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CENOMANIAN BENTHONIC FORAMINIFERA IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE EASTERN CARPATHIANS (ROMANIA)

(Pl. I—XV and 1 Fig.)

Otwornice bentoniczne cenomanu południowej części Wschodnich Karpat (Rumunia)

(Tabl. I—XV i 1 fig.)

Abstract: This paper represents the second part of an article published in volume 39/1969 pp. 133—181 dealing with the Cenomanian foraminiferal fauna in the southern part of the Eastern Carpathians. A detailed microbiostratigraphy of these deposits has been established with use of planktonic foraminifera complemented by benthonic forms. A systematic presentation of the benthonic foraminiferal fauna follows a general discussion of the sequence of the planktonic foraminiferal zones which have been recognized.

GENERAL PART

Lithologically, the lowermost Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian) deposits in the southern area of the Eastern Carpathians are rather uniform and are represented by: marls, marly-limestones, or marly-shales of various colours and of a more or less high degree of sorting of the constituents. These deposits, which as a rule, are transgressive upon the Lower Cretaceous formations begin with a sequence of grey-black or faintly blackish marls with a rich fauna of *Aucellina grypheoides* (Sowerby), accompanied by *Parahibolites tourtiae* (Wieing). Then follows the Cenomanian proper, represented by a micaceous, reddish, cherry, or brick coloured or grey-black marls or marly-limestones, containing a rich fauna of Cephalopoda such as: *Neohibolites ultimus* (d'Orb.), *Mantelliceras mantelli* (Sowberby), *Acanthoceras rothomagense* (Defrance), *Turrilites* cf. *costatus* (Lamarck), *Puzosia planulata* (Sowerby) etc., the pelecypod *Inoceramus crippsi* Mantel is also present. This macrofauna confirms with certainty from a stratigraphic viewpoint the presence of the whole Cenomanian stage. The foraminiferal fauna, which is very rich in planktonic, as well as benthonic species, thoroughly confirms in all respects this age determination. From a stratigraphic viewpoint the position of the basal part — also know as the "Aucellina marls" — is also interesting. According to the fauna and the geometrical position, Romanian geologist assign this part to the Vraconian, which they consider as a transitional substage between the Upper Albian and the Cenomanian stages. This transitional

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position is also reflected by the foraminiferal content, where there may be observed an obvious mixture of elements of two assemblages such as: *Nodosarella (Clarella) bulbosa* t e n D a m, *Pleurostomella obtusa* B e r t h e l i n, *P. reussi* B e r t h e l i n, *Globorotalites brotzeni* H o f k e r, which are strongly developed in the Albian deposits of an epicontinental type (Moesian Platform), and *Rotalipora apenninica* (R e n z), *Planulina lundegreni* B r o t z e n, *Heterolepa polyraphes* (R e u s s), but which are rather rare and are well developed in the Cenomanian. Among the benthonic foraminifera, special mention should be made of *Tritaxia gaultina* (M o r o z o v a) which appears here and constitutes one of the characteristic components of the Cenomanian foraminiferal fauna, ranging into the Lower Turonian as well. *Ammobaculites problematicus* N e a g u exhibits a similar distribution. These two species disappear at the same time, but, whereas *Tritaxia gaultina* exhibits several morphotypes, some of which are very different from the type, *Ammobaculites problematicus* remains rather constant in character.

Thus, the conclusion may be drawn that micropaleontologically the series of Aucellina beds represents a moment of transition in which old elements which are on the point of disappearing, coexist with the new ones whose evolution is beginning. Microbiostratigraphically, we have separated this moment under the name of the *Hedbergella delrioensis* Z o n e.

The Lower Cenomanian is represented by a foraminiferal assemblage containing both, benthonic and planktonic species in abundace. Within the planktonic assemblage there is a strong development of the genus *Rotalipora,* and this continues progressively up to the latest part of the Cenomanian, even passing into the basal part of the Lower Turonian. This growth is so strong that within the Middle, but particularlly within the Upper Cenomanian, the benthonic fauna of foraminifera is almost entirely concealed. When following the development of the foraminiferal assemblage through the entire Cenomanian stage, the interdependence existing between the degree of development of the benthonic and of the planktonic foraminifera becomes very obvious. The inverse relation of proportionality of these two groups of foraminifera is clearly demonstrated. The remarkable degree of development of the planktonic foraminifera has enabled the writer to subdivide the Cenomanian stage into a sequence of zones, subzones and even zonules. The abundance of species and specimens in the Cenomanian faunas indicate that they do not correspond in any way the assemblages of the flysch type which Carpathian micropaleontologist are used to find. With minor exceptions, these assemblages occur also with the same or greater degree of development within the deposits of an epicontinental type in the Moesian Platform and Dobrogea. It seems that during the Cenomanian the geosynclinal flysch basin at least within this region (the southeastern Carpathians) were under the influence of an epicontinental sea localized more southwards in the area of the Moesian Platform. This opinion is also confirmed by the fact that in some parts of this basin, where the epicontinental influence is not in evidence in the basal part of the series, the foraminiferal fauna is composed exclusively or dominantly of arenaceous form (flysch character). When this influence becomes perceptible — although the planktonic fauna does not make up the basal part as in the other sectors — it nevertheless causes an obvious change which is also discernible in the benthonic fauna. In this sense, the outcrop from Dealul Stînii (Int. Buzăului) is significant.

Likewise, in the case of the Cenomanian deposits in the southern area

of the Eastern Carpathians, the most distinctive element from an evolutionary viewpoint is the planktonic fauna. The benthonic fauna exhibits a much slower evolution, individual ranges of some species cross one or more stage boundaries. Because of the considerations, a detailed microbiostratigraphy of these formations can be achieved only by carefully determinations the evolution of the planktonic foraminifera. This opinion is supported by the ranges shown in the table (Fig. 1).

Considering the problem from a microbiostratigraphic viewpoint, the Cenomanian deposits in the southern part of the Eastern Carpathians — although structurally belonging to different units, i.e.: the Ceahlău Nappe and Bobu Unit, the Dîmbovicioara Couloir and the Curbicortical Flysch or Teleajen Flysch — may be separated into the following subdivisions:

Hedbergella Z o n e. Stratigraphically, this zone corresponds to the Vraconian and is characterized, as has been shown, from a micropaleontological viewpoint, by the mixture of the two faunal types (Upper Albian and Lower Cenomanian). Within the populations of this Z o n e, however, the dominant element is the genus *Hedbergella* with one or several species (*H. delrioensis* (C a r s e y) *H. planispira* (T a p p a n), *H. trocoidea* (G a n d o l f i) with which are associated the first occurrence of *Tritaxia gaultina gaultina* (M o r o z o v a). This species continues its evolution parallel to the genus *Rotalipora* with a series of morphotypes. The remaining microfauna in this zone, which is rather poor, is composed of: *Reophax minuta* T a p p a n, *R. deckeri* T a p p a n, *Kalamopsis grzybowskii* (D y l ą ż a n k a), *Dorothia pupa* (R e u s s), *D. oxycona* (R e u s s), *Textularia foeda* R e u s s, which in some samples — Prahova Valley — become the dominant element, *Globorotalites brotzeni* H o f k e r, *Nodosarella (Clarella) bulbosa* ten D a m, *Heterolepa polyraphes* (R e u s s), *Praeglobotruncana delrioensis* (P l u m m e r) (abundant), *P. stephani stephani* (G a n d o l f i) (rare), *Rotalipora apenninica* (R e n z) (rare).

Corresponding to this zone in the outcrop of Stînii Hill-Int. Buzăului, where the *Aucellina* beds are lacking, there develops a series of grey-greenish and cherry-coloured clays in which occur solely or almost alone agglutinated foraminifera such as: *Rhizammina sp., Hyperammina gaultina* ten D a m, *Saccammina sphaerica* S a r s, *Hormosina ovulum* (G r z y b o w s k i), *Reophax minuta* T a p p a n, *Glomospira charoides* (J o n e s & P a r k e r), *G. irregularis* (G r z y b o w s k i), *Ammodiscus cretaceus* (R e u s s), *A. infimus* F r a n k e, *Kalamopsis grzybowskii* (D y l ą ż a n k a), *Plectorecurvoides alternans* N o t h (as a prevailing element), *Recurvoides imperfectus* H a n z l i k o v á, *Haplophragmoides kirki* W i c k e n d e n, *H. gigas minor* N a u s s, *Ammobaculites problematicus* N e a g u *Trochammina umiatensis* T a p p a n, *Plectina lenis* (G r z y b o w s k i). The fact that these deposits are overlain by a sequence of sediments in which the planktonic forms from below reappear-*Hedbergella planispira* (T a p p a n), *Praeglobotruncana stephani stephani* (G a n d o l f i), and then *Rotalipora* and *Schackoina* — as well as the presence of some agglutinated forms which occur also in the *Aucellina* beds, enables us to correlate these assemblages and assign them to the same age i.e., the Vraconian.

Rotalipora Z o n e. This zone corresponds paleontologically to the time when the genus *Rotalipora constituted* a main component of the planktonic foraminiferal fauna. Stratigraphically this zone corresponds almost exactly to the interval assigned to the Cenomanian, and may be subdivided into the following subzones:

— The *Rotalipora apenninica* S u b z o n e;

— The *Rotalipora brotzeni — R. globotruncanoides* Subzone;
— The *Rotalipora cushmani — R. reicheli* Subzone.

Within the first subzone, the planktonic population is dominated by the *Rotalipora apenninica* group with its various subspecies or morphological types, to which can be added *Rotalipora ticinensis* (Gandolfi) and *R. techamaensis* Marianos & Zingula. Stratigraphically, this subzone begins somewhat below the Vraconian/Lower Cenomanian boundary, so that it also includes the latest part of the Vraconian, and continues into the basal part of the Middle Cenomanian. If one follows the evolution of the Rotalipora apenninica group, at the time when the planktonic population is very well developed, one may distinguish two zonules: i.e.; — in the lower part, the *R. apenninica apenninica* Zonule, followed in the upper part by the *R. apenninica gandolfi* Zonule.

Within the latter zonule the first representatives of the *Rotalipora brotzeni* and *R. globotruncanoides* groups appear, but, of course, they are not common. In the Dealul Stînii outcrop, where, as mentioned before, the epicontinental influences are less pronounced, the *Rotalipora* Zone has a much smaller extent. The lower part of the section, corresponding, as mentioned above, to the *Hedbergella* Zone as well as the entire Lower Cenomanian in addition to the lower part of the Middle Cenomanian, constitutes the *Plectorecurvoides alternans* Zone. In its lower part, corresponding to the *Hedbergella* Subzone, we have separated the *P. alternans* Subzone in which, as ready mentioned above, the arenaceous foraminifera prevail, while in its upper part, corresponding to the *Rotalipora apenninica* Subzone, we have separated the *Hedbergella planispira* Subzone (this being the first strongly developed planktonic species after the arenaceous phase). Here also *Tritaxia gaultina* (Mrozova) occurs for the first time still in the lower subzone, corresponding to the situation in all other sections. In the composition of the benthonic fauna, the *H. planispira* Subzone is very similar and almost identical with the *R. apenninica apenninica* Subzone, this being also the decisive criterion which permitted the correlation.

The *Rotalipora brotzeni — R. globotruncanoides* Subzone follows above, but here the planktonic population is dominated by two species. The boundaries between these two subzones as well as between the other ones, are not of an absolute value. In establishing them we have taken into account the whole population, and not merely the first occurrence of a species or of a group of species.

As a connecting element between these two subzones, and to demonstrate the above statement, the *Rotalipora apenninica evoluta* Zonule occurs; it shows an appreciable development in the upper part of the Lower Cenomanian, and in the lower part of the Middle Cenomanian. In the Dealul Stînii outcrop, the genus Schackoina with its various Cenomanian species and subspecies occurs within this subzone.

The *Rotalipora cushmani — R. reicheli* Subzone corresponds to the Upper Cenomaian but also embraces the basal part of the Lower Turonian. Durring this interval, the prevailing elements within the planktonic population are *Rotalipora reicheli* [*R. micheli* (*Sacal & Debourle*), *R. deeckei* (Franke), *R. reicheli* Mornod] group together with a strong development of the „*R. cushmani* group" [*R. cushmani cushmani* (Morrow), *R. cushmani expansa* (Carbonier), *R. cushmani minor* (Mornod), *R. cushmani montsalvensis* (Mornod), *R. cushmani turonica* (Brotzen), *R. cushmani thomei* Hagn & Zeill.]

ALBIAN UPP. VRACONIAN	CENOMANIAN LOWER	CENOMANIAN MIDDLE	CENOMANIAN UPPER	LOWER TURONIAN		MICROPALEONTOLOGICAL SAMPLES	STRUCTURAL UNIT
GREY SILTY MARLS OR DARK GREY SANDY MARLS WITH: AUCELLINA GRYPHEOIDES, PARAHIB. TOURTIAE, LECHITES GAUDINI, ETC.	VARIEGATED MARLS; GREY, GREENISH, BLACK AND RED TO VIOLET, WITH NEOHIBOLITES ULTIMUS, MANTELLICERAS SP, PUZOSIA PLANULATA, INOCERAMUS.				LITHOLOGY	THE DÎMBOVITZA VALLEY; THE JALOMITZA VALLEY; THE LEURDEI VALLEY; THE PRAHOVA VALLEY	THE CEAHLĂU NAPPE + THE BOBU SUBUNIT
HEDBERGELLA; TRITAXIA GAULTINA	ROTALIPORA S ST			„BIG GLOBIGERINAE" AND PRAEGLOBOTRUNCANA DIV SP	ASSEMBLAGE ZONES		
HEDBERGELLA DELRIOENSIS	ROTALIPORA APENNINICA; PRAEGLOBOTR DELRIOENSIS; PRAEGL. STEPHANI	R.BROTZENI-GLOBOTRUNCANOIDES; PRAEGL. STEPHANI-STEPHANI	R.REICHELI - R CUSHMANI; PRAEGL STEPHANI GIBBA		SUBZONES		
ROTALIPORA APENNINICA APENNINICA	GANDOLFII; R.APENNINICA EVOLUTA	R.BROTZENI; R.GLOBOTRUNCANOIDES; ROTALIPORA CUSHMANI CUSHMANI; R. MICHELI	R.DEECKEI; R REICHELI; TURONICA		ZONULES		
CONGLOMERATES SANDSTONES MARLY SANDSTONES WITH: AUCELLINA GRYPHEOIDES, PARAHIB. TOURTIAE, LECHITES GAUDINI, SCHLOENBACHIA, ETC.	GREY THIN BEDDED MARLS, CALCAREOUS MARLS AND MARLY SILTSTONES (RUCĂR MARLS) WITH: MANTELLICERAS MANTELLI, SCHLOENBACHIA VARIANS, SCAPHITES AEOUALIS, PUZOSIA PLANULATA, CALLICOCERAS SP., INOCERAMUS.				LITHOLOGY	THE RUCĂR-PODUL DÎMBOVITZA BASIN	DÎMBOVICIOARA ZONE (DÎMBOVICIOARA COULOR)
	ROTALIPORA S ST; TRITAXIA GAULTINA				ASSEMBLAGE ZONES		
	ROTALIPORA APENNINICA	R.BROTZENI - GLOBOTRUNCANOIDES	R. REICHELI - CUSHMANI		SUBZONES		
R. APENNINICA APENNINICA; R.TICINENSIS	ROTALIPORA APENNINICA GANDOLFII	R. BROTZENI; R. GLOBOTRUNCANOIDES; ROTALIPORA CUSHMANI CUSHMANI	R. DEECKEI; R.REICHELI; TURONICA		ZONULES		
„AUCELLINA BEDS"; DARK GREY SANDY MARLS WITH A. GRYPHEOIDES, PARAHIBOLITES TOURTIAE, ETC.	VARIEGATED MARLS: GREENISH, BLACK AND RED TO VIOLET, WITH: NEOHIBOLITES ULTIMUS, OR BLACK SHALES AND GREY MARLY - LIMESTONES WITH PUZOSIA PLANULATA, MANTELLICERAS MANTELLI, TURRILITES COSTATUS, INOCERAMUS			TUFFACEOUS RED AND GREY CLAYS	LITHOLOGY	THE TELIU VALLEY	THE „CURBICORTICAL" FLYSCH NAPPE (THE TELEAJEN NAPPE)
?	ROTALIPORA S. ST.; TRITAXIA GAULTINA				ASSEMBLAGE ZONES		
?	R.APENNINICA APENNINICA; PRAEGLOBOTRUNCANA STEPHANI-STEPHANI	R GLOBOTRUNCANOIDES; PRAEGL STEPHANI GIBBA	R. REICHELI; R. CUSHMANI; RADIOLARIA BIOFACIES	PSEUDOBOLIVINA VARIABILIS	SUBZONES		
RED AND GREEN CLAYS	RED MARLS, GREEN AND RED. MARLY LIMESTONES		BLACK SHALES AND GREY MARLY LIMESTONES WITH SCALES OF FISH.		LITHOLOGY	INTORSURA BUZĂULUI (STÎNII HILL) VAMA BUZĂULUI (THE BOULUI CREEK PRĂDESCU HILL)	
PLECTORECURVOIDES ALTERNANS; TRITAXIA GAULTINA		ROTALIPORA S. ST			ASSEMBLAGE ZONES		
PLECTORECURVOIDES ALTERNANS	HEDBERGELLA PLANISPIRA	R. BROTZENI; R. GLOBOTRUNCANOIDES; SCHACKOINA CENOMANA	R. CUSHMANI; TURONICA	?	SUBZONES		

From the terminal part of the Middle Cenomanian up to the lower half of the Upper Cenomanian in the group of the "high-spired *Rotaliporae*" (*R. reicheli*) the following forms develop: *Rotalipora micheli* and *R. deeckei* which allows the separation of a lower zonule, while in the upper part of the Upper Cenomanian only *Rotalipora reicheli* remains, and it disappears almost abruptly at the boundary with the Lower Turonian.

