

**PLATE 2**Common Late Eocene Larger Foraminifera of Florida

Late Eocene larger foraminifera are found in the upper Ocala Limestone, which is well exposed in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle.

## Family Acervulinidae Schultze, 1854

- A, B) ***Sphaerogypsina globulus*** (Reuss, 1848); Whole and broken (showing internal chambers) tests, respectively; Little Stave Creek, Clarke County, Alabama; Moodys Branch Formation; 32x.

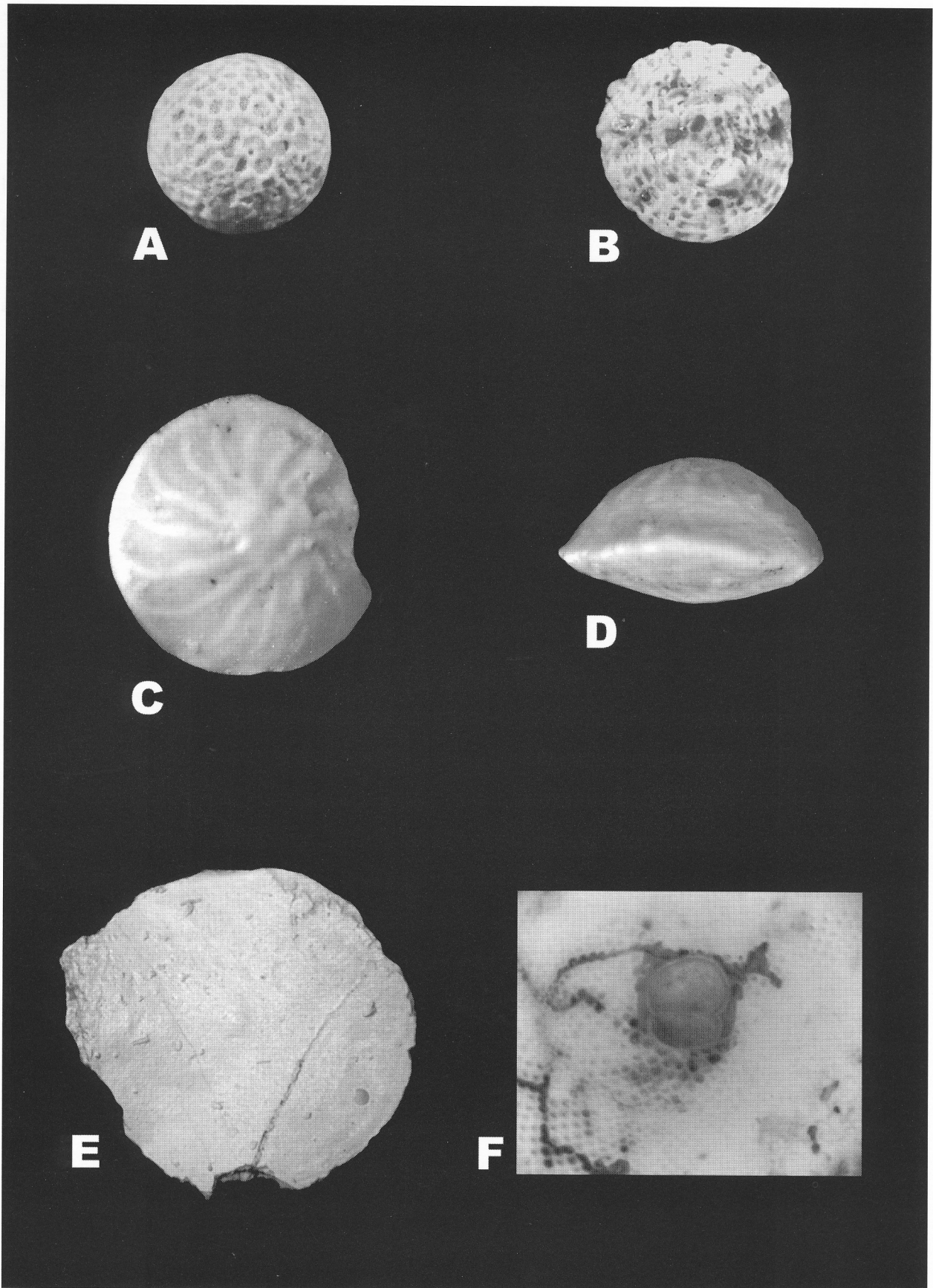
## Family Amphisteginidae Cushman, 1927

- C, D) ***Amphistegina pinarensis cosdeni*** Applin & Applin, 1944; Dorsal and lateral view of tests, respectively; Williston, Levy County; Ocala Limestone; 34x.

