

# **Praebullalveolina, a new foraminiferal genus from the Upper Eocene of the Afyon and Çanakkale region (west of Turkey)**

Autor(en): **Sirel, Ercüment / Acar, kru**

Objektyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae**

Band (Jahr): **75 (1982)**

Heft 3

PDF erstellt am: **21.07.2024**

Persistenter Link: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-165256>

## **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

## **Haftungsausschluss**

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

*Praebullalveolina*, a new foraminiferal genus from  
the Upper Eocene of the Afyon  
and Çanakkale region (west of Turkey)

By ERCÜMENT SIREL AND ŞÜKRÜ ACAR<sup>1)</sup>

ABSTRACT

Upper Eocene reefal limestones discovered in the Taurus belt are characterized by *Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp., *Nummulites fabianii* (PREVER), *Nummulites fabianii retiatus* (ROVEDA), *Chapmanina gassinensis* (SILVESTRI), *Halkyardia minima* (LIEBUS), *Gyroidinella magna* (LE CALVEZ), and *Discocyclina* sp. The new genus has to be distinguished from the Oligocene genus *Bullalveolina* by the lack of a second row of alveoles.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Obereozäne, im Taurus-Gürtel entdeckte Riffkalke sind charakterisiert durch *Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp., *Nummulites fabianii* (PREVER), *Nummulites fabianii retiatus* (ROVEDA), *Chapmanina gassinensis* (SILVESTRI), *Halkyardia minima* (LIEBUS), *Gyroidinella magna* (LE CALVEZ) und *Discocyclina* sp. Die neue Gattung unterscheidet sich von der oligozänen Gattung *Bullalveolina* durch das Fehlen einer zweiten Reihe von Alveolen.

Introduction

All over the Mediterranean region, a shallow water, back-reef environment with abundant porcellaneous Foraminifera is virtually absent in the depositional sequences of Upper Eocene age. The only exception to this rule are shallow-water limestones occurring in the Colli Berici near Vicenza, northern Italy, bearing *Borelis vonderschmitti* (SCHWEIGHAUSER 1951), but no peneroplids. The Upper Eocene porcellaneous Foraminifera discovered in Turkey thus close the gap in the record of the shallowest foraminiferal environments widespread during late Middle Eocene times in southern Europe (Biarritzian sedimentary cycle in the Pyrenees; CAUS 1974) and in Oligo-Miocene times in southern Spain (HOTTINGER 1963) and in the Middle East, particularly in Persia (HENSON 1950).

Up to now, the presence of marine Upper Eocene deposits in the Taurus belt was unknown. It was first recognized by the present authors near the village of Dereköy which is situated to the north of Uluborlu town (south of Afyon, Fig. 1D). In the white coloured, hard limestones a new alveolinid genus and species *Praebullalveoli-*

<sup>1)</sup> Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü (MTA), Paleont. servisi, Ankara, Turkey.

*na afyonica* was found together with a foraminiferal assemblage (Pl. 4, Fig. 1-22, P. 5, Fig. 1-22) permitting to determine its Upper Eocene age and to characterize its environment.

*P. afyonica* was also found in the Upper Eocene reefal limestone samples which were collected by K. Sentürk from Beybasi village (northeast of Çanakkale). Due to the hardness of the limestone samples, it was not possible to obtain free individuals. The present study is based only on thin sections.

Holotype and figured specimens are deposited in the collection of M.T.A. (Ankara) under the numbers AF-1-69 and Ca-1.

### Stratigraphy

In this paragraph the faunal contents of the units over- and underlying the Upper Eocene reefal limestones will be briefly discussed.

#### Afyon region

At the type locality of the new genus the sedimentary sequence is composed of an alternation of sandstones, sandy limestones, marly limestones and marls containing *Assilina exponens* (SOWERBY), *Nummulites aturicus* JOLY & LEYMERIE, *Fabiania cassis* (OPPENHEIM), *Alveolina* sp., *Lockhartia* sp., *Orbitolites* sp., *Orbulinoides* sp., and *Globorotalia* sp. of Lutetian age. This sequence is overlain conformably by the Upper Eocene reef limestones which are characterized by *Nummulites fabianii* (PREVER), *N. fabianii retiatus* (ROVEDA), *Chapmanina gassinensis* (SILVESTRI), *Halkyardia minima* (LIEBUS), *Gyroidinella magna* (LE CALVEZ) and *Discocyclina* sp. The Upper Eocene reefal limestones are covered unconformably by Neogene conglomerates and tuffites (Fig. 1C). Up to now, the nature of the boundary between Upper Eocene reefal limestones and the widespread sandstone, sandy limestone and conglomerate of Oligocene age has not been clearly established. In the town of Dazkiri (southwest of Afyon), the Oligocene sequence is dated by *Nummulites fichteli* MICHELOTTI (form A, B) and consists of sandy limestones and sandstones. The boundary relations of this sequence with the Upper Eocene reefal limestones can only be demonstrated on a generalized stratigraphic column representing the whole region (Fig. 1B).

#### Çanakkale region

Near Beybasi village (northeast of Çanakkale), rich algae-bearing Upper Eocene reefal limestones with *P. afyonica* and *G. magna* are interbedded between volcanic tuffs and conglomerates (Fig. 1A).

### Systematic descriptions

Family *Alveolinidae* EHRENBERG 1839

Genus *Praebullalveolina* n. gen.

*Type species: Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp.

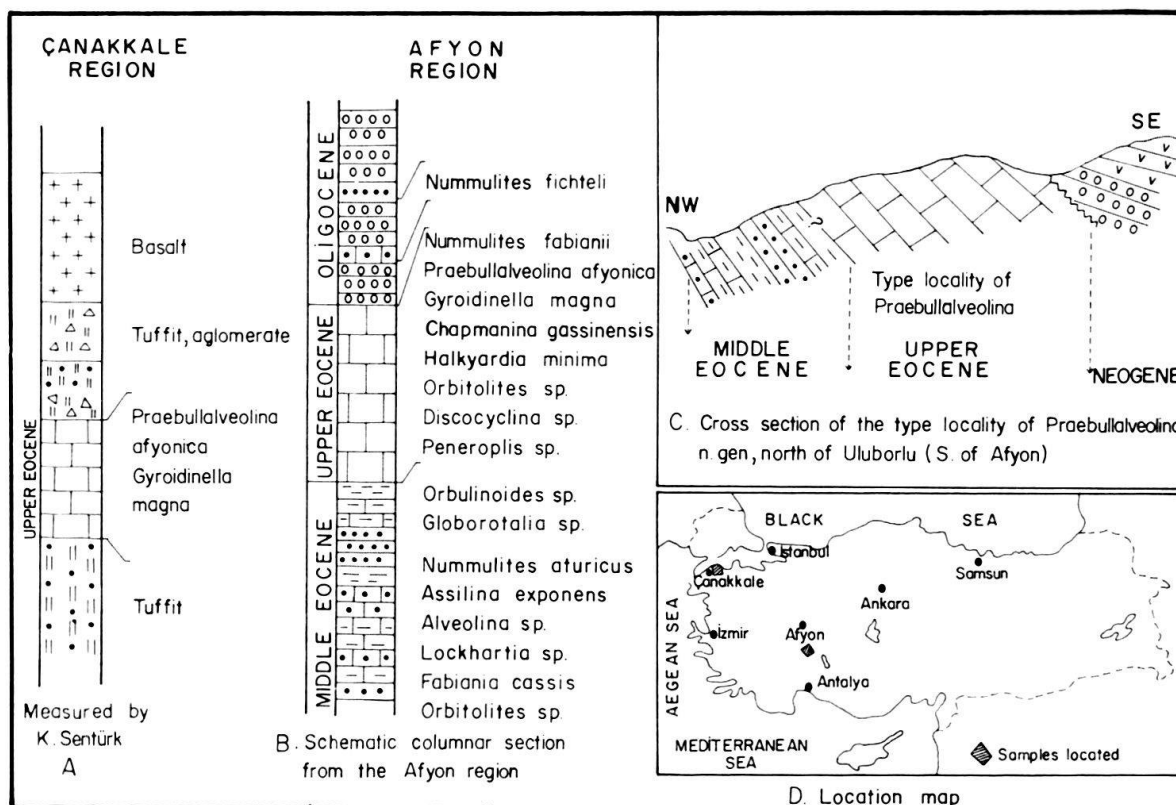


Fig. 1. Columnar sections (A, B), cross section (C) and location map (D) of levels with *Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp.

