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**Artikel:** The foraminifera in the lower Creataceous of Trinidad, W.I. Part 5, Maridale formation, upper Part : Hedbergella rohri zone
**Anhang:** Plates
**Autor:** [s.n.]
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## 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 ×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* (DYLAZANKA 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.

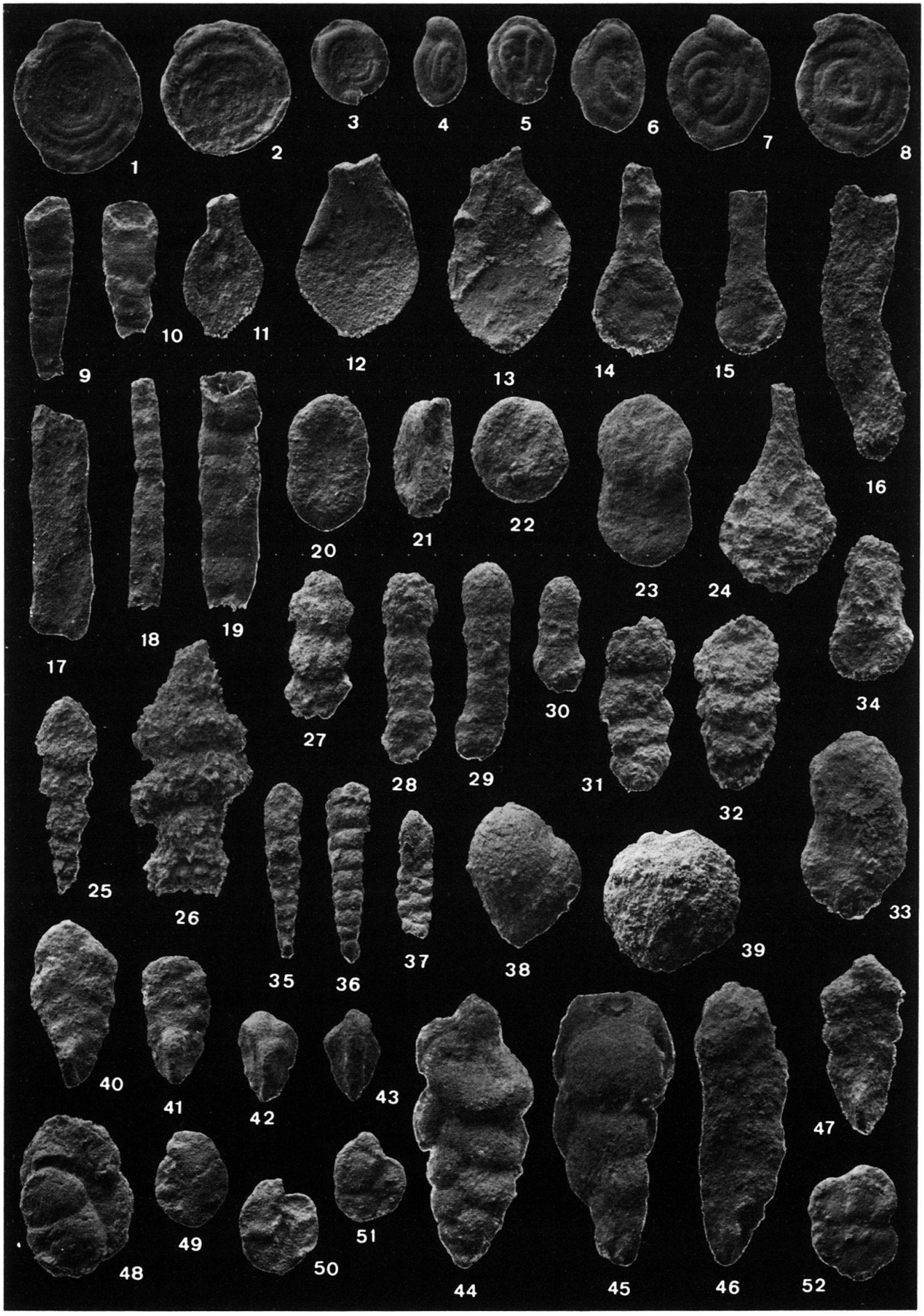
Fig. 40–41 *Gaudryina compacta* GRABERT 1959
L: 0.62–0.48 mm. – C 36220–36221.