## Family Lepidocyclinidae Scheffen, 1932

- E, F) ***Lepidocyclina (Lepidocyclina) ocalana*** Cushman, 1920; Large, whole test and equatorial view of test, respectively; Brooks and Campbellton quarries, respectively, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 1x and 23x, respectively.

(Late Eocene species continued on Plates 3 and 4)



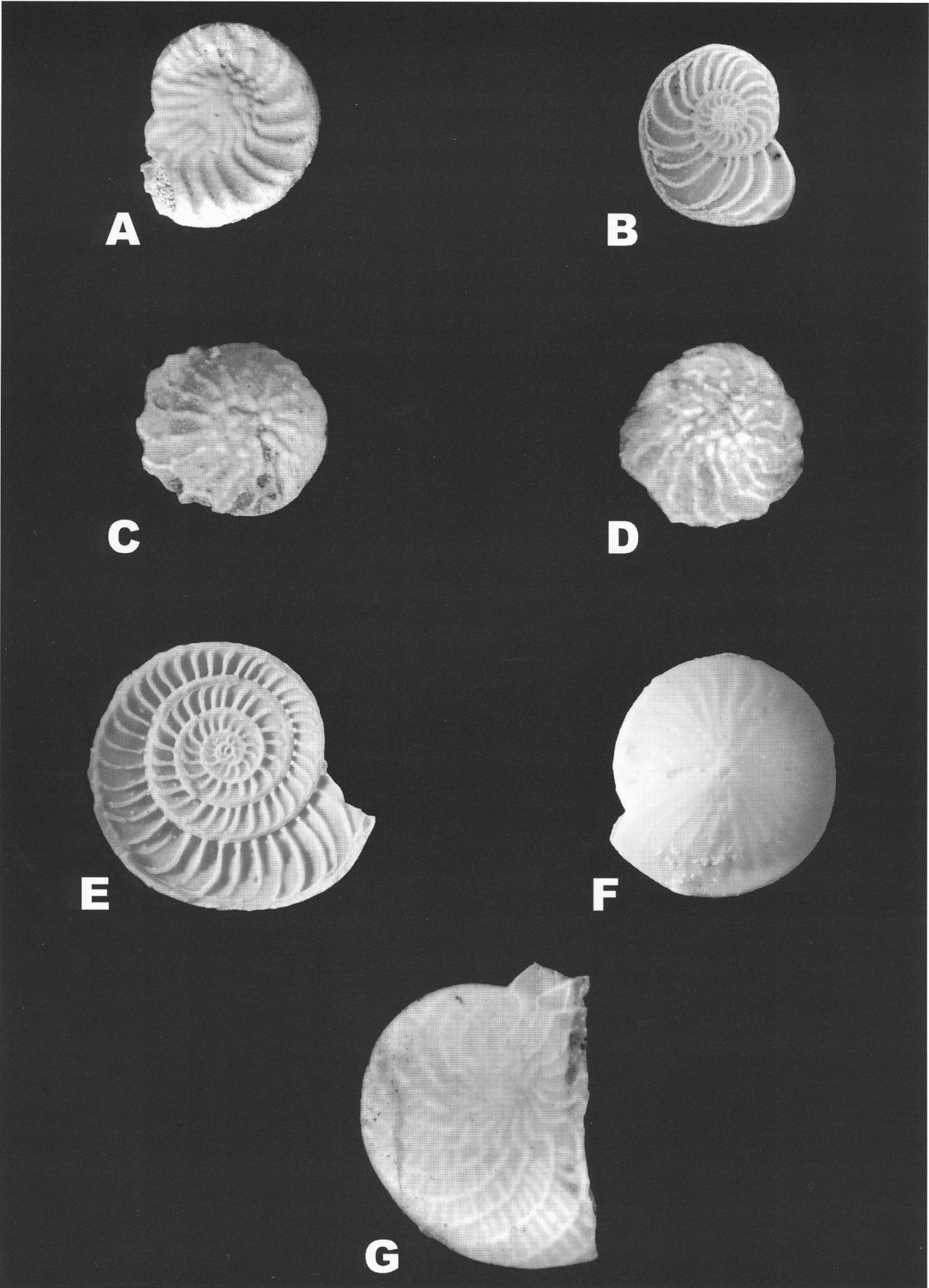
**PLATE 3**Common Late Eocene Larger Foraminifera of Florida

