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Artikel: The Microspheric form of "Orthophragmina" (Discocyclina) Peruviana, Cushman
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Fig. 43 u. 44. Zwei Metatarsalia, 43 wahrscheinlich das erste.
Fig. 45 u. 46. Zwei Phalangen.
Fig. 47. Klaue.

Erklärung der Tafel XV.

Neue Rekonstruktion von *Diplodocus Carnegii*. Zugrunde liegt das von Hatcher u. Holland abgebildete Skelett, aber mit berücksichtigt ist das in Frankfurt a./M. aufgestellte Original-Skelett. 1 : 40 nat. Grösse. Das als Masstab danebengestellte menschliche Skelett ist 1,75 m hoch.

Erklärung der Tafel XVI.

Rekonstruktion von *Titanosaurus australis* aus der oberen Kreide Patagoniens nach dem im Museum zu La Plata befindlichen Material, das vom Verfasser bearbeitet worden ist. 1 : 12 nat. Grösse. Das als Masstab danebengestellte menschliche Skelett ist 1,75 m hoch.

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The Microspheric Form of "Orthophragmina" (Discocyclina) Peruviana, Cushman.[1])

By E. Willard Berry (Negritos).

With 1 Figur.

The megalospheric form of this species was described by J. A. Cushman in 1923 from some material sent him by T. O. Bosworth. This material was "from the Lobitos Formation around Negritos".[2]) There is a species of *Orthophragmina*, which places this lot of material definitely in the Upper Eocene.

It has been my good fortune to do some work in the area (*i.e.* around Negritos) and have found the megalospheric form a very good guide fossil in well correlation. Recently I have found the microspheric form of this same species. This small form is scarce but looks much like its larger form and is only found associated with it (the megalospheric form).

Dr. Cushman's description of the megalospheric form is as follows[3]): "Test circular, consisting of two portions, the

central raised, umbonate, occupying about one-third of the diameter of the test, surrounded by a thin flange-like portion of equal width; surface coarsely papillate, both the center and the peripheral portion almost equally so; diameter about 6 mm."

In equatorial sections there are to be seen the very narrow rectangular chambers of the "Orthophragmina" type.

The microspheric form is as follows: Test circular, consisting of two portions. A central, slightly raised portion, occupying about one-third of the test (like the larger form). This central portion is surrounded by a thin flange-like portion of about the same width; the surface coarsely papillate, much more so than in the megalospheric form. Diameter about 2 mm.

In the thin section of the equatorial region there are two unequal embryonic chambers. A large one (Fig. 1B) almost enclosing a smaller one (Fig. 1A). This pair of chambers is in turn surrounded by a circlet of chamberlets (Fig. 1C) consisting usually of 20 rectangular chamberlets. These are usually nearly square. Beyond these are the regular bands or rows of much smaller regular thin rectangular chambers (Fig. 1D). In the megalospheric form the chambers of this area are narrow rectangular (*i.e.* longer radially than tangentially) just the reverse of those in the microspheric form.

Diameter of chamber A about 0.168 mm.
„ „ „ B „ 0.252 mm.

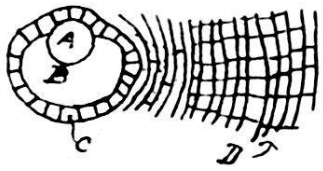

Fig. 1

The scarcity of the microspheric form may be remarked from the fact that I worked in the area using the larger form often for almost two years before finding the microspheric form.

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[1]) Published by permission Chief Geologist, International Petroleum Co. Ltd.

[2]) Bosworth, T. O. Geol. and Paleon. of N. W. Peru; 1922; p. 136.

[3]) Ibidem, p. 138; pl. XXIV, fig. 3.

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