**Diagnosis.** – Small, slightly ovoid or subspherical to slightly nautiloid alveolinids with alternating septula and chamberlets. Apertural face with one row of main apertures alternating with secondary apertures of smaller diameter. Postseptal passage absent; preseptal passage well developed and large. One or exceptionally two alternating rows of alveoles communicating through secondary intercameral foramen in the previous septum with the preceding preseptal passage. The nepionts have a very small spherical proloculus followed by streptospirally coiled whorls with undivided chambers; no dimorphism.

**Comparisons and remarks.** – *Praebullalveolina* with its porcellaneous test and alveolar structure of the chambers shows close similarity with *Globoreticulina* RAHAGHI (1978). In *Globoreticulina* the chambers are divided by incomplete subepidermal partitions (septula). These never reach the floor, whereas those of *Praebullalveolina* are complete and always continuous from the roof to the floor. *Praebullalveolina* has the structural elements of the alveolinid shell (preseptal passage, main and secondary apertures) which are never observed in the test of *Globoreticulina*.

*Praebullalveolina* shows close similarity to *Bullalveolina* REICHEL (1936/37) by having one or two rows of alveoles, alternating septula and by the presence of a streptospiral nepionic stage; it clearly differs from *Bullalveolina* by having one row of main apertures alternating with secondary apertures (Fig. 4D), whereas *Bullalveolina* has three rows of apertures in the apertural face (Fig. 4B). In *Praebullalveolina*

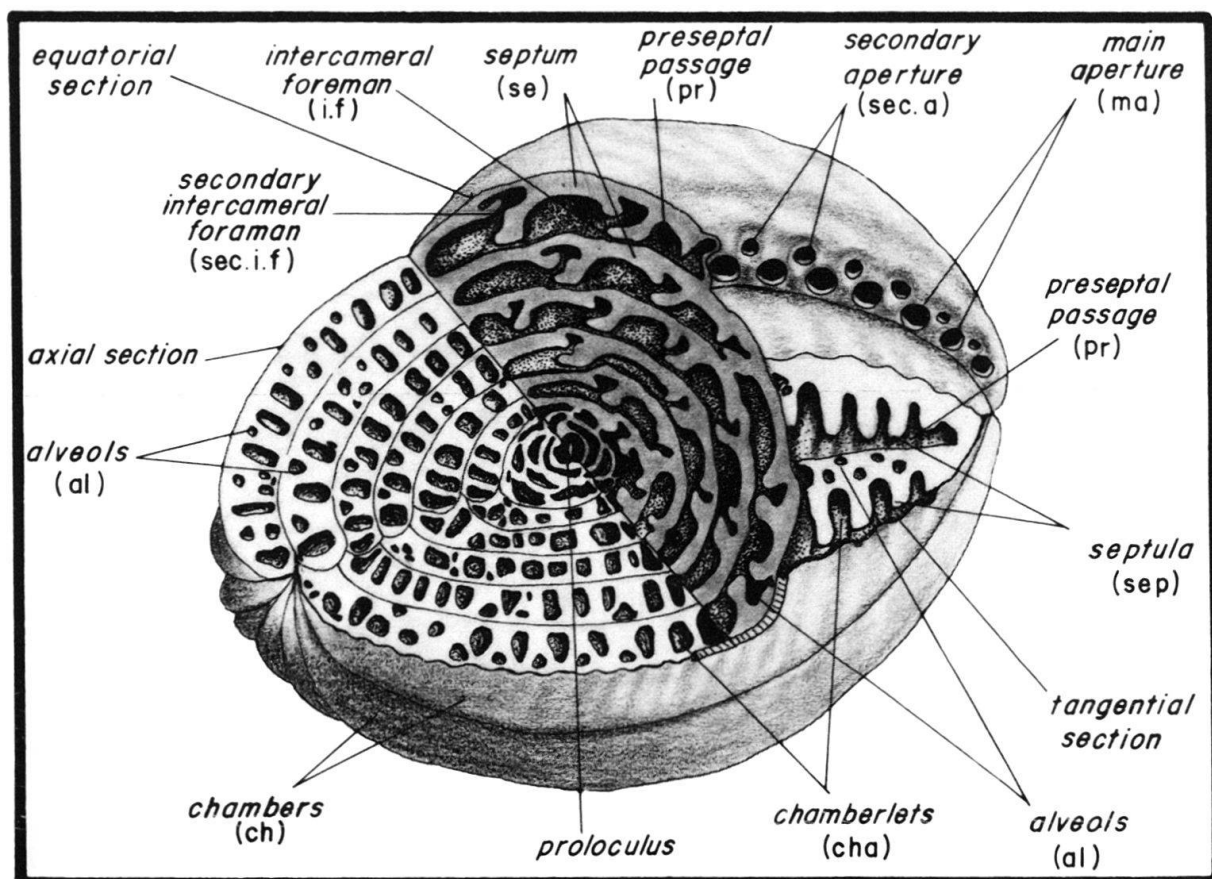


Fig. 2. Schematic model of *Praebullalveolina* n. gen., showing structural elements of the test.

one or two rows of alveoles are connected with the preseptal passage of the preceding chamber by only one secondary intercameral foramen in the septum (Fig. 4C), whereas in *Bullalveolina* two or three rows of alveoles are communicating through two or probably more supplementary intercameral foramina in the previous septum with the preceding preseptal passage (fig. 4A).

The new genus is distinguished from *Alveolina* (*Alveolina*) D'ORBIGNY 1826 by the presence of one or two rows of alveoles and by the lack of the postseptal passage. *Praebullalveolina* differs from *Borelis* DE MONTFORT 1808 by having two rows of apertures in the apertural face and by having one or two rows of alveoles in the roof of the chambers. It differs from *Flosculinella* SCHUBERT 1910 by the presence of alternating septula, by having one or two rows of alveoles and by the lack of the layer of attics in the adult growth stages.

*Praebullalveolina* shows close similarity to *Subalveolina* REICHEL 1936/37 by the presence of alveoles and alternating septula but *Subalveolina* clearly differs from our new genus by having supplementary apertures in the polar part of the apertural face and by the presence of secondary chamberlets in the polar region of the shell.

*Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. sp.

Pl. 1, Fig. 1-6; Pl. 2, Fig. 1-6; Pl. 3, Fig. 1-12; Pl. 4, Fig. 1

*Derivation of name.* – Afyon, a city in western Turkey.

*Holotype*. – Equatorial section (coll. No. Af-1) illustrated on Plate 1, Figure 1.

*Material*. – 80 thin sections from the type locality and 10 thin sections from the Çanakkale region in hard, reefal limestones.

*Type locality*. – Dereköy village, north of Uluborlu town (south of Afyon).

*Type level*. – Upper Eocene.

