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THE ALBIAN FORAMINIFERA OF THE MOESIAN PLATFORM, ROMANIAN PLAIN

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Abstract. As an ample monograpic study, the current paper presents 230 species of foraminifera, agglutinated, calcareous, benthonic and planktic from the Lower Albian (L. tarderfurcata zone) to the Middle Albian (Hoplitan, Euhoplitan) and Upper Albian (Hysteroceratian-Vraconian). Except for the hoplitan samples, all others are from drill core samples. Of the 230 described and figured species, 41 belong to the agglutinated foraminifera, 5 to the aragonitic, 4 to the porterlanous, 147 to the calcareous and 30 to the planktonics. The position within the stratigrapic succession of the associations is well defined due to the fact that the samples come from drill cores witch contain macrofauna, particularly represented by ammonites. This precise stratigraphic localisation within the column of Albian deposits of the Moesian Platform has facillitated the separation of particular biozones on the basis of the planctonik foraminifera populations. For the Lower Albian, the Hedbergella planispira-Ticinella primula biozone, for the Hoplitan, the Hedbergella rischi-Ticinella primula biozone, for the Euhoplitan, the Hedbergella trochoidea biozone, for the Upper Albian–Hysteroceartian, the Biticinella bregiensis biozone, for the Lower Vraconian, the Planomalina buxtorfi biozone and for the Upper Vraconian, the Rotalipora appeninnica biozone.

Key words: foraminifera, Albian biozones, Moesian Platform, Romania

Résumé. Ce papier présente 230 espèces des foraminifères comprenant des taxons des aglutinantes, bentoniques et plantoniques qui proviennent de l'interval Albien inférieur (la zone d'ammonite *L. tarderfurcata*) jusqu'au l'Albien moyen (Hoplitan, Euhoplitan) et l'Albien supérieur (Hysteroceratian-Vraconian) de la Plaine roumaine. La plupart des échantillons anlyzés proviennent des forages, exceptant ceux collectés de la section Hoplitan. Du total des 230 espèces des foraminifères determinés et figurés, 41 sont aglutinantes, 5 sont aragonitiques, 4 sont porcelaniques, 147 sont hyalines benthoniques et 30 sont planctoniques. La faune des ammonites identifiée dans les forages étudiés a confirmeé la position stratigraphique indiqué par les biozones des foraminifères decrites dans ce papier. L'âge determiné avec precision pour les depôts albiennes de la Platforme Moesique permet la séparation des biozones des foraminifères planctoniques. On a trouvé les biozones suivantes: *Hedbergella planispira – Ticinella primula* biozone – Albien inférieur, *Hedbergella rischi – Ticinella primula* biozone – Hoplitan, *Hedbergella trochoidea* biozone – Euhoplitan, *Biticinella bregiensis* biozone – Albien, Hysteroceartian, *Planomalina buxtorfi* biozone –Vraconien, et *Rotalipora appeninnica* biozone – Vraconien supérieur.

Mots-clés: foraminiferes, Albien biozones, Moesian Plate-forme, Roumanie

INTRODUCTION

A complex study on the albian foraminifera associations has not been caried out before this present work.

Beginning with 1841, Roemer describes several species from the Albian clays of NW Germany. In 1848, Cornuel presents a paper on albian fossils from Haute-Marne. In 1863, Reuss realizes the most ample work on the Albian foraminifera associations from NW Germany. Later, in 1880, M. Berthelin carries out a similar study on the albian foraminifera fauna from the deposits of la Montclay in France. At the end of the 19th century, between 1892–1898, Chapman presents a series of articles in witch he describes the forminifera fauna from the Albian deposits of the Gault of Folkestone

in England. In the first part of the the 20th century, the most proeminent works are those of Eichenberg 1932–1935, witch present forminifera associations from the Albian deposits of NW Germany. In 1938, F. Hecht, compiles a catalog on the lower Cretaceous foraminifera of Germany, followed by other assemblages, among witch are some of Albian age. This work's great shortcoming is the fact that the faunal components are presented only at a generic level.

Between 1951–1954, H. Barnstein, begins a thorough revision of the original material presented in Hecht's catalogue, clearly defining and assigning its components. Barnstein goes on to do the same type of revision on Berthelin's fauna.

Almost in their entirety, the Albian deposits from continental Europe, posses considerable amounts of hydrocarbons. The detailed knowledge of the foraminifera assemblages, in direct correlation with the ammonoid faunal markers is of crucial importance for the correlation of the deposits in witch exploratory, or exploitation wells are drilled.

Therefore, a monograpic paper which presents the foraminifera assemblages from the base albian deposits to the Vraconian, realizing a normal succesion of the differing assemblages of benthic (agglutinated and calcareous) and planktonic foraminifera, as well as pointing out the different specific assemblages of the major subdivisions, crono- and biostratigraphic of the Albian, established on the basis of ammonite marker species.

In essence, this has been the economic – practical purpose of this monograph, but which was doubled by the systematic-taxonomic presentation of the 230 species of foraminifera, determined and figured on 76 plates.

In 1959 the author published the first *„note"* on the presence and paleontological content of the Lower Cretaceous deposits (macro and microfauna) from Giurgiu. Samples were colected during the construction of the Giurgiu-Ruse bridge (1955).

Unfortunately, due to the unknown considerations the day, the soviet engineers who had responsability for the construction did not allow any Romanian geologists to collect any samples and/or fauna from the excavation shafts for the pillars or to describe the deposits, their succesion and their paleontological content. From the fossiliferous fragments of rock collected from around the excavation site, the author was able to get sporadic information about the deposits, but without any data regarding the normal (real) succession of the deposits and their thickness. These meager samples were collected by Prof. C. Radulescu and muzeographer M. Ionescu from the Natural History Museum of Giurgiu city. It is only through their kindness that the author was able to study the fauna at the Laboratory of Paleontology of Bucharest University.

By preparing the macrofauna for study it was possible to get valuable fragments for a micropaleontological analysis. The foraminiferal assamblages later represented the basis on witch the author was to realise in 1965 the first large study on the Albian foraminifera to be published abroad.

The mirage of the existence of oil and gaze fields in the underground of the Romanian Plain (after 1955) generated a very intense activity for prospections and explorations exemplified by the many drilling programs to be undartaken at the time. Unfortunately all the data (informations) delivered by these drillings became imediately classified as top secret (a typical comunistic desire). Untill 1990 was impossible for any geologist to do a thourough and sistematic study, particularly on the Albian deposits, including their foraminiferal assamblages. After 1990 however, it became possible to use for scientific purposes all of the paleontological material offered by many drillings. After 1990 Radu Muţiu (paleontologist), based on the fossils he collected along many years and from many drillings, realized a monograph of the Albian deposits, witch was to be published as his doctorate paper, published in 2004.

Owing to the courtesy of Dr. Radu Muţiu the author was able to obtain small fragments of rock from the core samples containing macrofauna (ammonits or bivalvs) and micro-paleontological samples witch were very well located in the stratigraphycal sequence of the Albian deposits. The first step was to supplement the micropaleontological study started in 1965, the next was made by using the

core samples from the drillings made by ISPH for hidrotechnical purposes in the Oltina-Bala, Chiciu-Călăraşi area, witch passed through the Lower Albian formations, these were offered to the author by Acad. Prof. Ion Băncilă.

In conclusion, our micropaleontological data/analysis covers the whole Albian stage from the lowermost (*Leymeriella tardefurcata* biozone) to the uppermost one (*Stolicszkaia dispar* biozone).

HISTORY OF THE STUDIES REGARDING THE ALBIAN DEPOSITS FROM THE MOESIAN PLATFORM

The marine Albian deposits on the Romanian territory are represented by two different facies types.

In the Carpathian orogenic area the Albian deposits are represented by a rhytmic sedimentation with many sequencies from coarse, to siltic deposits (typical flisch facies). These deposits are very poor, or totaly devoid of any macrofauna. The microfauna is represented, when its exist, especially by agglutinated foraminifera. In the Southern part of the Eastern Carpathians these deposits are found as outcroppings on the Teleajen, Telejenel, Prahova and Ialomiţa Valleys.

The second facies, witch is typically epicontinental is made up of soft or compact grey marls and marly-limestones, glauconitic or with a slight sandy character, but very rich in paleontological content (macro and micofauna). These deposits outcrop only in Southern Dobrogea and are present in many drillings from Moesian Platform underground. The major feature of these deposits is their richness in fossils, both macro and microfossils.

The lithologic and biostratigraphic study of the Albian deposits from the underground of the Romanian Plain started with the preliminary „note" of the author „*Studiul paleontologic al Cretacicului inferior de la Giurgiu (nota preliminara)"*, 1959 (The paleontological study of the Lower Cretaceous from Giurgiu). In this „note", on 7 pages and using only the fossiliferous samples collected by Prof. C. Radulescu and the museographer M. Ionescu from the material left over from the excavation of the pillars for the Giurgiu-Ruse bridge. The author presented a lot of data witch was absolutely new, with regard for the lithology of the deposits and also about the fossil from these deposits. The microfauna from these deposits, presented also for the first time by this note, represent the second part of the article. The foraminiferal assamblages are composed of 80 species toghether with 6 species of ostracods, vertebral pieces of ophyurids and teeth of fishes.

The detailed study of the foraminiferal fauna was published by the author in 1965 in Micropaleontology, vol. 11, no. 1 (first Romanian micropaleontological study about the Albian foraminifera).

A large and detailed study of the Albian deposits from all points of view was realised by R. Muţiu and published in 2004.

After Neagu's "*Note*", D. Patrulius and M. Paucă published in 1960 „Contribuţii la studiul paleontologic al depozitelor Albianului de la Giurgiu" (Contributions to the paleontological study of the Albian deposits from Giurgiu) Stud. cercet. geol., vol. 5, no. 1, in witch the authors made a systematic study of the fossil (figured on 5 Plates), comprised of; bivalves, cephalopods and brachiopods. The paleontological samples were offered to them for study by Acad. G. Murgeanu and geologists L. Turculeţ and E. Liteanu. The paper does not offer any detailed informations regarding the deposits themselves and presents only general data about the deposits witch lie under Danube River sediments. These deposits start with a succesion of gray-marls, followed by glauconitic sandstone and a sedimentary breccia (with white limestones with pachiodonts as *Requiena*). From the glauconitic sand and sandstone the authors described the following fossils: *Neohibolites ultimus* LISTER, *Cymatoceras nekerianus* (PICT. & CAMP.), *Douvileiceras* sp., *Rhynchonella tripartita* PICT. & CAMP, *Rhynchonella*, n. sp.?, *Terebratula dutempleana* d'ORB, *Plicatula gurgitis* PICT. & CAMP., *P. inflata* SOWERBY, *Ostrea papyracea* SINTZOW, *Serpula* sp. aff. *arcuata* MUNSTER.

From the soft grey marls with compact levels they determined: *Neohibolites minimus* LISTER, *Cymatoceras nekerianus* (PICT. & CAMP.), *Puzosia quenstedti* TAROUX & BONARELLI, *Puzosia* sp., *Hamites maximus* SOWERBY, *Hamites* sp., *Prohelicoceras* sp. aff. *subcatenatum* SPATH, *Hoplites danubiensis* PATRULIUS & PAUCA n. sp., *Anahoplites intermedius* SPATH, *A. planus fittoni* (d'ARCH), *A. planus discoideus* SPATH, *Inoceramus concentricuis* PARKINSON, *Terebratula dutempleana* d'ORB. In the authors opinion the macrofauna assamblages from the above mentioned lithologic levels belong to the Middle Albian (more exactly middle part of the Middle Albian). On page 97, the authors supplement the information about the Albian deposits from the Romanian Plain with new data. Among this new data, of particular significance for us is the one about the drillings from Putineiu, "This drilling penetrated a packet of grey-marls with 150m in thickness and which have in the lower part (787 m deep) a level with *Oxytropodoceras* aff. *roissyanum* (d'ORB.) and to the upper level (642 m deep) a level with *Neohibolites ultimus* (d'ORB). The succesion of the grey marls from Putineiu reprezents the Upper Albian-Vraconian and Lower Cenomanian" (The author obtained from dr. D. Patrulius a fragment of a core sample within the *Oxytropidoceras* level's foraminiferal assamblage, and concluded that this fragment represents the terminal part of the Middle Albian Eohoplitan). In Southern Dobrogea on the southwest banck of the Bugeac Lake, outcrops a series of sediments represented in their lower part by grey-blackish marls with a poor sandy aspect and with galauconit on the basal lavels. The following level is represented by sandy-compact grey-yellowish or bue-grey marls with hard cimentation centers. From this outcrop Neagu collected a rich fossil fauna reprezented by (Neagu *et al*., 1998): *Inoceramus concentricus* PARK., *Plicatula gurgitis* PICT. & CAMP., *P. placunea* LAMARCK, *Gramatodon carinata* SOWERBY, *Neohibolites minimus* LISTER, *Anahoplites planus planus* MANTEL, *A. planus fittoni* (d'ARCH), *Orthohoplites destombesi* CARSEY, *Toxaster* sp. This paleontological assamblage confirms the presence of the Lower part of the Middle Albian. In the same area on the east bank of the Bugeac lake, outcrops a sandy facies or a poor marly-sand with *Neohibolites minimus* LISTER and *Leymeriella tardefurcata* (LEYM.) which confirms the presence of the Lower Albian stage witch lies transgressively on the Aptian deposits.

Radu Muţiu in this doctoral thesis presents a very detailed and complete study on both lithology and fossil records acquired from many drillings made for prospection and exploatation of the oil and gas fields located in the Albian deposits.

All of this data is supplemented with by those from ISPH drillings made for hydrotechnical purposes in the area Oltina-Bala-Chiciu-Călăraşi. All the paleontological data collected by him relating to the Albian deposits from all the Romanian Plain and adjacent areas led to the conclusion that the Albian sedimentation started with Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) until the Uppermost Albian (Vraconian) (Stoliczkaia dispar zone). Using all of this very rich paleontological and lithological information, R. Muţiu determined the following paleontologic (biostratigraphic) zones and lithologic units as follows:

LOWER ALBIAN

a) Leymerierlla tardefurcata-Hypacanthoplites trivialis zone. This biozone is present in the following drillings: Chiciu, Călăraşi, drilling 58-Străuleşti, drilling 248 Dumbrăviţa, drilling 2 Glavacioc, and drilling 2050 Nereni-Bârscoveni.

b) Douvilleiceras mammilatum biozone. Encountered in the drillings 14 Bala-Oltina and 107 Călăraşi.

MIDDLE ALBIAN

The macrofauna of this substage is richer and made possible the separation of two major biozones:

a) Hoplites dentatus biozone (Hoplitan) discovered in drillings 303 Manasia and 11 Glavacioc and Giurgiu-Pod (the fossil records from the excavations for the bridge Giurgiu-Ruse pillars);

b) Eohoplites loricatus-E. latus biozone (Eohoplitan), discovered in the drillings from Mitrofani, 146 Ciolăneşti, 224 Corbeanca, 213 Dârza, 13 Călăreţi, 2332 Sâmbureni.

UPPER ALBIAN

The deposits of this substage present the largest diversity of the macrofossil assamblages. It was possible also to distinguish two biozones:

a) Hysteroceras orbignyi biozone in the lower part of the stage

b) Stoliczkaia dispar biozone at the top of the stage (Vraconian)

The Upper Albian deposits were encountered in the following drillings: 5034 Mitrofani, 1106 Izvoarele, 378 Manolache, 2238 Glogoveanu, 1775 Glogoveanu, 1716 Mârşa, 19 Odăierni.

Radu Muţiu, also in parallel with the study of the macofauna, carefully followed the lithologic variations of the deposits from the many drill cores he obtained, this way he was able to get a lot of information from the standpoint of the lithology.