## Family Nummulitidae de Blainville, 1827

- A, B) ***Nummulites floridensis*** (Heilprin, 1885); Lateral and equatorial (showing internal septa and chambers) views, respectively; Brooks Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 13x.
- C, D) ***Nummulites mariannensis*** (Vaughan, 1928); Cambellton Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 31x.
- E, F) ***Nummulites willcoxi*** Heilprin, 1882; Equatorial view (showing internal septa and chambers) and whole test, respectively; Steinhatchee, Dixie County; Ocala Limestone; 12.5x.
- G) ***Heterostegina ocalana*** Cushman 1921; Mayo Quarry, Lafayette County; Ocala Limestone; 14x.

(Late Eocene species continued on Plate 4)





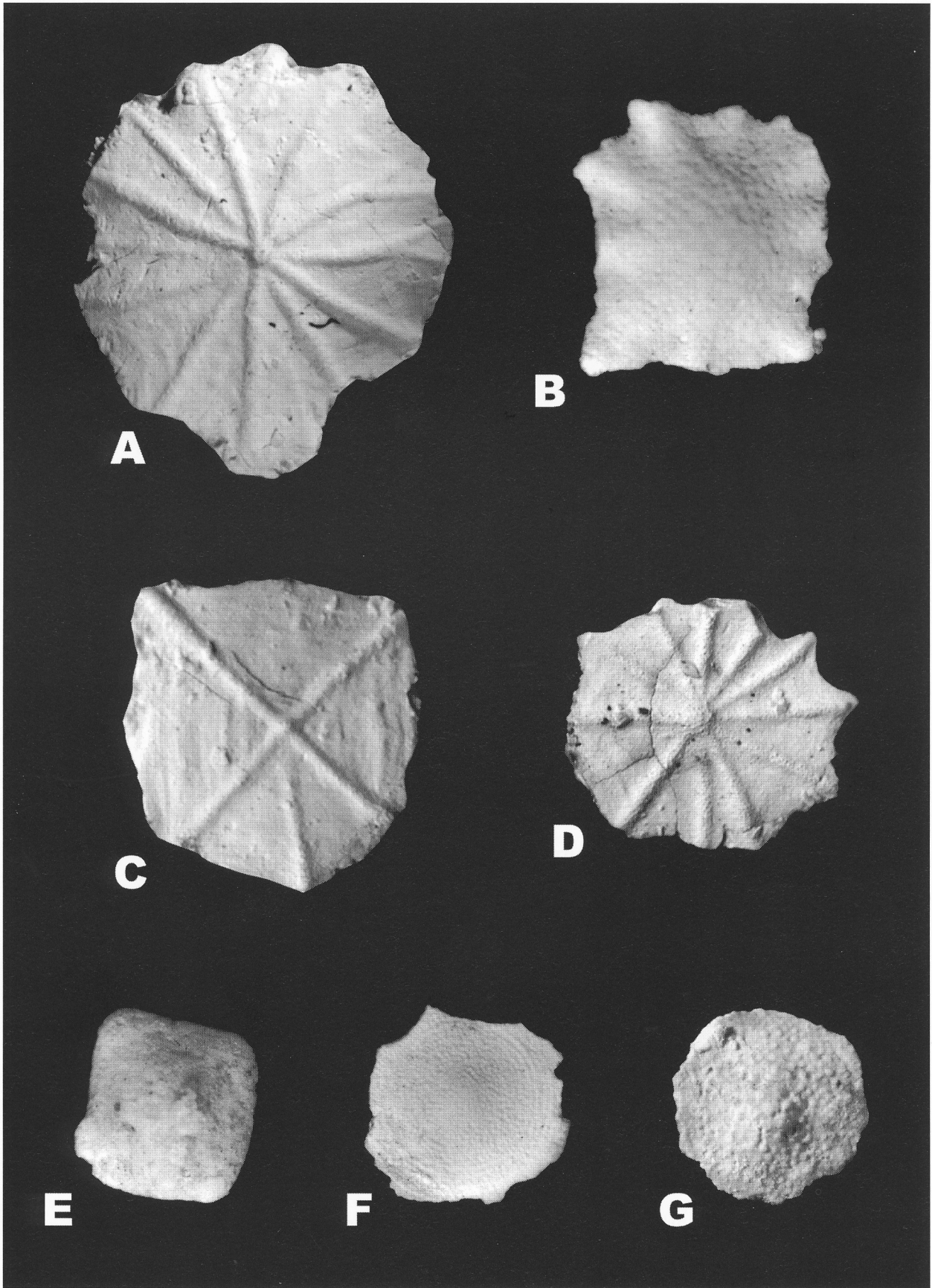


## PLATE 4

Common Late Eocene Larger Foraminifera of Florida

## Family Asterocyclinidae Bronnimann, 1951

- A) ***Asterocyclina americana*** (Cushman, 1918); Brooks Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 3.5x.
- B) ***Asterocyclina chipolensis*** (Vaughan, 1928); Campbellton Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 21x.
- C) ***Asterocyclina georgiana*** (Cushman, 1918); Brooks Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 5.5x.
- D) ***Asterocyclina mariannensis*** (Cushman, 1918); Campbellton Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 3.5x.
- E) ***Asterocyclina nassauensis*** (Cole, 1944); Dowling Park Quarry, Lafayette County; Ocala Limestone; 25.5x.
- F) ***Pseudophragmina flintensis*** (Cushman, 1918); Test showing concentric ridges of papillae; Brooks Quarry, Jackson County; Ocala Limestone; 15x.
- G) ***Pseudophragmina floridana*** (Cushman, 1918); Haile Quarry, Alachua County; Ocala Limestone; 15x.



## PLATE 5

Common Early Oligocene Larger Foraminifera of Florida

Oligocene larger foraminifera are found in the Suwannee Limestone in the Florida peninsula; and in the Bumpnose, Marianna, and Bridgeboro Limestones in the panhandle region. The Suwannee Limestone is the only Oligocene formation that contains the conical genus, *Fallotella* (also found in the Late Middle Eocene). All the other forms listed here are found primarily in the panhandle and parts of the northern peninsula.