### Description

*External characters*. – Test porcellaneous, small, slightly ovoid or subspherical to slightly nautiloid in shape. The apertural face bears one row of main apertures

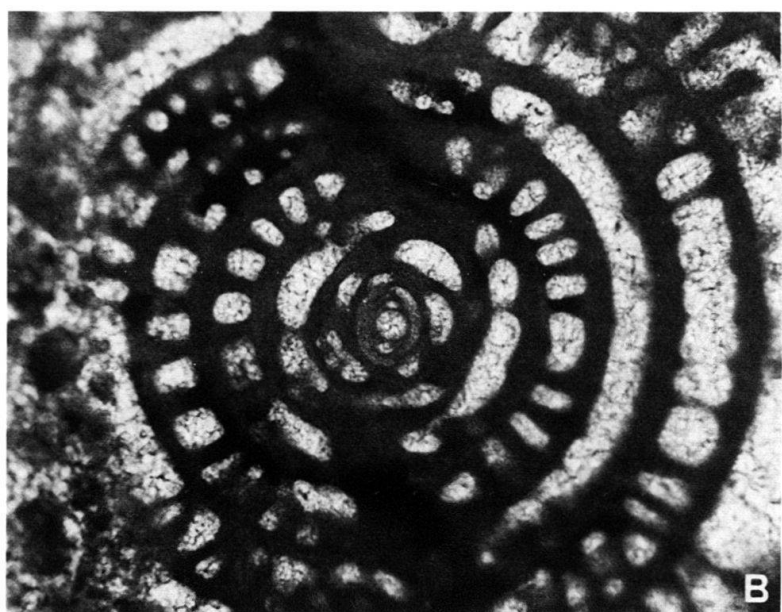
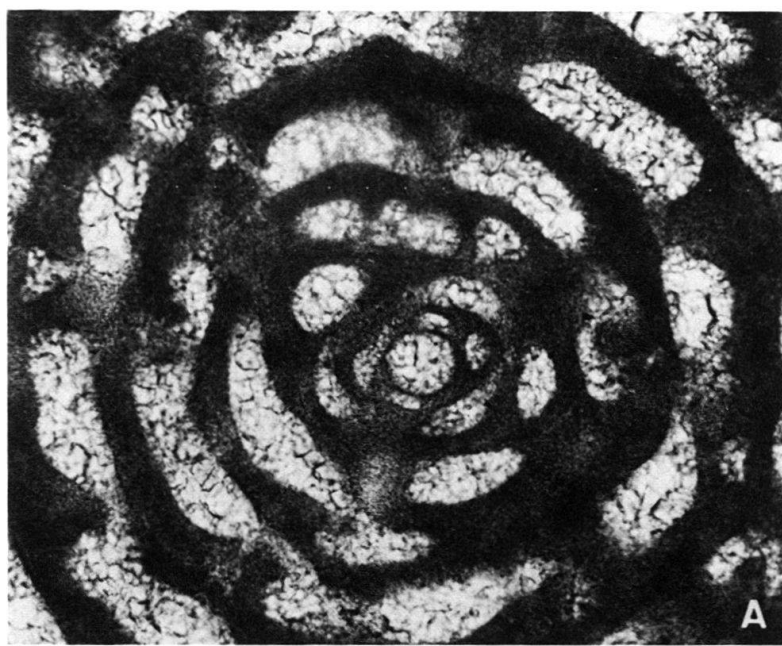


Fig. 3. *Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp. A = Equatorial section, showing proloculus, undivided nepionic chambers and divided adult chambers;  $\times 185$ . B = Axial section, showing spherical proloculus followed by undivided nepionic chambers and divided chambers;  $\times 102$ .

alternating with secondary apertures of smaller diameter (Fig. 2, 4C, D). Index of elongation 0.93–1.2; mean values around 1.1. 10 whorls in an oblique centered section of 1.37 mm in diameter.

*Measurements.* –

Shape of the test	Number of the whorls	Maximum axial diameter	Maximum equatorial diameter
Slightly ovoid	6–7	1.05 mm	0.9 mm
Subspheric	7–8	1.13 mm	1.15 mm
Slightly nautiloid	9–10	1.25 mm	1.37 mm

*Nepiont and dimorphism.* – The nepionts have a very small, spherical proloculus followed by streptospirally coiled whorls with 7–10 chambers. The diameter of the proloculus varies from 32 to 47  $\mu\text{m}$ . The first ten chambers of the adult shell are undivided (Fig. 3A, B). The generotypic structure usually appears in the last 4–5 whorls of the adult growth stage. Dimorphism absent or, may be, very faint.

*The chambers and its internal vertical subdivision.* – The growth spiral of the shell is subdivided by thick septa into more than two broad chambers per whorl; in the last whorl of the adult stage, the shell has 14–15 broad chambers (Pl. 1, Fig. 5). The cavities of the chambers which follow the nepionic stage are subdivided at right angles to the septum by parallel, thick septula into parallel chamberlets. The septula grow out of the basal layer joining the roof of the chamber. The septula are arranged in an alternating pattern from one chamber to the next showing a more or less Y-shaped outline when sectioned (Pl. 2, Fig. 1–3). The arrangement of the septula depends directly on the disposition of the apertures in the septum. The alternating pattern in the arrangement of the septula is best recognized in tangential sections (Pl. 3, Fig. 7, 8).

The cross sections of the chamberlets are generally subrectangular in shape; their height is greater than their width. The basal layer is very thin compared to the height of the chamberlets.

*Passages and alveoli.* – The cavity of the chamber is subdivided by the septula into parallel chamberlets. The chamberlets are always connected by a large preseptal passage running parallel to and immediately beneath the septum (Fig. 2, Pl. 3, Fig. 7, 11). The preseptal passages are very large occupying about half the chamber's breadth (Pl. 1, Fig. 1, 4). One or two regular rows of "alveoli" (Fig. 4C, Pl. 1, Fig. 1, 4, 5) are connected with the preseptal passage of the preceding chamber by a secondary intercameral foramen (Fig. 4C; Pl. 2, Fig. 4).

*Apertures.* – On the apertural face two rows of apertures have been observed; the main apertures placed in the axis of the corresponding chamberlets of the previous chamber are arranged in an alternating pattern with secondary apertures of smaller diameter (Fig. 2, 4D, 5). One or two rows of alveoles are communicating through the secondary intercameral foramen in the previous septum with the preceding preseptal passage.

The disposition of the intercameral foramina are best recognized in equatorial and axial sections (Fig. 4C, 5; Pl. 1, Fig. 1, Pl. 2, Fig. 2, 4, 6).