Using the group of the "flat-spired *Rotaliporae*" (*R. cushmani*) which appear in the middle part of the Middle Cenomanian, we can recognize two zonules. Of these the *Rotalipora cushmani cushmani* Zonule extends from the middle part of the Middle Cenomanian to the middle part of the Upper Cenomanian. The second one, the *R. cushmani turonica* Zonule follows above and reaches the Upper Cenomanian/Lower Turonian boundary. Within this latter zonule, the following species are well developed: *Rotalipora cushmani thomei, R. cushmani minor, R. cushmani montsalvensis,* all of which accompany *Rotalipora cushmani turonica* until its disappearance.

In the Dealul Stînii outcrop this zonule is lacking and probably corresponds to the series of grey-blackish marly-limestones and marls with fish remains but without microfauna. It is found again however, further southwards in the Prădescu Hill (Vama Buzăului area), but only with *R. cushmani turonica* occurring in a series of grey-blackish marls.

In the planktonic fauna, along with the *Rotalipora* group, within the sequence of Cenomanian deposits in the southern area of the Eastern Carpathians *Praeglobotruncana, Clavihedbergella* and *Hedbergella* genera are also found. Of particular interest among these genera is the genus *Praeglobotruncana* which does not show such a spectacular evolution permitting to establish subzones or zonules. Nevertheless, it can be seen that a series of Lower Cenomanian deposits is dominated by *Praeglobotruncana stephani stephani* (Gandolfi), which later in the Middle Cenomanian is joined by *P. marginaculeata* (Loeblich & Tappan), and towards its terminal part also by the first bicarinate species — *P. algeriana* Caron. All species of this genus cross the Cenomanian/Turonian boundary; within the Lower Turonian this genus has a strong evolutionary outburst resulting in a great number of new species, some with a trend towards enormity in size and with reduced keels, others showing an ever increasing trend toward the development of two peripheral keels.

Whereas the planktonic foraminifera allow a microbiostratigraphical zonation, which in some cases is quite detailed, such a zonation cannot be established however, on the basis of benthonic foraminifera because of the great uniformity and extremely slow evolution, so that the rapidly evolving species occur but very rarely. The main components of this population include arenaceous foraminifera, among which *Haplophragmoides gigas minor* Nauss, *Ammobaculites problematicus* Neagu, *Spiroplectammina roemeri* Lalicker, *S. gandolfii* Carbonier, *S. complanata* (Reuss), *Tritaxia gaultina gaultina* (Morozova), *T. gaultina intermedia* (Neagu), *T. gaultina carinata* (Neagu), *T. gaultina discjuncta* (Cushman), *Dorothia oxycona* (Reuss), *D. pupa* (Reuss), *D. concinna* (Reuss), occur from the basal to the upper part of the Cenomanian. Among the calcareous species, the Nodosariidae are generally abundant together with various species of *Nodosaria, Dentalina, Lenticulina, Marginulina* and *Vaginulina.* Among the *Buliminaceae,* a special mention should be made of *Pyramidina minima robusta Neagu.* s.ssp. which is placed in the Middle and Upper Cenomanian. Another feature of the benthonic

fauna to be emphasized is the particularly great development of the Pleurostomellidae. This development is rarely observed below or above these substages. In addition to the fact that the genera *Pleurostomella, Ellipsoidella, Nodosarella (Clarella)* and *Ellipsoglandulina* are represented by one to three species the specimens are in some cases of gigantic size, and their frequency is appreciable.

Among the *Rotaliidae,* an appreciable and sometimes very great abundance is shown by the Osangulariidae which in most cases are represented by very well developed Albian species such as *Osangularia cretacea* (Carbonier), *Gyroidinoides nitidus* (Reuss), *Globorotalites brotzeni* Hofker. They are accompanied by several cenomanian species such as: *Gyroidinoides mauretanicus* (Carbonier), *Globorotalites multiseptus* (Brotzen).

The same situation is shown by the Anomalinidae where the genera *Heterolepa, Gavelinella* and *Lingulogavelinella* are represented by several species which are characteristic for the Cenomanian such as: *Heterolepa polyraphes* (Reuss), *Gavelinella schoembachi* (Reuss), *Lingulogavelinella globosa* (Brotzen), and *Orostella aumalensis* (Sigal).

PALEONTOLOGICAL PART

Hyppocrepina depressa Vašiček

Pl. I, fig. 4

Hippocrepina depressa Vašiček 1947, p. 243, pl. 1, fig. 1—2; Huss 1957, pl. 1, fig. 2 (3); Geroch 1959, pl. 12, fig. 15; 1960, pl. 6, fig. 1; 1966, p. 435, fig. 6 (8—13).

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Teliu Valley, Boului Greek Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,96 mm; breadth 0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9206.

Hyperammina gaultina ten Dam

Pl. II, fig. 2

Hyperammina gaultina ten Dam 1950, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 2; Huss 1957, pl. 1, fig. 2 (2); Geroch 1966, pl. 435, fig. 6 (14—18).

Hyperammina elongata Brady; Neagu 1962, p. 55, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Lower/Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Teliu Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,39 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9321

Psammosphaera fusca Schulze

Pl. II, fig. 1

Psammosphaera fusca Schulze; Grzybowski 1896, p. 270, pl. 8, fig. 14; Cushman 1910, p. 35, text-fig. 25—28; 1918, p. 34, pl. 13, fig. 1—6; Franke 1928, p. 8, pl. 1, fig. 3; Neagu 1962, p. 53, pl. 1, fig. 3; Grün & all. 1964, p. 247, pl. 3, fig. 3; Huss 1966, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 1—3.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: diameter 0,39 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9207.

Ammodiscus cretaceus (Reuss)

Pl. II, fig. 12

Operculina cretacea Reuss 1845, p. 35, pl. 13, fig. 64—65.

Cornuspira cretacea Reuss 1860, p. 177, pl. 1, fig. 1; 1862, p. 43, pl. 1, fig. 10, (not 11—12); Egger 1899, p. 18, pl. 22, fig. 1—2; Cushman 1926, p. 608, pl. 21 fig. 3; Franke 1928, p. 16, pl. 1, fig. 22; White 1928, p. 188, pl. 27, fig. 9.

Ammodiscus cretaceus (Reuss), Marie 1941, p. 18, pl. 1, fig. 5—6; Cushman 1946, p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 35; Hagn 1953, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 3; Frizzell 1954, p. 58, pl. 1, fig. 15; Said & Kenawy 1956, p. 120, pl. 1, fig. 4; Belford 1960, p. 22, pl. 6 fig. 1; Tappan 1962, p. 130, pl. 30, fig. 1—2; Graham & Church 1963, pl. 1, fig. 17; Huss, 1966, p. 16, pl. 2, fig. 13—16.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii, Boului Creek Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9208.

Ammodiscus infimus Franke

Pl. II, fig. 19

Ammodiscus infimus Franke; Grün & all. 1964, p. 258, pl. 4, fig. 11; Geroch 1966, p. 437, fig. 8 (13—14).

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Ialomitza Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,50—1,20 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9209/1—3.

Glomospira charoides (Jones & Parker)

Pl. II, fig. 6—10

Ammodiscus charoides Jones & Parker; Grzybowski 1896, pl. 8, fig. 39—43.

Glomospira charoides (Jones & Parker); Neagu 1962, p. 57, pl. 4, fig. 49—51; Grün & all. 1964, p. 260, pl. 5, fig. 14.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,26 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9210.

Glomospira gordialis (Jones & Parker)

Pl. II, fig. 14—15

Ammodiscus gordialis Jones & Parker; Grzybowski, 1896, p. 281, pl. 8, fig. 44, 45.

Glomospira gordialis (Jones & Parker); Tollmann 1960, p. 149, pl. 6, fig. 5; Grün & all. 1964, p. 261, pl. 5, fig. 2.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Ialomitza Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,29 mm — 0,43 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9211/1—2.

Glomospira irregularis (Grzybowski)

Pl. II, fig. 11

Ammodiscus irregularis Grzybowski 1898, p. 285, pl. 11, fig. 2—3; 1901, p. 27.

Glomospira irregularis (Grzybowski); Glaessner 1937, p. 359, pl. 1, fig. 7; Neagu 1962, p. 57, pl. 4, fig. 54, pl. 6, fig. 85—86; Grün & all. 1964, p. 263, pl. 4, fig. 4.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Ialomitza Valley.
Dimension: length 0,67.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9212.

Lituotuba incerta Franke

Pl. II, fig. 16—18

Lituotuba incerta Franke 1928, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 11; Neagu 1962, p. 58, pl. 4, fig. 62—63.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahowa Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,46—0,70 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9213/1—2.

Kalamopsis grzybowskii (Dylążanka)

Pl. I, fig. 1—3

Hyperammina grzybowskii (Dylążanka); Geroch 1960, p. 39, pl. 1, fig. 22, 23, pl. 10, fig. 7.
Kalamopsis grzybowskii (Dylążanka); Grün & all. 1964, p. 254, pl. 3, fig. 14, Geroch 1966, p. 438, fig. 6 (27—29).

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length: 1,12—1,72 mm; thickness 0,14—0,17 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9214/1—3.

Hormosina ovulum (Grzybowski)

Pl. II, fig. 5

Reophax ovulum Grzybowski 1896, p. 267, pl. 8, fig. 19—21; 1901, p. 268, pl. 7, fig. 3.
Hormosina ovulum (Grzybowski); Glaessner 1937, p. 357, pl. 1, fig. 5; Neagu 1962, p. 58, pl. 6, fig. 92; Geroch 1959, p. 116, pl. 13; Grün & all. 1964, p. 254, pl. 5, fig. 9.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Ialomitza Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: diameter 0,40 mm; length 0,58 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9215.

Reophax deckeri Tappan

Pl. II, fig. 3—4

Reophax deckeri Tappan 1940, p. 94, pl. 14, fig. 3; 1943, p. 479, pl. 77, fig. 3; Frizzell 1954, p. 57, pl. 1, fig. 7.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,86—1,00 mm; thickness 0,36—0,40 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9216/1—2.

Reophax minuta Tappan

Pl. II, fig. 13

Reophax minuta Tappan 1940, p. 94, pl. 14, fig. 4; 1943, pl. 77, fig. 4; Frizzell 1954, p. 57, pl. 1, fig. 11; Tappan 1962, p. 132, pl. 30, fig. 10; Geroch 1960, p. 41, pl. 6, fig. 3; 1966, p. 439, fig. 7 (7—17).

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 0,60 mm; thickness 0,14 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9217.

Haplophragmoides gigas minor Nauss

Pl. V, fig. 8—11

Haplophragmoides gigas minor Nauss 1947, p. 338, pl. 49, fig. 10; Geroch 1959, p. 117, pl. 12, fig. 19, 1966, p. 441, pl. 10, fig. 1—3.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Ialomitza Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,39—0,55 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9218/1—2.

Haplophragmoides bulloides (Beissel)

Pl. II, fig. 20—21

Haplophragmium bulloides Beissel 1891, p. 17, pl. 4, fig. 24—30.

Haplophragmoides bulloides (Beissel), Huss 1966, p. 23, pl. 3, fig. 17—24.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9219.

Haplophragmoides kirki Wickenden

Pl. IV, fig. 14—19

Haplophragmoides kirki Wickenden; Cushman 1946, p. 21, pl. 2, fig. 23; Neagu 1959, pl. 4, fig. 11—16; Huss 1966, p. 27, pl. 4, fig. 17—24; Sliter 1968, p. 44, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,34—0,48 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9220/1—3.

Haplophragmoides sp. aff. *H. nonioninoides* Geroch (not Reuss)

Pl. I, fig. 19—21

Haplophragmoides cf. *chapmani* Crespin; Geroch 1959, p. 117, pl. 12, fig. 17—18.

Haplophragmoides aff. *nonioninoides* Geroch (not Reuss), 1966, p. 440 fig. 9 (1—19), fig. 11 (1 a—e).

Occurrence: Vraconian, Boului Creek (Vama Buzăului area).

Dimensions: diameter 0,46—0,50 mm; thickness 0,21—0,24 mm.

Remarks: Our specimens correspond with those described and figured by S. Geroch (1966), who shows (p. 464) "On the other hand the Carpathian specimens differ from *H. nonioninoides* (Reuss 1863) in being thicker, in having wider umbilici and fewer chambers in the last whorl" In our opinion this is a new species which S. Geroch has the priority to describe.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9221/1—5.

Recurvoides imperfectus (Hanzlikovă)

Pl. I, fig. 5—6

Haplophragmoides imperfectus (Hanzlikovă), 1965, p. 38, fig. 7.
Recurvoides imperfectus Hanzlikovă 1953, pl. 9, fig. 1 (nomen nudum); Geroch 1966, p. 443, fig. 10 (4—5).

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: diameter 0,50 mm; thickness 0,43 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9222.

Trochamminoides irregularis (White)

Pl. III, fig. 17

Trochammina irregularis White 1928, p. 307, pl. 42, fig. 1.
Trochamminoides irregularis (White); Neagu 1962, p. 59, pl. 4, fig. 65; Grün & all. 1964, p. 265, pl. 4, fig. 3.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: diameter 0,77 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9223.

Ammobaculites problematicus Neagu

Pl. III, fig. 1—4

Ammobaculites agglutinans problematicus Neagu 1962, p. 61, pl. 2, fig. 22—24.
Haplophragmium aequicameratum Huss 1966, p. 32, pl. 9, fig. 10—25.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,46—0,65 mm; thickness 0,12—0,14 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9224/1—4.

Haplophragmium aequale (Roemer)

Pl. XII, fig. 23

Haplophragmium aequale (Roemer); Reuss 1862, p. 29, pl. 1, fig. 1—7; Groiss 1964, p. 7, pl. 3, fig. 3—4, pl. 4, fig. 10.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley;
Dimensions: length 1,17—1,20 mm; thickness 0,53—0,84.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9316/1—10.