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.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## Plate 2

All Figures × 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.

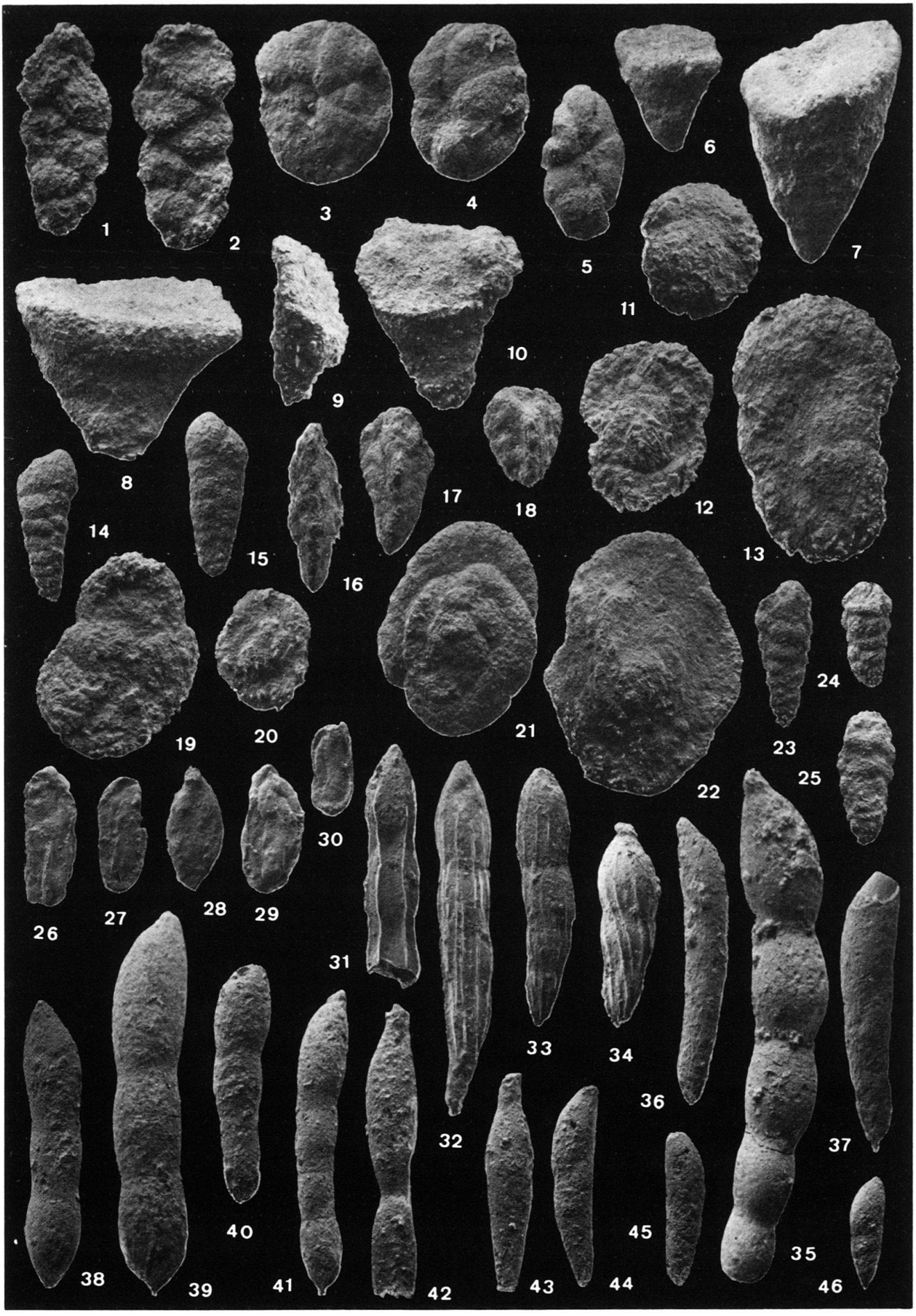
Fig. 36–37 *Dentalina communis* ORBIGNY 1826
L: 1.02 mm both. – C 36268–36269.

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.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## Plate 3

All Figures ×40; except 18b, 19b, 45b: ×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.

