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305. *COLOMIA*, A NEW GENUS
FROM THE UPPER CRETACEOUS OF CUBA

BY JOSEPH A. CUSHMAN and PEDRO J. BERMUDEZ

The following species seems to be new and to represent a new genus of the Foraminifera. It is associated with a very rich and well preserved foraminiferal fauna of a gray calcareous marl facies of the Upper Cretaceous, Habana formation, of Cuba. With it occur well known Upper Cretaceous genera including *Globotruncana*, *Gümbelina*, *Ventilabrella*, *Eouvigerina*, and many others.

Genus *COLOMIA* Cushman and Bermudez, new genus

Genoholotype, *Colomia cretacea* Cushman and Bermudez, n. sp.

Test conical; earliest chambers indistinct, later ones uniserial, circular in transverse section, interior with vertical columns or tubular structures connecting walls of the adjacent chambers; wall calcareous, perforate; aperture in the adult terminal, a slightly arcuate, narrow opening in the middle of the apertural face.—Upper Cretaceous.

From its general characters this genus seems to be related to the Recent *Ungulatella* of the Buliminidae.

This genus is named in honor of our mutual friend, Dr. Guillermo Colom, who has contributed so much to the knowledge of the Spanish foraminifera.

COLOMIA CRETACEA Cushman and Bermudez, n. sp. (Pl. 2, figs. 13-15)

Test small, conical, tapering from an acute or slightly spinose initial end to the greatest breadth at the apertural end, circular in transverse section; chambers of the early portion indistinct, later ones uniserial, increasing rather rapidly in diameter in the earlier portion, less so in the adult, interior with vertical columns or tubular structures connecting the basal and upper walls; sutures distinct, slightly raised, smooth; wall calcareous, perforate, the area between the sutures slightly hispid; aperture in the adult terminal, in the middle of the apertural face, narrow, arcuate. Length 0.32-0.37 mm.; diameter 0.22-0.25 mm.

GENUS

US OF CUBA

F. BERMUDEZ

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rich and well preserved
ies of the Upper Creta-
occur well known Upper
imbelina, *Ventilabrella*,

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Bermudez, n. sp.

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(Pl. 2, figs. 13-15)

slightly spinose initial
, circular in transverse
t, later ones uniserial,
lier portion, less so in
r structures connecting
ly raised, smooth; wall
s slightly hispid; aper-
apertural face, narrow,
25 mm.

Holotype (Cushman Coll. No. 56625) from the Upper Cretaceous,
Habana formation, Marta, Habana Province, Cuba.

306. SOME NOTES ON THE GENERA *PULVINULINELLA*, *PARRELLA*, AND *ALABAMINA*

By JOSEPH A. CUSHMAN

The three genera, *Pulvinulinella* Cushman, 1926, *Parrella* Finlay, 1939, and *Alabamina* Toulmin, 1941, have been considerably confused. A detailed study of species included in these three genera has been made and the conclusion reached that they may all be recognized as valid genera.

Genus *PULVINULINELLA* Cushman, 1926

Genotype, *Pulvinulinella subperuviana* Cushman

(Pl. 2, fig. 16)

Pulvinulinella CUSHMAN, Contr. Cushman Lab. Foram. Res., vol. 2, pt. 3, 1926, p. 62.
Rosalina (part), *Rotalia* (part), *Truncatulina* (part), *Discorbina* (part), and *Pulvinulina* (part) of authors.

Test trochoid, close-coiled; all chambers visible dorsally, only those of the last-formed whorl from the ventral side, very slightly if at all umbilicate; sutures on the dorsal side oblique, ventrally nearly radial; wall calcareous, perforate; aperture on the ventral side of the peripheral face, elongate, somewhat loop-shaped, nearly parallel to the plane of coiling, not connecting with the umbilical area.—Cretaceous to Recent.

The type species has been studied and apparently the aperture does not connect with the umbilical area.

Genus *PARRELLA* Finlay, 1939

Genotype, *Anomalina bengalensis* Schwager

(Pl. 2, fig. 17)

Parrella FINLAY, Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, vol. 68, 1939, p. 523.

Planorbulina (part) PARKER and JONES, 1865 (not D'ORBIGNY).

Anomalina (part) SCHWAGER, 1866 (not D'ORBIGNY).