Spiroplectammina gandolfii Carbonier

Pl. III, fig. 5—8

Spiroplactammina gandolfii Carbonier 1952, p. 112, pl. 5, fig. 2.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,46—0,67 mm; breadth 0,29—0,34 mm; thickness 0,09—0,12 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9226/1—5.

Spiroplectammina complanata (Reuss)

Pl. III, fig. 9—10

Proroporus complanatus Reuss 1860, p. 231, pl. 12, fig. 5.
Spiroplectammina complanata (Reuss); Neagu 1959, pl. 4, fig. 20—21.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,58 mm; breadth 0,34 mm; thickness 0,09 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9227.

Spiroplectammina roemeri Lalicker

Pl. III, fig. 11—12

Spiroplectammina roemeri Lalicker 1935, p. 9, pl. 2, fig. 5.
Spiroplectammina laevis cretosa Cushman; Neagu 1959, pl. 4, fig. 18—19.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,65 mm; breadth 0,58 mm; thickness 0,40 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9228.

Textularia foeda Reuss

Pl. I, fig. 7—8

Textularia foeda Reuss 1846, p. 109, pl. 43, fig. 12—13.
Occurrence: Vraconian, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,89 mm; breadth 0,26—0,29 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9229/1—5.

Pseudobolivina parvissima Neagu

Pl. I, fig. 11

Pseudobolivina parvissima Neagu 1970 (in press).
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill.
Dimensions: length 0,48 mm; thickness 0,14 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9230.

Plectorecurvoides alternans Noth

Pl. II, fig. 22—23

Plectorecurvoides alternans Noth 1952, p. 117, text-fig. 1—2; Geroch 1960, p. 54, pl. 7, fig. 4; 1962, p. 296, pl. 3, fig. 11, 15.
Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Boului Creek, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: diameter 0,34—0,44 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9231/1—5.

Trochammina umiatensis Tappan

Pl. V, fig. 12—17

Trochammina umiatensis Tappan 1957, p. 214, pl. 67, fig. 27—29.
Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Boului Creek, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: diameter 0,65 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9232.

Trochammina quinqueloba Geroch

Pl. XII, fig. 1—3

Trochammina quinqueloba Geroch 1959, p. 118, pl. 12, fig. 1—3; 1966, p. 452, fig. 14 (18); Neagu 1962, p. 63, pl. 2, fig. 34—36.
Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: diameter 0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9233.

Verneuilina polystropha (Reuss)

Pl. III, fig. 13—14, Pl. XI, fig. 1—4

Bulimina polystropha Reuss, 1846, p. 109, pl. 24, fig. 53; Berthelin 1880, p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Verneulinia polystropha (Reuss) Cushman 1937, p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 14.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,36—0,48 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9235/1—3; 9236/1—5.

Gaudryina carinata Franke

Pl. I, fig. 15—18

Gaudryina (Siphogaudryina) carinata Franke; Cushman 1937, p. 76, pl. 11, fig. 12—14.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,43—0,46 mm; breadth 0,26—031 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9237/1—5.

Spiroplectinata annectens (Parker & Jones)

Pl. I, fig. 10

Spiroplectinata annectens (Jones & Parker); Cushman 1937, p. 101, pl. 14, fig. 10—12; Neagu 1965, p. 6, pl. 2, fig. 19.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Lower Cenomanian.
Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,48 mm; breadth 0,21 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9238.

Tritaxia amorpha (Cushman)

Pl. IV, fig. 6—8

Clavulina amorpha Cushman 1926, p. 583, pl. 17, fig. 3.

Tritaxia amorpha (Cushman); Huss 1966, p. 47, pl. 7, fig. 7—13.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley. Rucăr basin, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,53—0,98 mm; thickness 0,21—0,31 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9239, 9240.

Tritaxia gaultina carinata (Neagu)

Pl. IV, fig. 1—5

Clavulinoides gaultinus carinatus Neagu 1962, p. 420, pl. 40, fig. 14—20.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,29—1,05 mm; thickness 0,21—0,39 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9241/1—5.

Tritaxia gaultina disjuncta (Cushman)

Pl. I, fig. 13—14

Clavulinoides disjuncta (Cushman), 1937, p. 125, pl. 18, fig. 1—3.

Occurrence: Upper Cenomanian, Belia Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,70—0,96 mm; thickness 0,19—0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9242.

Uvigerinammina moesiana Neagu

Pl. XII, fig. 4—7

Uvigerinammina moesiana Neagu 1965, p. 5, pl. 2, fig. 11—18.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Lower Cenomanian.
Dimensions: length 0,34—0,36 mm; breadth 0,24—0,29 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9250/1—5; 9240.

Dorothia oxycona (Reuss)

Pl. I, fig. 22

Gaudryina oxycona Reuss 1860, p. 220, pl. 12, fig. 3.
Marsonella oxycona (Reuss); Cushman 1937, p. 56, pl. 5, fig. 27—29, pl. 6, fig. 1—17; Ebensberger 1962, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 1, pl. 12, fig. 10.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,46 mm; thickness 0,29 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9257.

Dorothia pupa (Reuss)

Pl. I, fig. 9, Pl. IV, fig. 9—13

Textularia pupa Reuss 1860, p. 232, pl. 13, fig. 4.
Dorothia pupa (Reuss); Cushman 1937, p. 78, pl. 9, fig. 20—24.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,46—0,74 mm; breadth 0,43—0,65 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9243/1—3; 9244/1—3.

Dorothia conulus (Reuss)

Pl. III, fig. 18—19, 23—24

Textularia conulus Reuss 1845, p. 38, pl. 8, fig. 69, pl. 13, fig. 75.
Dorothia conula (Reuss); Cushman 1937, p. 76, pl. 8, fig. 11—17.
Dorothia conulus (Reuss), Tollmann 1960, p. 162, pl. 10, fig. 7—8.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,40—0,66 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9246/1—5.

Dorothia concinna (Reuss)

Pl. III, fig. 20—22

Textularia concinna Reuss 1846, p. 109, pl. 24, fig. 54.
Dorothia concinna (Reuss); Cushman 1937, p. 75, pl. 8, fig. 8—10.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,62—0,98 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9247/1—5.

Arenobulimina conoidea (Perner)

Pl. XI, fig. 5

Bulimina conoidea Perner 1892, p. 55, pl. 3, fig. 5.
Arenobulimina conoidea (Perner); Cushman 1937, p. 38, pl. 4, fig. 1—2; Gawor-Biedova 1969, p. 80, pl. 5, fig. 6, pl. 7, fig. 4—5.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,36 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9249/1—5.

Arenobulimina frankei Cushman

Pl. I, fig. 12

Arenobulimina frankei Cushman; Cushman; 1937, p. 37, pl. 4, fig. 21; Gawor-Biedova 1969, p. 85, pl. 5, fig. 4, 5, pl. 7, fig. 6, 7, 8, text-fig. 5, 6.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Lower Cenomanian, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 0,43 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9314/1—5.

Arenobulimina advena (Cushman)

Pl. V, fig. 1—7

Hagenowella advena Cushman; Cushman 1937, p. 174, pl. 21, fig. 3—4.

Arenobulimina advena (Cushman); Gawor-Biedova 1969, p. 86, pl. 8, fig. 1—4.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 0,60—0,74 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9248/1—5.

Plectina lenis (Grzybowski)

Pl. III, fig. 15—16

Spiroplecta lenis Grzybowski 1896, p. 28, pl. 9, fig. 24—25.

Plectina lenis (Grzybowski); Huss 1966, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 1—5.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 0,60—0,72 mm; thickness 0,14—0,19 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9245/1—5.

Quinqueloculina kochi (Reuss)

Pl. XI, fig. 6—7

Triloculina kochi Reuss 1855, p. 289, pl. 11, fig. 6—7.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin, Leurdei Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,26 mm; thickness 0,21 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9251, 9317.

Nodosaria lepida Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 1—2

Nodosaria lepida Reuss 1860, p. 178, pl. 1, fig. 2; Egger 1899, p. 56, pl. 6, fig. 18.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 1,80—2,21 mm; thickness 0,34—0,50 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9252/1—2.

Nodosaria oligostegia Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 16

Nodosaria oligostegia Reuss 1845, p. 27, pl. 13, fig. 19—20.

Dentalina oligostegia (Reuss); Reuss 1851, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 10; Tollmann 1960, p. 169, pl. 13, fig. 11—12.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley,

Dimensions: length 0,50 mm; thickness 0,19 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9253.

Nodosaria limbata d'Orbigny

Pl. VI, fig. 17

Nodosaria limbata d'Orbigny 1840, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 1.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 1,08 mm; thickness 0,48 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9256.

Nodosaria rugosa ten Dam

Pl. VII, fig. 20

Nodosaria rugosa ten Dam 1946, p. 575, pl. 88, fig. 7; Neagu 1965, p. 22, pl. 5, fig. 27.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill.
Dimensions: length 0,36 mm; thickness 0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9254.

Nodosaria obscura Reuss

Pl. VII, fig. 17—19

Nodosaria obscura Reuss 1845, p. 26, pl. 13, fig. 7—9; 1875, p. 81, pl. 20, fig. 1—4.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,55—1,15 mm; thickness 0,21—0,39 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9255/1—3.

Dentalina pseudochrysalis Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 3

Dentalina pseudochrysalis Reuss 1862, p. 40, pl. 2, fig. 12.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: length 1,44 mm; thickness 0,26 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9260.

Dentalina cylindroides Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 9—11

Dentalina cylindroides Reuss 1860, p. 185, pl. 1, fig. 8.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Teliu Valley.
Dimensions: length 1,12—2,18 mm; thickness 0,26—0,39 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9258/1—3.

Dentalina nana Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 4—7

Dentalina nana Reuss 1862, p. 39, pl. 2, fig. 10, 18; Neagu 1959, pl. 6, fig. 19.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: length 1,15—8,86 mm; thickness 0,24—0,36 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9259/1—5.

Dentalina legumen Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 8, 12, 13, 15

Dentalina legumen Reuss 1851, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 14; 1860, p. 187, pl. 3, fig. 5.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,60—0,96 mm; thickness 0,12—0,19 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9261/1—4.

Pseudonodosaria mutabilis (Reuss)

Pl. VI, fig. 19—20

Glandulina mutabilis Reuss 1862, p. 58, pl. 5, fig. 7—11.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Rucăr basin, Prahova Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,67—1,10 mm; thickness 0,34—0,62 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B.: 9263/1—2.

Marginulina linearis Reuss

Pl. VI, fig. 21—23

Marginulina linearis Reuss 1862, p. 60, pl. 5, fig. 15; Neagu 1959, pl. 12, fig. 14.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,65—1,12 mm; thickness 0,14—0,17 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9264

Marginulina bullata Reuss

Pl. VIII, fig. 7

Marginulina bullata Reuss 1845, p. 29, pl. 13, fig. 34—38; 1860, p. 61, pl. 6, fig. 4—6; Pożaryska 1957, p. 106, pl. 12, fig. 6.

Occurrence: Cenomanian. D. Stînii Hill, Teliu Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,43 mm; thickness 0,26 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9265.

Marginulina cephalotes (Reuss)

Pl. VIII, fig. 5—6

Cristellaria cephalotes Reuss 1862, p. 67, pl. 7, fig. 4—6

Vaginulinopsis cephalotes (Reuss); Neagu 1959, pl. 7, fig. 17.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 1,20—1,51 mm; thickness 0,39—0,48 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9266/1—2.

Lenticulina comptoni (Sowerby)

Pl. VII, fig. 13—14

Lenticulina comptoni (Sowerby); Brotzen 1936, p. 48, pl. 2, fig. 5; Pożaryska 1957, p. 121, pl. 17, fig. 5, text-fig. 6—8, 12, 27.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley. Rucăr basin, Leurdei Valley.

Dimensions: diameter 0,46—0,62 mm; thickness 0,13—0,19 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9267/1—2.

Lenticulina navicula (d'Orbigny)

Pl. VII, fig. 11, 12

Cristellaria navicula d'Orbigny 1840, p. 27, pl. 2, fig. 19—20.

Lenticulina navicula (d'Orbigny); Said & Kenawy 1956, p. 131, pl. 2, fig. 9.

Saracenaria navicula (d'Orbigny); Tollmann 1960, p. 172, pl. 13, fig. 18.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,43—0,48 mm; breadth 0,24—0,34 mm; thickness 0,24—0,26 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9262/1—2.

Lenticulina nuda (Reuss)

Pl. VIII, fig. 20—21

Cristellaria nuda Reuss 1861, p. 328, pl. 6, fig. 1—3; 1862, p. 72, pl. 8, fig. 2.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,46 mm; breadth 0,31 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9320.

Lenticulina subaperta (Reuss)

Pl. VII, fig. 15—16, Pl. VIII, fig. 8—9

Cristellaria subaperta Reuss 1862, p. 73, pl. 8, fig. 5.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill.
Dimensions: length 0,48—0,82 mm; breadth 0,18—0,36 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9268.

Lenticulina pachynota (Reuss)

Pl. VIII, fig. 10—13

Cristellaria pachynota Reuss 1862, p. 69, pl. 7, fig. 11.
Darbyella cf. *subcretacea* Tappan; Neagu 1959, pl. 8, fig. 8—11.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill.
Dimensions: diameter 0,72—0,74 mm; breadth 0,46—0,48 mm; thickness 0,19—0,21 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9269/1—2.

Astacolus crepidulus (Fichtel & Moll)

Pl. VII, fig. 1—10

Cristellaria (Astacolus) crepidula (Fichtel & Moll); Gandolfi 1942, p. 57, pl. 11, fig. 2, text-fig. 14.
Astacolus crepidula (Fichtel & Moll); Tollmann 1960, p. 169, pl. 13, fig. 7.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,48—0,82 mm; breadth 0,19—0,36 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9270/1—9.

Vaginulina recta Reuss

Pl. VIII, fig. 3—4

Vaginulina recta Reuss 1862, p. 48, pl. 3, fig. 14—15; Neagu 1965, p. 24, pl. 5, fig. 31, pl. 6, fig. 1—2.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: Length 0,84—1,08 mm; breadth 0,14—0,17 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9271/1—2.

Vaginulina strombecki Reuss

Pl. VIII, fig. 1—2

Vaginulina strombecki Reuss 1862, p. 46, pl. 3, fig. 8.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,60—0,67 mm; breadth 0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9272/1—2.

Lagena apiculata Reuss

Pl. VIII, fig. 22—24

Oolina apiculata Reuss 1851, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 1.
Lagena apiculata (Reuss); Reuss 1863, p. 318, pl. 1, fig. 4—8, 10—11.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,34—0,39 mm; thickness 0,21—0,26 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9287/1—2.

Globulina prisca Reuss

Pl. VIII, fig. 25—26, Pl. VII, fig. 21—22

Globulina prisce Reuss 1862, p. 79, pl. 9, fig. 8; Neagu 1965, p. 28, pl. 7, fig. 15—17.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: length 0,31—0,50 mm; thickness 0,12—0,31 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9273/1—4.

Ramulina novaculeata Bullard

Pl. IX, fig. 3—4

Ramulina novaculeata Bullard 1953, p. 346 (non pl. 46, fig. 26); Neagu 1965, p. 28, pl. 7, fig. 17—18.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,48—0,58 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9274/1—2.

Ramulina arkadelphiana Cushman

Pl. IX, fig. 5—6

Ramulina arkadelphiana Cushman; Cushman 1946, p. 99, pl. 43, fig. 3—8; Neagu 1959, pl. 8, fig. 19.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill.
Dimensions: length 0,72—1,00 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9318/1—2.

Ramulina globotubulosa Cushman

Pl. IX, fig. 1—2

Ramulina globotubulosa Cushman; Cushman 1946, p. 100, pl. 43, fig. 10; Neagu 1959, pl. 8, fig. 17—18.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill.
Dimensions: diameter 0,43—0,48 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9275/1—2.

Tristix excavata (Reuss)

Pl. VIII, fig. 14—15

Rhabdogonium acutangulum Reuss 1862, p. 55, pl. 4, fig. 14.
Tristix acutangulus (Reuss); Kalantari 1969, p. 163, pl. 14, fig. 16—18.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,53 mm; thickness 0,19 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9276.

