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

by J. HOFKER

DICTYOPSELLA TENUISSIMA (Reuss). Pl. 1.

Truncatulina tenuissima Reuss, 1862, p. 317, pl. 3, fig. 2.

Planulina tenuissima (Reuss) Visser, 1950, p. 288, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Test trochoidally coiled, all chambers indistinctly visible on the dorsal side, only those of the last formed coil on the ventral side, leaving at that side a small umbilicus free. Number of chambers of the last formed whorl 7—9, periphery slightly lobulated. Test very much compressed with more or less acute margin. Sutures on the dorsal side more or less oblique, those on the ventral side radiate. Wall composed of fine grains of siliqua strongly cemented together so that the surface is distinctly granular but relatively smooth. Aperture on the ventral side or in older specimens becoming areal and multiple (may be labyrinthic outgrowths, in the eroded wall).

In a clarifyer and on sections the inner structure is strongly labyrinthic with numerous stolons in the chamber-walls perpendicular to the periphery. First chambers simple. Walls very thick, especially towards the margin.

Diameter of tests 0,54—0,65 mm, thickness 0,12—0,20 mm.

This species seems to be the same as described by Reuss as *Truncatulina tenuissima*. It was mentioned by Franke in 1925 and 1928, and moreover by Visser as *Planulina tenuissima*. In her description she says: "Wall coarse owing to the coarse perforation, looking like agglutinant". But there are no pores at all, the wall really is agglutinant.

The genotype of *Dictyopsella, D. kiliani,* was described by Schlumberger (Bull. Soc. géol. France, Ser. 3,27, 1899, p. 462, pl. 8, figs. 5, 7; pl. 11, fig. 20). It was found in a layer of chalk, supposed to be Santonian, Trago, Spain; but the geological age of this layer is far from certain. I could study specimens from Trago; they do not differ from our *Dictyopsella* at all; specimens from Upper Maestrichtian of Navarro, Spain, once again do not show any difference with our species. So it seems, that *Dictyopsella kiliana* Schlumberger and *Truncatulina tenuissima* are very closely allied er even identical. In the latter case *D. kiliani* has to be renamed and is a synonym of *D. tenuissima*. In any case *Truncatulina tenuissima* Reuss from the M-complex of Maestricht is a real *Dictyopsella,* and, in Spain, is found together with *Lepidorbitoides media* and typical *Siderolites calcitrapoides,* together with many other species occurring in the M-layers of Maestricht.

The species occurs in the Middle and Upper Mc, and, more rarely, in the whole Md. It was very common in faunae gathered in holes at the border Mc—Md, and in the Kunrade chalk it is found also in some samples which seem to be of the age of lowest Md, always poorly preserved, obviously reworked from the real M-layers.

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

by J. HOFKER

On a species of *Bolivinoides* in the upper layers of the Md of Southern Limburg,

BOLIVINOIDES POLONICA Pozaryska Pl. 2.

In the upper layers of the Md (the so-called Md 4) of the quarry van der Zwaan, M. Meyer found several specimens of a small *Bolivinoides,* not belonging, however, to the *delicatula*-group, but with all the characters of the *decorata*-group. The author was able to study this material, and himself found some specimens in the upper layers of the Md in the quarry of Curfs, near Houthem, and in upper-Md-layers in the tranchée du Canal Albert near Vroenhoven, Belgium. Though the species never is common, it must be typical for the uppermost Md. In all cases the species is accompanied by the typical planctonic species *Gümbelina ultimatumida, Globigerina triloculinoides, Globigerina pseudobulloides,* etc.

The tests are small, length about 0,33 mm, breadth 0,29 mm, losangeshaped, with the lar-