Paleocene Planktonic Foraminifera

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1. Location

http://services.chronos.org/foramatlas/pages/home.htm

2. Contributors

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3. Description

Sixty seven species of Paleocene planktonic foraminifera are described and illustrated: this includes three species of Eoglobigerina, four species of Parasubbotina, five species of Subbotina, two species of Hedbergella, ten species of Globanomalina, six species of Acarinina, twelve species of Morozovella, three species of Igorina, four species of Praemurica, one species of Guembelitria, one species of Globoconusa, three species of Parvularugoglobigerina, two species of Woodringina, six species of Chiloguembelina, one species of Rectoguembelina, and three species of Zeauvigerina. Taxonomic classification of normal perforate taxa are organized according to wall texture. Spinose cancellate genera include Eoglobigerina, Parasubbotina,and Subbotina; cancellate nonspinose genera include Igorinina and Praemurica; smooth-walled genera include Hedbergella and Globanomalina; and muricate genera include Acarinina and Morozovella. Taxonomic classification of microperforate taxa (including Guembelitria, Globoconusa, Parvularugoglobigerina, Woodringina, Chiloguembelina, Rectoguembelina, and Zeauvigerina) are organized according to test morphology.

Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of type species described by Morozova in the collections of the Geological Institute, Academic Sciences [AN (GI)] in Moscow and the type material described by Subbotina in the collections of VNIGRI in St. Petersburg are shown in the atlas. Twelve species described by Morozova, nine species described by Subbotina, and one species described by Bykova are illustrated in the atlas. In addition, SEM images of 28 holotypes and two paratypes from the U.S. National Museum collections are included in the atlas, and neotypes for Globigerina compressa Plummer, 1926 and Globorotalia monmouthensis Olsson, 1961 are designated and illustrated with SEM images.

Paleobiogeographic maps showing the global distribution of 29 commonly occurring Paleocene taxa are included [in both the site and atlas], as well as figures showing the stratigraphic ranges of species by genus and stratigraphic first and last appearances. The biostratigraphic framework used [in the site and atlas] is the revised biostratigraphy given in Berggren et al., 1995. Wall texture and morphological relationships between species and genera form the basis of phylogenetic interpretations. This is discussed in the section on wall

texture, classification, and phylogeny.