Tristix excavata (Reuss)

Pl. VIII, fig. 16—17

Rhabdogonium excavatum Reuss 1862, p. 91, pl. 12, fig. 8.
Tristix excavata excavata (Reuss); Michael 1967, p. 73, pl. 11, fig. 4.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,40 mm; thickness 0,26 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9277.

Tristix maertensi (Reuss)

Pl. VIII, fig. 18—19

Rhabdogonium maertensi Reuss 1862, p. 56, pl. 5, fig. 4.
Quadratina maertensi (Reuss); Michael 1967, p. 72, pl. 11, fig. 1.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,62 mm; thickness 0,26 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9278.

Pyramidina minima robusta Neagu n.ssp.

Pl. IX, fig. 7—12

Holotype: L.P.B. 9279, pl. 9, fig. 11—12.
Stratum typicum: Middle-Upper Cenomanian.
Locus typicus: D. Stînii Hill, Int. Buzăului-Covasna district, Romania.
Diagnosis: Test free, triserial, subtriangular in transveral section, with plate to feeble concave lateral faces; the 2—3 last formed chambers are globular; the sutures are smooth and feeble distinct; aperture, an elongated loop-shaped opening, is situated on the inner basal part of the last formed chamber.
Description: Test free, typical triserial; the edges of the test are right or a little twisted, acute in the early stage and rounded in the last one; the lateral faces of the test are plate or feeble concave; the feeble distinct sutures from the early stage become a little depressed to at the last 2—3 formed chambers which have more or less globular aspect. The aperture, an elongated loops-shaped opening, is situated at the base of the inner part of the last chamber.
Occurrence: Middle-Upper Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: holotype; length 0,31 mm; thickness 0,21 mm; paratypes: length 0,31—0,39 mm; thickness 0,16—0,19 mm.
Remarks: This new subspecies differ from the Brotzen's *P. minima* 1936, by the general aspect of the test, by the bigger size and especially by the disposition of the last formed chambers.
Holotype: L.P.B. 9279.
Paratypes: L.P.B. 9280 (Teliu Valley) (1—17; D. Stînii Hill) 18—21; Rucăr basin.

Eponides karsteni (Reuss)

Pl. XIII, fig. 19—24

Rotalia karsteni Reuss 1855, p. 273, pl. 9, fig. 6.
Eponides karsteni (Reuss); Gandolfi 1942, p. 96.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Prahova Valley.
Dimensions: diameter 0,43 mm; thickness 0,26 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9282.

Planulina lundegreni Brotzen

Pl. XII, fig. 10—12; Pl. XIII, fig. 16—18

Planulina lundegreni Brotzen 1936, p. 181, pl. 14, fig. 1.
Planulina cf. *spissicostata* Cushman; Neagu 1959, p. 169, pl. 1, fig. 22—24.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: diameter 0,34—0,50 mm; thickness 0,09—0,17 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9305/1—10.

Pleurostomella obtusa Berthelin

Pl. IX, fig. 17—19, 23—24, Pl. X, fig. 13

Pleurostomella obtusa Berthelin 1880, p. 29, pl. 1, fig. 9.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,65—0,91 mm; thickness 0,19—0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9284/1—5.

Pleurostomella reussi Berthelin

Pleurostomella reussi Berthelin, 1880, p. 28, pl. 1, fig. 10—12.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,91 mm; thickness 0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9283.

Ellipsoidella macrocephala (Storm)

Pl. IX, fig. 13—16, Pl. X, fig. 14—16, Pl. XII, fig. 8—9

Ellipsodimorphina macrocephala Storm 1929, p. 53, text-fig. 14.
Nodosarella sp. Neagu 1959, p. 161, pl. 2, fig. 16—17.
Nodosarella coalingensis Cushman; Neagu 1959, p. 9, fig. 6—7.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 0,40—0,53 mm; thickness 0,24—0,36 mm (A forms); length 0,29—0,31 mm; thickness 0,14—0,19 mm (B forms).
Hypotypes: 9286/1—5 (A forms), 9288/1—5 (B forms).

Ellipsoidella gracillima (Cushman)

Pl. X, fig. 11—12

Nodosarella gracillims Cushman; Cushman 1946; p. 134, pl. 55, fig. 19—21; Neagu 1959, pl. 9, fig. 11—12.
Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Rucăr basin.
Dimensions: length 1,20—1,58 mm; thickness 0,31—0,40 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9289/1—3.

Nodosarella (Clarella) bulbosa (ten Dam)

Pl. IX, fig. 25, Pl. X, fig. 6, 10

Nodosarella bulbosa ten Dam 1950, p. 45, pl. 3, fig. 16; Neagu 1959, pl. 9, fig. 8.
Occurrence: Prahova Valley, Cenomanian.
Dimensions: length 0,58—1,08 mm; thickness 0,21—0,29 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9290/1—2.

Nodosarella (Clarella) divergens (Storm)

Pl. X, fig. 1—3

Ellipsodimorphina divergens Storm 1929, p. 52, text-fig. 10.

Occurrence: Middle-Upper Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9291/13; 9292/1—3.

Nodosarella (Clarella) liebusi (Storm)

Pl. X, fig. 4—5

Ellipsonodosaria liebusi Storm, 1929, p. 50, text-fig. 13.

Occurrence: Upper Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Belia Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: length 1,10—1,44 mm; thickness 0,19—0,24 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9293/1—2 (D. Stînii Hill), 9294 (Belia Valley).

Nodosarella (Clarella) frequens (Storm)

Pl. X, fig. 7—9

Ellipsodimorphina frequens Storm 1929, p. 52, text-fig. 12.

Occurrence: Upper Cenomanian, D. Stînii Hill, Belia Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,43—1,41 mm; thickness 0,17—0,43 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9295 (Belia Valley); 9296/1—3 (D. Stînii Hill).

Ellipsoglandulina exponens (Brady)

Pl. X, fig. 17—18, Pl. IX, fig. 20—22

Ellipsoglandulina exponens (Brady); Cushman 1946, p. 137, pl. 56, fig. 34—36; Neagu 1959, pl. 9, fig. 14.

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley.

Dimensions: length 0,40—0,50 mm; thickness 0,24—0,29 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9297.

Osangularia cretacea (Carbonier)

Pl. XI, fig. 8—10

Parella cretacea Carbonier 1952, p. 115, pl. 5, fig. 9; Neagu 1959, pl. 11, fig. 22—24.
Osangularia cretacea (Carbonier); Neagu 1968, text-fig. 2 (72).

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,43 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9298/1—5.

Globorotalites multisepta (Brotzen)

Pl. XIV, fig. 1—7

Globorotalia multisepta Brotzen 1936, p. 161, pl. 11, fig. 6—7.

Occurrence: Middle-Upper Cenomanian, Prahova Valley, Leurdei Valley.

Dimensions: diameter 0,40—0,55 mm; thickness 0,26—0,39 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9300/1—5.

Globorotalites brotzeni Hofker

Pl. XIV, fig. 8—10

Globorotalites brotzeni Hofker 1957, text-fig. 455.

Occurrence: Vraconian, Belia Valley.

Dimensions: diameter 0,40—0,43 mm; thickness 0,26—0,29 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9299/1—3.

Gyroidinoides nitidus (Reuss)

Pl. XII, fig. 13—15, 19—22

Rotalina nitida Reuss 1845, p. 35, pl. 8, fig. 52, pl. 12, fig. 8, 20.

Gyroidinoides nitidus (Reuss); Hofker 1957, p. 393, text-fig. 437—440; Kalantari 1969, p. 197, pl. 26, fig. 9.

Occurrence: Vraconian-Cenomian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,29—0,40 mm; thickness 0,21—0,26 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9301/1—3 (D. Stînii Hill); 9302/1—5 (Prahova Valley).

Gyroidinoides mauretanica (Carbonier)

Pl. XII, fig. 16—18, Pl. XIV, fig. 11—13

Gyroidina mauretanica Carbonier 1952, p. 113, pl. 5, fig. 5; Neagu 1959, pl. 10, fig. 7—9.

Gyroidinoides mauretanicus (Carbonier); Neagu 1968, text-fig. 2 (66).

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,31—0,48 mm; thickness 0,21—0,40 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9303/1—2 (D. Stînii Hill); 9304/1—3 (Belia Valley).

Gavelinella schloembachi (Reuss)

Pl. XV, fig. 7—12

Rotalia schloembachi Reuss 1862, p. 84, pl. 10, fig. 5.

Discorbis? schloembachi (Reuss); Neagu 1959, pl. 10, fig. 25—27

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley.

Dimensions: diameter 0,39 mm; thickness 0,12 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9311/1—5.

Heterolepa polyraphes (Reuss)

Pl. XIII, fig. 7—15

Rotalia polyraphes Reuss 1845, p. 35, pl. 12, fig. 18; 1851, p. 135, pl. 3, fig. 1.

Planorobulina polyraphes (Reuss); Reuss 1874, p. 114, pl. 23, fig. 10.

Cibicides polyraphes polyraphes (Reuss); Neagu 1959, pl. 11, fig. 15—17.

Cibicides polyraphes praeeriksdalensis (Vasilenko); Neagu, 1959, pl. 11, fig. 18—20, 1968, text-fig. 2 (68—69).

Occurrence: Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,34—0,55 mm; thickness 0,17—0,26 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9306/1—5.

Orostella aumalensis (Sigal)

Pl. XI, fig. 11—19; Pl. XIII, fig. 1—6; Pl. XIV, fig. 14—16; Pl. XV, fig. 13—17

Anomalina aumalensis Sigal 1952, p. 27, text-fig. 26; Kalantari 1969, p. 211, pl. 22, fig. 4—6.

Gavelinella aumalensis Sigal var. 1962, pl. 13, fig. 6.

Orostella aumalensis (Sigal); Butt 1966, p. 178.

Valvulineria allomorphinoides (Reuss); Neagu 1959, pl. 9, fig. 19—24; pl. 10, fig. 1—6, pl. 11, fig. 12—14.

Occurrence: Middle-Upper Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, D. Stînii Hill, Prahova Valley, Belia Valley, Leurdei Valley, Rucăr basin.

Dimensions: diameter 0,34—0,60 mm; thickness 0,17—0,29 mm.

Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9309/1—9 (D. Stînii Hill), 9310/1—10 (Teliu Valley).

Lingulogavelinella globosa (Brotzen)

Pl. XV, fig. 1—6

Anomalinoides globosa Brotzen 1945, p. 55, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Occurrence: Middle-Upper Cenomanian, Teliu Valley, Leurdei Valley.
Dimensions: diameter 0,31—0,46 mm; thickness 0,21—0,24 mm.
Hypotypes: L.P.B. 9312/1—8 (Leurdei Valley), 9313 (Teliu Valley).

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STRESZCZENIE

Artykuł niniejszy jest drugą częścią pracy zamieszczonej w Roczniku Pol. Tow. Geol. tom 30 zeszyt 1—3 (1969) dotyczącej fauny otwornic cenomanu południowej części Wschodnich Karpat rumuńskich. Szczegółowa biostratygrafia tych osadów opiera się na otwornicach planktonicznych i częściowo na otwornicach betonicznych. Wykaz systematyczny otwornic bentonicznych jest poprzedzony dyskusją odnośnie do następstwa wyróżnionych poziomów otwornic planktonicznych.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES
OBJAŚNIENIA TABLIC

PLATE — TABLICA I

Fig. 1—3. *Kalamopsis grzybowskii* (Dylążanka), Boului Creek, L.P.B. 9214/1—3; ×70

Fig. 4. *Hippocrepina depressa* Vašiček, Boului Creek, L.P.B. 9206; ×70

Fig. 5—6. *Recurvoides imperfectus* (Hanzlikovă), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9222; ×70

Fig. 7—8. *Textularia foeda* Reuss, Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9229/1—2; ×70

Fig. 9. *Dorothia pupa* (Reuss), Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9243; ×65

Fig. 10. *Spiroplectinata annectens* (Jones & Parker), Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9238; ×85

Fig. 11. *Pseudobolivina parvissima* Neagu, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9230; ×85

Fig. 12. *Arenobulimina frankei* Cushman, Podişor Hill (Rucăr basin), L.P.B 9314/1; ×85

Fig. 13—14. *Tritaxia gaultina disjuncta* (Cushman), Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9242/1—2; ×70

Fig. 15—18. *Gaudryina carinata* Franke, Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9237/1—2; ×70

Fig. 19—21. *Haplophragmoides* aff. *nonioninoides* (non Reuss), Geroch, Boului Creek, L.P. 9221; ×80

Fig. 22. *Dorothia oxycona* (Reuss) L.P.B. 9257; ×75

Plate — Tablica II

Fig. 1. *Psammosphaera fusca* Schultze, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9207; ×75

Fig. 2. *Hyperammina gaultina*, ten Dam, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9321; ×85

Fig. 3—4. *Reophax deckeri* Tappan, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9216/1—2; ×70

Fig. 5. *Hormosina ovulum* (Grzybowski), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9215; ×100

Fig. 6—10. *Glomospira charoides* (Jones & Parker), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B.9210; ×50

Fig. 11. *Glomospira irregularis* (Grzybowski), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9212; ×65

Fig. 12. *Ammodiscus cretaceus* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9208; ×50
Fig. 13. *Reophax minuta* Tappan, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9217; ×70
Fig. 14—15. *Glomospira gordialis* (Jones & Parker), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9211/1—2; ×50
Fig. 16—18. *Lituotuba incerta* Franke, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9213/1; ×50
Fig. 19. *Ammodiscus infimus* Franke, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9209/2; ×75
Fig. 20—21. *Haplophragmoides bulloides* (Beissel), D. Stîni Hill, L.P.B. 9219; ×70
Fig. 22—23. *Plectorecurvoides alternans* Noth, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9231/1; ×60

Plate — Tablica III

Fig. 1—4. *Ammobaculites problematicus* Neagu, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9224/1—4; ×75
Fig. 5—8. *Spiroplectammina gandolfii* Carbonier, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9226/1; ×100
Fig. 9—10. *Spiroplectammina complanata* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9227; ×75
Fig. 11—12. *Spiroplectammina roemeri* Lalicker, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9228; ×65
Fig. 13—14. *Verneuilina polystropha* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9235/1—2; ×75
Fig. 15—16. *Plectina lenis* (Grzybowski), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9245/1—2; ×70
Fig. 17. *Trochamminoides irregularis* (White), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9225; ×70
Fig. 18—19, 23—24. *Dorothia conulus* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9246/1—2; ×75
Fig. 20—22. *Dorothia concina* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9247/1—2; ×75

Plate — Tablica IV

Fig. 1—5. *Tritaxia gaultina carinata* (Neagu), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9241/1—4; ×75
Fig. 6—8. *Tritaxia amorpha* (Cushman), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9239 (fig. 6—7), 9240 (fig. 8); ×75
Fig. 9—13. *Dorothia pupa* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9244/1—5; ×75
Fig. 14—19. *Haplophragmoides kirki* Wickenden, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9220/1—5; ×75

Plate — Tablica V

Fig. 1—7. *Arenobulimina advena* (Cushman), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9248/1—5; ×75
Fig. 8—11. *Haplophragmoides gigas minor* Nauss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9218/1—2; ×50
Fig. 12—17. *Trochammina umiatensis* Tappan, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9232 (fig. 15—17), 9234 (fig. 12—14); ×75

Plate — Tablica VI

Fig. 1—2. *Nodosaria lepida* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill L.P.B. 9252/1—2; ×35
Fig. 3. *Dentalina pseudochrysalis* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9260; ×50
Fig. 4—7. *Dentalina nana* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9259/1—4; ×40
Fig. 8, 12, 13, 15. *Dentalina legumen* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9261/1—4; ×40
Fig. 9, 10, 11. *Dentalina cylindroides* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9258/1—3; (fig. 9 ×45, fig. 10, 11 ×35)
Fig. 14. *Dentalina* sp., Dealul Stînii Hill.
Fig. 16. *Nodosaria oligostegia* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9253; ×70
Fig. 17. *Nodosaria limbata* d'Orbigny, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9256; ×35
Fig. 18. *Dentalina*? sp. D. Stînii Hill.
Fig. 19—20. *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9263/1—2; ×45
Fig. 21—23. *Marginulina linearis* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9264/1—3; ×75
Figs. 6, 7, 9, 17, the tests with many borings made by the young gastropods