Pulvinulina (part) and *Pulvinulinella* (part) of authors.

Test trochoid, close-coiled; all chambers visible dorsally, only those of the last-formed whorl from the ventral side, umbilical area with a distinct solid mass; sutures on both dorsal and ventral sides strongly oblique; wall calcareous, perforate; aperture on the ventral side, a narrow opening extending from the margin into the ventral face at a distinct angle from the axis of coiling with a short slit-like opening at the margin of the chamber extending toward the umbilicus.—Cretaceous to Recent.

This genus differs from *Pulvinulinella* in the decided angle of the aper-

LABORATORY

ann, n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 8)
 ended; chambers indis-
 deep retral processes,
 at distinctly perforate,
 of several openings at
 several rounded open-
 der. Length 0.25-0.30
 mm.

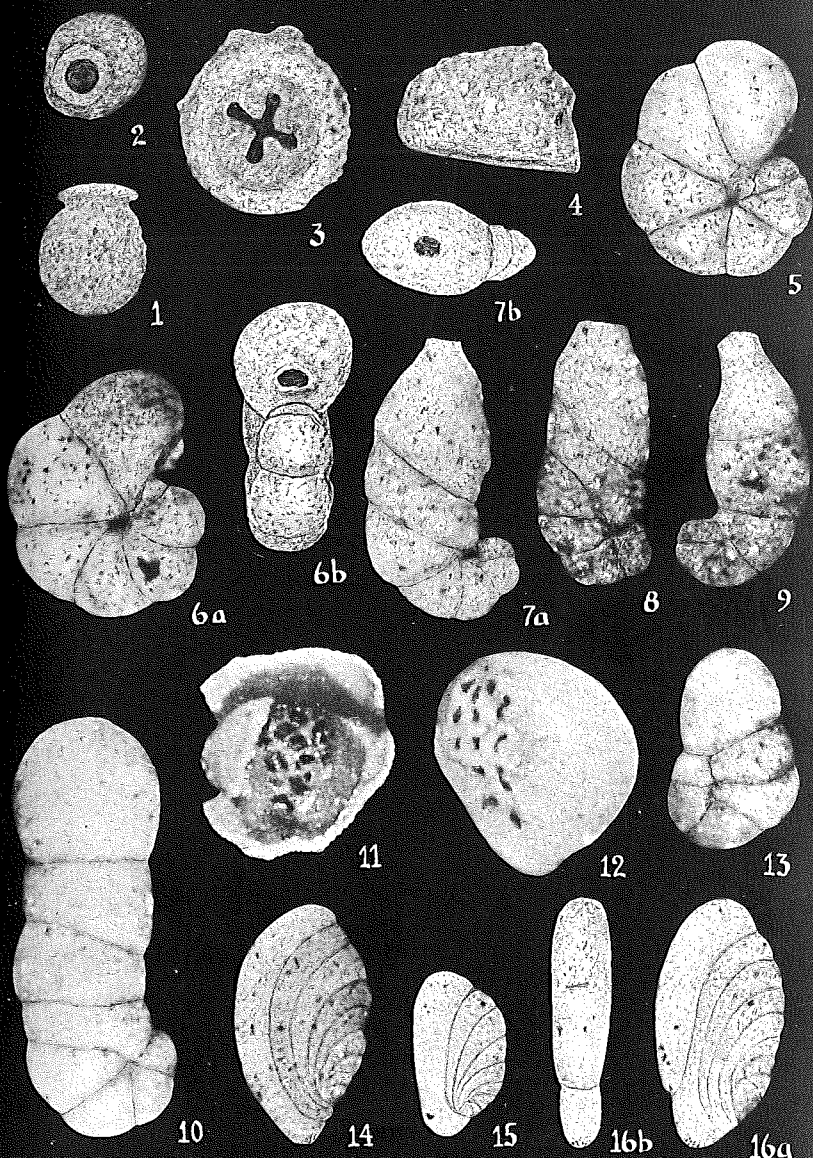
shore mud, brackish
 W. I.

