

FORAMINIFERA FROM THE CRETACEOUS OF SOUTHERN LIMBURG, NETHERLANDS. XXXI.

TEXTULARIA AGGLUTISSIMA nov. spec.

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Gaudryina spec., Hofker, Natuurhistorisch Maandblad, vol. 20, 1931, pp. 78-79, figs. VI-VIII.

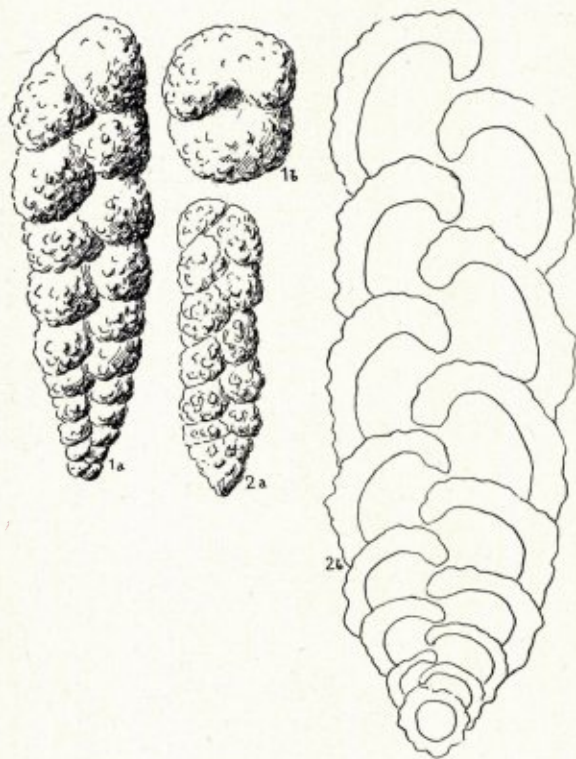
Textularia faujasi Reuss, Hofker, Mém. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belgique, 112, 1949, pp. 10-12, fig. 5.

Textularia cf. *foeda* Reuss, Visser, Leidse geol. Mededel., vol. 24, 1950, pp. 214-215, pl. 8, fig. 4.

This species has been fully described by the author in 1931 and 1949, but for the fact that no initial parts could be described, so that its taxonomic place could not be fully ascertained. At the moment very fine material was obtained in hollow flints of the upper Cr. 4 and the Lower Mb from the Canal Albert, Belgium. Here the whole test was preserved and longitudinal sections revealed that the species belongs to *Textularia*, since it is biserially built from the beginning. So it cannot belong to *Gaudryina*; it is not *Textularia faujasi*, and *Textularia foeda* Reuss is out of the question, firstly since that species was described from the Turonian and secondly while the shape of the later chambers, even higher than broad, is quite different from Reuss' first description. Franke's figure (For. der oberen Kreide, Abh. pr. geol. Landesanstalt, NF. H. 111, 1928, p. 133, fig. pl. 12, fig. 6) shows quite different features. So the species, found in the Craie tuffoide of Belgium and the lower Mb in Holland, seems to be a new species. As for its rough agglutination with chalk particles, it was named *Textularia agglutissima*.

Description. Sides of the test at its beginning rashly tapering, afterwards nearly parallel. Chambers in the initial part nearly indistinguishable, low; later sutures depressed, and chambers becoming much higher, even higher than broad. Endchamber with slit-like sutural aperture. Wall very roughly agglutinated, apertural view nearly rounded. Length up to 3 mm, but most individuals smaller, 1-2 mm; breadth up to 0.75 mm, in most cases 0.5 mm; thickness 0.5 mm.

The species is found only in the upper Cr 4 and Lower Mb.



Figures

TEXTULARIA AGGLUTISSIMA nov. spec.

Fig. 1. Specimen from Petit-Lanaye, Belgium, top of the outcrop, Lower Mb.

a: from aside; b: apertural face, $\times 15$.

Fig. 2. Specimen from hollow flints in the uppermost part of the Cr 4, tranché du Canal Albert, Belgium, sample Hofker 628.

a: total specimen, $\times 15$; longitudinal section, $\times 65$.

Een bouquet Sint Jansvlinders

Een der weinige vlinders met een originele Nederlandse naam is de Sint Jansvlinder, wellicht zo genoemd in verband met de vliegtijd, die overigens nogal kan variëren. De wetenschappelijke naam is *Zygaena filipendulae* L., hetgeen zou moeten duiden op de voedselplant der rups, *Spirea* of *Ulmaria filipendula* L., de moerasspirea, ofschoon men algemeen aangeeft, dat zij zich voedt met verschillende klaversoorten en wel speciaal met rolklaver