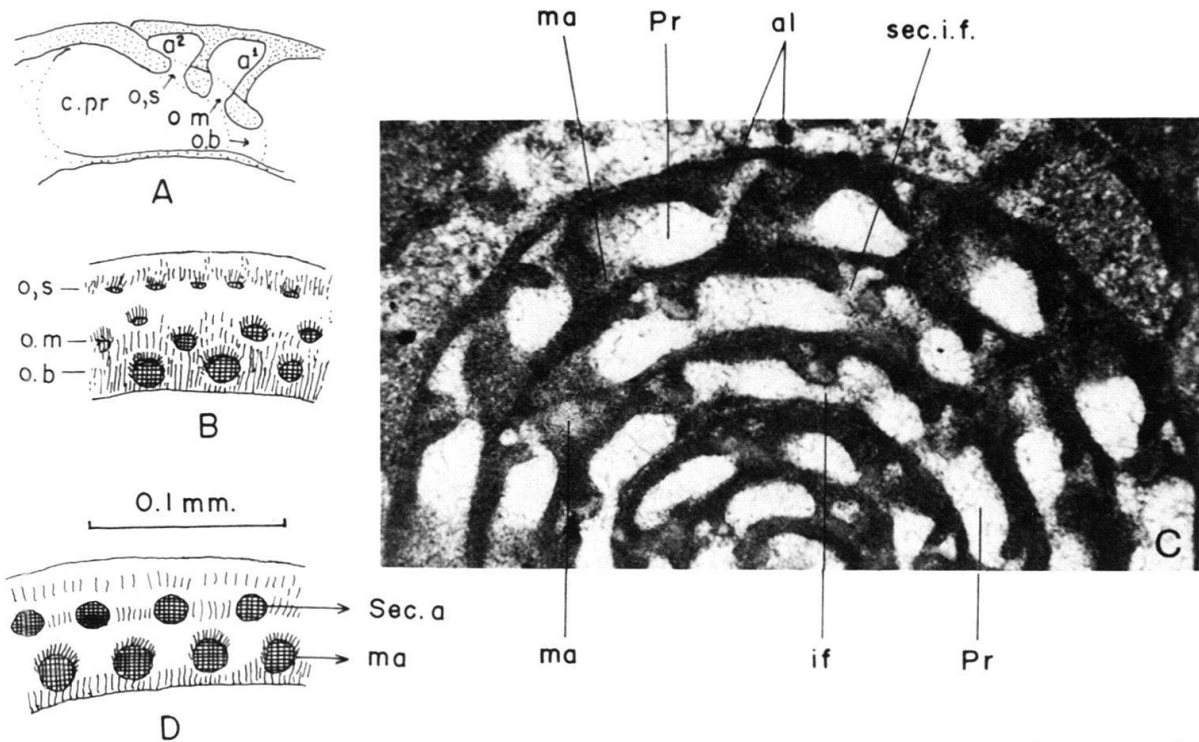


Fig. 4. A, B = The disposition of the intercameral foramina and apertures of *Bullalveolina* REICHEL on the equatorial section (4A) and the septum (apertural face) (4B); from REICHEL (1936-37, p. 100, Fig. 19): a<sup>1</sup> = "première rangée d'alvéoles"; a<sup>2</sup> = "2e rangée"; C.pr = "canal préseptal"; o.b = "ouvertures basales"; o.m = "ouvertures moyennes"; o.s = "ouvertures supérieures".

C = The disposition of the intercameral foramina and apertures of *Praebullalveolina* n. gen. on equatorial section (in holotype); × 94; main aperture (ma), Secondary aperture (Sec. a), intercameral foramen (i. f), secondary intercameral foramen (sec. i. f), preseptal passage (Pr), alveoles (al).

D = Schematic picture of the apertural face on the septum (in *Praebullalveolina*)

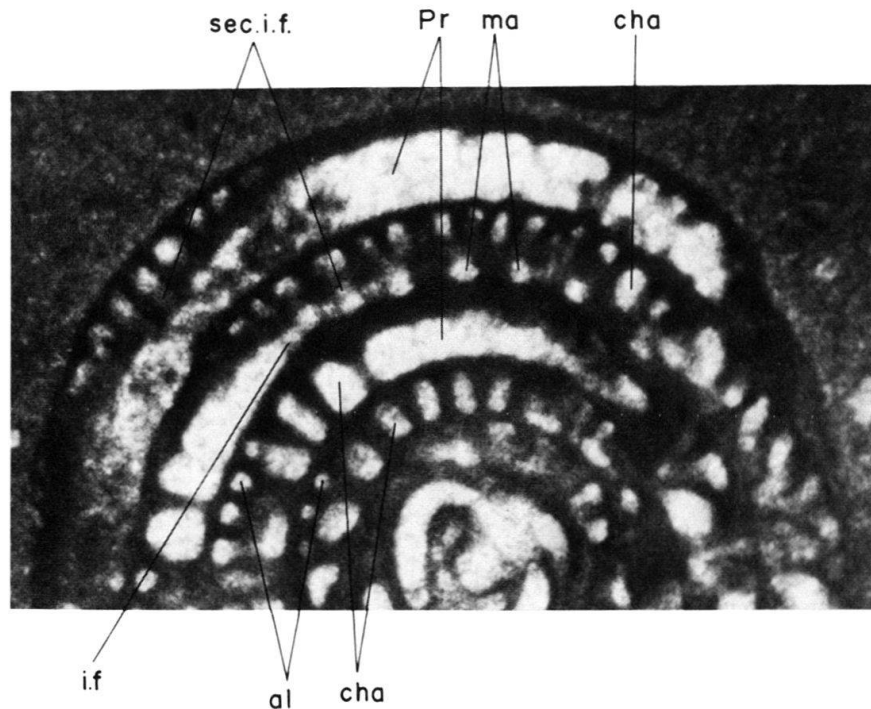


Fig. 5. The aspects of the septa on the axial section of *Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp. (Af-12); main aperture (ma), intercameral foramen (i. f), secondary intercameral foramen (sec. i. f), preseptal passage (Pr), chamberlets (cha), alveoles (al); × 122.



### Comparisons and remarks on the species

*Praebullalveolina afyonica* is easily distinguished from *Bullalveolina bulloides* (D'ORBIGNY) by its delicate internal structure, its higher number of chamberlets per chamber and its higher number of chambers per whorl; the equatorial section of *Praebullalveolina afyonica* shows 11–12 undivided nepionic chambers and 22–24 divided chambers within three whorls whereas in the equatorial section of comparable size *Bullalveolina bulloides* has nine undivided nepionic chambers and eleven divided chambers within two whorls.

### Distribution

Paleontological studies carried out so far in Turkey indicate that *Alveolina* (*Alveolina*) species disappear at the end of Middle Eocene. In the Hatay region (southern Turkey), above *Nummulites millecaput* and *Alveolina* bearing limestones, a marly horizon with *Orbulinoides* and *Globorotalia* occurs. It is overlain conformably by Upper Eocene reefal limestones with *Borelis* sp., *Nummulites fabianii*, *Silvestriella* sp., *Fabiania cassis*, *Gyroidinella magna*, *Linderina* sp., *Pellatispira* sp. and *Discocyclina* sp. The type level of *Praebullalveolina afyonica* represents a corresponding facies of the same age. Thus *Praebullalveolina* and *Borelis* are the two alveolinid genera substituting *Alveolina* (*Alveolina*) in Upper Eocene times in the shallow water environment.

In the Afyon region *P. afyonica* is abundant in restricted shelf, back-reef environments where it is accompanied (compare Pl.4, 5) by *Gypsina* aff. *mastelensis* BURSCH, *Gypsina* sp., *Peneroplis* aff. *glynnjonesi* HENSON, *P.* aff. *damesini* HENSON, *P.* n.sp.?. *Orbitolites* sp., *Rotalia* sp., *Halkyardia minima*, *Chapmanina gassinensis*, Miliolidae and algae. In reef shoals and fore-reef environments it is rather rare. It is associated there with *C. gassiensis*, *C.* n.sp?, *N. fabianii*, *N. fabianii retiatus*, *G. magna*, *H. minima*, *H.* sp., *Discocyclina* sp. and *Linderina* sp.

### Acknowledgments

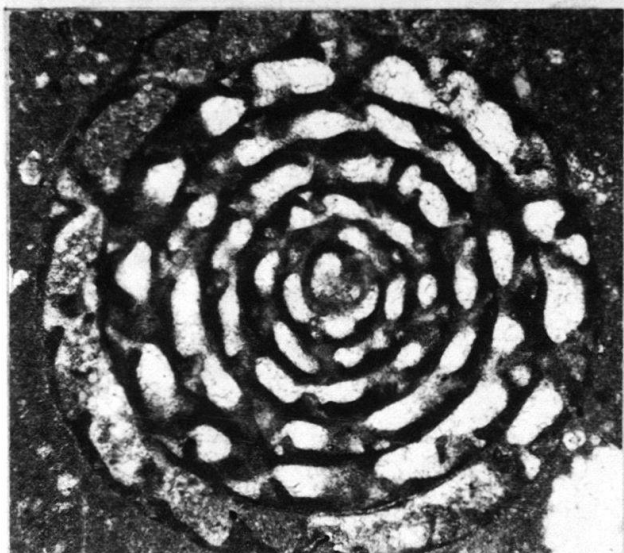
The authors would like to thank Prof. L. Hottinger for giving valuable suggestions and for editing the text. We are thankful to Dr. M. Hamaoui for making constructive criticisms. We are thanking our colleague Mrs. H. Gündüz who helped us in the laboratory.