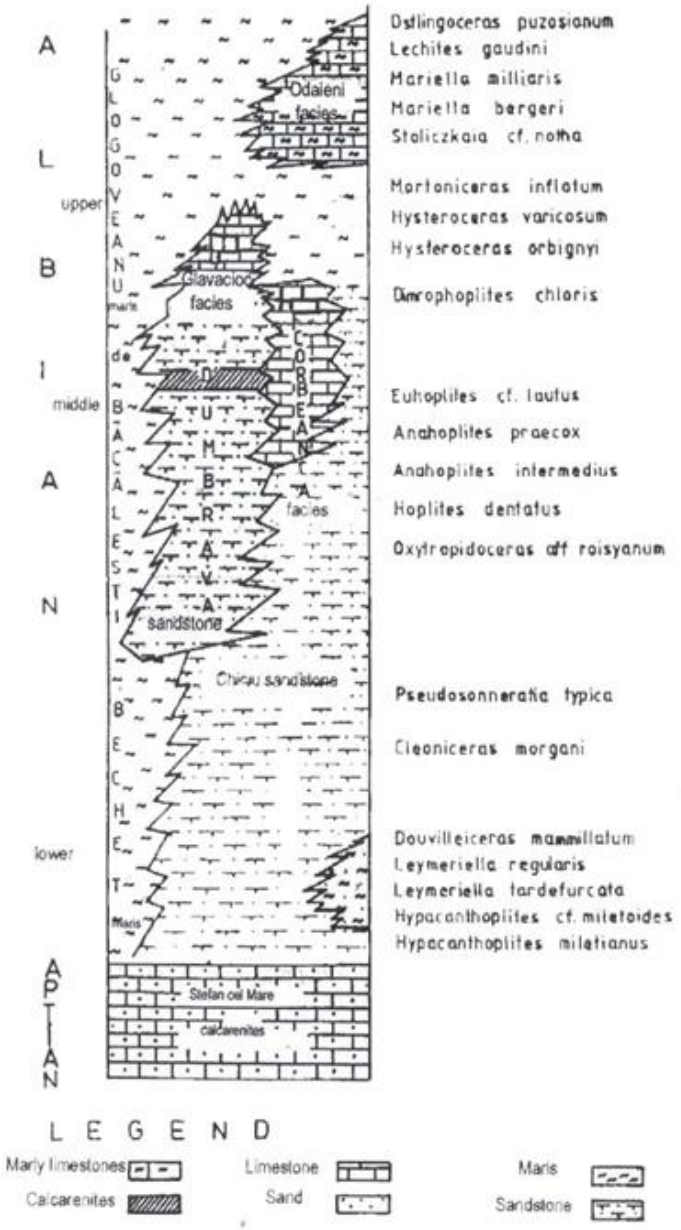


Figure 1. Lithologic column of the Albian deposits from the Romanian Plain.

At the bottom of the stratigraphic column he recognize the **Chiciu (Călăraşi) Sandstone**. This unit is made up of detrital sediments with glauconite and a dominant sandstone aspect, here and there with a marly aspect, very rich in fossils and in foraminifera. In the Bala-Oltina drilling, it was possible to follow the passage to a marly-siltic lithofacies which outcrops on the west bank of the Bugeac Lake.

A second lithologic unit is that of the **Băcăleşti-Bechet Marls.** Lithologicaly this unit is represented by grey-marls or grey-blackish clays. In the south-western part of the Moesian Platform this unit passes into grey-pelitic marls, with a remarkable asortment macrofossils .

The sandy-glauconitic lithofacies is keept apart under the **Dumbrava Sandstone** with a Lower-Middle Albian age, in the North-East this lithofacies becomes marly-glauconitic-limestones.

The last lithologic unit is reprezented by **Glogoveranu Marls** Upper Albian in age. Lithologically, this unit is made up by marly-limestones very rich in fossils belonging to Hysteroceratidae and Inoceramidae. To the South, these marls pass to whitish limestone facies with *Hysteroceras orbignyi*, this is the **Glavacioc facies.**

In the Southern Dobrogea, as was mentioned, the Albian deposits outcrop in the **Cochirleni Formation** area (fide Avram *et al*., 1988). This area is bordered to the East by the Danube River Valley, to the west by a line which joins the villages Seimeni, Cuza-Vodă, Medgidia, Peştera, Şipote, Lipniţa and Oltina Lake of the Bugeac-Ostrov. In the area, the Albian deposits lie transgressively on different terms of the Neocomian or Aptian limestones.

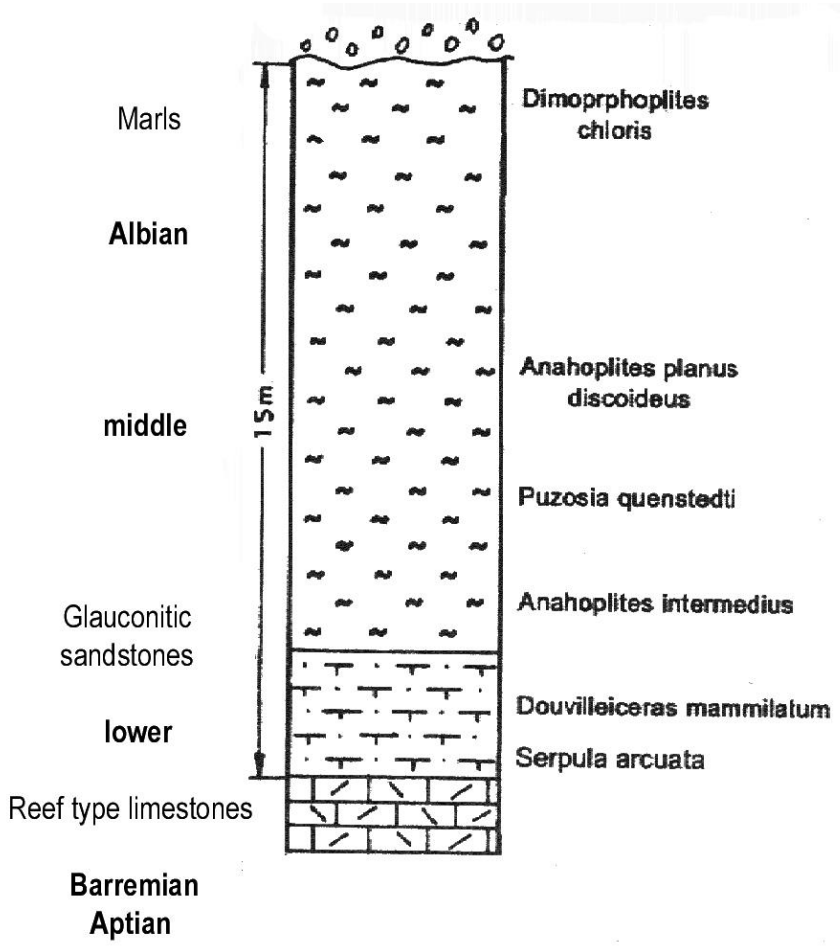


Figure 2. Lithologic succession of the Albian deposits from Giurgiu.

Lithologically the Albian deposits from this area are very much similar to that from the Moesian Platform underground. In the lower part of these deposits is represented by a detritic sandy-glauconitic bank with marly-glauconitic-sands. The macropaleontological assamblage of this deposits (Chiriac, 1961) is made up by *Leymerialla tardefurcata, L. elegans, Douvilleiceras mammilatum.*

The Middle Albian quoted by Chiriac (1961) and refined by Neagu *et al*. (1998) on the west of Medgidia village is represented by a sandy-marls with fossils such as: *Hoplites persulcatus, Anahoplites planus-planus, A. planus- fittoni.*

On the western bank of the Lake Bugeac-Ostrov (Neagu *et al*., 1998) quoted a fossil fauna reprezented by: *Inoceramus concentricus*, *Plicatula placunea, Pl. gurgitis*, *Gramatodon carinatas*, *G. secures-major*, *Neohibolites minimus*, *Anahopolites planus-planus*, *A. planus-fittoni*, *Ortohoplites destombesi*, *Toxaster* sp. This faunal assamblage proves the presence of the Middle Albian (Hoplitan) in this outcrop.

In the Southern Dobrogea the Upper Albian is quoted by Chiriac (1961) only in a drilling from the Ghilcomeş hill (between Văleni and Lespezi villages) and substantiated by only one specimen of *Leptohoplites falcoides.*

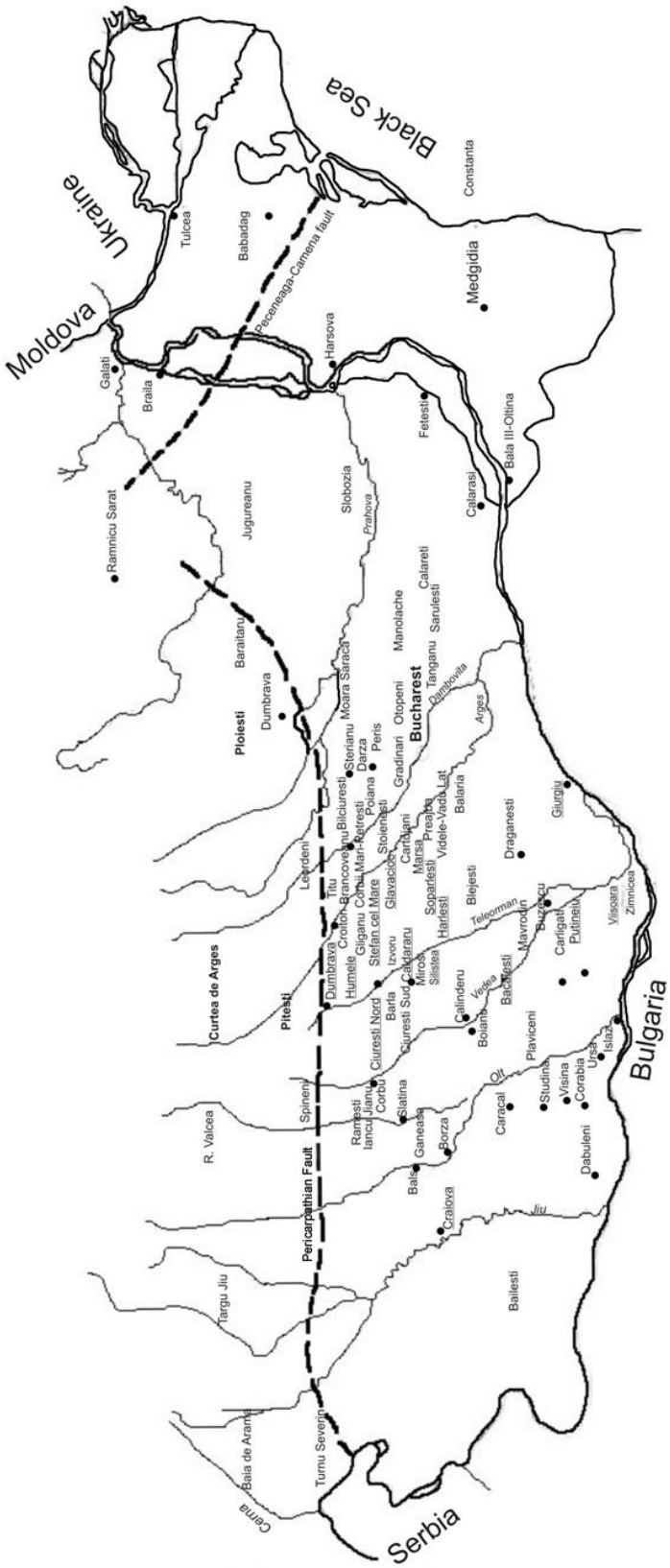
THE SOURCES OF THE MICROPALEONTOLOGICAL SAMPLES

To complete the present monograph the author used the micropaleontological samples from the following sources:

For the Lower Albian, the samples come (in their totality) from the ISPH drillings (small, with a depth of no more than 150 m). These samples were esential in the understanding the Lower Albian foraminiferal assamblages. The samples come from the following drillings: Bala III-Oltina (between 36,55 m deeep), FH Călaraşi (between 97–156 m deep), FA Călaraşi (between 46–89 m deep), FIV Călaraşi (between 46–89 m deep), FB Călaraşi (between 46–100 m deep).

For the Middle Albian samples in the large part come from Giurgiu Pod (Giurgiu-Ruse bridge) and belong to the *Hoplites dentatus* zone (Hoplitan). For the upper part of the Middle Albian (Eohoplitan) samples come from a fragment of a core sample with *Oxytropidoceras* – drilling Putineiu-Vedea Valley and five samples from the water drilling Zimnicea (between 80–180 m deep). Also we got fragments of cores with macrofauna offerd by Dr. Radu Muţiu from the drillings: 604 Şopârliţa-Siliştea (1391–1302 m), drill 1803 (1872 m deep, marls with *Mortoniceras*), 214 Craiova (1154 m), 173 Hârleşti (core from 1118–1128 m deep), 593 Glavacioc (1625–1627 m).

For the Upper Albian, all the foraminiferal assamblages come exclusively from a fragment of a core sample, and are as follows: 1030 Băcăleşti-marls with *Hysteroceras*, 179 Hârleşti (1165–1170 m deep), 2195 Glogoveanu (marls with *Idiohamites* and *Hysteroceras*), 2355 Glogoveanu (marls with *Aucellina*), 1795 Glogoveanu (1700–1705 m deep, marls with *Stoliczkaia dispar*), 138 Copăceni (481–485 m marls with *Aucellina*), 1716 Mârşa (1081–1082 m deep). 2410 Humele (marls with *Pervinqueria*), 15386 Ştefan cel Mare (215 m deep, marls with *Mariella bergeri*), 11 Buzescu (marls with *Hysteroceras orbignyi* 564–569 m, 570 m, 575 m deep), 21 Buzescu (575–580 m deep, marls with *Scaphites*), 2251 Dumbrava (2050 marls with *Anysoceras*), 2251 Dumbrava (marls with *Aucellina*), 335 Căldăraru (marls with *Plicatula gurgitis*, 1200 m deep), 44 Bălăria (625–627 m deep), 174 Hârleşti (Biozone with *Lechites*, 1138 m deep), 138 (marls with *Aucellina*), 485 m deep.



Frigure 3. Geographical location of the drill core samples from the Romanian Plain, Moesian Platform.

BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Following the development of the benthonic and planktonic foraminiferal assamblages in a direct connection with the macrofaunal (ammonites, bivalves) evolution in the succesions of the albian deposits from the Moesian Platform, it is possible to garner some very valuable biostratigraphic conclusions.

The macrofaunal data as it is presented by R. Muţiu (2004) in his doctoral paper proves clearly and pecisely the presence of the Albian deposits in their entirety as they were established from the classic outcrops or stratotypes.

The presence of the *Lower Albian* is confirmed by the existence of of the marker species *Leymeriella tardefurcata*, *Hypacanthoplites* sp., and *Douvilleiceras mammilatum.*

Micropaleontologicaly, the *Lower Albian* was discovered in the drillings from the perimeter Oltina-Bala-Chiciu-Călăraşi, and characterized by a large development in number of specimens and size of *Palmula asiatica* and *Lenticulina diademata* (for instace the specimens of Palmula are 3–4 mm in length). With a particular biostratigraphical importance for this substage is and the large development of the populations of the genera *Citharina* and *Citharinella,* which, also attained an unusually large size, and is associated with *Gavelinella tormarpensis. Citharinella* is present also and in the basal part of the Middle Albian but with a symbolic frequency.

The general foraminiferal fauna discovered in the cores of different drillings from the area Oltina-Bala-Chiciu-Călăraşi, is represented by *Rephax globulifera*, *Haplophragmoides concavus*, *Trochammina wetteri*, *Tritaxia pyramidata*, *Gaudryina compacta*, *Lenticulina roemeri*, *L. inflata*, *L. macrodisca*, *L. marcki*, *L. gaultina*, *L. limbata*, *Lenticulin diademata*, *L. scitula*, *Saracenaria bonnoniensis*, *S. crassicosta*, *S. frankei*, *Vaginulinopsis cephalotes*, *Marginulina jonesi*, *M. robusta*, *M. stratocostata*, *Palmula asiatica*, *Citrharinella karreri*, *Citharina sparsicosta*, *C. harpa*, *C. orthonota*, *C. reticulata*, *C. angustissima*, *Dentalina linearis*, *D. bambusa*, *D. concina*, *Nodosaria nuda*, *N. prismatica*, *N. orthopleura*, *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis*, *Vaginulina marginulinoides*, *V. bicostulata*, *V. arguta. V. protosphaera*, *Tristix excavata*, *T. articulata*, *Gavelinella tormarpensis*, *G. intermedia*, *G. rudis*, *Lingulogavelinella cibicidoides.*

The planktonic foraminifera with a medium frequency are represented by *Hedbergella rischi*, *Hedbergella planispira*. During the Lower Albian the specimens of the planktonic species have a very small size (0,2–0,4 mm in diameter). To the upper part of the Lower Albian in a subordinated frequecy appears *T. primula* with a larger size (0,3–0,5 mm in diameter) but with its typical umbilical apertures. Out of the above mentioned area, the Lower Albian was reached in the drilling 207 Craiova (1207–1208 m) in Craiova facies with *Neohibolites* and *Douvilleiceras*. The foraminiferal assamblage is representd by *Lenticulina secans*, *Vaginulina recta*, *Marginulina robusta*, *Pleurostomela obtusa*, *Gavelinella tormarpensis* (in a remarcable frequency).

Middle Albian. The macrofauna of this stage is well delimited by *Hoplites dentatus* (Hoplitan) in the lower part and *Euhoplites latus* (Euhoplitan) in the upper part. In the foraminiferal assamblages this biostratigraphic unit is marked by a remarkable development of the species of the genus *Vaginulina*, both in frequency and taxonomic diversity. In the foraminiferal assamblages of the Middle Albian coud be easy distinguish two groups well individualized.