Plate — Tabela VII

Fig. 1—10. *Astacolus crepidulus* (Fichtell & Moll), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9270/1—9; ×70
Fig. 11—12. *Lenticulina navicula* (d'Orbigny), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9262/1—2; ×75
Fig. 13—14. *Lenticulina comptoni* (Sowerby), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9267; ×70
Fig. 15—16. *Lenticulina subaperta* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9268/2; ×75
Fig. 17—19. *Nodosaria obscura* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9254; ×70
Fig. 20. *Nodosaria rugosa* ten Dam, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9254; ×70
Fig. 21—22. *Globulina prisca* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9273/1—2; ×60

Plate — Tablica VIII

Fig. 1—2. *Vaginulina strombecki* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9272/1—2; ×70
Fig. 3—4. *Vaginulina recta* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9271/1—2; ×70
Fig. 5—6. *Marginulina cephalotes* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9266/1—2; (fig. 5 ×35, fig. 6 ×54)
Fig. 7. *Marginulina bullata* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9265; ×70
Fig. 8—9. *Lenticulina subaperta* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9268/1; ×45
Fig. 10—13. *Lenticulina pachynota* (Reuss). D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9269/1—2; ×55
Fig. 14—15. *Tristix acutangula* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9276; ×70
Fig. 16—17. *Tristix excavata* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9277; ×70
Fig. 18—19. *Tristix maertensi* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9278; ×70
Fig. 20—21. *Lenticulina nuda* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9320; ×80
Fig. 22—24. *Lagena apiculata* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9287/1—3; ×75
Fig. 25—26. *Globulina prisca* Reuss, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9273/3—4; ×85

Plate — Tablica IX

Fig. 1—2. *Ramulina globotubulosa* Cushman, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9275/1—2; ×90.
Fig. 3—4. *Ramulina novaculeata* Bullard, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9274/1—2; ×90
Fig. 5—6. *Ramulina arkadelphiana* Cushman, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9318/1—2; ×90
Fig. 7—12. *Pyramidina minima robusta* Neagu n. sp. fig. 11—12, holotype, L.P.B. D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9279, fig. 7 paratype, Teliu Valley, L.P.B. 9280, fig. 8, 9—10, D. Stînii Hill. L.P.B. 9280/2—3; ×100
Fig. 13—16. *Ellipsoidella macrocephala* (Storm), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9288/2—3; ×90
Fig. 17—19, 23—24. *Pleurostomella obtusa* Berthelin, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9284/1—4; ×75
Fig. 20—22. *Ellipsoglandulina exponens* (Brady), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9297/3—5; ×80
Fig. 25. *Nodosarella (Clarella) bulbosa* (ten Dam), Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9290/2; ×75

Plate — Tablica X

Fig. 1—3. *Nodosarella (Clarella) divergens* (Storm), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9292/1—3; ×45
Fig. 4—5. *Nodosarella (Clarella) liebusi* (Storm), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9293/1—2; ×70
Fig. 6, 10. *Ellipsoidella bulbosa* (ten Dam) Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9290/1; ×70
Fig. 7—9. *Nodosarella (Clarella) frequens* (Storm), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9296/1—3; ×45
Fig. 11—12. *Ellipsoidella gracillima* (Cushman), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9289/1—2; ×50
Fig. 13. *Pleurostomella obtusa* Berthelin, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9284/5; ×70

Fig. 14—16. *Ellipsoidella macrocephalla* (Storm) microsphaerical generation? D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9286/1—2; ×75
Fig. 17—18. *Ellipsoglandulina exponens* (Brady), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9297/1—2; ×70

Plate — Tablica XI

Fig. 1—4. *Verneuilina polystropha* (Reuss), Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9236/1—2; ×85
Fig. 5. *Arenobulimina conoidea* (Perner), Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9249; ×85
Fig. 6—7. *Quinqueloculina kochi* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9251; ×120
Fig. 8—10. *Osangularia cretacea* (Carbonier), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9298; ×90
Fig. 11—19. *Orostella aumalensis* (Sigal), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9309/5—8; ×95

Plate — Tablica XII

Fig. 1—3. *Trochammina quinqueloba* Geroch, D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9233; ×115
Fig. 4—7. *Uvigerinammina moesiana* Neagu, Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9250/1—2; ×90
Fig. 8—9. *Ellipsoidella macrocephalla* (Storm) D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9288/1; ×90
Fig. 10—12. *Planulina lundegreni* Brotzen, Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9305/1; ×85
Fig. 13—15. 19—22. *Gyroidinoides nitidus* (Reuss), fig. 13—21, Prahova Valley; L.P.B. 9302/1—2; ×85; fig. 22. D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9301/3; ×85
Fig. 16—18. *Gyroidinoides mauretanicus* (Carbonier), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9303/1; ×85
Fig. 23. *Haplophragmium aequale* (Roemer), D. Podișor (Rucăr basin), L.P.B. 9316/1; ×70

Plate — Tablica XIII

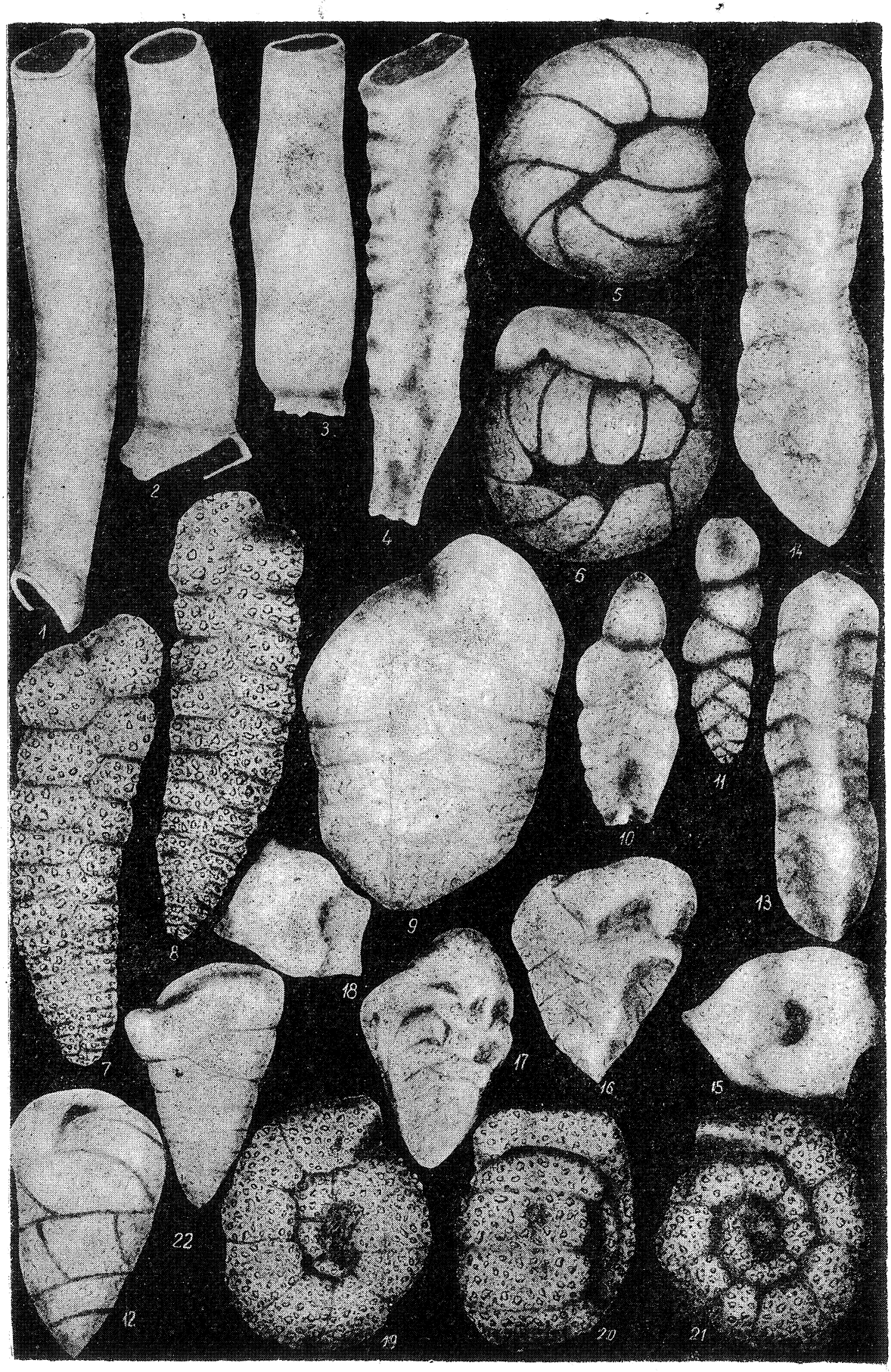
Fig. 1—6. *Orostella aumallensis* (Sigal), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9309/1—3; ×85
Fig. 7—15. *Heterolepa polyraphes* (Reuss), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9306/1, 3; ×85
Fig. 16—18. *Planulina lundegreni* Brotzen, Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9305/2; ×95
Fig. 19—21. *Eponides karsteni* (Reuss), Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9282; ×85

Plate — Tablica XIV

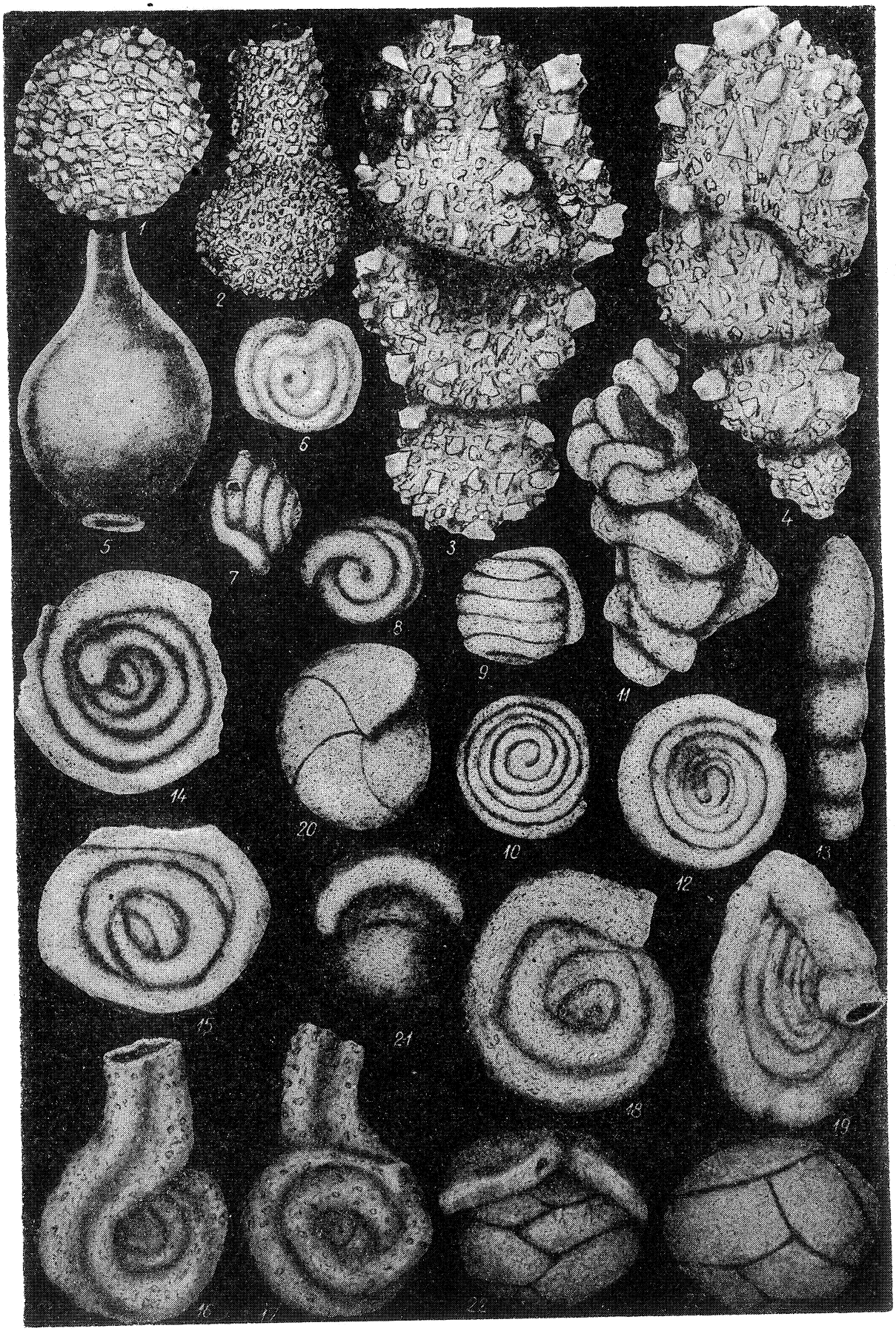
Fig. 1—7. *Globorotalites multisepta* (Brotzen), Prahova Valley, L.P.B. 9300/1—3; ×85
Fig. 8—10. *Globorotalites brotzeni* Hofker, Belia Valley, L.P.B. 9299; ×85
Fig. 11—13. *Gyroidinoides mauretanicus* (Carbonier), D. Stînii Hill; L.P.B. 9303/2; ×85
Fig. 14—16. *Orostella aumallensis* (Sigal), D. Stînii Hill;

Plate — Tablica XV

Fig. 1—6. *Lingulogavelinella globosa* (Brotzen), Leurdei Valley, L.P.B. 9312/1—2; ×85
Fig. 7—12. *Gavelinella schloembachi* (Reuss), Teliu Valley, L.P.B. 9311/1—2; ×85
Fig. 13—17. *Orostella aumalensis* (Sigal), D. Stînii Hill, L.P.B. 9309/6; ×85