## REFERENCES

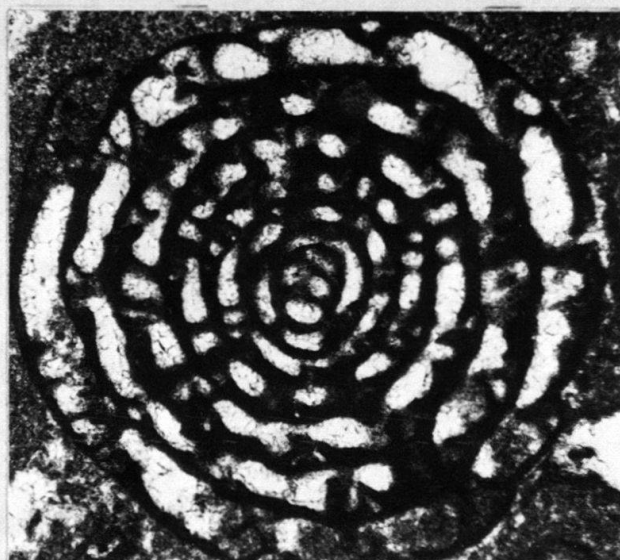
- CAUS, E. (1974): *Biostratigraphia del Eoceno Medio y Superior del Prepirineo catalan.* – Rev. españ. Micropaleont. 7/2, 297–316.
- DOUVILLÉ, H. (1906): *Les calcaires à Fusulines de l'Indochine.* – Bull. Soc. géol. France (4), 6, 576–587.
- HENSON, F.R.S. (1950): *Middle Eastern tertiary Peneroplidae (foraminifera) with remarks on the phylogeny and taxonomy of the family.* – Thesis, Leiden (Wakefield), p. 1–70.
- HOTTINGER, L. (1963): *Quelques Foraminifères porcelanés oligocènes dans la série sédimentaire prébétique de Moratalla (Espagne méridionale).* – Eclogae geol. Helv. 56/2, 963–972.
- MONTFORT, D. DE (1808): *Conchyliologie systématique et classification méthodique des coquilles* (Vol. 1, IXXXII-409). – Paris.
- ORBIGNY, A.D. D' (1826): *Tableau méthodique de la classe des Céphalopodes.* – Ann. Sci. nat. (Paris) (1), 7, 245–314.
- RAHAGHI, A. (1978): *Paleogene biostratigraphy of some parts of Iran.* – Natl. Iranian Oil Co. Geol. Lab. Publ. 7, 1–82.
- REICHEL, M. (1936/37): *Etude sur les Alvéolines.* – Schweiz. paläont. Abh. 57/59, 1–147.
- SCHUBERT, R.J., in RICHARZ, P. ST. (1910): *Der Geologische Bau von Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land nach dem heutigen Stand unseres Wissens.* – N. Jb. Mineral. Geol. Paläont. [Beilbd.] 29, 533–534.
- SCHWEIGHAUSER, J. (1951): *Ein Vorkommen von Neoalveolina aus dem vicentinischen Obereocaen.* – Eclogae geol. Helv. 44/2, 465–469.

**Plate 1***Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp.

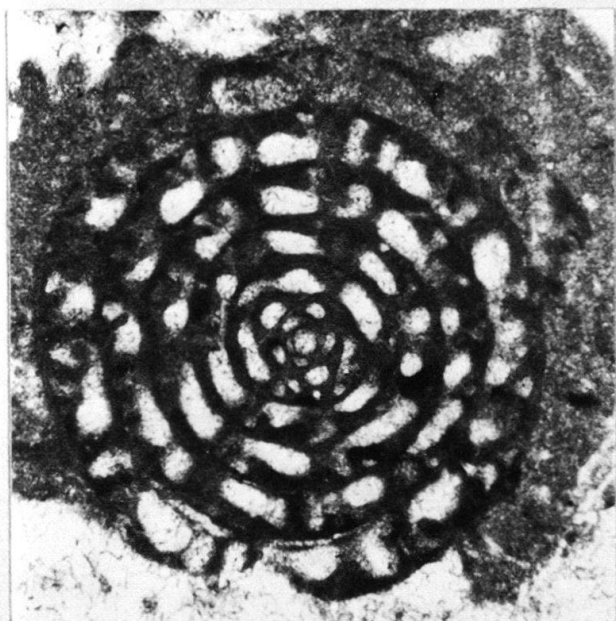
- Fig. 1 Equatorial section, not centered. Holotype (Af-1), × 58.
- Fig. 2 Oblique section, nearly centered (Af-2), × 60.
- Fig. 3 Oblique section, nearly equatorial, showing proloculus, streptospirally coiled nepionic stage with undivided chambers and divided adult chambers, paratype (Af-3), × 75.
- Fig. 4 Equatorial section, slightly oblique, almost centered, paratype (Af-4), × 65.
- Fig. 5 Equatorial section, slightly oblique, paratype (Af-5), × 52.
- Fig. 6 Oblique section, showing alveolar structure (Af-6), × 56.
- All specimens from the Upper Eocene of Dereköy village (south of Afyon).



