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Grimsdaleinella, a new Genus of the Foraminiferal Family Heterohelicidae¹⁾

By Hans M. Bolli, Caracas

With 1 plate (I)

INTRODUCTION

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

SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION

Family Heterohelicidae CUSHMAN 1927

Subfamily Heterohelicinae CUSHMAN 1927

Genus *Grimsdaleinella*, n. gen.

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

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

Observed stratigraphic range. — Turonian and/or Coniacian.

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

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

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