T. Neagu



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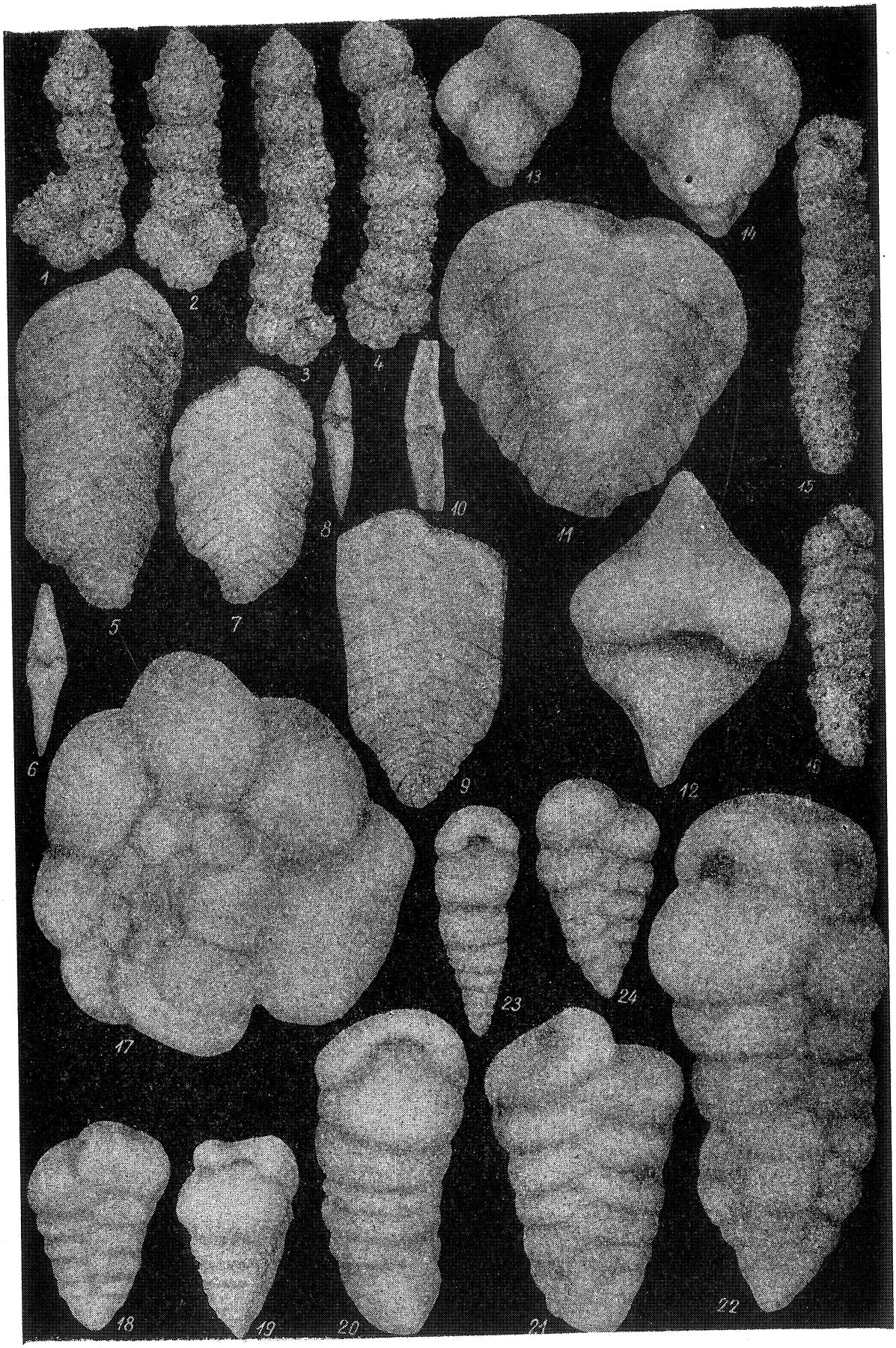

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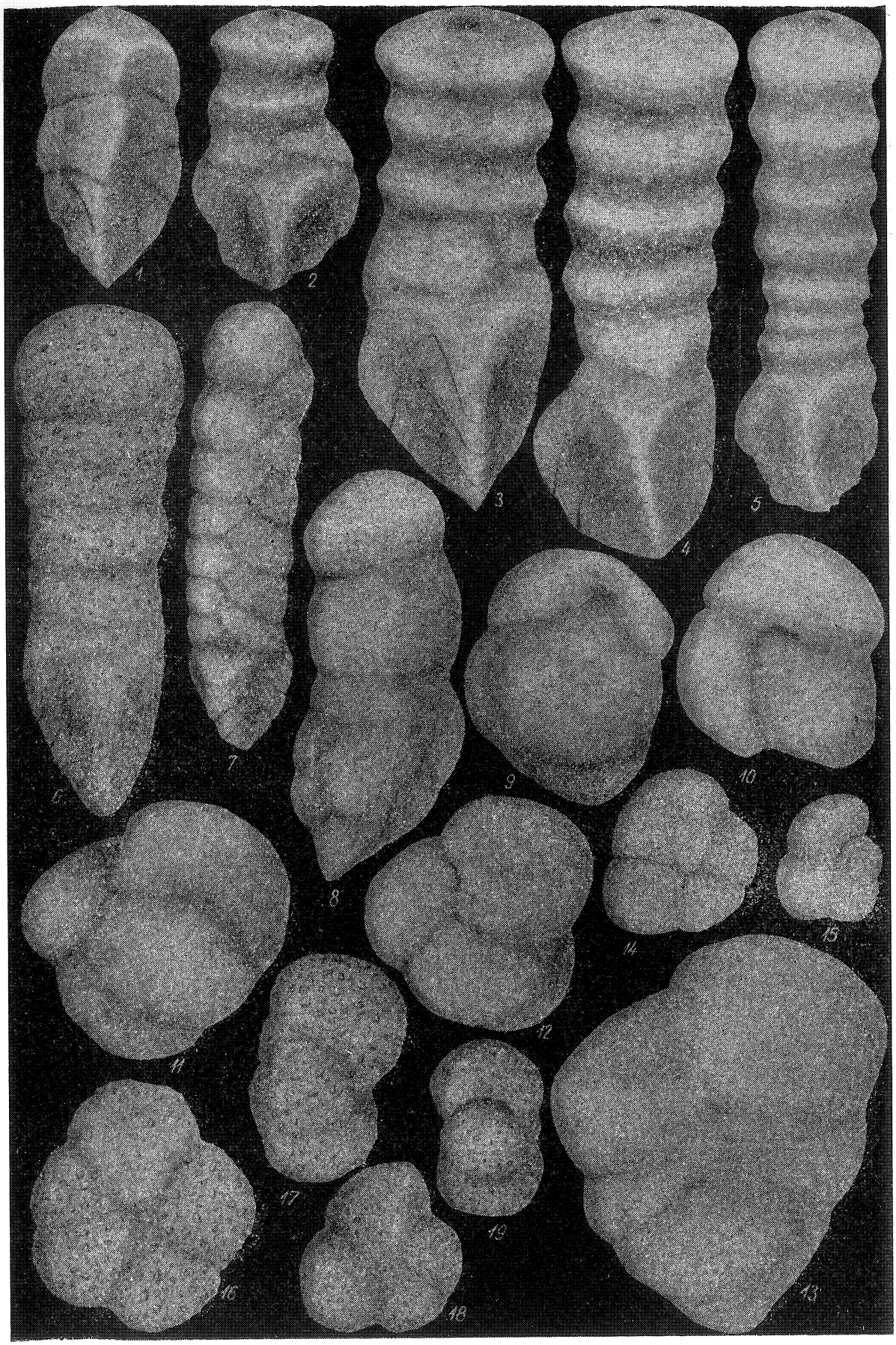

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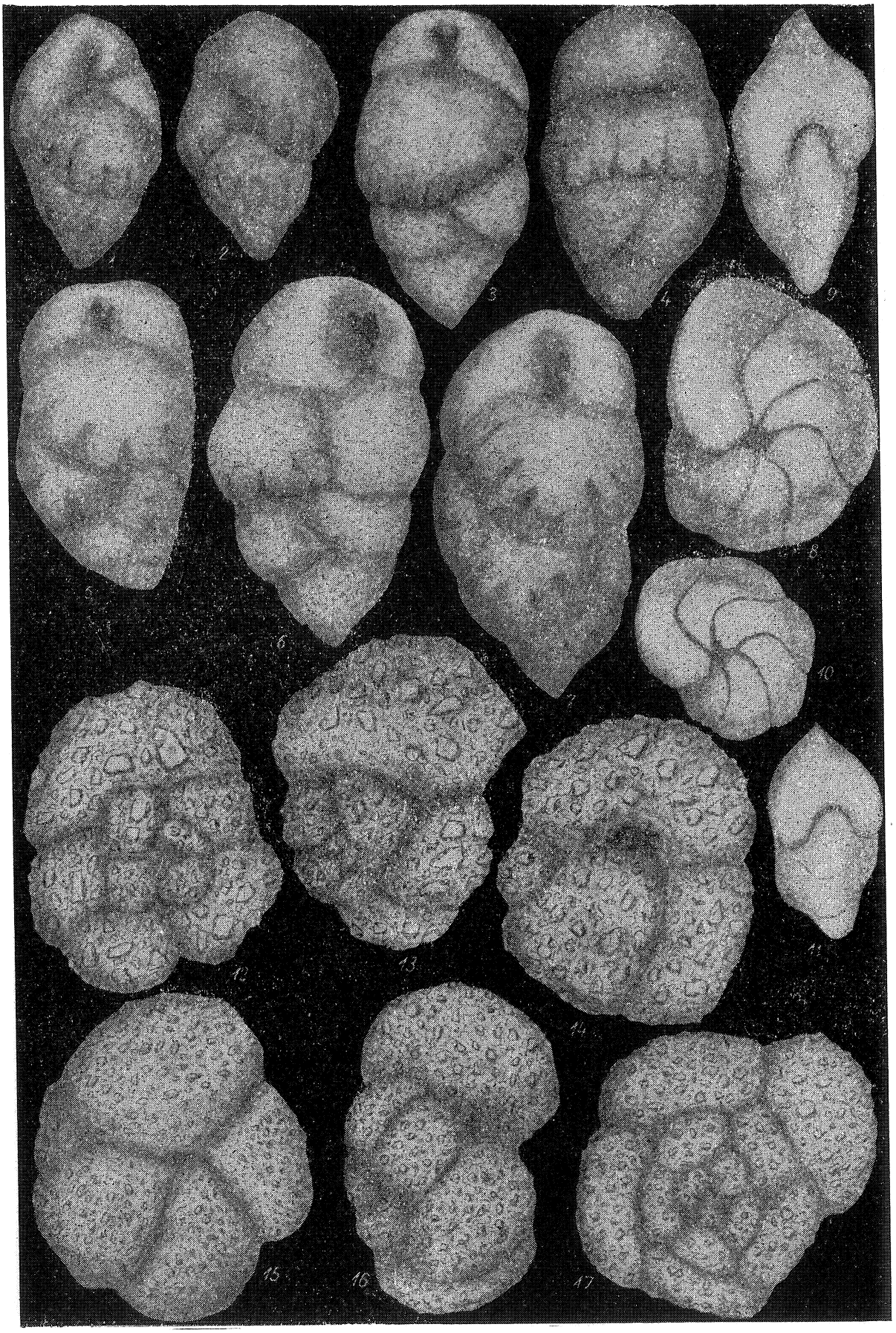

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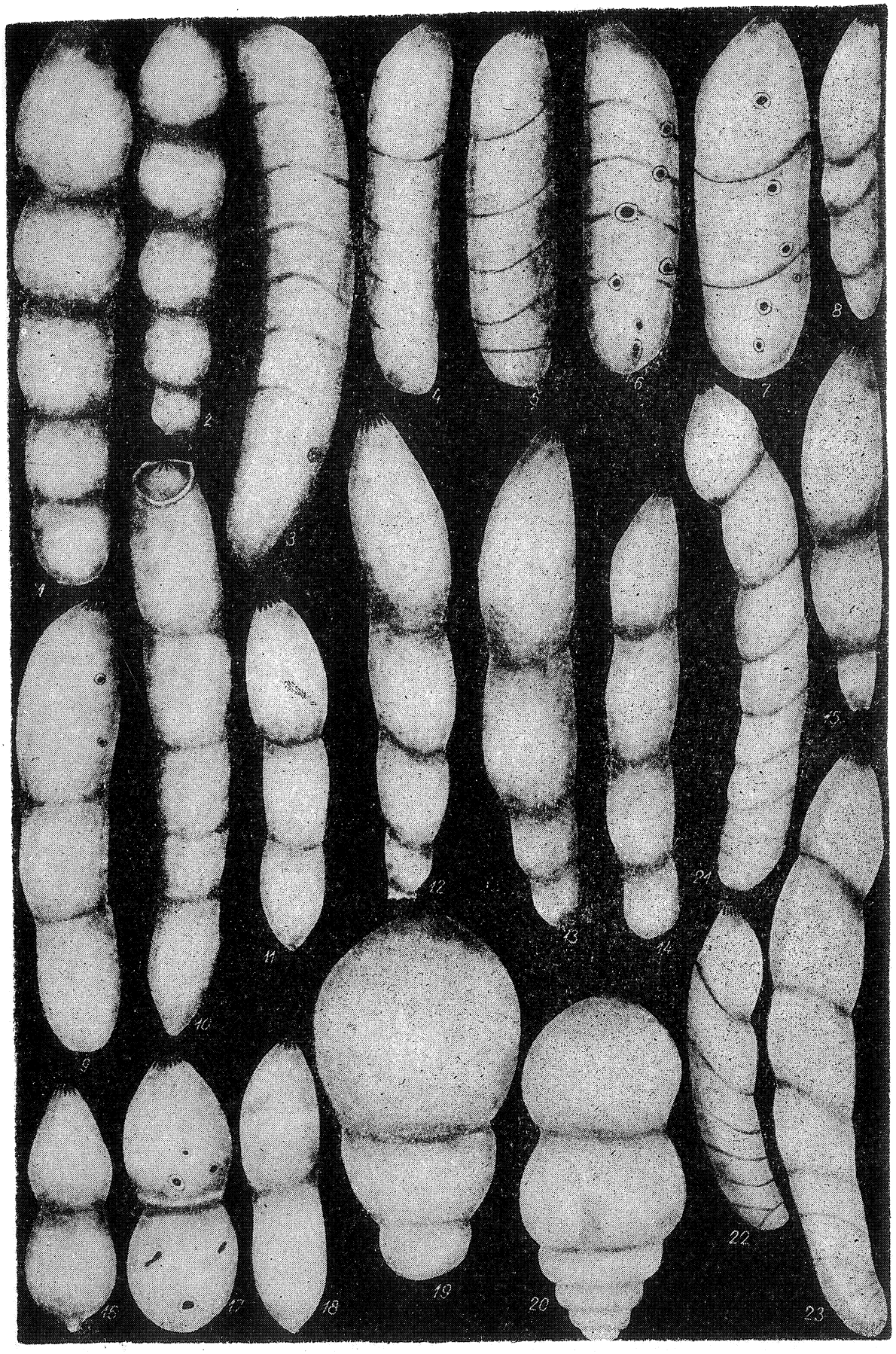

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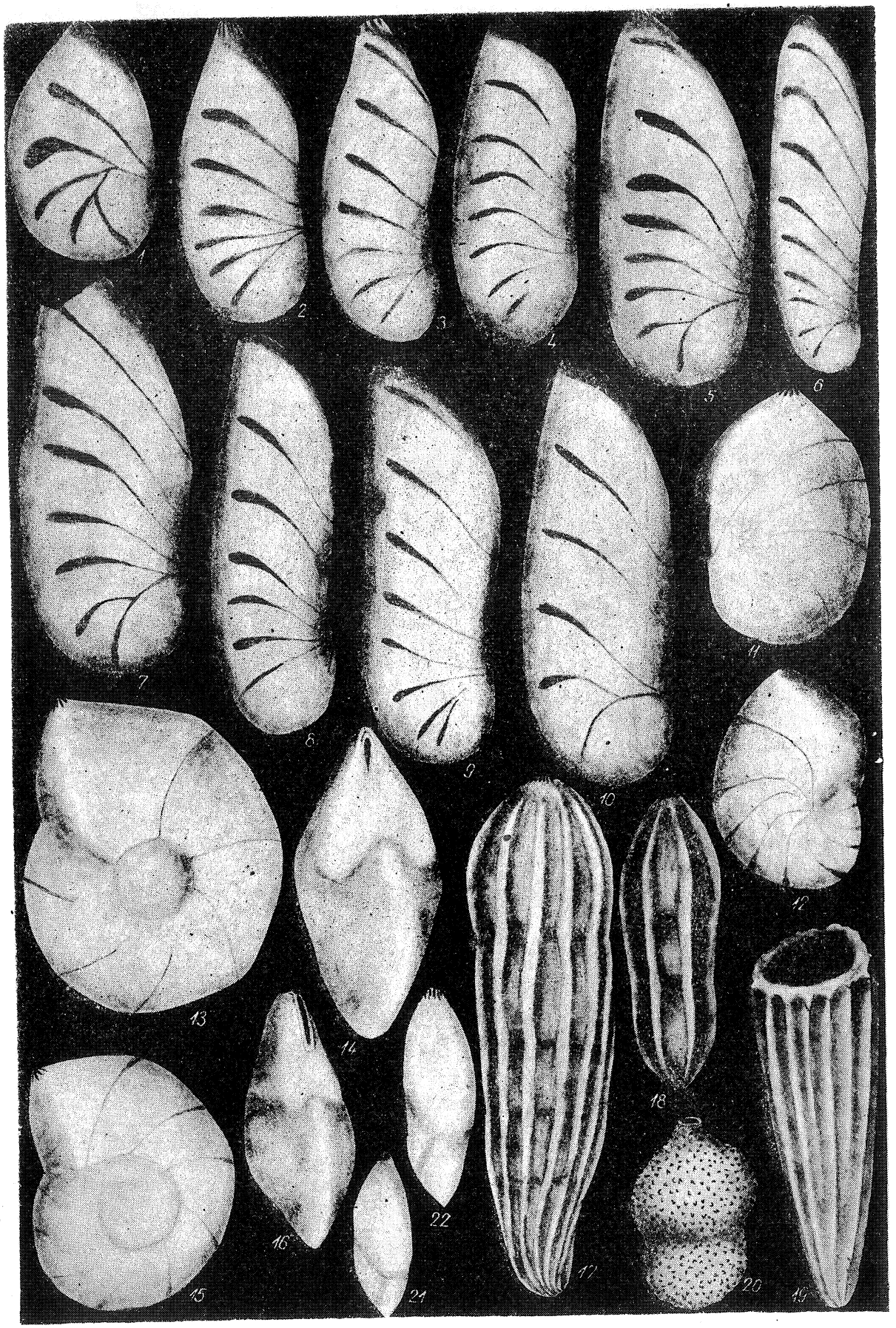

