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## A New Foraminiferal Genus and Species from The Midway Formation of Southwest Arkansas

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*Darbyellina* nov. gen. Harris and Sutherland

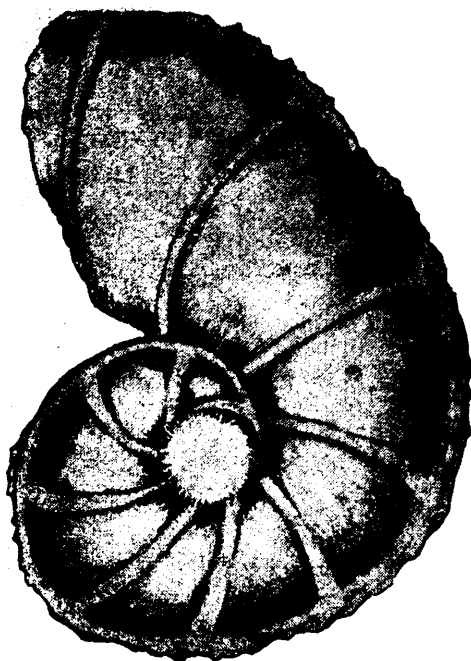
Test free, slightly to pronouncedly elongate; initial stage planispiral as in *Lenticulina* Lamarck, later becoming lowly trochoid, and adult becoming uniserial; wall calcareous, smooth, or variously sculptured, with or without peripheral keel; aperture terminal and radiate.

Range: Mesozoic-Cenozoic.

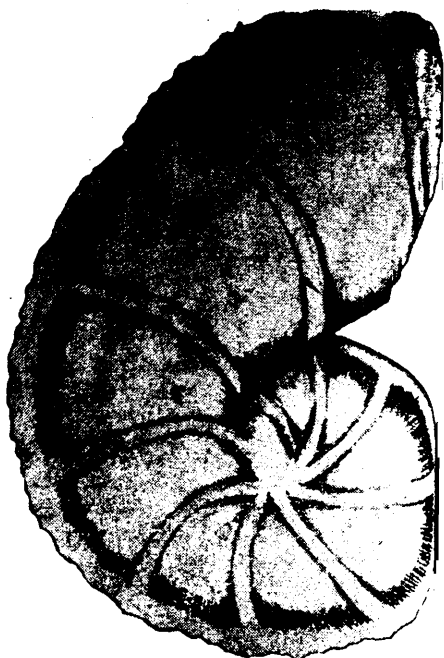
Genoholotype: *Darbyellina hempsteadensis* n. sp. Harris and Sutherland, from basal Midway outcrop 6.4 miles north of Hope, Arkansas (Hempstead County).

Remarks: This genus is a direct descendent from the trochoid lagenid genus, *Darbyella* Howe and Wallace, ranging from Comanche to Recent.

*Darbyellina hempsteadensis* n. sp. Harris and Sutherland



**FIGURE 1.** *Darbyellina hempsteadensis*  
n. sp. Harris and Sutherland  
Dorsal view, magnified  $\times 90$ .



**FIGURE 2.** *Darbyellina hempsteadensis*  
n. sp. Harris and Sutherland  
Ventral view,  $\times 90$ .

Test free, slightly compressed and elongate, with width approximately two-thirds the length; neplonic stage planispiral (lenticulinid), basal coil becoming lowly trochoid (darbyellid), adult becoming uniserial; trochoid stage displays dorsally nine or ten low chambers, and two or three subelliptical chambers in uniserial stage; recurved sutures distinct and strongly limbate; umbilical boss pronounced dorsally, less distinct ventrally; a thickened peripheral keel in early stage develops into a thin carina about adult periphery; wall calcareous and smooth; aperture terminal and radiate.

Length 0.96 mm, Width 0.64 mm, Thick 0.26 mm

Remarks: This lagenid species is rather rare in basal Midway outcrops of southwestern Arkansas (type from roadside cut 6.4 miles north of Hope, Arkansas).

The form superficially resembles *Marginulina earlandi* (Plummer), but differs in its trochoid coil, shorter length, and subelliptical cross-section of chambers.

Type specimen is deposited in University of Oklahoma Paleontological Collections.