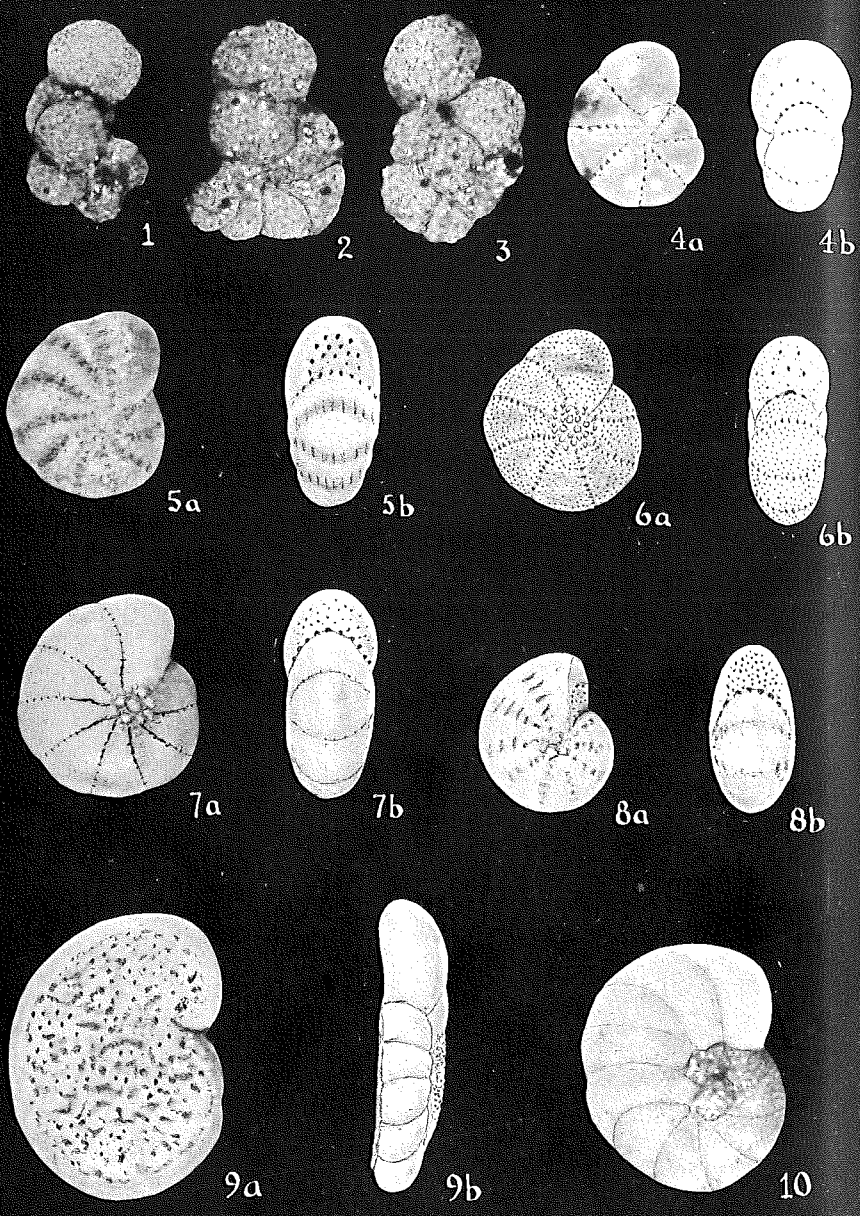
um (d'Orbigny) from
 agate retral processes
 his species evidently
 his genus.

41
 sp. (Pl. 4, figs. 9, 10)
 ventral side flattened,
 distinct on the dorsal
 ing rather rapidly but
 ed on the dorsal side;
 d; wall of the dorsal
 side covered with a
 ne early stages a nar-
 amber near the mar-
 the ventral margin at
 regular openings into
 40-0.55 mm.; breadth

shore mud, brackish
 W. I.

ann, n. sp. 1, Holotype,
 lsa Cushman and Bronni-
 e view. 5, 6. *Labrospira*
 ototype. a, side view; b,
 nnimann, n. sp. 7, Holo-
Haplophragmium salsum
 types. 11, Section showing
 ough stage. 14-16. *Am-*
 Holotype. 15, 16, Para-





MAR 29 1948

CONTRIBUTIONS
FROM THE
CUSHMAN LABORATORY
FOR
FORAMINIFERAL RESEARCH

VOLUME 24, PART 1

March, 1948

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SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

1948