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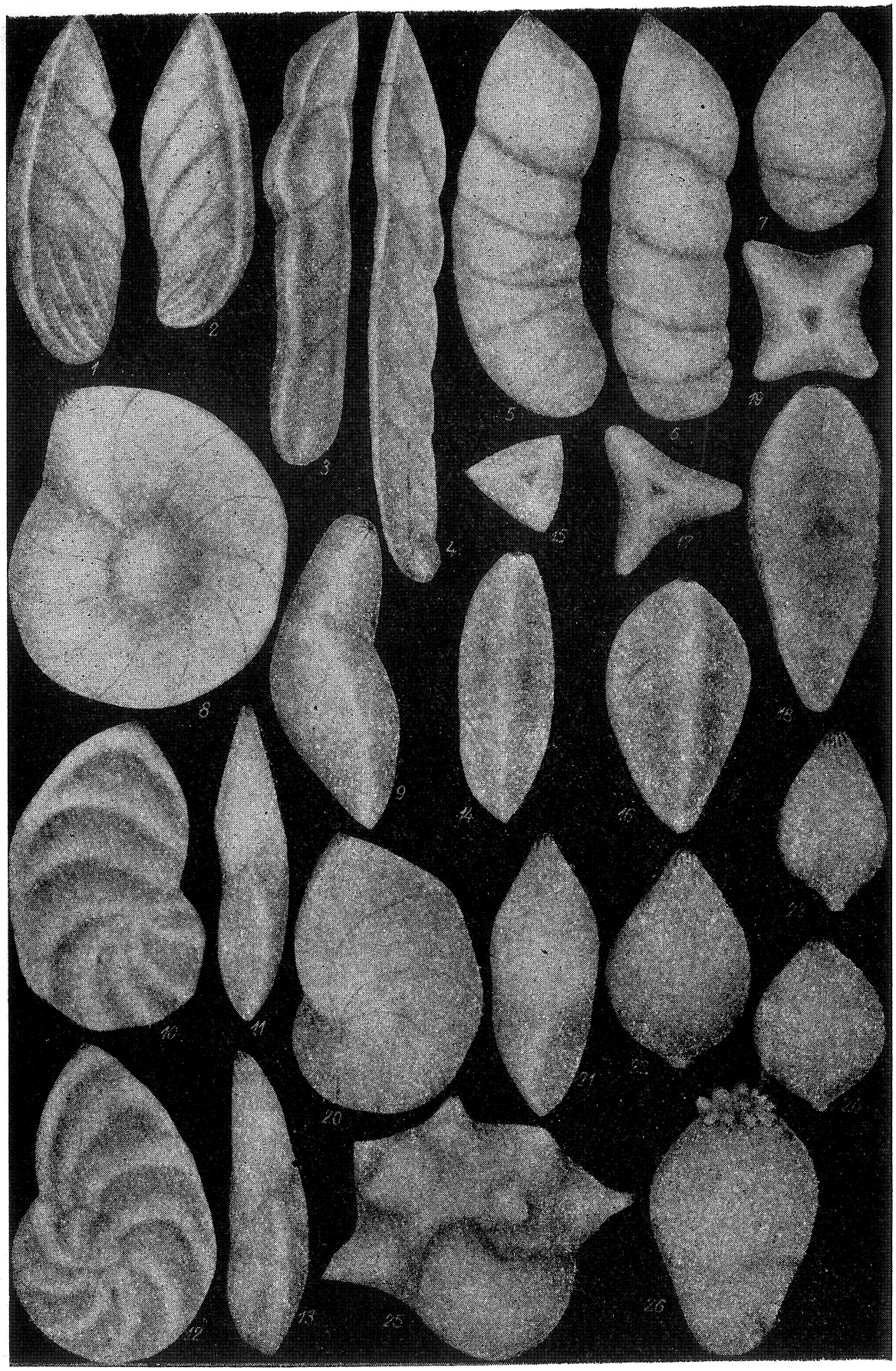

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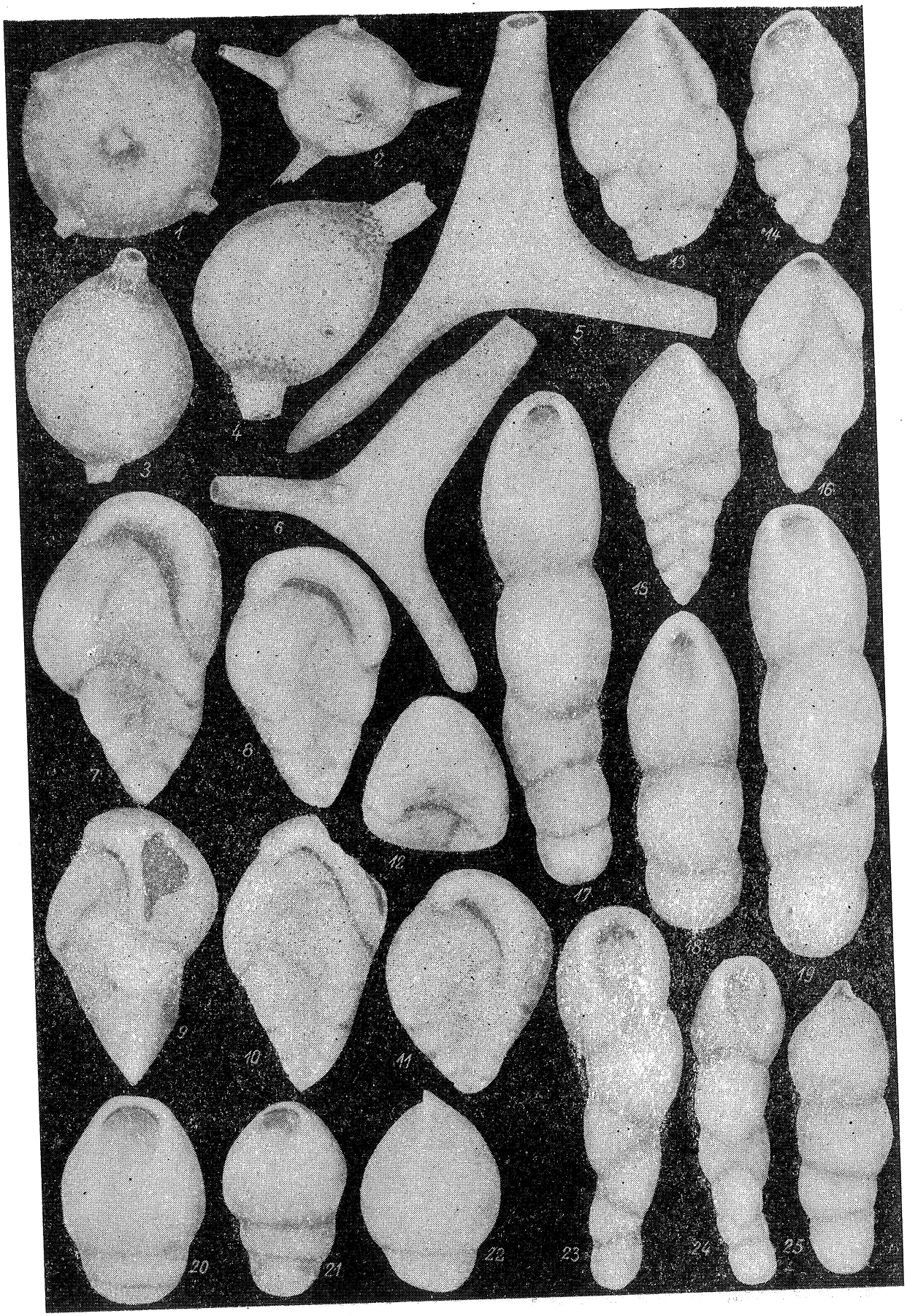
Tabl. IX



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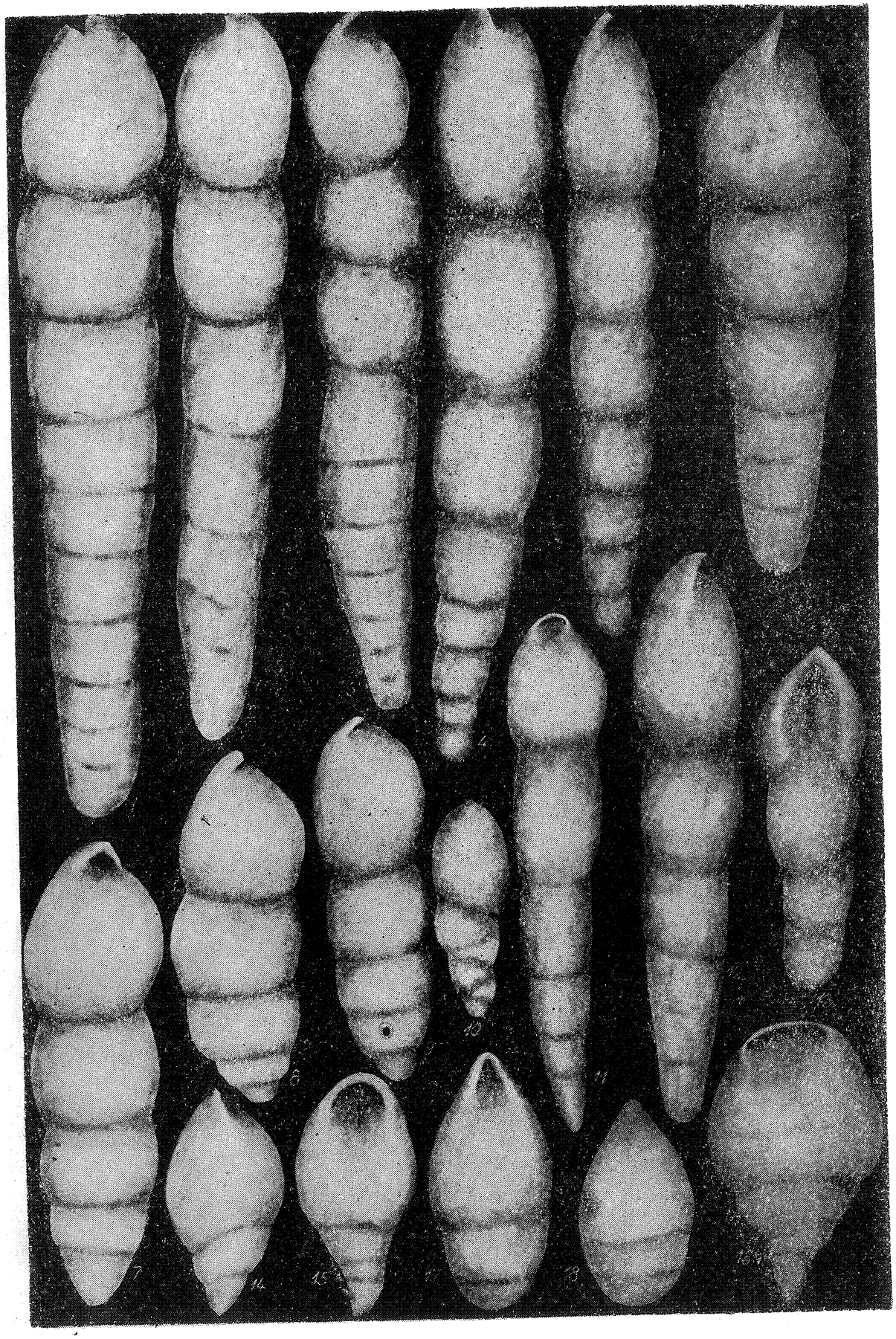

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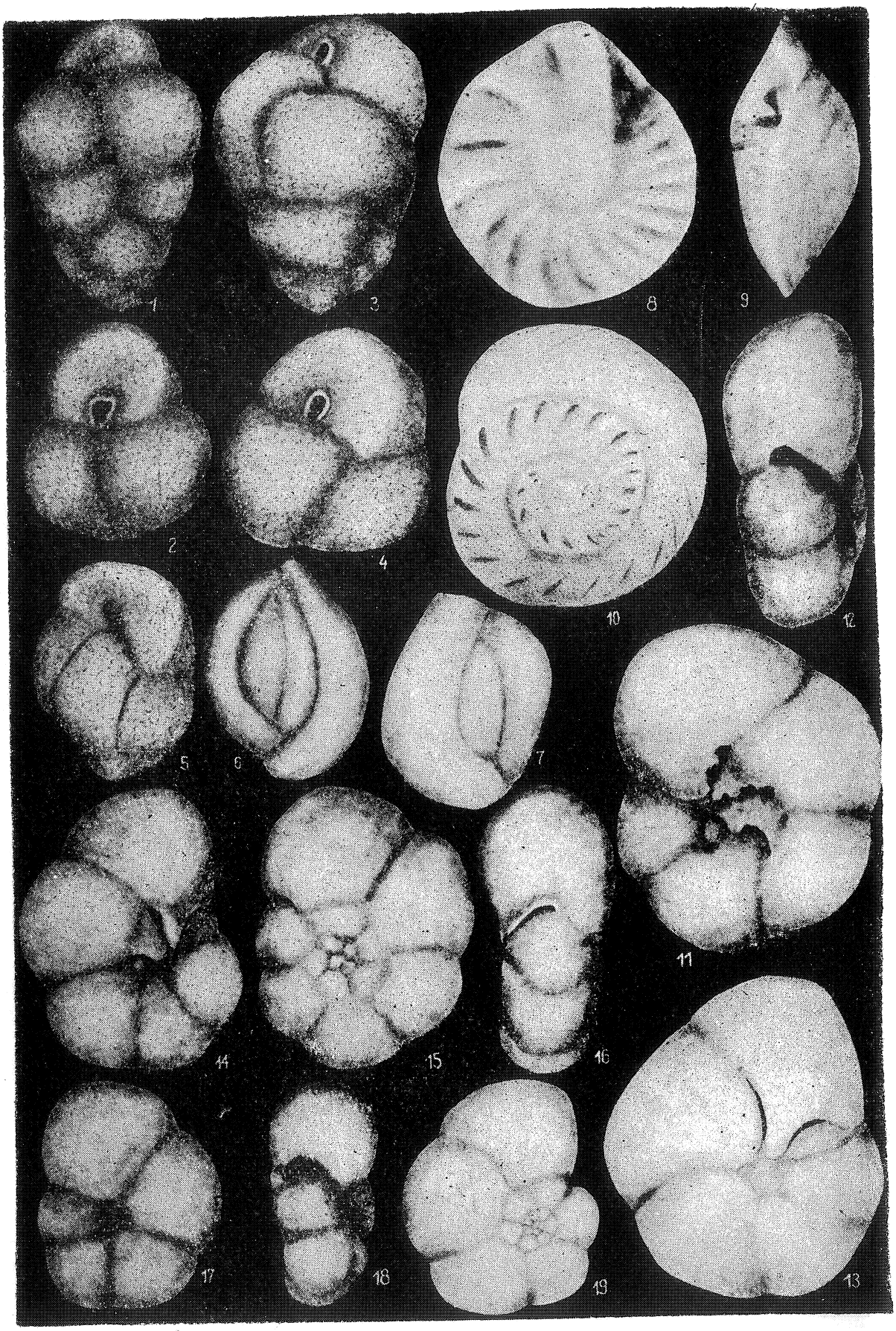