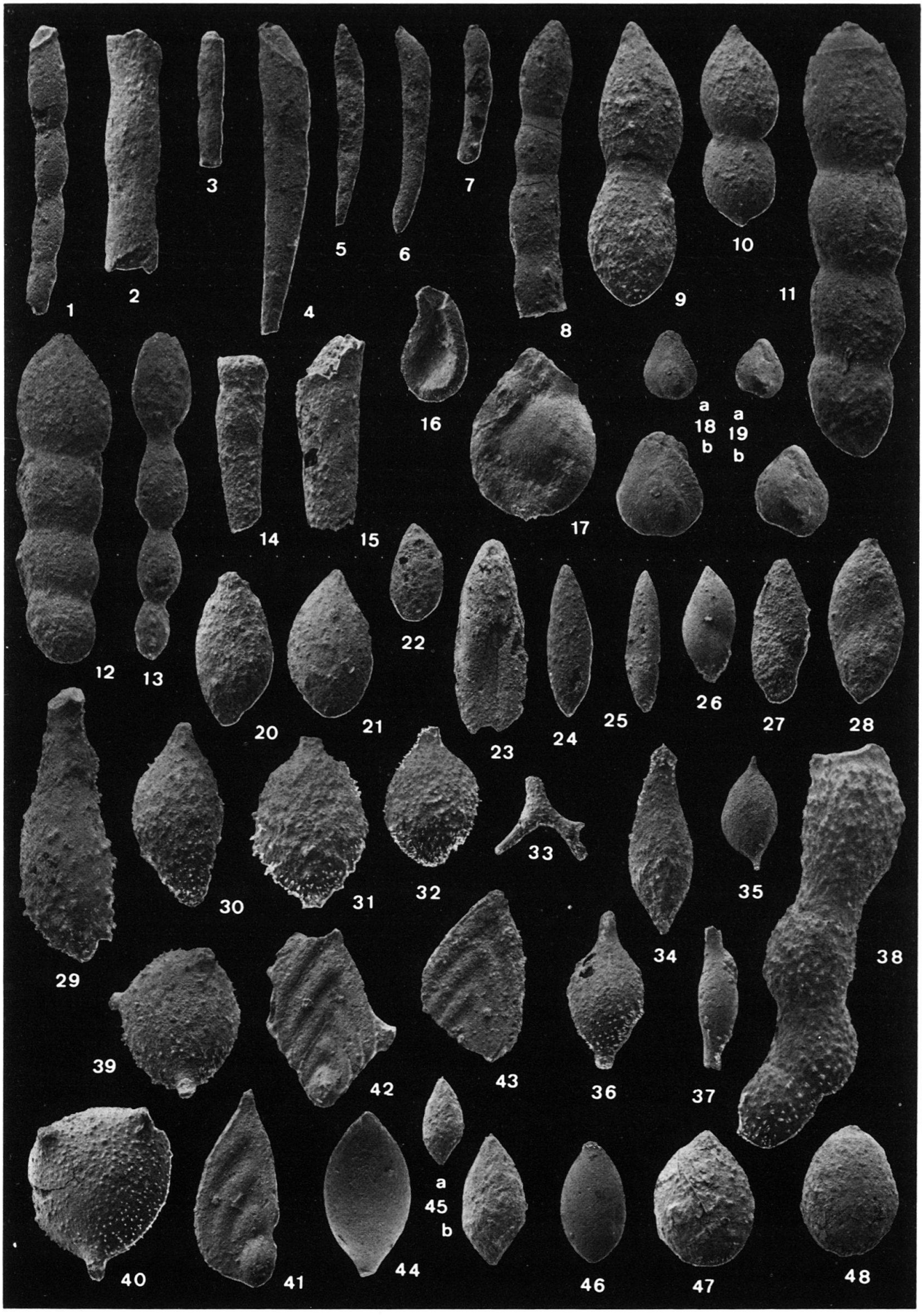
Fig. 39–40 *Ramulina grandis* (FUCHS 1967)
D: 0.5–0.55 mm. – C 36317–36318.

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.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## Plate 4

All Figures ×40; except Fig. 1b, 2b: ×60

Fig. 1–3 *Lagena laevis* (MONTAGU 1803)
L: 0.27–0.32–0.43 mm. – C 36327–36329.

