
L: 0.65–0.7–0.7 mm. – Fig. 32: Final chamber only. – C 36394–36396.
- Fig. 35 *Orthokarstenia shastaensis* DAILEY 1970  
L: 0.48 mm. – C 36397. – A slender microspheric test, beginning with a series of 8 biserially arranged chambers and ending with a uniserial series of three chambers. The original tests by DAILEY 1970 are longer (0.58 up to 1.05 mm) and broader (0.3 mm).
- Fig. 36–37 *Pseudonodosaria humilis* (ROEMER 1841)  
L: 0.7–0.58 mm, tests slightly corroded. – C 36398–36399.
- Fig. 38 *Tristix acutangula* (REUSS 1863)  
L: 0.51 mm, broken and corroded specimen. – C 36400.
- Fig. 39–41 *Tristix globulifera* (REUSS 1860)  
Fig. 39, 41: L: 0.45–0.51 mm. – C 36401, 36403.  
Fig. 40a, 40b: apertural view, apertural hole eccentric indicating a questionable *Lenticulina* aperture. – C 36402.



## Plate 6

All Figures  $\times 40$ ; except Fig. 4:  $\times 30$ , Fig. 14b, 15b, 27b, 29:  $\times 60$

- Fig. 1–3      *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis* (REUSS 1863)  
                 L: 1.22–0.82–0.71 mm. – C 36404–36406.  
                 Fig. 1: Oversized test, possibly local gigantism. – Fig. 3: Test corroded with damaged apertural chamber.
- Fig. 4–6      *Vaginulina arguta* REUSS 1860  
                 L: 1.6–0.93–1.17 mm. – C 36407–36409.  
                 Fig. 4: Microspheric specimen with spiral initial part. – Fig. 5: Microspheric specimen. – Fig. 6: Megalospheric specimen with damaged apertural chamber.
- Fig. 7–8      *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863  
                 L: 1.0–0.7 mm, broken specimens. – C 36410–36411.
- Fig. 9      *Vaginulina geisendoerferi* FRANKE 1928  
                 L: 0.6 mm, broken specimen. – C 36412.
- Fig. 10      *Vaginulina striolata* REUSS 1863  
                 L: 0.78 mm, damaged specimen. – C 36413.
- Fig. 11–13      *Conorotalites aptiensis* (BETTENSTAEDT 1952)  
                 D: 0.43–0.55–0.43 mm. – C 36414–36416.  
                 Fig. 11: Apertural view. – Fig. 12: Spiral view. – Fig. 13: Umbilical view.
- Fig. 14–22      *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHELIN 1880)  
                 D: 0.3–0.3–0.53–0.56–0.5–0.55–0.43–0.48–0.48 mm. – C 36417–36425.  
                 Fig. 14–15: Small specimens, Fig. 16–22: Normal sized specimens. – Fig. 20–22: Specimens with progressive stages similar to those on Pl. 50, Fig. 4–5 by MICHAEL 1966 from the German Upper Aptian. – Fig. 14–19 similar to those on Pl. 50, Fig. 7 and 10 by MICHAEL 1966 from the German Lower Albian. – Fig. 18, 19, 22: Apertural face; Fig. 14, 16, 20: umbilical view; Fig. 15, 17, 21: Spiral view.
- Fig. 23–26      *Valvularia loetterlei* (TAPPAN 1940)  
                 D: 0.33–0.38–0.38–0.45 mm. – C 36426–36429.  
                 Fig. 23, 25: Spiral view. – Fig. 24: Umbilical view. – Fig. 26: Apertural view.
- Fig. 27–28      *Spirillina minima* SCHACKO 1892  
                 D: 0.23–0.48 mm. – C 36430–36431.  
                 Figures 29–48: PLANCTIC FORAMINIFERA
- Fig. 29      *Schackoina reicheli* BOLLI 1957  
                 L: 0.27 mm. – C 36432.
- Fig. 30      *Globigerinelloides* cf. *blowi* (BOLLI 1959)  
                 D: 0.42 mm. – C 36433.
- Fig. 31      *Globigerinelloides ferreolensis* (MOULLADE 1961)  
                 D: 0.38 mm. – C 36434.
- Fig. 32–34      *Globigerinelloides?* *gyroidinaeformis* MOULLADE 1966  
                 D: 0.33–0.36–0.31 mm. – C 36435–36437.  
                 Fig. 32–33: Lateral views. – Fig. 34: Apertural view.
- Fig. 35–39, 43–45      *Hedbergella rohri* (BOLLI 1959)  
                 D: 0.4–0.38–0.4–0.43–0.35 (Fig. 35–39). – C 36438–36442.  
                 D: 0.35–0.31–0.23 mm (Fig. 43–45). – C 36443–36445.  
                 Fig. 35–36: Spiral views. – Fig. 37–38: Umbilical views. – Fig. 39: Apertural view. – Fig. 43–45: Spiral views of small specimens.
- Fig. 40–42      *Planomalina cheniourensis* (SIGAL 1952)  
                 D: 0.45–0.44–0.43 mm. – C 36446–36448.  
                 Fig. 40–41: Lateral views. – Fig. 42: Apertural view.
- Fig. 46–48      *Hedbergella delrioensis* (CARSEY 1926)  
                 D: 0.26–0.25–0.23 mm. – C 36449–36451.  
                 Fig. 46–48: Spiral views. – Fig. 47: Umbilical view.