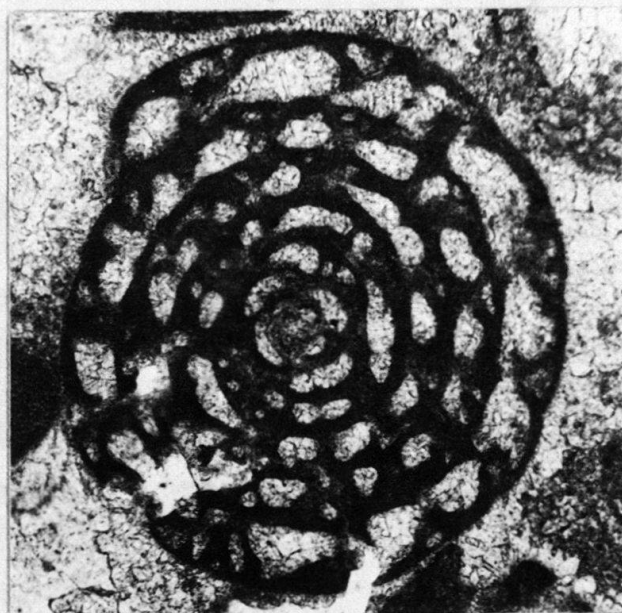
1



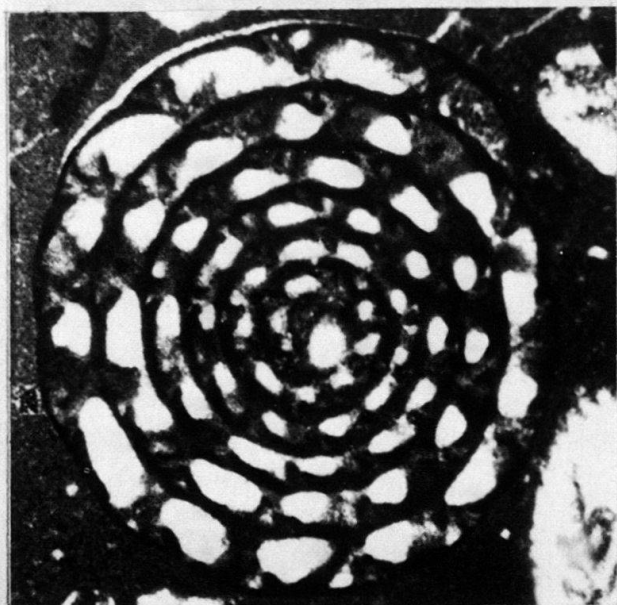
2



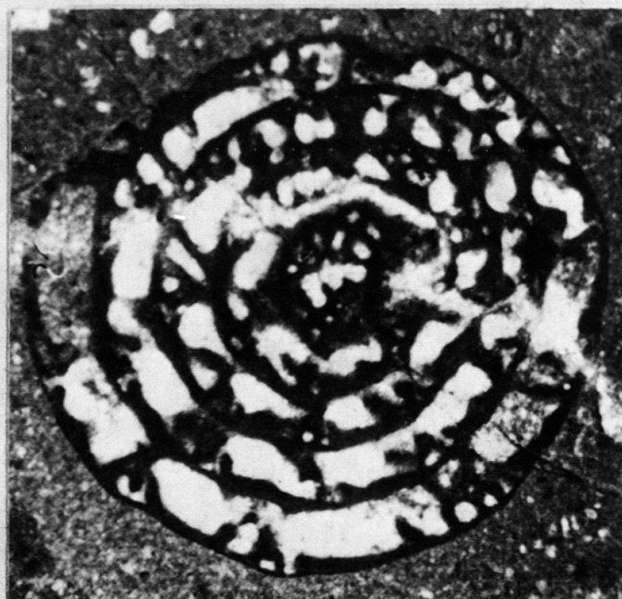
3



4



5

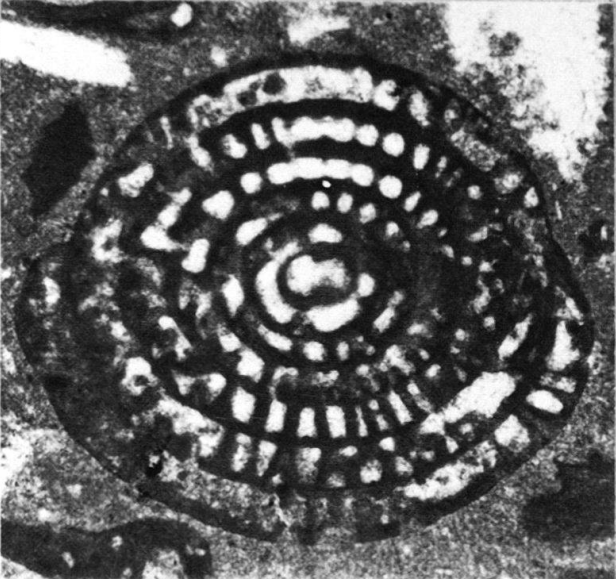


6

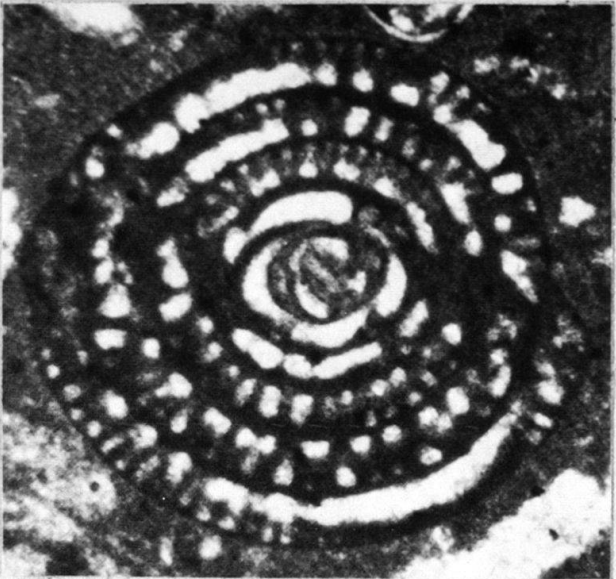
**Plate 2***Praebullalveolina afyonica* n.gen. n.sp.

- Fig. 1 Axial section of oval specimen, not quite centered, paratype (Af-7),  $\times 59$ .
- Fig. 2 Axial section of oval specimen, slightly oblique, almost centered, paratype (Af-8),  $\times 81$ .
- Fig. 3 Axial section of nautiloid specimen, paratype (Af-9),  $\times 58$ .
- Fig. 4 Equatorial section, internal whorls, paratype (Af-10),  $\times 113$ .
- Fig. 5 Oblique centered section near the axial plane (Af-11),  $\times 50$ .
- Fig. 6 Axial section of subspherical specimen, slightly oblique, paratype (Af-12),  $\times 72$ .

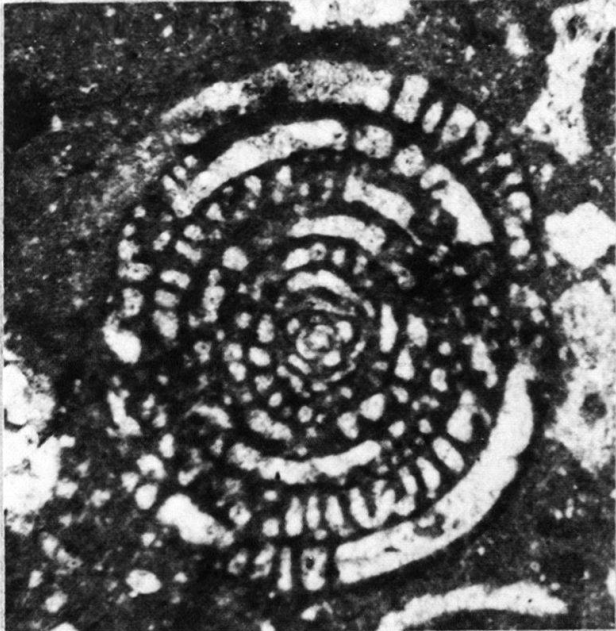
All the specimens from the Upper Eocene of Dereköy village (south of Afyon).