Fig. 4–6 *Lagena* aff. *oxystoma* 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.

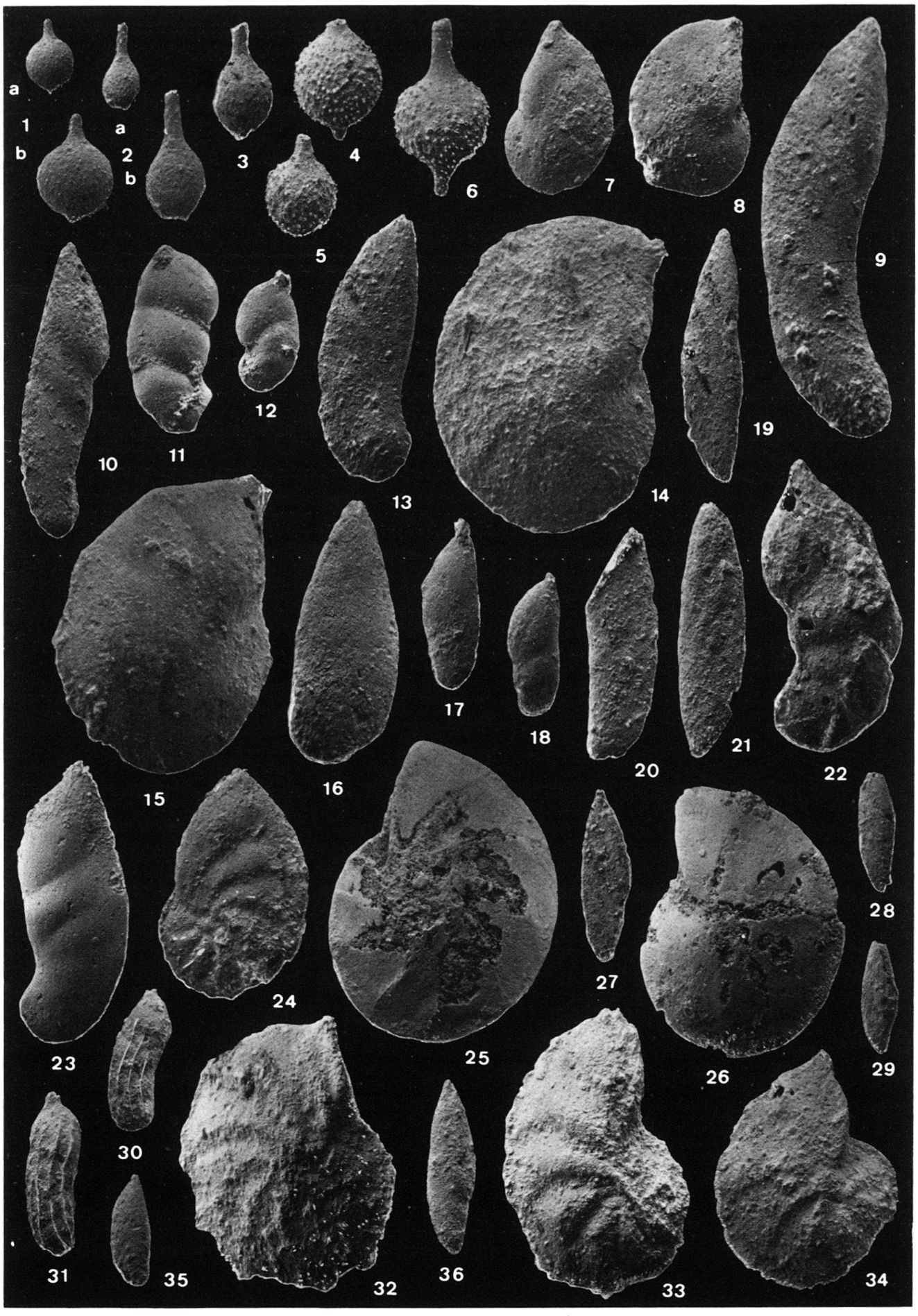
Fig. 25–26 *Lenticulina* (*L.*) *muensteri* (ROEMER 1839)
D: 1.13–1.02 mm, walls weathered. – C 36351–36352.

