

A New Foraminifer Species from the Oligocene Layers of Törökbálint

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When examining the Foraminifera of the tertiary layers near and around Törökbálint (in the vicinity of Budapest), I found a new species. Several specimens of both the microsphaeric and macrosphaeric forms were present. The description of the new species is as follows:

Fam. LAGENIDAE

Gen. *Amphicoryne* Schlumberger 1881

Amphicoryne marginuliniformis nov. sp.

(Figs. 1—2)

A. macrosphaeric form :

Holotype: One specimen in the Paleontological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum; inventory number: M 60/580.

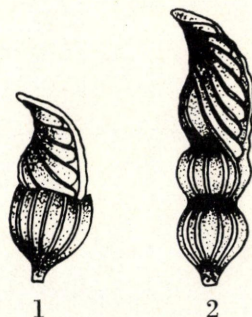
Measurements of holotype: 0,52 mm long, greatest width: 0,24 mm.

Locus typicus: Törökbálint, Com. Pest. A road cut under the vineyard called "Világos".

Stratum typicum: Oligocene, Chattian formation.

Derivatio nominis: The initial chambers of the new species resemble the structure of the tests of the genus *Marginulina*.

Diagnosis: The test-wall is calcareous, thin, of a glassy appearance. The test consists of six chambers, divided into two parts. The lower or initial form are composed of flat, elongated chambers, four of which show a Marginulid conformation, while the fifth is more swollen and slightly ribbed. The initial chamber is elongated, rather large, of a guttiform shape, followed by the flat chambers. The sixth, therefore the youngest chamber is spherical, strongly ribbed, some ribs ending in a thorn. The aperture is a long, elongated tube, situated on the top of the last chamber, flanked by collar-like keels. At the initial, *Marginulina*-like part of the test, the chambers terminate in a thin edge, the initial chamber itself in a flat, thorn-like appendage. The septae of the test form thin ribs on the surface of the test.



Figs. 1—2. *Amphicoryne marginuliniformis* nov. sp. — Macrosphaeric form, holotype (1) — Microsphaeric form, morphotype (2).

Differential diagnosis: Its nearest ally is *Amphicoryne tunicata* (Hantken). Its author relegated it to the *Marginulinae* (1875), but it belongs, on the basis of the generic characters, to the genus *Amphicoryne*. The greatest difference between the two species is that, in *Amphicoryne tunicata*, also the initial chambers are swollen, they have a *Nodosaria* character, and the test is ribbed all over. Also, it consists of fewer chambers. Both species occur in the Oligocene.

B. microsphaeric form:

Morphotypus: One specimen in the Paleontological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum; inventory number: M 60/581.

Measurements: 0,57 mm long, greatest width 0,24 mm. It was found in the clay pit of the brick-works of Törökbálint, from a *Bulimina* zone. Its age is Rupelian.

The microsphaeric form of the Holotype: the test is larger, it consists of 9 chambers, of which the *Marginulina*-like initial form comprises 7 chambers, with the eighth and ninth being of a swollen, sphaerical shape, and also ribbed. In every other respect, it agrees with the Holotype.

Several specimens were found from both the *A*) and *B*) types. Some have less bulbous last chambers, or the ribbing is less advanced; indeed, there are specimens lacking the last, swollen, chamber.

Reference: Hantken, M.: *Clavulina szabói rétegek* (Földt. Int. Évk., 4, Fasc. 1, 1875, p. 1-94, Taf. I-XVI).