## Family Orbitolinidae Martin, 1890

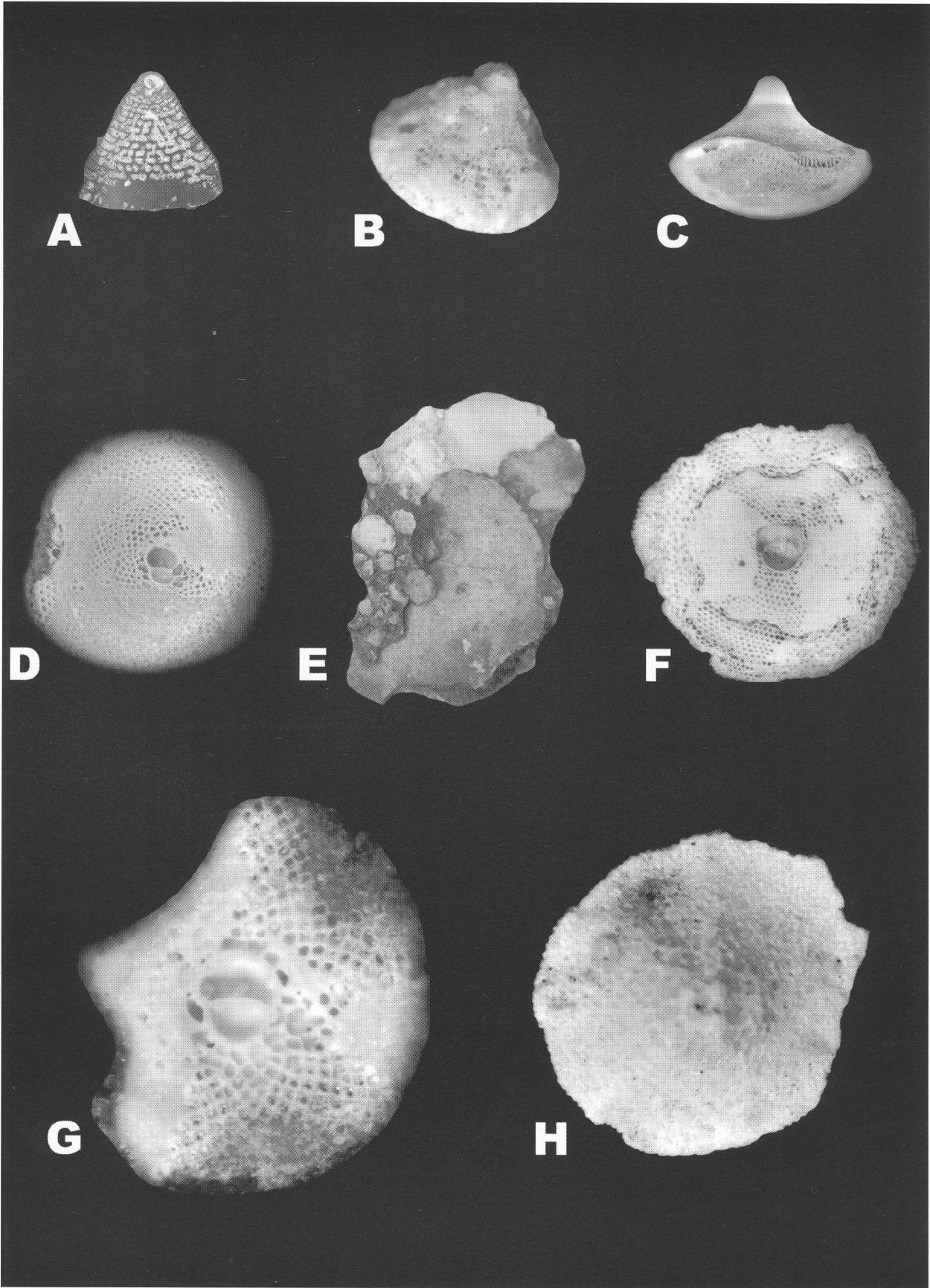
- A) ***Fallotella cookei*** (Moberg, 1928); Axial section showing faint marginal, horizontal partitions within chambers (along edge) (image taken from Cole, 1945, plate 1 figure 1; Leon County; Suwannee Limestone; 16.5x.
- B, C) ***Fallotella floridana*** (Cole, 1941); Abraded specimens showing chamberlets; Florida Geological Survey well W-10480 retrieved at about 140' depth, Madison County; Suwannee Limestone; Marianna Limestone; 16.5x.

## Family Lepidocyclinidae Scheffen, 1932

- D) ***Lepidocyclina (Lepidocyclina) mantelli*** (Morton, 1833); Equatorial view of test; Natural Bridge, Walton County; 14x.
- E, F) ***Lepidocyclina (Nephrolepidina) chaperi*** Lemoine & R. Douville, 1904; Rock sample with several large tests and equatorial view of single test (showing reiniform (bean-shaped) deuterocoenoch, respectively; Brooks Quarry, Jackson County; Bumpnose Limestone; 0.85x and 8x, respectively.
- G, H) ***Lepidocyclina (Nephrolepidina) yurnagunensis*** Cushman, 1919; Equatorial view of partial test, and exterior view of test with pustules around centrum, respectively; Washington County; Bridgeboro Limestone (Duncan Church Beds); 43.5x and 19x, respectively.

(Early Oligocene species continued on Plate 6)