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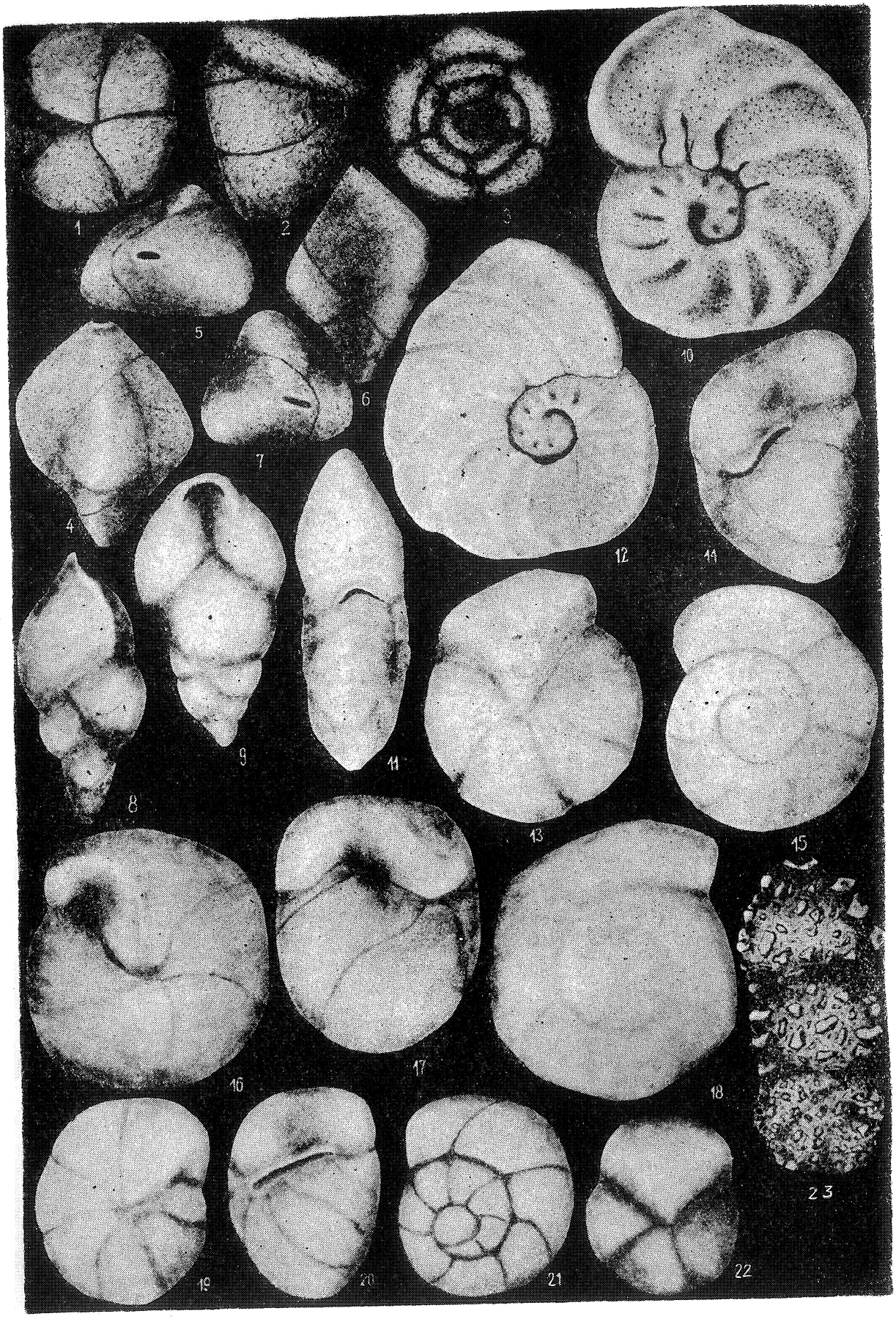
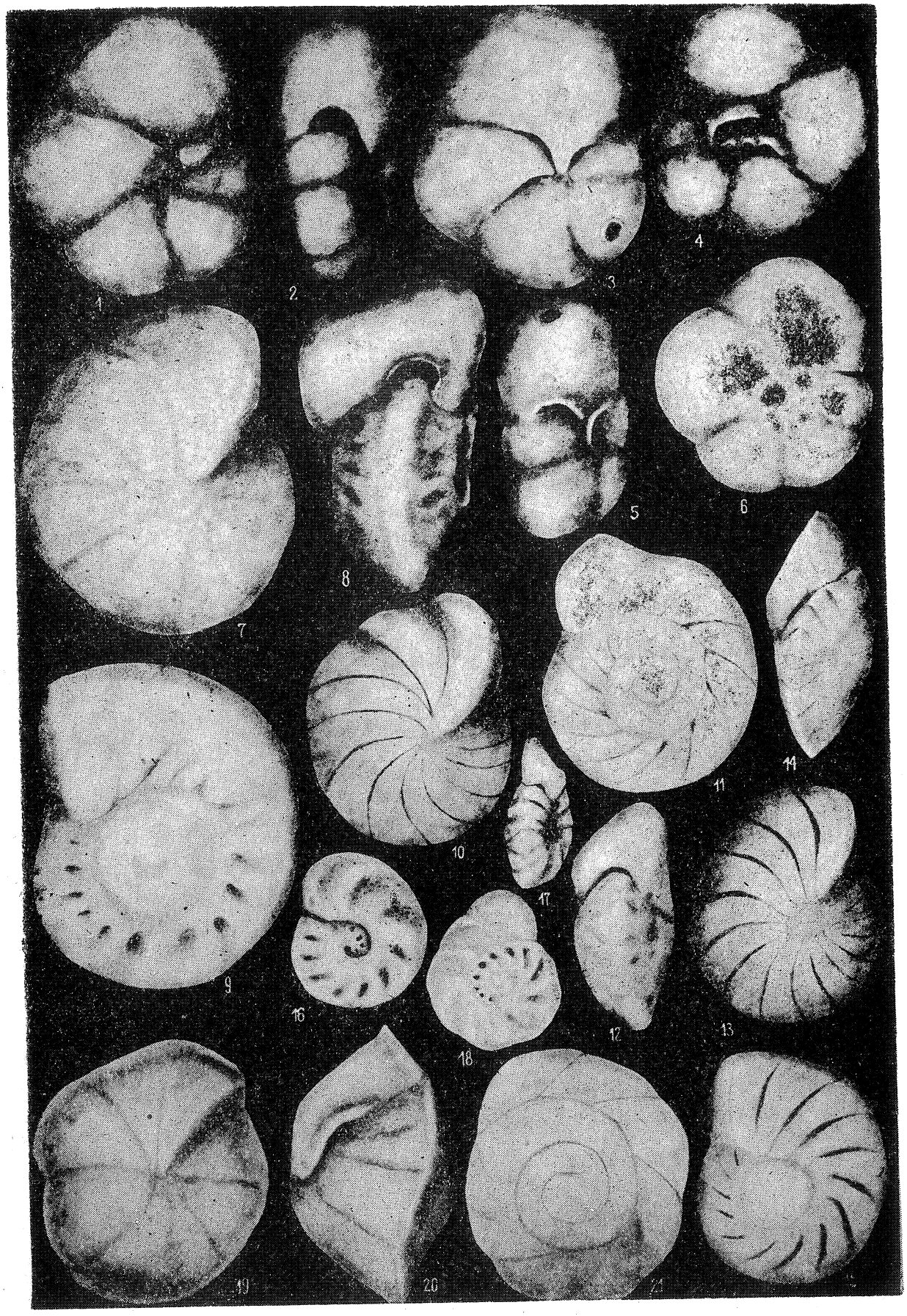
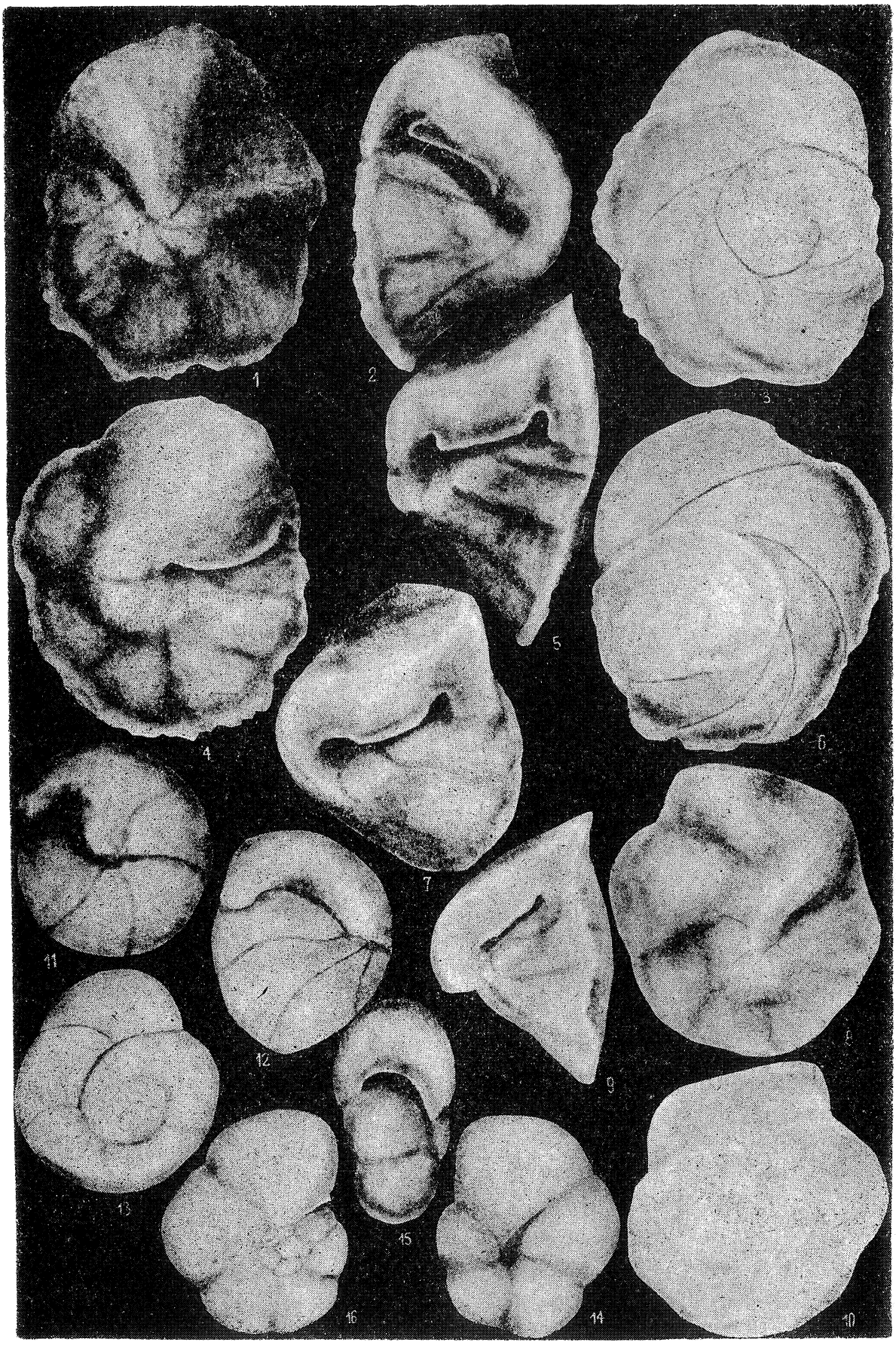
Tabl. XII



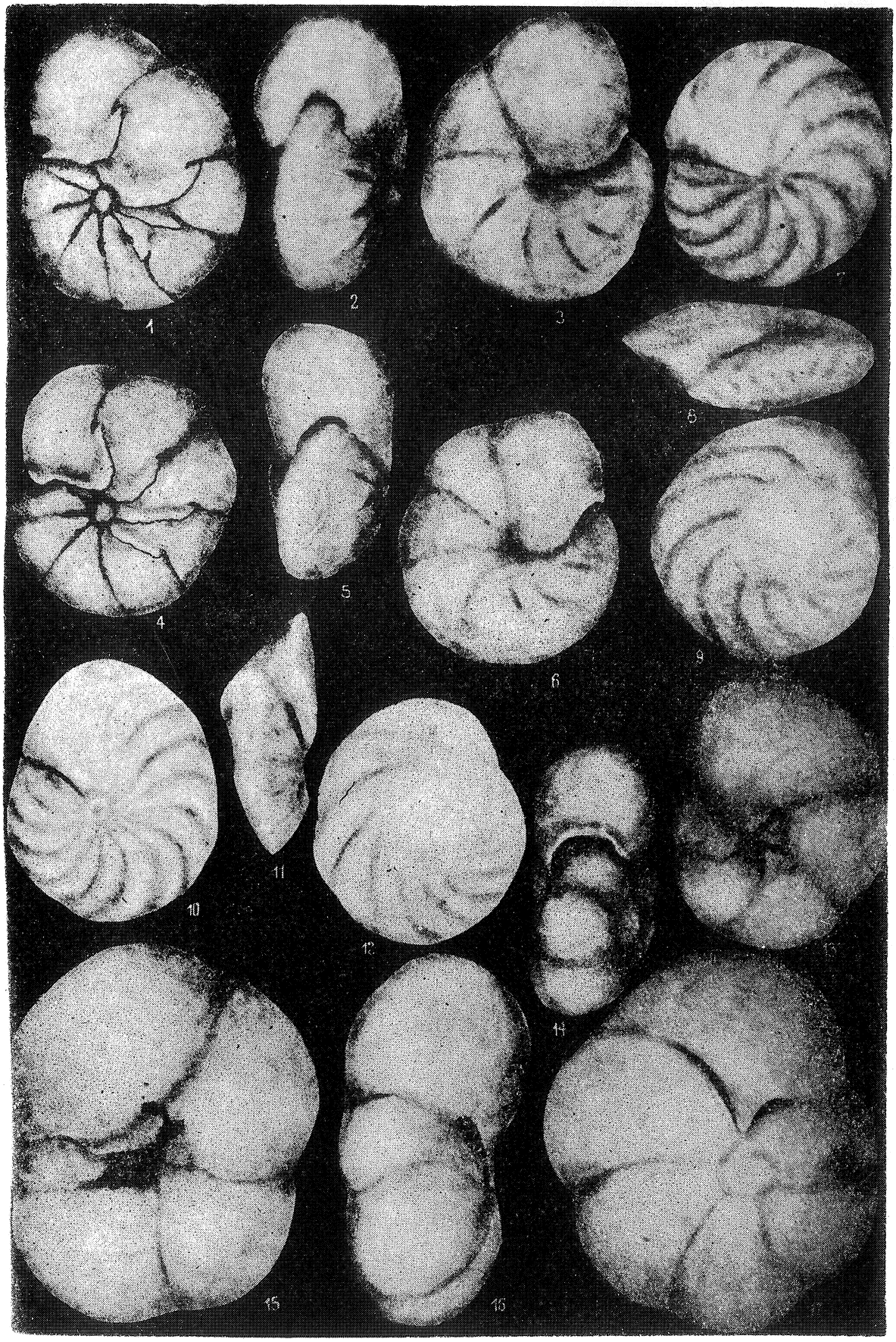
T. Neagu



T. Neagu



T. Neagu



T. Neagu