In the Hoplitan substage in which the poverty in taxa of the Lower Albian is still evident the better part of the genera come from the Lower Albian. The general assamblage is formed by; *Reophax globulifera*, *Ammobaculites terquemi*, *Haplophragmoides latidorsatum*, *Arenobulimina chapmani*, *A.macfadyeni*, *Marssonella trochus*, *Falsogaudryinella moesiana* (as a new taxa) *Gaudryina filiformis*, *G. gradata*, *Belorusiella textilaroides*, *Spiropectinata annectens*, *Tritaxia pyramidata*, *T. carinata*, *Lenticulina macrodisca*, *L. oligostegia*, *L. inflata*, *L. turgidula*, *L. subalata*, *L. muensteri*, *L. gaultina*, *Saracenaria bonnoniensis*, *S. triangularis*, *S. frankei*, *S. crassicosta*, *Marginulinopsis bacillum*, *M. inaequalis*, *M. ensis*, *M. schloenbachi*, *Marginulina robusta*, *M. perobliqua*, *M. parallela*, *Astacolus sulcifera*, *A. planiuscula*, *Planularia bradyana*, *Vaginulinopsis cephalotes*, *Vaginulina*

truncata, V. bicostulata, V. protosphaera, V. incompta, V. longa, V. kochii, V. arguta, V. eurynota, Dentalina intermedia, D. legumen, D. catenula, D. nana, D. monile, D. Communis, D. debilis, D. linearis, Nodosaria prismatica, N. paupercula, N. proboscidea, N. orthopleura, N. sceptrum, Tristix insignis, T. excavata, T. acutangula, Frondicularia filocincta, F. inversa, F. planifolium, Lingulina loryi, Pleurostomella reussii, P. obtusa, Eoguttulina anglica, Vitriwebbina laevis, Histopomphus cervicornis, Ramulina novaculeata, R. arkadelphiana, Valvulineria loeterlei, Gavelinella rudis, G. intermedia, G. sazigensis, G. asterigerinoides, G. bellorusica, G. emanueli, Globorotalites rumanus.

The planktonic foraminifera are represented also by the Lower Albian genera *Hedbergella rischi, H. planispira, Ticinella primula* and *Bifarina calcarata* (as a new taxon).

The distinctive features of those are the size and remarcable frequency. The Hoplitan substage in a such a manner delimited by macrofauna and foraminifera was discovered at Giurgiu, in the samples from the pillars excavation of the bridge.

The second distinct group of foraminiferal assamblages is well individualized and rich especialy in new taxa. Biostratigraphicaly, this second group corresponds to the Euhoplitan (the upper part of the Middle Albian). The benthic and planktonic foraminiferal assamblages are flagrantly distinct from those of the Hoplitan. The drillings from Putineiu (Vedea Valley), Zimnicea, 214 Craiova, 604 Şopârliţa-Siliştea, 593 Glavacioc, 137 Ciureşti, Băcăleşti, 335 Căldăraru prove this observation.

The general benthonic foraminiferal assamblage consists of *Saccammina alexanderi, Psammosphaera fusca, Thurammina* sp., *Glomospirella gaultina, Flabellammina urgonensis, Bulbobaculites parvispira, B. subcretacea, Tritaxis fusca, Gaudryina dividens, G. compacta, G. richteri, Tritaxia pyramidata, Spiroplectina annectens, S. complanata, Patellovalvulina patruliusi, Textulariopsis anglica, Arenobulimina chapmani, A. macfadyeni, Marssonella trochus, Falsogaudryinella moesiana, Pseudonubeculina nodulosa, Lenticulina subalata, L. turgida, L.triangularis, L. secans, L. muensteri, Marginulinopsis schloenbachi, Saracenaria frankei, S. crassicosta, Nodosaria sceptrum, N. rugosa, Vaginulina arguta, V. incompta, Frondicularia filocincta, Lingulina loryi, L. denticulocarinata, L. furcilata, Tristix excavata, T. acutangula, Pseudonodosaria mutabilis, Dentalina pseudochrysalis, D. disatincta, D. nana Lagena oxystoma, L. emmaciata, L. globosa, Spirillina minima, Epistomina juliae, E, carpenteri, E.chapmani, Eoguttulina bucculenta, E. tenuicostata, E. subsphaerica, Globulina prisca, Siphogenerina asperula, Globorotalites rumanus, Gavelinella schloenbachi, G. intermedia, G.emanueli, Lingulogavelinella ciry.*

To the upper part of the Euhoplitan, the planktonic foraminiferal assamblages show remarkable changes. Newly evolved species of the genus *Hedbergella* become visible (*Hedbergella trochoidea-H. gautirensis*) These are characterized by a sensibly larger size, the chambers having a visibly rugged aspect and a large umbilicus. In the *Hedbergella trochoidea* group there can be observed a tendency, of course incipient, but present, for the development of the peripheral keel (Pl. 38, Figs. 31–34; Pl. 39, Figs. 13–14). In the same association appears the genus *Schackoina*, represented by *S. primitiva*, although with a low frequency. The most interesting and visible process witch is pointed out by the planktonic foraminifera from the Euhoplitan substage is that of speciation. Together with the growing size, there is also the number of specimens in comparison with the Hoplitan substage, and a radiative process which will go on to create the new taxa. The ESM photos taken of the external morphology of the wall of the chambers, reveal the presence of 4 different types of structures.

Type 1. To which the simple pores are spread on the smooth surface of the wall;

Type 2. The surface of the chamber is coverd by pustules (the muricat aspect) and the pores are spreaded among these pustules;

Type 3. Presents on the surface of the chamber large pustules (strongly muricat) and each pustule carryes a pore in the middle (crateriform aspect);

Type 4. Represents an evolved structure of type 3, the pustules have a high, conical aspect with a central pore.

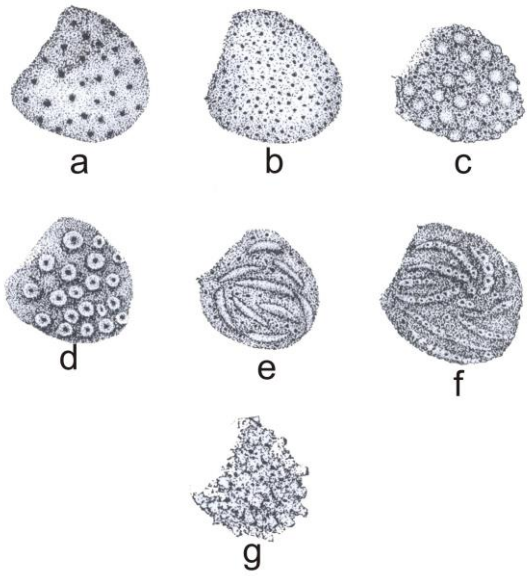


Figure 4. Synthesized wall external morphology of the wall.
a – simple large pores; **b** – simple small pores; **c** – muricat aspect with pores spread among murica; **d** – muricat aspect with a high, conical texture of the murica and a central pore; **e –** muricat aspect with pores spread among the thin costae (striae); **f –** muricat aspect with the pores on the costae; **g –** muricat aspect with the pores spread among the short spines.

These structures, evidently, represent important features which have to be taken into consideration with regard to their taxonomical value (Moullade *et al*., 2003 partialy discerned these features). If type 1 is typical for the old *Hedbergella* (*planispira*, *rischi*) the others, observed on the test of *Hedbergella trochoidea* and *H. gautirensis*, possibly to represent new taxa. A detailed study is necessary, using specimens from the Upper Albian.

The similar assamblages with those from the two afore mentioned drillings were also met in the following fragments of cores belonging to the following drillings:

Băcăleşti (1050 m). (marls with *Plicatula*) *Psammosphaera fusca*, *Bulbobaculites parvispira*, *B. subcretaceus*, *Haplophragmoides excavatus*, *Gaudryina gradata*, *Spiroplectinata annectens*, *Falsogaudryinella moesiana*, *Lamarckina* sp., *Lenticulina* div. sp., *Vaginulina recta*, *Lagena apiculata*, *Lingulina* sp., *Siphogenerina asperula*, *Pl. eurostomella reussi*, *Valvulineria loeterlei*, *Globorotalites rumanus*, *Hedberegella* cf. *rischi*, *H. planispira*, *Ticinella primula*, Radiolarans.

137 **Ciureşti** *Trochammina wetteri*, *Falsogaudryinella moesiana*, *Spiroplectinata annectens*, *Lenticulina* div. sp., *Lingulina* sp., *Nodosaria prismatica*, *Valvuliuneria loeterlei*, *Gavelinella intermedia*, *Hedberegella rischi*, *H. planispira*, *Ticinela primula;*

214 **Craiova** (1154 m) *Psammosphaera fusca*, *Ammodiscus cretaceus*, *Falsogaudryinella moesiana*, *F. trigona*, *Spiroplectinata annectens*, *S. complanata*, *Arenobulimina macfadyeni*, *Barkerina minima*, *Spirillina minima*, *Spiroloculina papyracea*, *Lingulina loryi*, *Lenticulina* div. sp., *Tristix excavata*, *Gavelinella intermedia*, *Valvulineria loeterlei*, *Hedberegella rischi*, *H. planispira*, *Ticinella primula*.

604 **Şoparliţa-Silistea** (1301–1302 m) glauconitic marls: *Ammodiscus tenuissimus*, *Falsogaudryinella moesiana*, *Arenobulimina macfadyeni*, *Quasispiroplectammina goodlandana*, *Gaudryina gradata*, *Spiroplectinata annectens*, *Verneuilinoides pumilionis*, *Quinqueloculina antiqua*, *Lenticulina* div. sp., *Frondicularia* sp., *Tristix excavata*, *Lingulina lory*, *Nodosaria orthopleura*, *N. prismatica*, *Ramulina novaculeata*, *Gavelinella intermedia*, *Valvulineria loeterlei*, *Hedbergella rischi*, *H. planispira*, *Ticinella primula.*

335 **Căldăraru** (1200 m) marls with *Plicatula gurgitis*, *Textulariopsis anglica*, *Gaudryina gradata*, *Verneuilinoides pumilionis*, *Marssonella trochus*, *Spirillina minima*, *Lenticulina macrodisca*, *L. muensteri*, *L. nuda*, *Saracenaria frankei*, *Tristix excavata*, *Valvulineria berthelini*, *Gavelinella baltica*, *Globorotalites rumanus*, *Hedbergella* sp., *Ticinella* sp. (specimens very badly preserved)

593 **Glavacioc** (1625–1627 m) with *Neohibolites*, *Ammodiscus tenuissimus*, *Haplophragmoides excavata*, *Falsogaudryinella neagui*, *F. moesiana*, *Arenobulimina macfadyeni*, *Gaudryina filiformsi*, *Spiroplectinata annectens*, *Marssonella trochus*, *Verneuilinoidea pumilionis*, *Lenticulina* div. sp., *Dentalina* sp., *Gavelinella intermedia*, *Globorotalites rumanus*, *Hedbergella rischi*, *H. planispira*, *Ticinella primula.*

2408 (2242–2247 m) marls with *Pervinqueria* (fauna is very badly preserved) *Spirolplectinata annectens*, *Lenticulina* sp., *Gavelinella intermedia*, *Valvulineria loeterlei*, *Nodosarella* sp., *Hedbergella planispira*, *H. rischi*, *Ticinella primula.*

1863 (1850,50 m) marls with *Mortoniceras. Ammodiscus tenuissimus*, *Falsogaudryinella moesiana*, *Gaudryina gradata*, *Tritaxia carinata*, *Arenobulimina machadyeni*, *Valvulineria loeterlei*, *Gavelinella intermedia, G. schloenbachi, G. asterigerinoides, Hedbergella rischi, H. planispira, Tricinella primula.*

As a general conclusion, the foraminiferal assamblages from the different drillings, with small and non esential variations, are similar, both among the benthonic and planktonic species.

Upper Albian. Based on the data offered by the macrofauna (especialy ammonites), R. Muţiu distinguishes two biozones: at the basal part Hysteroceras biozone (Hysteroceratian) founded by the presence of the species *Hystertroceras orbignyi* and the upper part the Vraconian until the boundary with the Lower Cenomanian founded on the presence of the species *Stoliczkaia dispar*. As a particularity of the Upper Albian it worth noteing, the richness of ammonite species (see Muţiu, 2004, p. 14).

On the data proffered by the micropaleontology owing to the rapid process of speciation among the planktonic foraminifera, it is possible, and very useful to do, a detailed biozonation of the deposits. This rapid and strong process of radiative evolution is possibly determined and controled by the weather patterns and temperatures of the global ocean in the Lower Cretaceous. If it is taken into consideration that the planktonic foraminifera grow and live only in the surface layer of the oceans water column, and the fact that enviromental factors have a primary role in the process of evolution, this oppinion seems to be logical and normal.

In order to realize a detailed, clear and useful biozonation we try to superimpose the biozones containing the planktonic foraminifera over the benthonic foraminiferal assamblages with which they are fossilized. The result shows that the benthonic assamblages reflect in a very reduced manner the radical developments in the planktonic assamblages.

Generally considered, the agglutinated foraminifera assamblages can be differentiated with respect to those two biozones offered by the macrofauna but which are not so conspicuously evident.

At the Hysteroceratian substage, a remarcable frequency is to be noted for the Spiroplectaminaceae group with *Quasispiroplectammina nuda*, *Q. goodlandana*, *Textulariopsis anglica*, *T. longiscata* with which is associate *Gaudryina dividens*. Also, the frequency of the group *Falsogaudryinella moesiana*, *F. neagui*, *F. trigonula* is to be taken into consideration until the boundary with the Vraconian. Together with the agglutinated foraminifera and the miliolids as *Spiroloculina payracea*, *Massilina planoconvexa*, *Quinqueloculina antiqua* and *Barkerina minima.*

The calcareous benthic foraminifera do not excel in frequency and size despite of their variety in taxa. Among of the nodosariids the genus *Lenticulina* is represented by *Lenticulina macrodisca*, *L. muensteri*, *L. nodosa*, *L. subaperta*, toghether with *Lingulina denticulocarinata* and *Nodosarella articulata*, and *N. solida*.

The dominant genera from Lower and Middle Albian as *Vaginulina*, *Marginulina*, *Marginulinopsis*, *Frondicularia*, *Citharina* are extremely rare or absent. The *Gavelinella* group constantly continues the development begun in the Lower Albian by specimens with a robust sizes and good frequency especially in the Vraconian as: *Gavelinella rudis*, *G. schloenbachi*, *G. intermedia*, *G. baltica*, *Heterolepa gorbenkoi* and the new genus *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta*. Planktonic foraminifera, within which the radiative process of evolution already started in the Euhoplitan substsage, progresively go on in the Hysteroceratian until the Vraconian, and would go on to produce during the Cenomanian excelent assamblages with "markers" until the end of Maastrichtian.

Starting with a a planktonic foraminifera assamblage from the the Putineiu drilling-marls with *Oxytropidoceras* and stive samples from Zimnicea drilling, arriving to Vraconian with *Stoliczkaia dispar*, under the population aspects those assamblsages progresively grow richer until more than 75% from the assamblages – as is the situation of the assamblages from the core from Bălăria, Glogoveanu, Dumbraviţa and Copăceni where their frequency reaches 80%. In the lower part of the Hysteroceratian the speciation process started in the Holpitan, becomes evident and clear affecting the *Hedbergella* and *Ticinella* groups. The planktonic population from the lower and middle Hysteroceratian have domination over other species, by the presence of *Ticinella roberti*, *T. raynauldi*, *T. madecassiana*. These still preserve the features of the *Ticinella primula* group, mixed up with those of the *Hedbergella trochoidea-gautirensis* group.

To the upper part of the Hysteroceratian time apears the group *Ticinella praeticinensis-T, ticinensis* with a test morphology well differentiated from the classic *T. primula*.The robust test clearly trochospiral with chambers wake or not inflated on the spiral side with the ogival-rounded aspect of the periphery and the tendency to develops a keel prefigures the *Rotalipora* group which will go off in the upper Vraconian.

Biostratigraphicaly this span is very well marked by the complete evolution of the genera ***Biticinella breggiensis*** which is, from a theoretical point of view, an excelent exemple of an inadaptative radiation. Also is an excelent marker for biostratigraphic purposes because of its short and rapid evolution, as well as having a broad geographical expanse. Stratigraphicaly this biozone reprezents the lower part of the Hysteroiceratian, ending at the boundary with the basal Vraconian when the new biozone with ***Planomalina buxtorfi*** begins. From this moment, starts the development of the *Rotalipora* group. By carefully following this process in the foraminiferal assamblages from different cores it was possible to discern very clearly the existence of two distinct phyletic directions of evolution.

