

BULLETIN ZOOLOGISCH MUSEUM



Vol. 5 No. 7 18-III-1976

ON A NEW ECHINID FROM THE CRETACEOUS OF MAASTRICHT: *SCUTELLINA SUPRAMARGINALIS*

(ECHINOIDEA, GNATHOSTOMATA, CLYPEASTEROIDA, LAGANINA, FIBULARIIDAE)

H. ENGEL

INTRODUCTION

Scutellina supramarginalis n. sp.

At the request of the Curator of the paleontological collections of Teyler's Museum, Haarlem, two tests are described belonging to the old collection, described by T.C. Winkler in the "Catalogue systématique de la collection paléontologique de la Musée Teyler", Haarlem, 1864, p. 196 under Nr. 10980 as "*Cidaris* spec." from Maastricht. Dr. C. O. van Regteren Altena, because they proved to belong to a new species, registered them under the new Nr. 16053. No exact layer in the Cretaceous is mentioned, as stated below they may belong to remaniated Eocene material.

For the genus *Scutellina* L. Agassiz, 1841, we refer to Mortensen's Monograph of the Echinoidea IV, 2, 1948, p. 229, and to J. Wyatt Durham's chapter on the Clypeasteroids in R.C. Moore's Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Part U, Echinodermata 3, vol. 2, p. U 471.

Two specimens (holotype and paratype), Maastricht, Mus. Teyler Nr. 16053 (described by Winkler, 1863, p. 196, Nr. 10980 under *Cidaris* spec. from Maastricht).

Though in both specimens the apical region is broken, showing a large gap, it is clear that they are closely related to *Echinocyamus*. As Dr. Wyatt Durham pointed out to me, they may be referred to the genus *Scutellina*, because of the sub-supramarginal periproct, the rounded outline and the open anterior petal. The presence of buccal pores and of rows of accessory pores (both until now only described for *Echinocyamus*) point to the close relation of these two genera. The internal partition walls are present as usual. The last pore pairs of the petals that have been preserved at the border of the apical gap show the characteristic position (text figure); the

frontal A is wide open, the paired A's show a tendency to close. The tests are almost round, but the frontal A and the posterior IA's are slightly elongated, giving the test a tendency towards the usual angular shape reminding strongly of many Recent *Echinocyamus pusillus*.

A typical character is the position of the periproct, which is marginal, lying in the upper aboral slope of the margin. In the smaller test, where the periproct is relatively larger and occupies a larger space, the position might even be called distinctly supramarginal.

Auricles have been broken. The anterior portion of the peristome seems broken. The pores of the

buccal tubefeet are distinctly indicated.

The tests show rests of the usual dense tuberculation. Some rows of accessory pores may be distinguished in the larger test.

The larger specimen is 4.6 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, 1.4 mm high, the smaller test 2.7 mm long, 2.4 mm wide, 0.6 mm high. More details may be gathered from the text figure.

Up to now the genus has only been recorded from the Eocene. One could ask whether the shells might belong to remaniated Eocene material, especially so as Dr. Meyer found some specimens, probably identical with *S. supramarginalis* in the upper level at Ciply.

Prof. Dr. H. ENGEL
 Weijenberg 12
 Almen - 6573
 The Netherlands

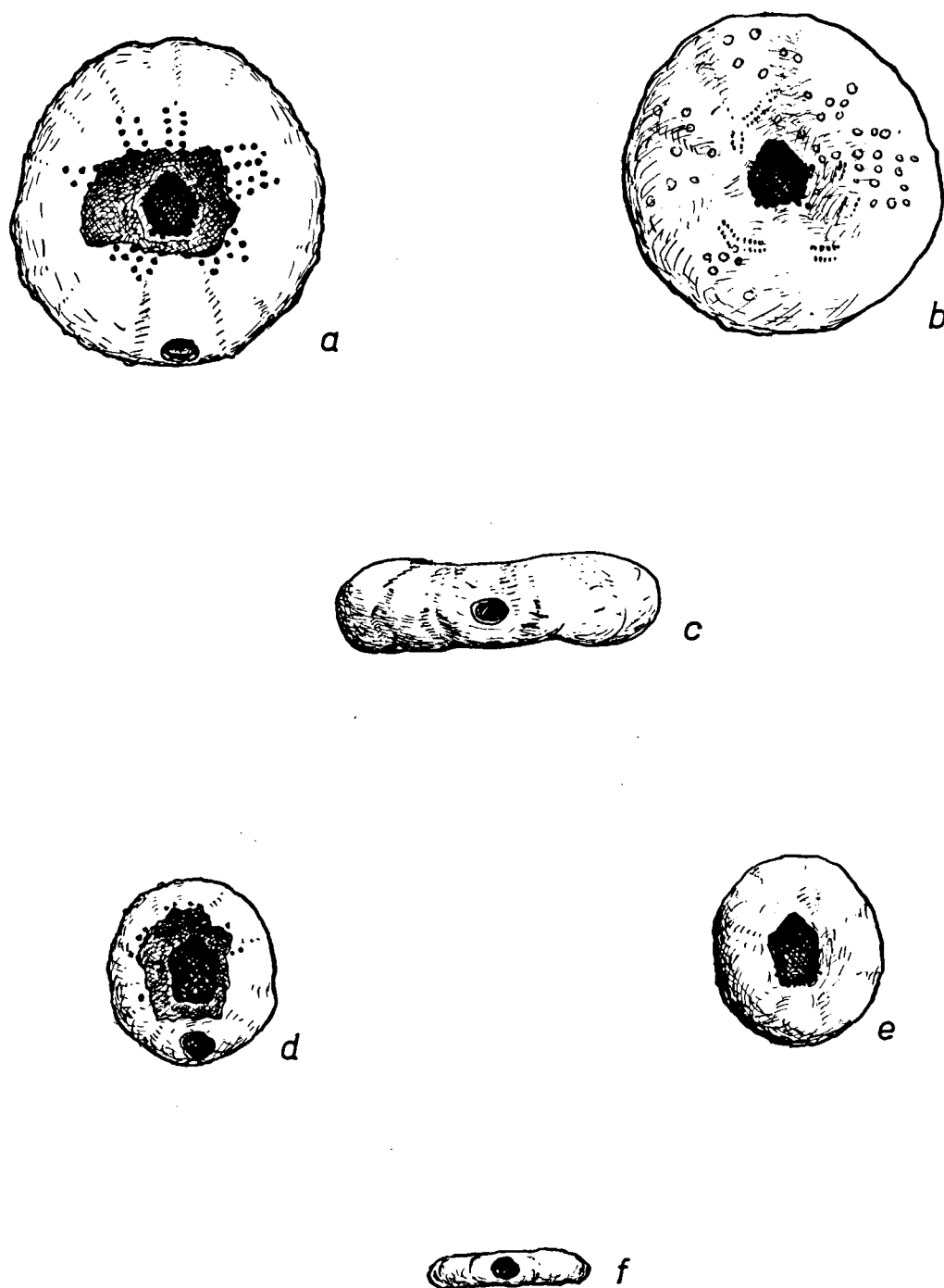


Fig. 1. *Scutellina supramarginalis* n. sp.

a-c, holotype: a, apical side; b, oral side; c, posterior side.

d-f, paratype: d, apical side; e, oral side; f, posterior side.