**PLATE 6**Common Early Oligocene Larger Foraminifera of Florida

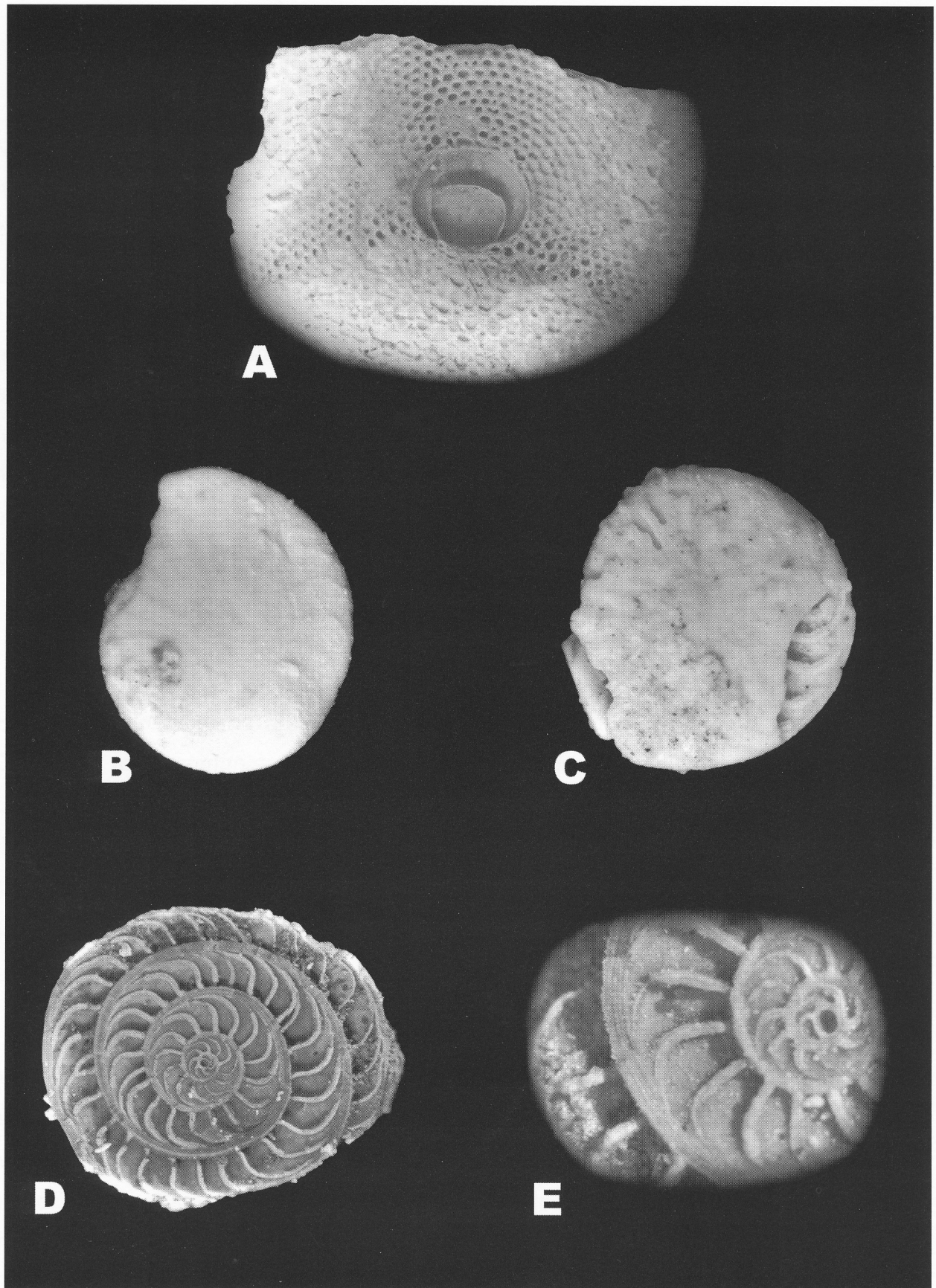
Family Lepidocyclinidae Scheffen, 1932 (continued from Plate 5)

- A) ***Lepidocyclina (Eulepidina) undosa*** Cushman, 1919; Equatorial view of test showing eulepidine pattern of deuteroconch entirely surrounding the protoconch; Washington County; Bridgeboro Limestone (Duncan Church Beds); 16.5x.

Family Nummulitidae de Blainville, 1827

- B-E) ***Nummulites panamensis*** Cushman, 1918.
- B) Test with smooth exterior with septal traces only barely visible; Brooks Quarry, Jackson County; Marianna Limestone; 26.5x.
- C) Test with a portion of the spiral sheet / lamina removed, showing septa of interior; Natural Bridge, Walton County; Marianna Limestone; 30.5x.
- D) Equatorial view of a split test, showing septa and chambers; Natural Bridge, Walton County; Marianna Limestone; 20x.
- E) Higher magnification of equatorial view of test, showing embryonic chambers and thickened, well developed marginal cord; Natural Bridge, Walton County; Marianna Limestone; 51x.







# NOTES