1.<u>The first branch</u>. Starts with the species *Rotalipora subticinensis-R. ticinensis*. This branch continues in the Lower Cenomanian with the series: *Rotalipora brotzeni-Rotalipora* micheli, *R. reicheli*, *R. deeckei* ending its evolution at the basal part of the Upper Cenomanian. This branch is characterized by a high test with a bi-convex to strong biconvex aspect, with a clear trochospiral side and an umbilical side, initialy norrow and with a deep umbilicus, high rhomboidal chambers evidently provided with umbilical shoulders.

2. <u>The second branch</u>. Has a low, expanded and pateliforme shells with the spiral side having a flattend conical aspect, with expanded chambers (on both sides). The umbilical side is large. The chambers are devoid of umbilical shoulders having a expanded rhomboidal aspect. This branch starts with *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* – and continues with *Rotalipora balernaensis*, *Rotalipora appenninica* (in the Upper Vraconian), and past the Vraconian/Cenomanian boundary continuing its evolution through *R. montsalvensis* and *R. cushmani* in the Upper Cenomanian. A particular feature of this second branch is its capacity to produce very short and totally inadaptive radiations but with a rapid evolution (short span of evolution).

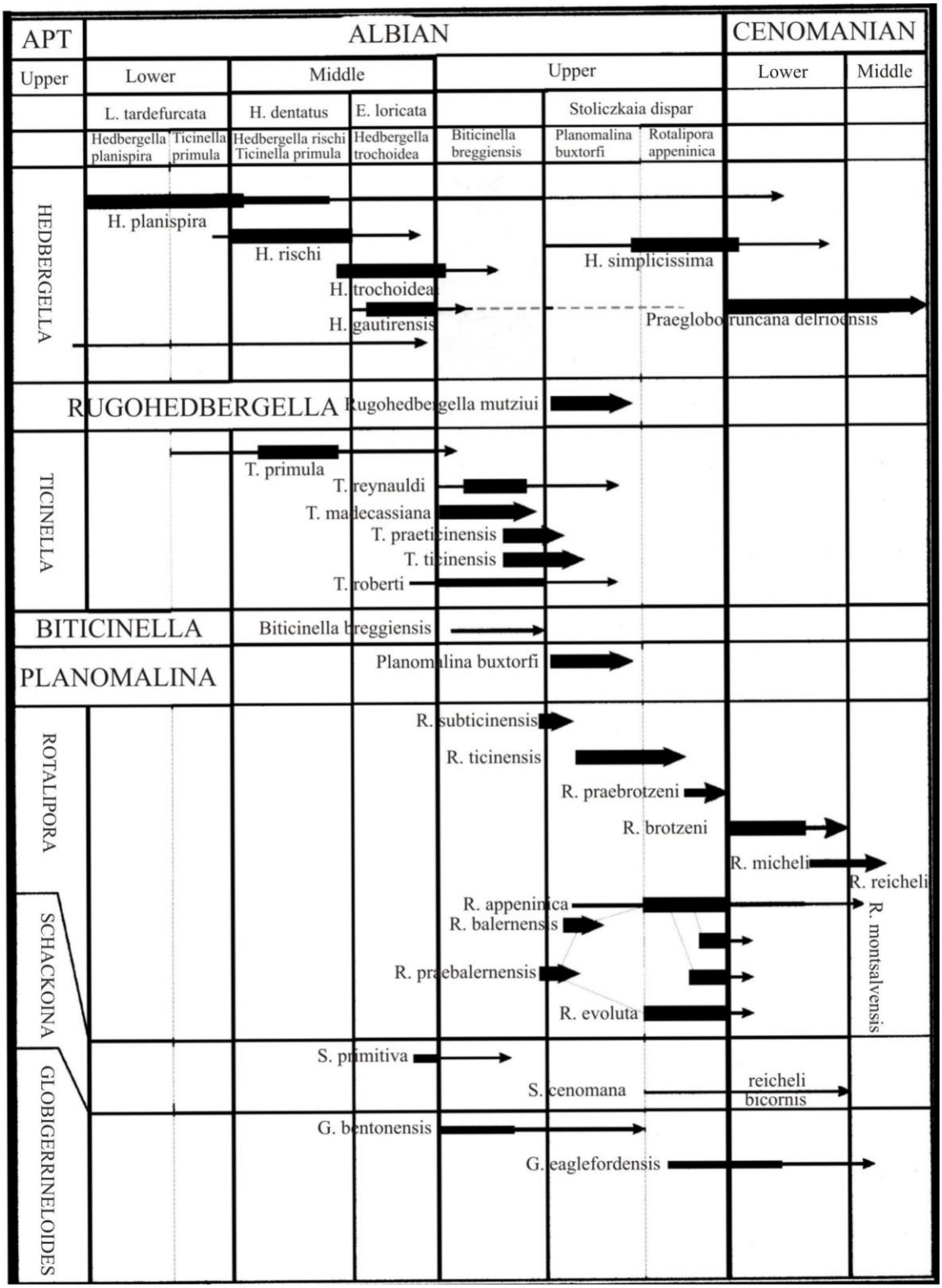


Figure 5. Range zones of planktonic foraminifera from the Albian deposits of the Moesian Platform.

This phenomenon starts to be visible in the Vraconian when in parallel with the majors species, also appears: *Rotalipora appenninica, Rotalipora evoluta, R. gandolfi, R. moesiana*. In the Upper Cenomanian this process is repeated around the major species *R. cushmani* together with *Rotalipora expansa, R. thomei, R. Turonica.*

Using the evolution of the planktonic foraminifera from the Albian deposits of the Moesian Platform, in 2006 the author put together in parallel the data from the references, recognizing many of the biozones mentioned in 1977 by J. Sigal and restudied and developed afterwords by M. Caron-Robaszinski (1985, 1995), M. Moullade *et al*., (2003). It is useful to remark that in the papers of the above mentioned authors (particularly M. Caron *et al*.) the biostratigraphic value of the planktonic foraminifera until the Lower Cenomanian level contains only general considera-tions because of the lack of detailed data about Lower Cretaceous and particularly Albian times. The author in 2006 fortunately benefitted from a very clear stratigraphical positioning of the fragmens of core samples. In such way it was possible to realize a detailed and clear biozonation of the Albian.

For the Lower Albian it was possible to identify a total range zone with *Hedbergella planispira* at the lowermost part of the biozone with *Leymeriella tardefurcata*. The second biozone is a partial range zone with *Hedbergella rischi* and *Ticinella primula,* which continues in the Lower part of the Middle Albian.

For the Middle Albian the biozonation is much more clear and evident. The Hoplitan is marked by the a considerable development of the populations of *Hedbergella rischi* and *Ticinella primula, Ticinella primula* becoming more frequent. These two species are invariable accompanied by *Hedbergella planispira* which stil preserves its small size and high frequency.

The Euhoplitan is well individualized by the development fo a total new population of planktonics beeing possible to carry out a partial range zone *with Hedbergella trochoidea-gautirense* and *Globigerinelloides bentonensis*. This biozone extends until the basal part of the Upper Albian. During its evolution it is possible to remark the flagrant growth in size and number of specimens of the *Hedbergella trochoidea* population. This species by its test morphology, the aspect and size, comes closer to the size and dimensions of the specimens of genus *Ticinella* from the Upper Albian.

The *Hysteroceras orbignyi* biozone appears very well individualised from a micropaleonto-logical point of view by the span of the genus *Biticinella breggiensis* wich characterizes a total range zone with *Biticinella breggiensis*. In this biozone there is be noted the first presence of the new *Ticinella* group represented by: *Ticinella roberti, T. raynaudi, T. madecassiana.*

The basal part of the Vraconian is marked by a new total range zone with *Planomalina buxtorfi* associated with *Ticinella praeticinensis – Ticinella ticinensis* group which represents the start of evolution for the Rotalipora group.

In the upper part of the Vraconian laying directely on the *Planomalina buxtorfi* biozone, follows the partial range zone with *Rotalipora appenninica*. This biozone is very well marked by the presence of those two major branches of evolution of the Rotalipora group. The end of this zone is marked by the first appearence of *Rotalipora brotzeni* when it is considered to be start of the Lower Cenomanian. *R. appenninica* still exists, but with a progresive reduction of its frecquency and disappearing before the boundary with the Middle Cenomanian.

The foraminiferal assamblages of the Upper Albian were recognized in followings cores, of course with similar but not identical associations:

11 **Buzescu** (564–569 m) marls with *Hysteroceras orbignyi* – T.r.z with *Biticinella breggiensis. Glomospirella gaultina, Ammodiscus cretaceus, Haplophragmoides concavus, Falsogaudryinella neagui, F. trigonula, Gaudryina filiformis, G. gradata, Textulariopsis goodlandana, T. longiscata, Quasispiroplectammina nuda, Spiroplectinata complanata, Eggerellina mariae, Spirillina minima, Spiroloculina papyracea, Quinqueloculina antiqua, Lenticulina macrodisca, L. muensteri, L. roemeri,*

Tristix excavata, Nodosaria sceptrum, Frondicularia filocincta, Saracenaria bonnoniensis, Marginulina stritocostata, Lagena aspiculata, Ramulina novaculeata, R. globotubulosa, Elpisoidella pleurostomelloides, Nodosarella articulata, Gavelinella rudis, G. baltica (small size), *Gavelinella intermedia, G. schloernbachi, Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta, Valvulineria berthelini, Hedbergella trochoidea, Globigerinelloides bentonensis, G. carseyae, Ticinella madecassiana, T.* sp., *Biticinella breggiensis.*

11. **Buzescu** (570m) marls with *Hysteroceras*: *Reophax* sp., *Ammodiscus tenuissimus, Psammosphaera fusca, Haplophragmoid excavata, Gaudryina gradata, G. filiformis, Falsogaudryinella neagui, F. trigonula, Quasispiroplectammina nuda, Textulariopsis longiscata, T. goodlandana, Spiroloculina papyracea, Massilina convexoplana, Barkerina minima, Spirillina minima, Coniscospirillina* sp., *Lenticulna macrodisca, L.* sp., *Dentalina debilis, Dentalina* sp., *Vaginulina recta, Planularia vestita, Lagena globosa, L. apiculata, Eoguttulina fusus, Gavelinella baltica, Valvulineria loeterlei, Globigerinelloides eaglefordensis, Hedbergella trochoidea, Ticinella roberti, T. raynaudi, T. madecassiana, T. praeticinensis.*

21. **Buzescu** (marls with *Scaphites*) (dominant planktonic foraminifera): *Ammodiscus cretaceus, Ammobaculites* sp., *Textulariopsis goodlandana, Falsogaudryinella neagui, F. moesiana, F. trigonula, Gaudryina gradata, Spiroplectinata annectens, Eggerellina mariae, Quinqueloculina antiqua, Lenticulina macrodisca, Saracenaria bonnonbiensis, Marginulina robusta, M. striatocostata, M. jonesi, Vaginulina recta, Lagena* sp., *Dentalina* sp., *Tristix excavata, Pl. anularia bradyana, Spirillina minima, Pleurostomerlla obtusa, Nodosarella articulata, Elipsoidella pleurostomelloides, Bifarina calcarata, Gavelinella rudis, G. intermedia, Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta, Hedbergella trochoidea, Globigerinelloides carseyae, G. bentonensis, Ticinella roberti, T. raynaudi, T. madecassiana.*

1795 **Glogoveanu** (1699–1701 m) marls with *Stoliczkaia dispar* and *Idiohamites*. Biozone with Pl. anomalina buxtorfi: *Ammodiscus tenuissimus, Ammobaculuites terquemi, Gaudryina gradata, G. filiformis, Textulariopsis longiscata, T. anglica, Verneuilinoides pumilionis, Spirillina minima, Lenticulina muensteri, L. turgidula, L. nodosa, Eoguttulina fusus, Vitriwebbina laevis, Gavelinella intermedia, G. schloenbachi, Valvulineria loeterlei, Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta, Planomalina buxtorfi, Rugohedbergella mutziui, Ticinella madecassiana, T. roberti, T. praeticinensis, Rotalipora praebalernaensis, R. subticinensius.*

227 **Glogoveanu** (2004–2008 m) – biozone with Planomalina buxtorfi: *Ammodiscus cretaceus, Gaudryina gradata, G. filiformis, Fasogaudryinella neagui, Quinqueloculina antiqua, Lingulina* sp., *Pleurostomella reussi, Hedberegella* sp., *Ticinella praeticinensis, Planomalina buxtorfi, Rotalipora praebalernaensis, R. subticinensis.*

2251 Dumbrăviţa (2050 m) marls with *Anysoceras. Reophax piluluifer, Ammodiscus cretaceus, Ammobaculites terquemi, Gaurdyina gradata, G. dividens, G. filiformis, Textulariopsis longiscata, Verneilinoides pumilionis, Spirillina minima* (very frequent), *Lenticulina muensteri, L. macrodisca, L. secans, Lagena apiculata, Nodosarella articulata, Valvulineria berthelini, Gavelinella schloenbachi, G. intermedia, G. emanueli G. baltica, Planomalina buxtorfi, Rotalipora praebalernaensis, R. balernaensis, R. subticinensis, R. ticinensis.*

138. **Copăceni** (481–485 m) marls with *Aucellina*: biozone with Rotalipora appenninica: *Tritaxia plummerae, T. pyramidata, Spiroplectinata annectens, Eggerellina mariae, Quinqueloculina antiqua, Lenticulina macrodisca, L. muensteri, Marginulinopsis ensis, Marginulinopsis* sp., *Planularia bradyana, Frondicularia filocincta, Vaginulina recta, Tristix excavata, Dentalina* sp., *Lagena apiculata, Pseudonodosaria mutabilis, Ramulina novaculeata, Eoguttulina subsphaerrica, E. fusus, Nodosarella solida, Praebulimina minima, Valvulineria berthelini, Gavelinella baltica, Hedbergella gautirensis, H. simplicissima, H. delrioensis, Globigerinelloides eaglefordensis, Ticinella madecassiana, T. raynaudi, T. roberti, T. raynaudi digitata, Rotalipora ticinensis, R. praebalernaensis, R. balernaensis, R. appenninica, Schackoina cenomana.*

44. **Bălăria** (625–627 m) – Rotalipora appenninica biozone: *Lenticulina macrodisca, L. nodosa, L. turgidula, L. nuda, L. subaperta, Marginulina robusta, Marginulinopsis comma, Saracenaria saratogana, Chrisalogonium cretaceus, Dentalina ailiqua, D. communis, D. strangulata, D. pseudochrysalis, D. oligostegia, Nodosaria prismatica, N. tetragona, Vaginulina biochei, V. bicostulata, Tristix excavata, Frondicularia filocincta, Lagena apiculata, Gonatosphaera* sp., *Ramulina novaculeata, Paleopolymorphina* sp., *Eoguttulina subsphaerica, E. fusus, Valvulineria loeterlei, Globorotalites rumanus, Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta, Gavelinella baltica, G. varsoviensis, Heterolepa gorbenkoi, Praeglobotruncana delrioensis, Rotalipora appenninica, R. evoluta, R. gandolfii, R. moesiana, R. praebrotzeni.*

PALEOECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The lithological constitution the Lower Cretaceous from the Moesian Platform under-ground is fundamentally made up by two groups of major deposits.

At the bottom part (Valanginian-Aptian) the dominant facies is the carbonate one, represented by limestones with multiple origins and structures essentially accumulated under a epicontinental regime of sedimentation with shallow, warm waters, which made possible the development of the constructive organisms (calcareous algae and bivalves). Incidentally is posible to find more subordinate, softy marls. This lithologic complex, in its entirety is very rich in fossils of the constructivs organisms which have central tot hem, the scleractina group, frequently making up the typical reef facies. According to the lithology and fossils preserved in these deposits, they represent a typical tropical or mediteranean climate.

In the upper part, particularly in the Albian, the lithology is esentialy changed. The dominant lithofacies is represented by marls in a large scale of colours from the darky gray to whitish-gray sometimes, especially in the basal part, sandy or glauconitic marls, compact, or in decimetric to metric beds. Paleontologicaly all these deposits are particularly rich in fossils, represented by Molluscs (bivalvs, rarely gastropods, Nautiloideae, Ammonoidea and Coleoideae). The richness in fossil records lenghtened the biostratigraphic study of those deposits. The frequent presence of the softy marls intercalations have made it possible to aquire rich foraminiferal assamblages some time with the original shell preserving the wall ultrastructure. For planktonic foraminifera this kind of preservation is extremely important.