1



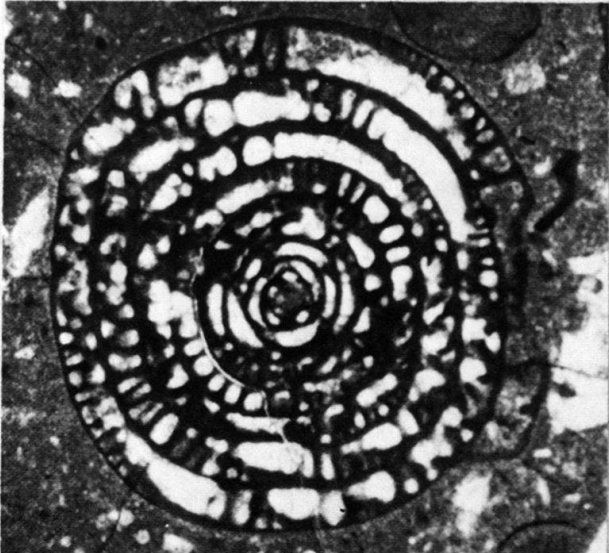
2



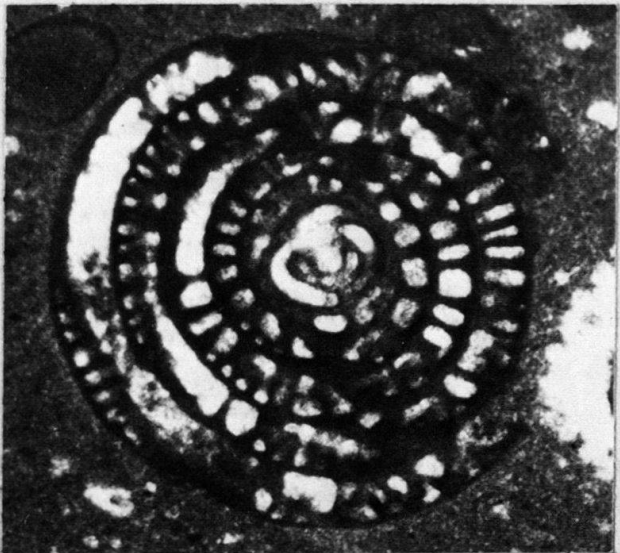
3



4



5



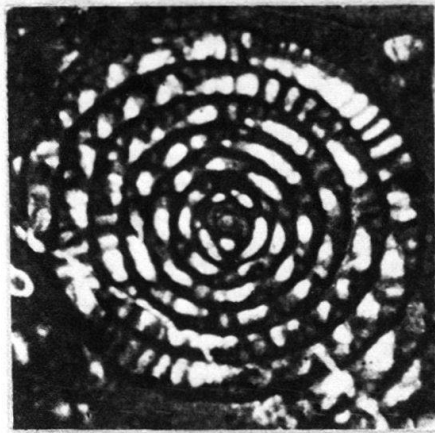
6

**Plate 3***Praebullalveolina afyonica* n. gen. n. sp.

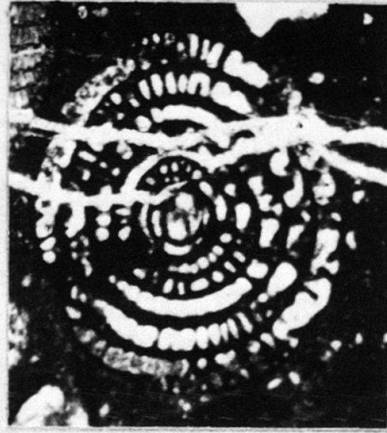
- Fig. 1 Oblique centered section (Af-13),  $\times 39$ .
- Fig. 2 Axial section of slightly nautiloid specimen, slightly oblique (Af-14),  $\times 33$ .
- Fig. 3 Oblique section, near the equatorial plane (Ça-1),  $\times 52$ .
- Fig. 4 Axial section of young specimen, paratype (Af-15),  $\times 70$ .
- Fig. 5 Axial section of young specimen, slightly oblique (Af-16),  $\times 76$ .
- Fig. 6 Oblique centered section (Af-17),  $\times 54$ .
- Fig. 7 Tangential section, showing alveolar structure, alternating chamberlets and septula, paratype (Af-18),  $\times 80$ .
- Fig. 8 Tangential section (Af-19),  $\times 82$ .
- Fig. 9 Tangential section, showing alveolar structure (Af-20),  $\times 76$ .
- Fig. 10 Tangential section, showing alveolar structure and alternating septula (Af-21),  $\times 59$ .
- Fig. 11 Tangential section, showing two rows of alveoles and alternation of septula (Af-22),  $\times 83$ .
- Fig. 12 Oblique section (Af-23),  $\times 38$ .

Specimens of Figures 1-2, 4-12 from Upper Eocene, Dereköy village (south of Afyon).

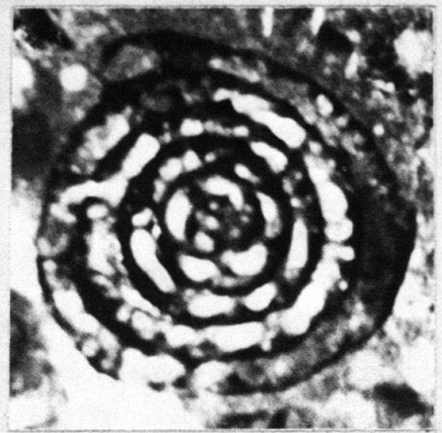
Specimen of Figure 3 from Upper Eocene, Beybaşı village (northeast of Çanakkale).