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.*) *schloenbachi* (REUSS 1863)
L: 0.42–0.65 mm. – C 36361–36362.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## Plate 5

All Figures ×40; except Fig. 5, 6: ×30, Fig. 27b, 40b: ×60

Fig. 1 — *Lenticulina* (*L.*) *roemeri* (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* (KOCH 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.

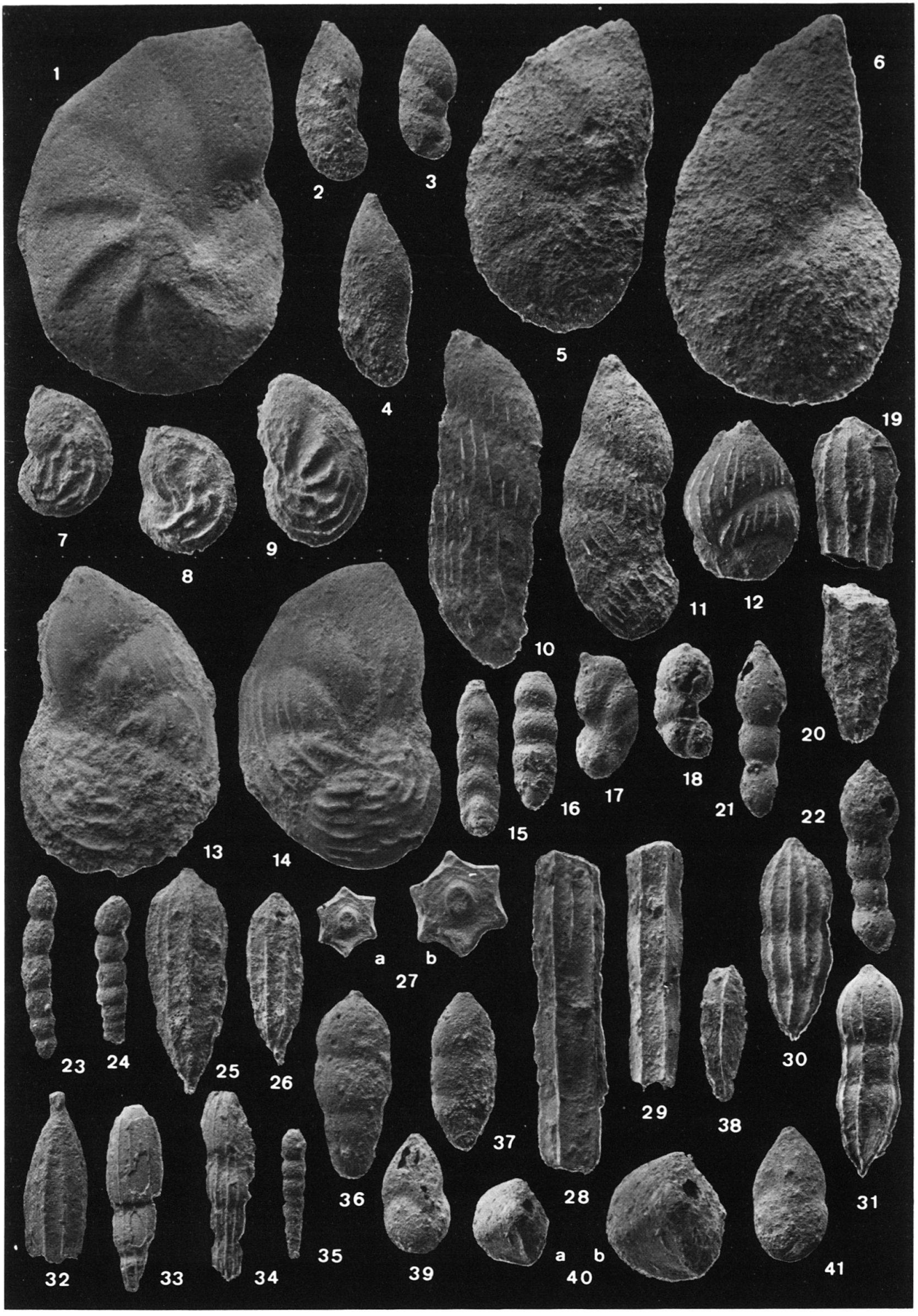
Fig. 32–34 — *Nodosaria sceptrum* REUSS 1863
L: 0.65–0.7–0.7 mm. – Fig. 32: Final chamber only. – C 36394–36396.