Following the areal distribution of the Albian deposits from the Moesian Platform it has been found that in the east part from the Călăraşi-Chiciu-Oltina area and Southern part of Dobrogea (border Lacke Bugeac), the Lower Albian with Leymeriella tardefurcata laying transgresively on the Apatian or older deposits. Usually in Southern Dobrogea (after Chiriac, 1981) the Lower Albian is in a sandy facies wich is laying transgressively on the similar sandy deposits of the uppermost Aptian. On the eastern bank of the Bugeac-Oltina Lake, the detritic sandy facies contains fossil such as the *Neohibolites minimus* group and also *Leymeriella tardefurcata* laying on the Barremian limestones. In the Oltina-Bala Chiciu-Călăraşi drilling areas, the facies becomes a compact marly sand, rich in fossils (Chiciu Sandstone, after R.Mutiu).This lithofacies is also rich in foraminifera. From these deposits R. Mutiu 2004) collected from many drillings a rich fauna with *Leymeriella*, *Hypacanthoplites*, *Douvilleiceras*. From the same drillings the foraminiferal asamblages not so rich in specimens but very well preserved are reprezented predominantly by Nodosariids. Is to be noted that in these assamblages *Palmula asisatica* presents an unusual size (more than 3–4 mm length). Planktonic associations are constituted by *Hedbergella planispira, H. rischi*, *Ticinella primula* but with a small size.

The macro- and microfaunal assamblages are typical of shallow marine waters-epicontinental deposits of a large open sea with a normal and constant salinity. The cephalopods like the planktonic foraminifera too are typical stenohaline organisms living in clear waters wich indicates an appreciable distance from the shore. It is an external epicontinental environement. The richness in carbonatic foraminifera (benthic and planktonics) represents a concrete proof that the sedimentation was carried out up to the CCD limit.

The middle Albian deposits are dominantly represented by gray marls in compact beds (as it was possible to observe at Giurgiu Pod excavations), soft or very soft especially in the Giurgiu-Putineiu-Zimnicea area. To the west of the Moesian Platform, as R. Muţiu shows, these deposits become hard with a marly-limestones aspect.

This lithological aspect continues, generally, and in the Upper Albian.

The constant presence along all of the Albian, of the Cephalopods and especially the planktonic foraminifera, from a paleoecological point of view, represents a good indicator of the marine water temperature. This one was not high during a good part of the Albian, becauseas it is known, in the temperate to cold waters planktonic foraminifera exhibit a small size connected to a simple and thin wall. This is the situation especially for the Lower Albian and Hoplitan. In the Euhoplitan and Upper Albian looking to the planktonic foraminifera, the shell aspect and the morphology of the test shows evident changes. Water temperature increases to the tropical zone levels, and this change is very well reflected by the test of planktonics which become larger and the wall morphology progresively grows complexity. In such way, the shell presents a tendency to build a peripheral keel, together with strongly diferentiation of the two sizes of the test (spiral and umbilical) conjugated with the evolution of the chamber morphology.

One of the most important environmental factors which induced these radical changes is, in the author opinion, the change in water temperature. During the Upper Albian the temperature of the marine waters was as high as in the tropical seas today. This oppinion is corroborated by the recent studies on the Jurassic and Cretaceous marine paleotemperatures using oxygen isotopes from fish tooh enamel realized by the Lecuyer *et al*. (2003).

Using the oxygen izotope-composition of the fish teeth enamels the authors draw the curve of the termal evolution of Cretaceous mafrine water temperatures. This curve shows exactely in the Upper Albian time to the boudary with Lower Cenomanian a peaks at 30 degrees Celsius from the marine waters in the tethyan ocean to which the Moesian Platform deposits belong.

It is an excelent exemple that supports the opinion that the fossil record and particularly planktonic foramonifera are excelent markers of the environement. Coming back to the observations obout the evolution of the planktonic foraminifera the explanation of the extraordinary evolutionary explosion from the Upper Albian-Cenomanian time becomes clear and logical. The environement is one of the decisive factors twords the realisation, development, and results of the evolutionary process.The temperature curve presented, proves without any doubt that the moment from the Upper Euhoplitan marked by the aparition of the *Hedbergela trochoidea* group is the results of a sensible growth in the water temperature of the Tethyan ocean.

Looking back to the Albian foraminiferal assamblages from the different moments of the geologic evolution of the Moesian Platform trying to do a comparative observation with the similars ones from England, Paris Basin, North of Germany, Poland in the light of the paleoecology, the major conclusion is clear. In the begining (Lower Albian-Middle Albian (Hoplitan) the Moesian Platform was under a boreal facies. After the Upper Albian and continuing along the Upper Cretaceous the dominant carateristics of the environement was that of the tropical hot to temperat mediteranean zone.

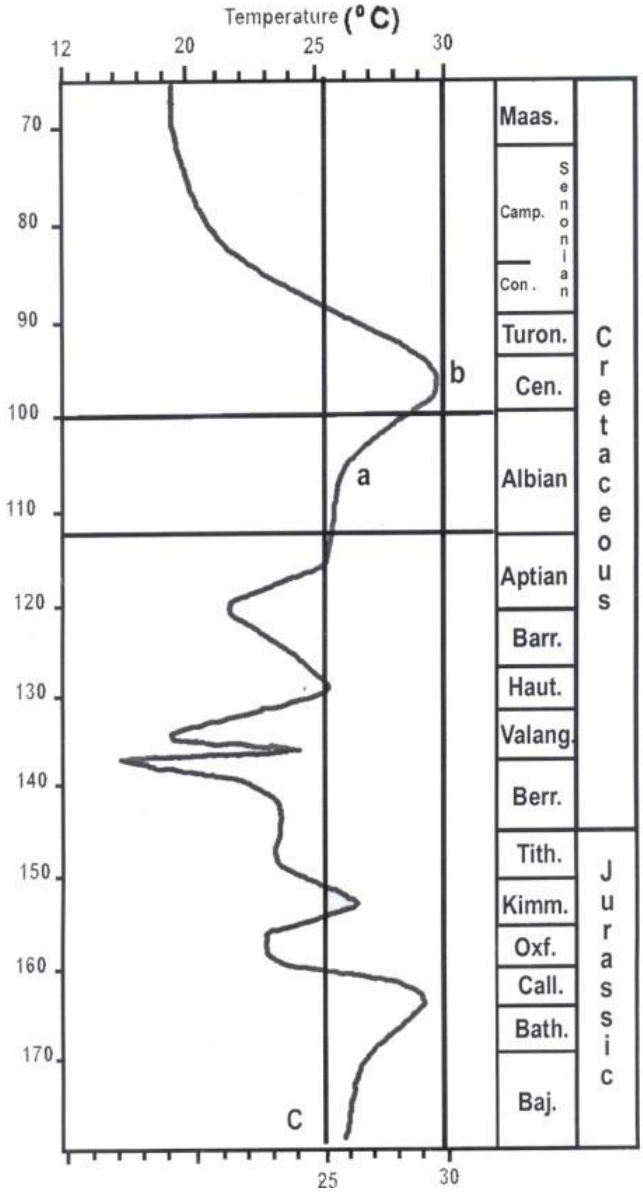


Figure 6. The evolution of the marine temperature using Oxygen isotopes from fish tooth enamel (Lecuyer *et al*., 2003).

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PALEONTOLOGICAL PART

Class FORAMINIFERA Eichwald, 1830
Subclass ASTRORHINA Saidova, 1980
Ord SACCAMMINIDA Lankester, 1881
Family SACCAMMINIDAE Brady, 1884
Subfamily THURAMMININAE Mikluho & Maklay, 1963
Genus ***Thurammina*** Brady, 1874
Thurammina sp.
Plate 1, Fig. 18

Dimensions: large diameter 0,75 mm.
Small diameter: 0,55 mm.
Remarks: because a so weak frequency (one specimen) and a reduced degree of presevation was difficult to carried out te specific affiliation.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11753
Occurrence: Vedea Valley, Putineiu core.
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part)

Genus ***Psammosphaera*** Schultze, 1875
Psammosphaera fusca Schultze, 1875
Plate 52, Fig. 10

Psammosphaera fusca SCHULTZE & GRZYBOWSKI 1896, p. 270, pl. 1, fig. 1; CUSHMAN 1910, p. 35, text–figs. 25–26; FRANKE 1928, p. 8, pl. 1, fig. 3; BARTENSTEIN-BRAND 1951, p. 265, pl. 1, fig. 2; NEAGU 1962, p. 53, pl. 1, fig. 3; HUSS 1966, p. 15, pl. 1, figs. 1–3; FUCHS 1967, p. 259, pl. 1, fig. 1; NEAGU 1970, p. 33, pl. 1, . fig. 10.
Dimensions: diameter 0,38 mm.
Type specimen: L.P. B. IV. 12035
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone)

Genus ***Saccammina*** Sars, 1869
Saccamina alexanderi (Loeblich & Tappan, 1950)
Plate 1, Figs. 4–5

Proteonina alexanderi LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1950, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 1–2.
Saccammina alexanderi (LOEBLICH, TAPPAN & EICHER, 1960), p. 55, pl. 3, figs. 1–3; EICHER 1967, pl. 180, pl. 17, fig. 1.
Dimensions: length 0,6 mm; thickness 0,4 mm
Remarks: specimens from the Putineiu core corresponds to the Leoblich and Tappan's species.
Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11754
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part)

Order HYPOCREPINIDA SAIDOVA, 1981
Superfamily AMMODISCACEA REUSS, 1862
Family AMMODISCIDAE REUSS, 1862
Subfamily AMMODISCINAE REUSS, 1862
Genus ***Ammodiscus*** REUSS, 1862
Ammodiscus cretaceus (REUSS, 1845)
Plate 2, Fig. 30

Operculina cretacea REUSS, 1845, p. 35, pl. 13, figs. 64–65.
Cornuspira cretacea (REUSS, 1860), p. 177, pl. 1, fig. 1; REUSS, 1863, p. 34, pl. 1, figs. 10–12.
Ammodiscus cretaceus (REUSS & CUSHMAN, 1946), p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 35; ten DAM, 1950, p. 6.
Dimensions: larger diameter 0,65 mm; small diameter 0,65 mm
Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11755
Occurrence: Glogoveanu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Vraconian- S. dispar zone)

Ammodiscus tenuissimus (Gumbel, 1862)
Plate 1, Figs. 19–20

Spirillina tenuissima GUMBEL, 1863, p. 214, pl. 4, fig. 12.
Ammodiscus tenuissimus (GUMBEL), GEROCH, 1966, p. 137, pl. 8, fig. 14; MICHAEL 1967, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 13; NEAGU 1972, p. 191, pl. 1, figs. 19–20; NEAGU, 1975, p. 21, pl. 1, figs. 1–4, 7–13, 25; pl. 2, figs. 1–14, 16, 21, 30.
Dimensions: larger diameter 0,35 mm, small diameter 0,33 mm
Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11756, 11757
Occurrence: Vedea Valley, Putineiu core, 11 Buzescu core (570m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Subfamily Ammovertellinae Saidova, 1981
Genus ***Glomospirella*** Plummer, 1945
Glomospirella gaultina (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 1, Figs. 21–22

Ammodiscus gaultinus BERTHELIN, 1880, p. 19, pl. 1, fig. 3; TAPPAN, 1940, p. 95, pl. 14, fig. 6; TAPPAN 1943, p. 481, pl. 77, fig. 6; ten DAM, 1950, p. 7; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI, 1966, p. 140, pl. 1, fig. 29.
Dimensions: larger diameter 0,4 mm, small diameter 0,35 mm, thickness 0,20 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11758
Occurrence: Vedea Valey, Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Order LITUOLIDA Lankester, 1885
Subord HORMOSINA Haeckel, 1894
Superfamily HORMOSINACEA Haeckel, 1894
Family REOPHACEDAE Cushman, 1910
Genus ***Reophax*** de Montfort
Reophax globulifera (Brady, 1879)
Plate 1, Figs. 11–14

Hormosina globulifera BRADY & CHAPMAN, 1892. p. 326, pl. 6, fig. 10.
Dimensions: length 0,8–0,65 mm; thickness 0,30–0,30 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11759, 11760

Occurrence: Bala III – Oltina drilling (50–55m), Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Suborder LITUOLINA Lankester, 1885
Superfamily LITUILACEA Lankester, 1885
Family HAPLOPHRAGMOIDIDAE Maync, 1952
Genus ***Haplophragmoides*** CUSHMAN, 1901
Haplophragmoides concavus (Chapman, 1892)
Plate 2, Figs. 12–14, 18–21

Trochammina concava CHAPMAN, 1892, p. 327, pl. 6, fig. 14.

Haplophragmoides concavus (CHAPMAN) TAPPAN, 1943. p. 481, pl. 77, fig. 7; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND, 1951, p. 261, pl. 1, figs. 24–25; FUCHS, 1967, p. 264, pl. 2, fig. 7; NEAGU, 1972, p. 192, pl. 2, figs. 5–6; NEAGU, 1975, p. 24, pl. 12, figs. 3–15; NEAGU, 2004, p. 29, p. 2, figs. 19–22; pl. 6, figs. 5–6.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,6–0,35 mm, small diameter 0,3–0,25 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11761–11762

Remarks: In our samples the majority of the specimens are flattened proving the presence of a very thin test wall.

Occurrence: Lower Albian, Bala III-Oltina drilling; Upper Albian 11 Buzescu core (570 m).

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Haplophragmoides latidorsatus (Bornemann, 1855)
Plate 2, Figs. 15–17

Haplophragmium latidorsatum (BORNEMANN); CHAPMAN, 1892, p. 5, pl. 1 figs. 12.

Haplophragmoides latidorsatum (BORNEMANN); FRANKE, 1928, p. 170, pl. 15, figs. 17; EICHENBERG, 1933, p. 20, pl. 1, figs. 7.

Haplophragmoides latidorsatus (BORNEMANN); FUCHS, 1967, p. 264, pl. 2, figs. 2.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,55mm; small diameter 0,4 mm; thickness 0,12 mm

Remarks: Specimens from the Middle Albian (Hoplitan) Giurgiu-Pod correspond well to Chapman's 1892 figures.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11763

Occurrence: Giurgiu-Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone)

Family LITUOLIDAE de Blainville, 1827
Subfamily AMOMARGINULININAE Podobina, 1978
Genus ***Ammobaculites*** CUSHMAN, 1910
Ammobaculites terquemi (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 1, Figs. 6–10.

Haplophragmium terquemi BERTHELIN, 1880, p. 22, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Ammobaculites terquemi (BERTHELIN); BARTENSTEIN, 1954.

Dimensions: length 1,5–0,86 mm; thickness 0,6 mm

Remarks: Our specimens are closer with what BERTHELIN, figured in 1880 as *Haplophragmium terquemi* n. sp. After Bartenstein's 1954 revisions of BERTHELIN's material its belongs to the genus *Ammobaculites* as a valid species. Similar material was figured by Fuchs 1967 as *Ammobaculites germanicus* n.sp. In our oppinion the defferences between these two species are insignificant, Fuchs's species becoming a junior synonime.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11764–11765

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, Glogoveanu core (2004 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Subfamily FLABELAMMININAE Podobina, 1978
Genus ***Flabellammina*** CUSHMAN, 1928
Flabellammina urgoniensis Bartenstein & Kovatcheva, 1982
Plate 1, Figs. 1–3

Flabellammina urgoniensis BARTENSTEIN & KOVATCHEVA, 1982

Dimensions: length 1,9–1,0 mm, breadth 1,4–0,9 mm, thickness 0,25 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11766

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Superfamily HAPLOPHRAGMIACEA Eimer & Fickert, 1899
Family AMMOBACULINIDAE Saidova, 1981
Genus ***Bulbobaculites*** MAYNC, 1952
Bulbobaculiutes parvispira (ten Dam, 1950)
Plate 2, Figs. 1–4

Ammobaculites parvispira ten DAM, 1950, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 8; NEAGU, 1965, p. 4, pl. 1, figs. 1–3.

Dimensions: length 0,67–0,50 mm; thickness 0,27–0,12 mm

Remarks: The weakly trochospiral colinig prooves the appartenence of this species to *Bulbobaculites.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11767, 11768

Occurrence: Craiova core, Vedea Vally, Putineiu core, Băcăleşti core (1050 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian.

Bulbobaculites subcretaceus (Cushman & Alexander, 1930)
Plate 7, Figs. 5–10

Ammobaculites subcretacea CUSHMAN & ALEXANDER, 1930, p. 6, pl. 2, figs. 9–10.

Ammobaculites subcretaceus CUSHMAN & ALEXANDER; CUSHMAN, 1946, p. 23, pl. 3, figs. 18–20; ten DAM, 1950, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 7; BARTENSTEIN, BETTESTAEDT & BOLLI, 1957, p. 17, pl. 2, figs. 32–33; SZTEJN, 1958, p. 13, figs. 17, 19; NEAGU, 1965, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 4–6; FUCHS, 1967, p. 267, pl. 2, figs. 6.