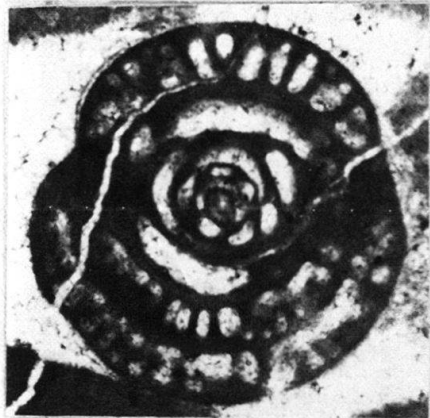
1



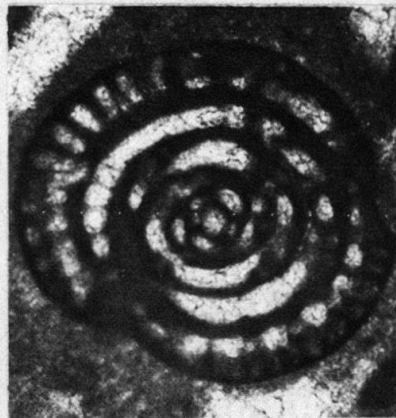
2



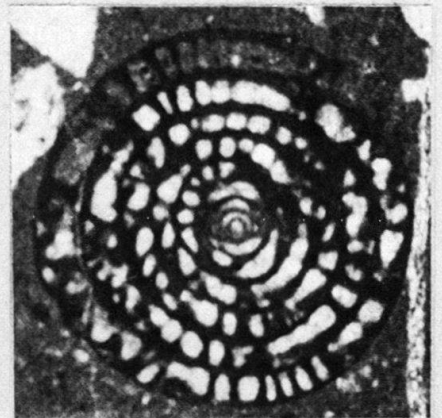
3



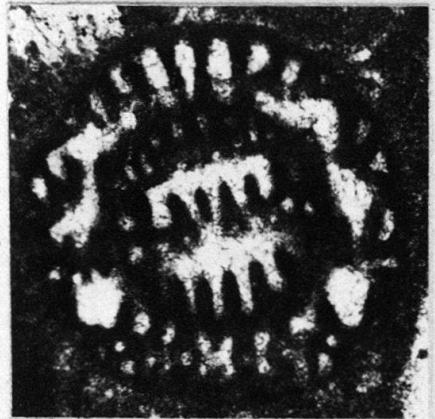
4



5



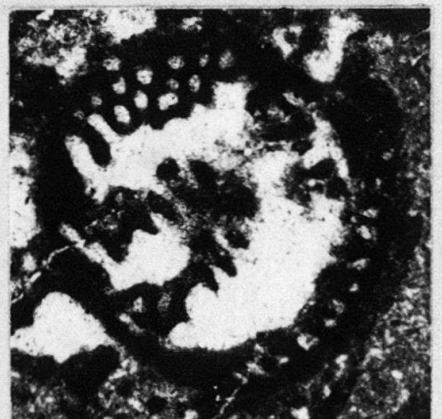
6



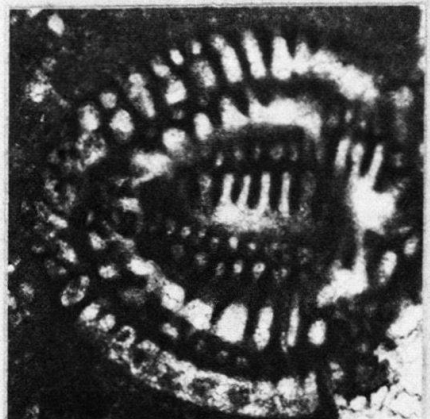
7



8



9



10



11



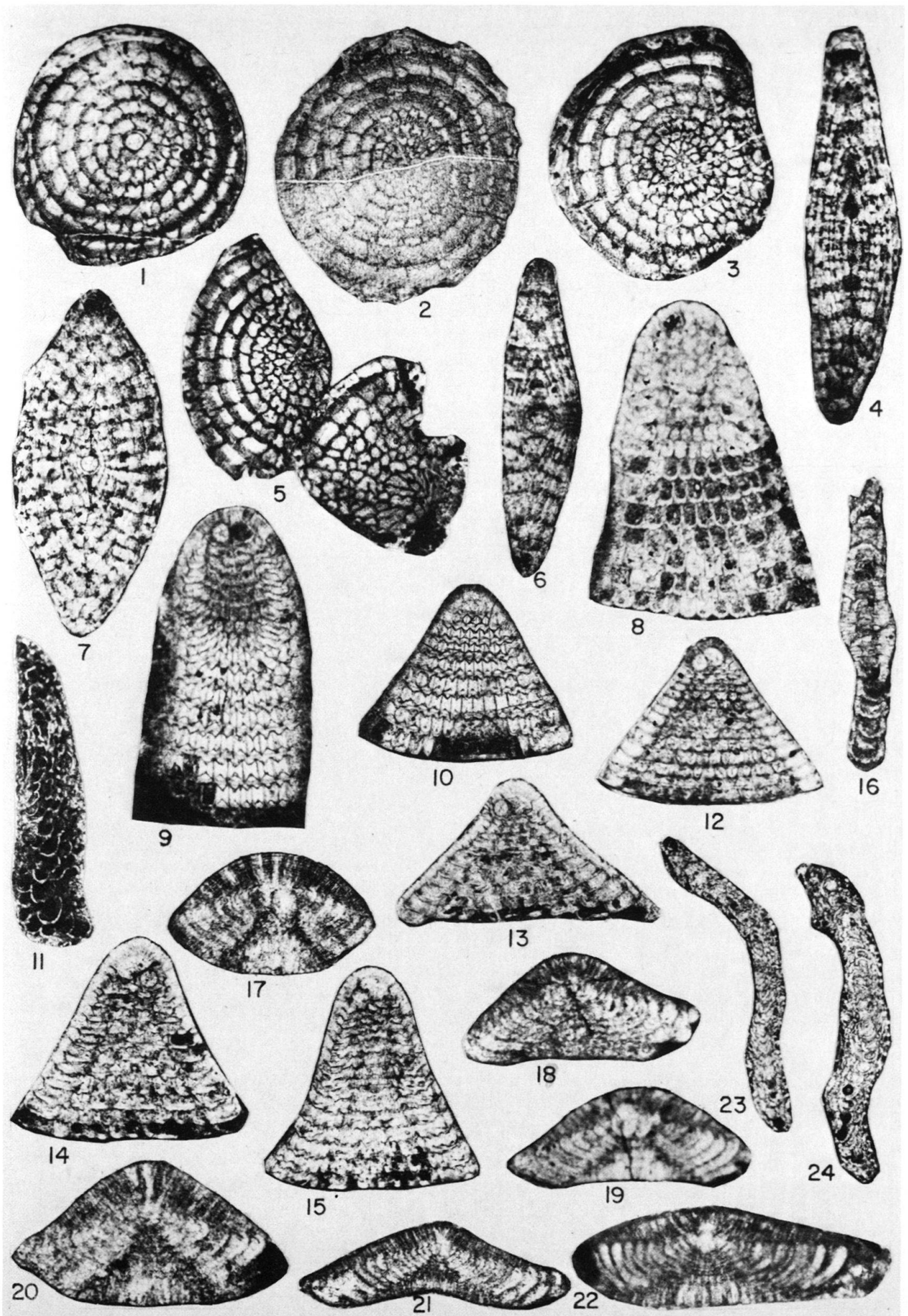
12



**Plate 4**

- Fig. 1-6 *Nummulites fabianii* (ROVEDA)  
1 = Equatorial section, form A (Af-24),  $\times 11$ . 2 = Subequatorial section, near the equatorial plane, form A (Af-25),  $\times 9$ . 3 = Subequatorial section, slightly oblique (Af-27),  $\times 10$ . 4 = Subaxial section, form B (Af-28),  $\times 14$ . 5 = Tangential section, form B? (Af-29),  $\times 10$ . 6 = Axial section, form A (Af-30),  $\times 16$ .
- Fig. 7 *Nummulites fabianii* (PREVER), form A (Af-31),  $\times 15$ .
- Fig. 8-10 *Chapmanina* n. sp.?  
8 = Vertical section (Af-32),  $\times 46$ . 9 = Vertical section (Af-33),  $\times 45$ . 10 = Vertical section, slightly oblique (Af-34),  $\times 36$ .
- Fig. 11 *Gypsina* aff. *mastelensis* BURSCH, vertical section (Af-35),  $\times 46$ .
- Fig. 12-15 *Chapmanina gassinensis* (SILVESTRI)  
12 = Vertical section (Af-36),  $\times 25$ . 13 = Vertical section (Af-37),  $\times 32$ . 14 = Vertical section (Af-38),  $\times 38$ . 15 = Vertical section (Af-39),  $\times 26$ .
- Fig. 16 *Linderina* sp., vertical section (Af-40),  $\times 40$ .
- Fig. 17-20 *Halkyardia minima* (LIEBUS)  
17 = Axial section (Af-41),  $\times 66$ . 18 = Axial section (Af-42),  $\times 62$ . 19 = Axial section (Af-43),  $\times 53$ . 20 = Axial section (Af-44),  $\times 78$ .
- Fig. 21 *Halkyardia* sp., axial section (Af-45),  $\times 40$ .
- Fig. 22 *Halkyardia* sp., axial section (Af-46),  $\times 49$ .
- Fig. 23 *Gypsina* sp., vertical section (Af-47),  $\times 24$ .
- Fig. 24 *Gypsina* sp., vertical section (Af-48),  $\times 28$ .

All specimens from the Upper Eocene of Dereköy village (south of Afyon).



**Plate 5**

- Fig. 1 *Praebullalveolina afyonica* n.gen. n.sp., axial section (Af-24),  $\times 60$ .
- Fig. 2, 3, 5, 10 *Peneroplis* aff. *glynnjonesi* HENSON  
2 = Equatorial section, slightly oblique (Af-49),  $\times 29$ . 3 = Axial section (Af-50),  $\times 27$ .  
5 = Axial section (Af-51),  $\times 25$ . 10 = Axial section (Af-52),  $\times 34$ .
- Fig. 6, 11 *Peneroplis* sp.  
6 = Axial section (Af-53),  $\times 38$ . 11 = Equatorial section (Af-54),  $\times 37$ .
- Fig. 4, 7-9 *Peneroplis* aff. *damesini* HENSON  
4 = Equatorial section (Af-55),  $\times 51$ . 7 = Axial section (Af-56),  $\times 32$ .  
8 = Equatorial section (Af-57),  $\times 61$ . 9 = Axial section (Af-58),  $\times 31$ .
- Fig. 12 *Gyroidinella magna* (LE CALVEZ), vertical section (Af-59),  $\times 30$ .
- Fig. 13 *Gyroidinella magna* (LE CALVEZ), vertical section (Af-60),  $\times 30$ .
- Fig. 14 *Gypsina* sp., centered section, slightly oblique (Af-61),  $\times 28$ .
- Fig. 15 *Gypsina* sp., vertical section (Af-62),  $\times 27$ .
- Fig. 16 *Orbitolites* sp., equatorial section (Af-63),  $\times 62$ .
- Fig. 17 *Orbitolites* sp., equatorial section (Af-64),  $\times 54$ .
- Fig. 18 *Orbitolites* sp., subequatorial section (Af-65),  $\times 28$ .
- Fig. 19 *Amphistegina* sp., axial section (Af-66),  $\times 46$ .
- Fig. 20 *Amphistegina* sp., axial section (Af-67),  $\times 25$ .
- Fig. 21 *Rotalia* sp., axial section (Af-68),  $\times 40$ .
- Fig. 22 *Rotalia* sp., axial section (Af-69),  $\times 43$ .

All specimens from the Upper Eocene of Dereköy village (south of Afyon).