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.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## Plate 6

All Figures ×40; except Fig. 4: ×30, Fig. 14b, 15b, 27b, 29: ×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 *Valvulineria 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.

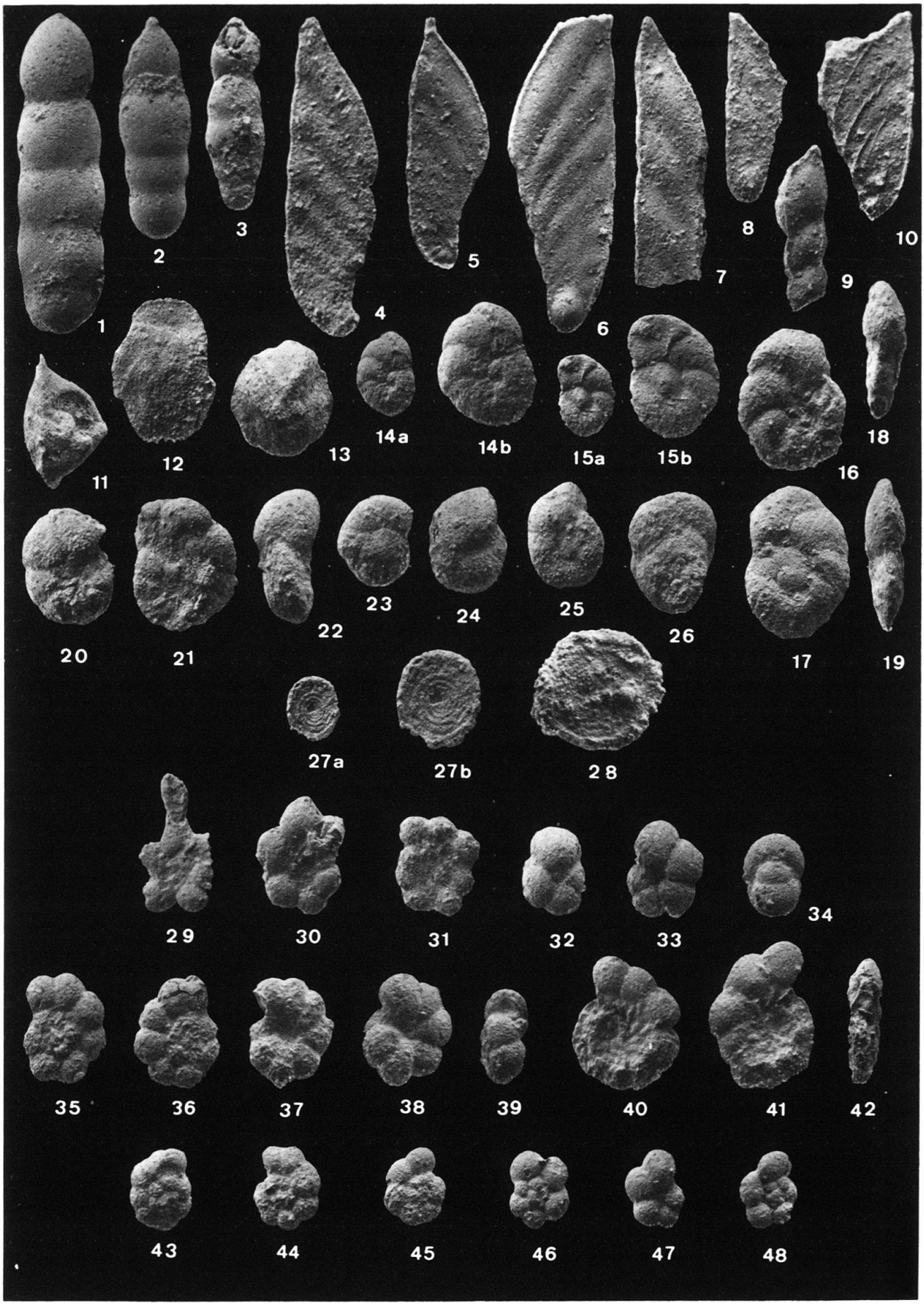
Fig. 31 *Globigerinelloides ferreolensis* (MOULLADE 1961)
D: 0.38 mm. – C 36434.

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.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