Dimensions: length 0,65–0,46 mm; thickness 0,21–0, 19 mm

Remarks: Specimens from the Middle Albian (Putineiu core) present all the *A. cretaceous* characters, except the weakly trohospiral early stage typical for the genus *Bulbobaculites.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11769

Occurrence: Vedea Valey, Putineiu core.

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian.

Suborder TROCHAMMININA Saidova, 1891
Superfamily TROCHAMMINACEA Schwager, 1877
Family TROCHAMMINIDAE Schwager, 1877
Subfamily TROCHAMMININAE Schwager
Genus ***Trochammina*** Parker & Jones, 1859
Trochammina wetteri Stelck & Wall, 1955
Plate 2, Figs. 22–25

Trochammina umiatensis TAPPAN, 1957, p. 214, pl. 67, fig. 27–29; TAPPAN, 1962 p. 150, pl. 38, figs. 5–8.

Trochammina wetteri STELCK & WALL; EICHER, 1967, p. 184, pl. 18, figs. 7, 9.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,43 mm, small diameter 0,36mm, thickness 0,19mm.

Remarks: Our specimens from the Lower Albian Bala drilling correspond with what D. Eicher 1967 paper presents as *Trochammina wetteri*. Also he considers *T. umiatensis* Tappan 1957 as a junior synonym of that.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11770

Occurrence: Bala III – Oltina drilling (50–55 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata biozone)

Genus ***Patellovalvulina*** Neagu, 1975
Patellovalvulina patruliusi Neagu, 1975
Plate 14, Figs. 30–32

Patellovalvulina patruliusi NEAGU, 1975, p. 44, pl. 16, figs. 1–4; pl. 17, figs. 1–13; pl. 26, figs. 1–2; text–fig. 10; ARNAUD-VANNEAU, 1980, p. 452, pl. 54, fig. 6; text–figs. 168; NEAGU, 2004, p. 282, pl. 3, figs. 24–29.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,21 mm, small diameter 0,19 mm, height 0,2mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV 11771

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part)

Suborder SPIROPLECTAMMININA CUSHMAN, 1927
Superfamily SPIROPlECTAMMINACEA CUSHMAN, 1927
Family TEXTULARIOPSIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1982
Genus ***Quasispiroplectammina*** Loeblich & Tappan, 1982
Quasispiroplectammina nuda (Lalicker, 1935)
Plate 4, Figs. 1–3

Spiroplectammina nuda LALICKER, 1935, p. 4, pl. 1, figs. 6–7

Quasispirop ectammina nuda (LALICKER); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1982, p. 61, pl. 1, figs. 6–10.

Dimensions: length 0,5–0,43 mm; breadth 0,17–0,14 mm; thickness 0,07–0,07 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11772

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Quasispiroplectammina goodlandana (Lalicker, 1935)
Plate 4, Figs. 16–20

Spiroplectammina goodlandana LALICKER, 1935, p. 2, pl. 1, figs. 2–3.
Quasispiroplectammina goodlandana (LALICKER); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1982, p. 60, pl. 1, figs. 31–33.
Dimensions: length 0,62–0,48 mm; breadth 0,31–0,29 mm; thickness 0,14–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11776
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core.
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Genus ***Textulariopsis*** Banner & Pereira, 1981
Textulariopsis anglica (Lalicker, 1935)
Plate 4, Figs. 24–25

Textularia anglica LALICKER, 1935, p. 10, pl. 2, figs. 6, 7.
Textulariopsis anglica (LALICKER); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1982, p. 60; Pl. 1, fig.5
Dimensions: length 0,36 mm; breadth 0,25 mm; thickness 0,21 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11775
Occurrence: Craiova core.
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian.

Textulariopsis losangica (Loeblich & Tappan, 1951)
Plate 4, Figs. 4–15, 23

Textulariopsis losangica (LOEBLICH & TAPPAN); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN, 1982, p. 67, pl. 2, figs. 8–10.
Dimensions: length 0,96–0,48 mm – 0,31 mm; breadth 0,34 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,26 mm; thickness 0,24 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,20 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11773, 11774
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m), Glogoveanu core (2004 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Superfamily VERNEUILINACEA CUSHMAN, 1911
Family VERNEUILINIDAE Cushmna, 1911
Subfamily VERNEUILINANAE Suleymanov, 1973
Genus ***Falsogaudryinella*** Barternstein, 1977
Falsogaudryinella moesiana (Neagu, 1966)
Plate 6, Figs. 1–8; Plate 7, Figs. 21–25; Plate 52, Figs. 12–13

Uvigerinammina moesiana NEAGU, 1965, p. 5, pl. 2, figs. 11–18
Falsogaudryinella moesiana (NEAGU); BARTENSTEIN & KOVATCHEVA, 1982, p. 672, pl. 1, figs. 7–10; pl. 5, figs. 12–15; KAMINSKI, NEAGU & PLATON, 1995, p. 147, pl. 1, figs. 1–8; pl. 4, fig. 1.
Dimensions: length 0,36–0,29 mm; breadth 0,19–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11777–11778
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Upper Albian (basal part – Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Falsogaudryinella trigonula Fuchs, 1967
Plate 7, Figs. 1–20

Uvigerinammina trigonula FUCHS, 1967, p. 271, pl. 3, fig. 6.

Dimensions: length 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,21mm; breadth 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm

Remarks: The tricarinate aspect of the test is a good marker which separates this species from the *F. moesiana* (Neagu)

Type specimens. L.P.B.IV. 11779

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part – Hysteroceras orbignyi zone)

Falsogaudryinella neagui Bartenstein, 1981
Plate 7, Figs. 26–33; Plate 52, Figs. 14–18

Uvigerinammina hannoverana tealbyensis (BARTENSTEIN); NEAGU 1975, p. 36, pl. 18, figs. 1–23.

Uvigerinammina hannoverana hannoverana (BARTENSTEIN); NEAGU 1975, pl. 36, pl. 18, figs. 32–41.

Falsogaudryinella neagui BARTENSTEIN 1981, p. 319, figs. 3, 8, 3, 11; KAMINSKI, NEAGU & PLATON 1995, p. 148, pl. 1, figs. 18–23; pl. 4, figs. 4–5; NEAGU & CARNARU, 2004, p. 283, pl. 1, fig. 13.

Dimensions: length 0,48 mm – 0,46 mm – 0,43 mm; breadth 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11780

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part, Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

***Falsogaudryinella* sp. (n. sp. ?)**
Plate 7, Figs. 34–47

Dimensions: lengh 0,48 mm – 0,46 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,31 mm; breadth 0,096 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,096 mm

Remarks: By its gracil-elongated test with the chamber disposition almost alternate and weakly twisted (similar to the adult stage of *Pleurostomella*) our specimens from Glavacioc core (Vraconian) differ from the other species of *Falsogaudryinella*. The presence of a first globulous chamber colling up the gamontic-macrosphaeric stage in such a way that this material could be considered as a gamontic stage of the species *F. neagui* with which is very similar as regard to the elongated and slightly twisted aspect. This is the why we do not consider errecting a new species.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11781–11782

Occurrence: Glavacioc core, Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian, Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Genus ***Verneulinoides*** Loeblich & Tappan, 1949
Verneuilinoides pumilionis Neagu, 1997
Plate 3, Figs. 4–9, 11–20, 30

Verneulinoides pumilionis NEAGU 1997, p. 313, pl. 5, figs. 9–20.

Dimensions: length 0,39 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,21 mm; breadth 0,24 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11783–11784

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core, Glavacioc core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian, Upper Albian basal part (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Subfamily SPIROPLECTANITINAE CUSHMAN, 1918
Genus ***Belorussiella*** Akimets, 1958
Belorussiella textilartoides (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 3, Figs. 1–3

Bolivina textilaroides REUSS 1862, p. 81, pl. 10; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 42, pl. 5, figs. 108; pl. 6, fig. 140.
Palaeogaudryina textilaroides (REUSS); NEAGU 1972, p. 196, pl. 1, fig. 40; NEAGU, 1975, p. 36, pl. 15, figs. 10–18; pl. 109, figs. 16–19.
Belorussiella textilaroides (REUSS); ARNAUD-VANNEAU 1980, p. 421, pl. 6, figs. 12–14; text–figs. 155–156; NEAGU & CARNARU 2004, p. 283, pl. 1, figs. 18–25; pl. 6, fig. 9; text–fig. 4.
Dimensions: length 0,34 mm – 0,24 mm; breadth 0,29mm – 0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11799
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone)

Genus ***Spiropl ectinata*** Cushman, 1911
Spiroplectinata complanata (Reuss, 1860)
Plate 6, Figs. 20–21; Plate 52, Figs. 11

Proroporus complanatus REUSS 1860, p. 231, pl. 12, fig. 5
Spiroplecta complanata (REUSS); CHAPMAN 1892, p. 751, pl. 11, fig. 4; FRANKE 1928, p. 150, pl. 13, fig. 18
*Spiroplectinata complanat**a*** (REUSS); GRABERT, 1959, p. 14, pl. 1, fig. 13; pl. 2, figs. 39–41; pl. 3, figs. 87–88; GAWOR & BIEDOVA, 1972, p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 9.
Dimensions: length 1,08 mm; breadth 0,84 mm; thickness 0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B. IV. 11785
Occurrence: Craiova core.
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian.

Spiroplectinata annectens (Parker & Jones, 1863)
Plate 5, Figs. 23–26; Plate 53, Figs. 4–6

Spiroplecta annectens (PARKER & JONES); CHAPMAN, 1892, p. 750, pl. 1, figs. 3.
Spiroplectinata annectens (PARKER & JONES); CUSHMAN, 1937, p. 102, pl. 14, figs. 10, 11; ten DAM, 1950 p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 14 (non fig. 13); GRABERT, 1959, p. 12, pl. 1, figs. 10–12; pl. 2, figs. 36–38, pl. 3, figs. 77–86; NEAGU, 1965, p. 6, pl. 2, fig. 19; FUCHS, 1967, p. 269, pl. 3, fig. 1; GAWOR & BIEDOVA, 1972, p. 23, pl. 1, fig. 8.
Dimensions: length 0,67–0,43 mm; breadth 0,17–0,17 mm, thickness 0,096–0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11786
Occurrence: Craiova core, Şopârliţa-Siliştea core (1301–1302 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian.

Subfamily VERNEUILININAE CUSHMAN, 1911
Genus ***Gaudryina*** d'Orbigny, 1839
Gaudryina compacta Grabert, 1959
Plate 4, Figs. 26–40; Plate 5, Figs. 3–4, 9–10, 19–20

Gaudryina compacta GRABERT 1959, p. 11, pl. 1, figs. 6–8; pl. 3, figs. 48–52
Dimensions: length 0,72 mm – 0,65 mm – 0,65mm; breadth 0,36 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,34 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11787, 11788
Occurrence: Craiova core, 11 Buzescu core, Vedea Valley, Putineiu core, Călăraşi drillings.
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian, (terminal part), Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Gaudryina dividens Grabert, 1959
Plate 4, Figs. 26–31

Gaudryina dividens GRABERT 1959, p. 9, pl. 1, figs. 3–5; pl. 2, figs. 16–30; pl. 3, figs. 53–59
Gaudryina rugosa d'ORBIGNY; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 4, pl. 6, fig. 6; NEAGU 1965, p. 6, pl. 2, fig. 6
Dimensions: length 0,91 mm – 0,58 mm – 0,36 mm; breadth 0,31 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm; thickness 0,24 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11793–11794
Occurrence: Glavacioc core (1625–1627 m), 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian, Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Gaudryina richteri Grabert, 1959
Plate 5, Fig. 12; Plate 53, Fig. 8

Gaudryina richteri GRABERT 1950, p. 12, pl. 1, figs. 1–2, pl. 3, figs. 46–47
Dimensions: length 0,39–0,29mm; breadth 0,26–0,6 mm; thickness 0,19–0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11795
Occurrence: Vedea Valley, Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Gaudryina gradata Berthelin, 1880
Plate 6, Figs. 9–11; Plate 53, Figs. 1–3

Gaudryina gradata BERTHELIN 1880,. p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 6; FRANKE 1928, p. 142, pl. 13, fig. 4
Dorothia gradata (BERTHELIN); CUSHMAN 1937, p. 74, pl. 8, figs. 3–5; ten DAM 1950; NEAGU 1965, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 23; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 24, pl. 2, fig. 7.
Dimensions: length 0,72 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,48 mm; breadth 0,43 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,24mm; thickness 0,34 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,26 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11791, 11792
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, Vedea Valley, Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Gaudryina filiformis Berthelin, 1880
Plate 6, Figs. 16–17; Plate 53, Fig. 7

Gaudryina filiformis BERTHELIN 1880, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 8; SHERLOCK 1914, p. 222, pl. 18, fig. 4
Dorothia filiformis (BERTHELIN); CUSHMAN 1937, p. 73, pl. 8, figs. 1–2; NEAGU 1965, p. 10, pl. 2, fig. 24; FUCHS 1967, p. 273, pl. 4, fig. 4.

Dimensions: length 1,03 mm – 0,94 mm – 0,46 mm; breadth 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,17 mm

Remarks: The specimens from the Albian of Romanian Platform are very well preserved. This made possible the observation of the early stages of growth in their entirety. They have a typical triserial disposition of the chambers, without a trochospiral coliling as in the genus *Dorothia*. By these considerations we preserve the initial affiliation to the genus *Gauryina* of the Berthelin's species *G. filiformis* and *G. gradata.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11789, 11790

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 11Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Upper Albian, (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Family TRITAXIIDAE Plotnikova, 1979

Genus ***Tritaxia*** REUSS, 860

Tritaxia tricarinata Reuss, 1845

Plate 5, Figs. 11, 17–18

Textularia tricarinata REUSS 1845, p. 39, pl. 8, fig. 6

Tritaxia tricarinata (REUSS); REUSS 1860, p. 228, pl. 12, fig. 2; CUSHMAN 1937, p. 25, pl. 16–25; NEAGU 1965, p. 6, pl. 1, figs. 7–8, 17–18; NEAGU 1975, p. 35, p. 15, figs. 19, 21–24; pl. 26, figs. 3–6; NEAGU & CARNARU 2004, p. 19, pl. 21–24.

Dimensions: length 0,67–0,57 mm; breadth 0,41–0,43 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11797

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling (50–55 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone)

Tritaxia pyramidata Reuss, 1863

Plate 5, Figs. 13–14, 21–22

Tritaxia pyramidata REUSS 1863, p. 32, pl. 1, figs. 9; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 4; FRANKE 1928, p. 138, pl. 12, fig. 8; CUSHMAN 1937, p. 22, pl. 3, figs. 1–8; ten DAM 1950, p. 12; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 37; NEAGU 1965, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 9–10; NEAGU 1979, p. 43, pl. 7, figs. 14–15; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 10

Dimensions: length 0,53 mm; breadth 0,43 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11798

Occurrence: Vedea Valley, Putineiu core, 138 Copăceni (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Tritaxia plummerae Cushman, 1937

Pl. 5, Figs. 3–8

Tritaxia plummerae CUSHMAN 1937, p. 24, pl. 3, figs. 12–15; TAPPAN 1943, p. 485, pl. 78, figs. 17–21; ten DAM 1950, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 12; NEAGU 1965, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 19; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 26, pl. 2, figs. 1, 3

Dimensions: length 1,15–0,58 mm; breadth 0,48–0,29 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11796

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Superfamily ATAXOPHRAGMIACEA Schwager, 1877
Family ATAXIPHRAGMIIDAE Schwager, 1877
Subfamily ATAXOPHRAGMIINAE Schwager, 1877
Genus ***Arenobulimina*** Cushman, 1927
Arenobulimina macfaydeni Cushman, 1936
Plate 3, Figs. 21–27; Plate 53, Figs. 10–11

Arenobulimina macfadyeni CUSHMAN 1937, p. 35, pl. 4, figs. 13–14; ten DAM 1950, p. 14; NEAGU 1965, p. 10, pl. 2, figs. 9

Dimensions: length 0,43–0,29 mm; thickness 0,29–0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11800, 11801, 11802
Occurrence: 604 Şopârliţa, Siliştea core (1301–1302 m), 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian, Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Arenobulimina chapmani Cushman, 1937
Plate 6, Figs. 18–19; Plate 2, Figs. 28–29

Arenobulimina chapmani CUSHMAN 1937, p. 36, pl. 3, figs. 27–28; ten DAM 1950, p. 14; NEAGU 1965, p. 10, pl. 2, figs. 9

Dimensions: length 0,34 mm; thickness 0,26 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5106
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Subclass TEXTULARIANA Mikhalevich, 1980
Order EGGERELLIDA Neagu, 2003
Family EGGERELLIDAE CUSHMAN, 1937
Subfamily DOROTHIINAE Balakhmatova, 1972
Genus ***Marssonella*** CUSHMAN, 1933
Marssonella trochus (d'Orbigny, 1840)
Plate 5, Figs. 1–2

Textularia trochus d'ORBIGNY 1840, p. 45, pl. 4, figs. 25–26; CHAPMAN 1892, p. 10, pl. 6, fig. 18

Marssonella trochus (d'ORBIGNY); HAGN 1953, p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 30; NEAGU 1965, p. 8, pl. 1, figs. 14–16

Marssonella cf. *trochus* (d'ORBIGNY); FUCHS 1967, p. 273, pl. 4, fig. 6

Dorothia trochus (d'ORBIGNY); NEAGU, 1970, p. 44, pl. 8, figs. 8–9; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 4

Dimensions: length 0,37 mm; thickness 0,40 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11803
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Marssonella oxycona (Reuss, 1860)
Plate 4, Figs. 21–22

Gaudryina oxycona REUSS 1860, p. 229, pl. 12, fig. 3; FRANKE 1928, p. 143, pl. 13, fig. 3; CUSHMAN & JARVIS 1932, p. 18, pl. 5, figs. 1–2

Marssonella oxycona (REUSS); CUSHMAN 1937, p. 56, pl. 5, figs. 27–29; pl. 6, figs. 1–17; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 44, pl. 12, figs. 3–5; HAGN 1953, p. 23, pl. 1, fig. 28

Dorothia oxycona (REUSS); NEAGU 1970, p. 44, pl. 8, fig. 7
Dimensions: length 0,53 mm; thickness 0,26 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11804
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Genus ***Eggerellina*** Marie, 1941
Eggerelina marie ten Dam, 1950
Plate 3, Figs. 10–17

Eggerellina marie ten DAM 1950, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 17; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 33, pl. 3, figs. 1–2
Dimensions length: 0,34–0,24 mm; thickness 0,29–0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11805
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Genus ***Tetrataxis*** Ehrenberg, 1854
Tetrataxis fusca Williamson, 1858
Plate 2, Figs. 26–27

Valvulina fusca (WILLIAMSON); CHAPMAN 1892, p. 754, pl. 11, fig. 12; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 277, pl. 4, fig. 79; pl. 16, figs. 13–14; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 145, pl. 1, figs. 22–25
Tetrataxis fusca (WILLIAMSON); FUCHS, 1967, p. 268, pl. 3, fig. 9
Dimensions: breadth 0,50–0,43 mm; heigth 0,36–0,39 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11806
Occurrence: Vedea Valley, Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Subclass PFENDERIINANA Neagu, 2003
Order PHENDERINIDA Neagu, 2003
Family BARKERINIDAE Smout, 1956
Genus ***Barkerina*** Frizzell & Schwartz, 1950
Barkerina minima n. sp.
Plate 8, Figs. 20–2; Plate 53, Figs. 16–24

Derivation of name: Latin *minimus-a-um* = small
Type level: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone)
Type locality: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Type specimens: holotype L.P.B.IV. 11807; paratype 12025
Description: Small sized test, globulous, clear trochospiral coiling with a streptospiral tendecy; involute, with a small umbilicus, spiral side low-convex, shows a little part of the last whorl, low chambers with weak depressionary sutures, presents inner incomplete transversal septula; microgranular-carbonatic wall with a dull white aspect, aperture low basal opening at the base of the apertural face of the last chamber.
Dimensions: holotype large diameter 0,19 mm; thickness 0,096 mm; paratypes large diameter 0,17 mm; thickness 0,096 mm
Remarks: The small size and aspect of the coiling (low trochospiral to streptospiral) represents the distinctive feature of this species from other Lower Cretaceous (Valanginian-Lower Aptian) species.
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbingyi zone).

Subclass ROBERTINA
Order ROBERTINIDA Loeblich & Tappan, 1984
Superfamily ROBERTINACEA Loeblich & Tappan, 1984
Family CERATOBULIMINIDAE CUSHMAN, 1927
Subfamily CERATOBULIMINACEAE CUSHMAN, 1927
Genus ***Lamarckina*** BERTHELIN, 1881
Lamarckina lamplughi (Sherlock, 1914)
Plate 23, Figs. 1–9

Discorbina turbo (d'ORBIGNY); CHAPMAN 1896, p. 591, pl. 13, fig. 13
Pulvinulina lamplughi SHERLOCK 1914, p. 200, pl. 10, fig. 16
Discorbis turbo d'ORBIGNY; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 20, pl. 1, fig. 11
Lamarckina lamplughi (SHERLOCK); ten DAM 1946, p. 14, fig. 16; ten DAM 1948, p. 187, text–figs. 3; MJATLIUK 1949, p. 198, pl. 1, fig. 1; ten DAM 1950, p. 46, text–fig. 5; NEAGU 1965, p. 34, pl. 9, figs. 6–7
Dimensions: large diameter 0,62–0,31 mm; small diameter 0,58–0,26 mm; height 0,24–0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11808
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Family EPISTOMINIDAE Wedeckind, 1937
Subfamily EPISTOMININAE Wedeckind, 1937
Genus ***Epistomina*** Terquem, 1883
Epistomina juliae Myatliuk, 1948
Plate 23, Figs. 10–11

Epistomina juliae MYATLIUK 1949, p. 205, pl. 2, figs. 4–5; MYATLIUK 1953, pl. 71, pl. 7, figs. 2–3; GORBATCHIK & SHOHINA 1969, p. 105, pl. 12, figs. 4–5; KAPTARENKO & CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 106, pl. 12, figs. 1
Dimensions: large diuameter 0,50 mm; small diameter 0,50 mm; thickness 0,26 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11809
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Epistomina chapmani ten Dam, 1948
Plate 25, Figs. 16–21

Epistomina chapmani ten DAM 1948, p. 166, pl. 1, figs. 5; ten DAM 1950, p. 53, pl. 4, fig. 6; NEAGU 1965, p. 34, pl. 9, fig. 5; KAPTARENKO & CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 105, pl. 12, fig. 4
Dimensions: large diameter 0,26 mm; small diameter 0,24 mm; thickness 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11810
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Epistomina carpenteri (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 25, Figs. 13–15, 22–24

Rotalia carpenteri REUSS 1863, p. 94, pl. 13, figs. 6
Epistomina carpenteri (REUSS); ten DAM 1948, p. 165, pl. 1, fig. 4; SZTEJN 1957, p. 80, pl. 10, fig. 94

Hoeglundina carpenteri (REUSS); HOFKER 1957, p. 194, text–figs. 36–37; NEAGU 1965, p. 34, pl. 9, figs. 3–4; NEAGU 1975, p. 126, pl. 104, figs. 10–15

Dimensions: large diameter 0,36–0,31 mm; small diameter 0,31–0,26 mm; thickness 0,19–0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11811

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Subclass INVOLITININA HOHNEGGER, 1975
Order SPIRILINIDA HOHNEGGER & PILLER, 1975
Family SPIRILLINIDAE REUSS & FRITSCH, 1861
Genus ***Spirillina*** Ehrenberg, 1838
Spirillina minima Schacko, 1892
Plate 37, Figs. 4

Spirillina minima SCHACKO; FRANKE 1928, p. 16, pl. 1, fig. 21; TAPPAN 1940, p. 119, pl. 19, fig. 8; TAPPAN 1943, p. 510, pl. 82, fig. 1; ten DAM 1948, p. 186; ten DAM 1950, p. 46. pl. 4, fig. 2

Dimensions; large diameter 0,26 mm; small diameter 0,24 mm; thickness 0,048 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11812

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Family PATELLINIDAE Rhumbler, 1906
SubfamilyPATELLININAE Rhumbler, 1906
Genus ***Patellina*** Williamson, 1858
Patellina subcretacea Cushman & Alexander, 1930
Plate 27, Figs. 4–5

Patellina subcretacea CUSHMAN & ALEXANDER 1930, pl. 3, figs. 1a, b; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, pl. 11, fig. 319; NEAGU 1975, pl. 82, figs. 1–16; pl. 85, figs. 26–29; SLITER 1980, pl. 16, figs. 1–4; TAPPAN 1943, p. 511, pl. 82, fig. 4; LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1949, p. 264, pl. 51, figs. 3; ten DAM 1950, p. 47; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 325, pl. 11, fig. 319; SZTEJN 1957, p. 46, fig. 11; FUSHS 1967, p. 331, pl. 18, figs. 7

Dimensions: diameter 0,24 mm; height 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11813

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling.

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Subclass MILIOLATA Michalevich,1982
Order MILIOLIDA Delage & Herouard, 1896
Superfamily CORNISPIRACEA Schultze, 1864
Family NUBECULARIIDAE Jones, 1875
Genus ***Pseudonubeculina*** Barnstein & Brand, 1949
Pseudonubeculina nodulosa (Chapman, 1896)
Plate 37, Figs. 1–3

Nubecularia nodulosa CHAPMAN 1891, p. 9, pl. 9, fig. 2

Nubeculina nodulosa (CHAPMAN); ten DAM 1950, p. 18, pl. 1, fig. 20

Pseudonubeculina nodulosa (CHAPMAN); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1949, p. 670, figs. 3–5; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 278, pl. 4, figs. 82–84; NEAGU 1965, p. 10, pl. 2, figs. 25–26

Nodobacularia nodulosa (CHAPMAN); FUCHS 1967, p. 278, pl. 5, figs. 1–2
Dimensions: length 0,48–0,79 mm (fragments)
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11816
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, Vedea Valley, Putineiu core.
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Superfamily MILIOLACEA Ehrenberg, 1839
Family SPIROLOCULINIDAE Wiesner, 1920
Genus ***Spiroloculina*** d'Orbigny, 1826
Spiroloculina papyracea Burrows, Sherborn & Bailey, 1890
Plate 8, Figs. 1–8

Spiroloculina papyracea BURROWS, SHERBORN & BAILEY; ten DAM 1950, p. 18, pl. 1, fig. 11; FUCHS 1967, p. 277, pl. 5, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,36–0,29 mm; thickness 0,17–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11817
Occurrence: 25 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Family HAUERINIDAE Schwager, 1876
Subfamily HAUERININAE Schwager, 1876
Genus ***Massilina*** Schlumberger, 1893
Massilina planconvexa Tappan, 1940
Plate 8, Figs. 15–19

Massilina planconvexa TAPPAN 1940, p. 100, pl. 15, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,40–0,24 mm; breadth 0,19–0,12 mm; thickness 0,072–0,04 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11815
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part, Hysteroceras.orbignyi zone).

Genus ***Quinqueloculina*** d'Orbigny, 1826
"Quinqueloculina" antiqua Franke, 1928
Plate 8, Figs. 9–14; Plate 53, Fig. 12

Miliolina (Quinqueloculina) antiqua FRANKE 1928, p. 126, pl. 11, figs. 25–26
Quinqueloculina antiqua FRANKE; ten DAM 1950, p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 18; VASILENKO 1961, p. 33, pl. 6, figs. 8–9; FUCHS 1967, p. 279, pl. 5, fig. 5; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 35, pl. 3, fig. 6
Dimensions: length 0,26–0,36 mm; breadth 0,14–0,24 mm; thickness 0,12–0,17 mm
Remarks: Because the studied specimens have are of a vrey small size and the preservation is not excelent, it was imposible to make a transverse section in order to observe the wall structure and the disposition of the chambers, therefore we consider that the genric affiliation of this species is still obscure.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11814
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian basal part (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Subclass NODOSARIATA
Ord. LAGENIDA Delage & Herouard, 1896
Superfamily NODOSARIACEA Ehrenberg, 1838
Family NODOSARIIDAE Ehrenberg, 1838
Genus ***Chrisalogonium*** Schuberet, 1908
Chrisalogonium cretaceum Cushman & Church 1929
Plate 30, Fig. 20

Chrisalogonium cretaceum CUSHMAN & CHURCH;
Chrisalogonium cretaceum CUSHMAN & JARVIS, 1932, p. 31, pl. 10, fig. 2
Chrisalogonium cretaceum CUSHMAN 1946, p. 75, pl. 27, fig. 13;
Chrisalogonium cretaceum POZARYSKA 1957, p. 94, pl. 10, fig. 4, text–fig. 19
Dimensions: length 0,96 mm; thickness 0,34 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11818
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distributions: Upper Albian (Vraconian, S. dispar zone).

Genus ***Dentalina*** RISSO, 1826
Dentalina linearis (Roemer, 1841)
Plate 12, Figs. 15–16; Plate 26, Fig. 21

Nodosaria linearis ROEMER 1841, p. 95, pl. 15, figs. 5
Dentalina linearis (ROEMER); REUSS 1863, p. 42, pl. 2, fig. 15; EICHENBERG 1934, p. 164, pl. 10, fig. 13; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 309, pl. 9, figs. 234–236, 337; NEAGU 1975, p. 96, pl. 72, figs. 2, 4, 10–13, 15, 17–20; pl. 73, figs. 17–18
Dimensions: length 0,96–1,39 mm; thickness 0,12–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11820
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Dentalina bambusa (Chapman, 1894)
Plate. 11, Figs. 21

Nodosaria bambusa CHAPMAN 1894, p. 591, pl. 9, fig. 7
Dimensions: length 0,84 mm; thickness 0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11819
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Dentalina cylindroides Reuss, 1860
Plate. 33, Fig. 23

Dentalina cylindroides REUSS 1860, p. 185, pl. 1, fig. 8; REUSS 1863, p. 40, pl. 2, fig. 16; FRANKE 1928, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 14; BROTZEN 1936, p. 73, pl. 5, fig. 1; MARIE 1941, p. 90, pl. 12, fig. 136; HAGN 1953, p. 44, pl. 4, fig. 9; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 153, pl. 3, figs. 202, 218–219; FUCHS, 1967, p. 285, pl. 7, fig. 8; NEAGU 1970, p. 47, pl. 9, figs. 7–9; NEAGU 1975, p. 94, pl. 72, fig. 14
Dimensions: length 1,56 mm; thickness 0,24 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11838

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian, (S. dispar zone).

Dentalina nana Reuss, 1863
Plate 22, Fig. 38; Plate 37, Figs. 7–8

Dentalina nana REUSS 1863, p. 39, pl. 2, figs. 10–18; FRANKE 1928, p. 35, pl. 3, fig. 2; BROTZEN 1936, p. 74, pl. 5, fig. 8; ten DAM 1950, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 16; HAGN 1953, p. 46, pl. 4, fig. 9; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 35, pl. 6, fig. 28; NEAGU 1965, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 24; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 152, pl. 2, figs. 174–177; FUCHS 1967, p. 288, p. 7, fig. 5; NEAGU 1970, pl. 10, fig. 2; NEAGU 1972, p. 202, pl. 6, figs. 19–20; NEAGU 1975, p. 97, pl. l60, fig. 25
Dimensions: length 0,53 mm – 0,72 mm – 0,98 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,21 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11839, 11840
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–527 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian-Vraconian

Dentalina debilis (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 26, Figs. 1–5

Marginulina debilis BERTHELIN 1880, p. 35, pl. 3, fig. 28; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 16, pl. 4, fig. 15
Dentalina debilis (BERTHELIN); EICHENBERG 1933, p. 183, pl. 23, fig. 19; EICHENBERG 1934, p. 167, pl. 11, fig. 9; ten DAM 1950, p. 37, pl. 3, fig. 5; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 310, pl. 10, figs. 239–240; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 35, pl. 7, fig. 149; NEAGU 1965, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 19; MICHAEL 1967, p. 63, pl. 5, figs. 9–11; FUCHS 1967, p. 311, pl. 13, figs. 4; NEAGU 1975, p. 96, pl. 72, figs. 25–32
Vaginulina debilis (BERTHELIN); TAPPAN 1943, p. 500, pl. 80, fig. 15.
Dimensions: length 0,96 mm – 0,89 mm – 0,53 mm; breadth 0,072 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,048 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11827
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part – Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Dentalina deflexa Reuss, 1863
Plate. 26, Figs. 9–11; Plate 58, Fig. 4

Dentalina deflexa REUSS 1863, p. 43, pl. 2, fig. 19
Dimensions: length 0,91 mm – 0,72 mm – 0,62 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11828
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Dentalina praegnans Reuss, 1865
Plate 26, Figs. 12–14

Nodosaria praegnans REUSS 1865, p. 450, pl. 1, fig. 4
Dimensions: length 0,70–0, 62 mm; thickness 0,14–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11835
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Dentalina catenula Reuss, 1863
Plate 16, Fig. 33; Plate 17, Fig. 8; Plate 26, Fig. 16

Dentalina catenula REUSS 1860, p. 185, pl. 3, fig. 6; FRANKE 1928, p. 26, pl. 2, fig. 6; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 185, pl. 22, fig. 6; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 67, pl. 23, figs. 27–32; POZARYSKA 1957, p. 76, pl. 9, fig. 8; FUCHS 1967, p. 284, pl. 8, fig. 1

Dimensions: 1,08 mm – 0,98 mm – 0,50 mm; thickness 0,36 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11821

Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part, Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Dentalina oligostegia Reuss, 1845
Plate 26, Figs. 17–19; Plate 31, Fig. 1

Nodosaria (Dentalina) oligostegia REUSS 1845, p. 27, pl. 13, figs. 19–20

Nodosaria oligostegia REUSS; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 586, pl. 8, fig. 23

Dentalina oligostegia REUSS; FRANKE 1928, p. 24, pl. 2, figs. 9–10; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 183, pl. 23, fig. 5; FUCHS 1967, p. 288, pl. 7, fig. 4; NEAGU 1975, p. 95, pl. 72, figs. 35–38; pl. 73, figs. 24–31

Dimensions: length 0,58 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,43 mm; thickness 0,17 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,096 mm

Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11829, 11830

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Dentalina reussi **nomen novum** (for *Dentalina filiformis* REUSS, 1860)
Plate 26, Fig. 18

Dentalina filiformis REUSS 1860 (non d'ORBIGNY, 1826), p. 188, pl. 3, fig. 8

Dimensions: length 0,70 mm; thickness 0,096 mm

Remarks: Respecting the priority low of the ICZN, *Dentalina filiformis* REUSS 1860 is not a valid name, being preoccupated by *Dentalina filiformis* d'ORBIGNY 1826. We introduce for REUSS's species a nomen novum *Dentalina reussi* (in honor of a great paleontologist August Emanuel von REUSS).

Type-specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11831

Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Dentalina siliqua Reuss, 1863
Plate 30, Fig. 15; Plate 31, Fig. 2

Dentalina siliqua REUSS 1863, p. 39, pl. 2, fig. 11; NEAGU 1992, p. 66, pl. 4, fig. 11

Dimensions: length 0,87 mm; thickness 0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11832

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Dentalina strangulata Reuss, 1860
Plate 30, Fig. 18; Plate 33, Fig. 10

Dentalina strangulata REUSS 1860, p. 185, pl. 2, fig. 6; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 163, pl. 10, fig. 6; FUCHS 1967, p. 289, pl. 7, fig. 2

Dimensions: length 1,20–0,67 mm; thickness 0,24–0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11833, 11834

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 130 Copăceni core (680–685 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Dentalina pseudochrysalis Reuss, 1863
Plate 22, Fig. 35; Plate 30, Fig. 17

Dentalina pseudochrysalis REUSS 1863, p. 40, pl. 2, fig. 12; FRANKE 1928, p. 34, pl. 3, fig. 8; EBENSBERGER 1962, p. 49, pl. 3, fig. 17; NEAGU 1970, p. 47, pl. 9, figs. 5–6

Dimensions: length 0,55–1,20 mm; thickness 0,17–0,24 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11823, 11824

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part)-Upper Albian (Vraconian, S. dispar zone).

Dentalina distincta Reuss, 1860
Plate 22, Figs. 36–37, 40; Plate 33, Fig. 7; Plate 58, Fig. 3

Dentalina distincta REUSS 1860, p. 184, pl. 2, fig. 5; FRANKE 1928, p. 26, pl. 2, fig. 13; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 185, pl. 18, fig. 10; MARIE 1941, p. 91, pl. 12, figs. 14, 21, 44; ten DAM 1950, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 15; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1951, p. 153, pl. 3, figs. 203–217; FUCHS 1967, p. 286; NEAGU 1975, p. 95, pl. 73, figs. 1–5, 7–12

Dimensions: length 0,46 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,60 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11825, 11826

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (481 – 485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Vraconian – S. dispar zone).

Dentalina intermedia Reuss, 1860
Plate 16, Figs. 28–30

Dentalina intermedia REUSS 1860, p. 186, pl. 2, fig. 8; FUCHS 1967, p. 287, pl. 7, fig. 3

Dimensions: length 0,86 mm – 0,79 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,62 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,096 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11822

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Dentalina lilli Reuss, 1851
Plate 33, Figs. 8–9

Dentalina lilli REUSS 1851, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 11; FRANKE 1928, p. 32, pl. 2, fig. 30; NEAGU 1970, p. 48, pl. 9, fig. 32; NEAGU 1992, p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 40; pl. 6, fig. 8

Dimensions: length 0,48–0,46 mm; thickness 0,12–0,12 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11836
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Dentalina expansa Reuss, 1860
Plate 33, Figs. 11–12

Dentalina expansa REUSS 1860, p. 188, pl. 3, fig. 4
Nodosaria expansa (REUSS); REUSS, 1865, p. 452
Dentalina expansa (REUSS); NEAGU 1992, p. 65, pl. 2, figs. 6–8
Dimensions: length 1, 8–0,84 mm; thickness 0,14–0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11837
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Dentalina linearis (Roemer, 1840)
Plate 12, Figs. 15–16; Plate 16, Fig. 32; Plate 26, Figs. 20–21

Nodosaria linearis ROEMER 1840, p. 95, pl. 15, fig. 5
Dentalina linearis (ROEMER); REUSS 1863, p. 42, pl. 2, figs. 15; EICHENBEREG 1935, p. 164, pl. 10, fig. 13; NEAGU 1965, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 1
Dimensions: length 1,00 mm; thickness 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5044
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Dentalina monile Cornuel, 1848
Plate 16, Fig. 31

Dentalina monile CORNUEL 1848, p. 250, pl. 1, fig. 18
Dimensions: length 1,85 mm; thickness 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5048
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Genus ***Nodosaria*** Lamarck, 1812
Nodosaria tubifera REUSS, 1863
Plate 33, Fig. 13

Nodosaria tubifera REUSS 1863, p. 37, pl. 2, fig. 4
Dimensions: length 0,48–0,31 mm; thickness 0,096–0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11841
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m**)**
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Nodosaria prismatica REUSS, 1860
Plate 12, Figs. 1–3; Plate 30, Fig. 16; Plate 57, Fig. 18; Plate 58, Figs. 10, 13–16

Nodosaria prismatica REUSS 1860, p. 180, pl. 2, fig. 2; REUSS 1863, p. 36, pl. 2, fig. 3; BROTZEN 1936, p. 88, pl. 5, figs. 12–18; POZARYSKA 1957, p. 70, pl. 11, fig. 20; NEAGU 1965, p. 21, pl. 5, figs. 22–23; FUCHS 1967, p. 281, pl. 6, fig. 6; NEAGU 1975, p. 91, pl. 70, fig. 29

Dimensions: length 1,89–0,98 mm; thickness 0,36–0,36 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11842, 11843
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Nodosaria obscura REUSS, 1845
Plate 26, Fig. 31

Nodosaria obscura REUSS 1845, p. 26, pl. 13, figs.7-9; REUSS 1865, p. 450; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 17; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 593, pl. 9, fig. 16; BROTZEN 1936, p. 68, pl. 8, fig. 5; TAPPAN 1940, p. 104, pl. 16, figs. 7-8; TAPPAN 1943, p. 416, pl. 80, figs. 1-2; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 73, pl. 26, figs. 15-16; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 312, pl. 10, figs. 247-248; HAGN 1953, p. 50, pl. 4, fig. 24; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 36, pl. 13, fig. 102; pl. 6.fig. 129; FUCHS 1967, p. 280, pl. 6, fig. 2; NEAGU 1975, p. 90, pl. 70, figs. 31-43; pl. 71, figs. 1, 4-10; NEAGU 1992, p. 63, pl. 2, fig. 20
Dimensions: length 0,55 mm; thickness 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 12030
Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Nodosaria paupercula Reuss, 1846
Plate 26, Fig. 32; Plate 57, Fig. 16; Plate 58, Fig. 11

Nodosaria (Nodosaria) paupercula REUSS 1846, p. 26, pl. 12, fig. 12
Nodosaria paupercula REUSS; REUSS 1875, p. 81, pl. 20, figs. 5–7; FRANKE 1928, p. 45, pl. 3, figs. 37; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 75, pl. 27, figs. 10–12; BARTEBSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 36, pl. 7, fig. 15; NEAGU 1965, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 18; FUCHS 1967, p. 281, pl. 6, fig. 1; NEAGU 1975, p. 90, pl. 70, figs. 25–28; pl. 71, fig. 15
Dimensions: length 0,82 mm; thickness 0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B. IV. 11844
Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Nodosaria lamelocostata Reuss, 1863
Plate 26, Fig. 33

Nodosaria lamelocostata REUSS 1863, p. 38, pl. 2, fig. 6
Dimensions: length 0,91 mm; thickness 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11845
Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Nodosaria intercostata Reuss, 1860
Plate 12, Fig. 6

Nodosaria intercostata REUSS 1860, pl. 1, fig. 4
Dimensions: length 0,84 mm; thickness 0,24 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11846

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Nodosaria sceptrum Reuss, 1863
Plate 26, Fig. 35; Plate 57, Fig. 20

Nodosaria sceptrum REUSS 1863, p. 37, pl. 2, fig. 3; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 35, pl. 7, fig. 150; NEAGU 1975, p. 90, pl. 70, figs. 3–5, 7
Dimensions: length 0,43 mm; thickness 0,094 mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11847
Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Nodosaria nuda Reuss, 1863
Plate 11, Figs. 22–23

Nodosaria nuda REUSS 1863, p. 38, pl. 2, figs. 8–9; NEAGU 1975, p. 92, pl. 72, figs. 6–7, 9
Dimensions: length 0,86–0,67 mm; thickness 0,19–0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11848
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Nodosaria orthopleura Reuss, 1863
Plate 12, Figs. 4–5; Plate 30, Fig. 16; Plate 58, Figs. 17–18

Nodosaria orthopleura REUSS 1863, p. 89, pl. 12, fig. 5; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 595, pl. 9, figs. 22–23; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 4, pl. 5, fig. 5; MICHAEL 1967, p. 68, pl. 4, figs. 23–24; NEAGU 1975, p. 91, pl. 70, figs. 23–24
Dimensions: length 0,84 mm – 0,77 mm – 0,65 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,096 mm
Type-specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11849, 12031
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Nodosaria fontannesi Berthelin, 1880
Plate 26, Fig. 34; Plate 57, Figs. 19

Dentalina fontannesi BERTHELIN 1880, p. 42, pl. 2, figs. 14–16
Dimensions: length 0,36 mm; thickness 0,12 mm
Type-specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11850
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Nodosaria tetragona Reuss, 1860
Plate 36, Figs. 5–6

Nodosaria tetragona REUSS 1860, p. 181, pl. 2, fig. 1
Dimensions: length (fragment) 0,84 mm; thickness 0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11851

Occurrence: Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Vraconian R. appenninica zone).

Genus ***Pseudonodosaria*** Boomgart, 1949
Pseudonodosaria mutabilis (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 12, Figs. 7–13; Plate 22, Figs. 33–34, 41–42; Plate 57, Fig. 15; Plate 58, Figs. 7–9

Glandulina mutabilis REUSS 1863, p. 58, pl. 5, figs. 7–11
Pseudoglandulina mutabilis (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 37, pl. 7, fig. 156; KALANTARI 1969, p. 161, pl. 14, fig. 20
Rectoglandulina mutabilis (REUSS); GORBATCHIK & SHOHINA 1960, p. 87, pl. 4, fig. 1; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 154, pl. 3, figs. 231–232
Pseudonodosaria mutabil (REUSS); NEAGU 1972, p. 213, pl. 5, figs. 37, 41, 43; NEAGU 1975, p. 93, pl. 7 figs. 32–45; pl.74, figs. 111, 14–15
Dimensions: length 0,40 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,58 mm – 0,65 mm; thickness 0,26 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11852, 11853, 11854, 11855
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, Călăraşi drillings, Zimnicea drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian-Upper Albian-Vraconian (R. appenninica zone).

Pseudonodosaria humilis **(**Roemer, 1841)
Plate 26, Figs. 22–23

Nodosaria humilis ROEMER 1841, p. 95, pl. 15, figs. 6; FUCHS 1967, p. 279, pl. 5, fig. 9; pl. 6, figs. 3–4
Glandulina mutabilis (ROEMER); REUSS 1863, p. 58, pl. 5, fig. 7; FRANKE 1928, p. 52, pl. 4, fig. 2; BROTZEN 1936, p. 89, pl. 4, fig. 16
Pseudoglandulina humilis (ROEMER); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 315, pl. 10, fig. 255; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 37, pl. 7, figs. 153–155; SZTEJN 1957, p. 55, pl. 6, fig. 51
Rectoglandulina humilis (ROEMER); TAPPAN 1962, p. 170, pl. 6, fig. 8; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 155, pl. 3, figs. 216–217
Pseudonodosaria humilis (ROEMER); NEAGU 1972, p. 213, pl. 5, figs. 42–44; NEAGU, 1975, p. 93, pl. 74, figs. 12–13, 15–6, 18–32; pl. 75, fig. 3
Dimensions: length 0,67 mm; thickness 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11857
Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Pseudonodosaria pygmaea Reuss, 1851
Plate 36, Figs. 4–6

Glandulina pygmaea REUSS 1851, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 3
Dimensions: length 0,34 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,58 mm; thickness 0,24 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,39 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV 11856
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (R. appenninica zone, Vraconian).

Genus ***Gonatosphaera*** Guppy, 1894
Gonatosphaera sequana (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 31, Figs. 7–9

Lingulinopsis sequana BERTHELIN 1880, p. 63, pl. 2, fig. 19
Lingulina denticulomarginata (CHAPMAN); FUCHS 1967, p. 314, pl. 15, fig. 2
Dimensions: lemgth 0,60–0,64 mm; thickness 0,39–0,46 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11966
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (R. appenninica zone-Vraconian).

Genus ***Lingulina*** d'Orbigny, 1826
Lingulina denticulomarginata (Chapman, 1894)
Plate 26, Figs. 24–27; Plate 35, Fig. 1

Frondicularia denticulomarginata CHAPMAN 1894, p. 155, pl. 3, fig. 4
Dimensions: length 0,46 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,60 mm; breadth 0,19 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,17 mm; thickness 0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11858, 11859
Occurrence: Buzescu core (570m), 138 Copaceni core (480 485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Vraconian R. appenninica zone).

Lingulina loryi (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 22, Figs. 29–32; Plate 26, Fig. 29

Frondicularia loryi BERTHELIN 1880, p. 80, pl. 4, fig. 5; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 179, pl. 11, fig. 1; NEAGU 1965, p. 26, pl. 6, figs. 13–16
Lingulina loryi (BERTHELIN); ten DAM 1950, p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 20; BARTENSTEIN & BRADND 1951, p. 303, pl. 8, figs. 202–203; TAPPAN 1962, p. 172, pl. 44, figs. 19–21; DIENI & MASSARI 1966, p. 154, pl. 6, figs. 20–21; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI, 1966, p. 155, pl. 3, figs. 243–245; FUCHS, 1967, p. 314, pl. 14, fig. 2; NEAGU 1972, p. 214, pl. 4, fig. 51; NEAGU 1975, p. 99, pl. 75, figs. 9, 14, 21–25
Dimensions:length 0,29–0,3 mm; breadth 0,17–0,17 mm; thickness 0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11860
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Lingulina nodosaria Reuss, 1863
Plate 26, Fig. 28

Lingulina nodosaria REUSS 1863, p. 59, pl. 5, fig. 12; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 153, pl. 3, fig. 1; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 175, pl. 11, fig. 9; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 24, pl. 2, fig. 12; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 300; DIENI & MASSARI 1966, p. 154, pl. 6, fig. 22; MICHAEL 1967, p. 70, pl. 8, fig. 9; NEAGU 1975, p. 99, pl. 75, figs. 5–8, 10–13, 16–20
Dimensions: length 0,43–0,53 mm; breadth 0,12–0,12 mm; thickness 0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11861
Occurrence: Buzescu core (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (basal part, Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Lingulina furcilata Berthelin, 1880
Plate 36, Figs. 2–3

Lingulina furcilata BERTHELIN 1880, p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 6
Dimensions: length 0,34 mm; breadth 0,12 mm; thickness 0,12 mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11862
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Subfamily FRONDICULARIINAE, Colom 1982
Genus ***Tristix*** Macfayden, 1941
Tristix excavatum (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 10, Figs. 23–24; Plate 31, Figs. 4–5; Plate 35, Figs. 2–3; Plate 53, Figs. 16–18

Rhabdogonium excavatum REUSS 1863, p. 91, pl. 122, fig. 8; CHAPMAN 894, p. 160, pl. 4, figs. 6; FRANKE 1928, p. 73, pl. 5, fig. 22
Tristix excavata (REUSS); GORBATCHIK-SHOHINA 1960, p. 86, pl. 3, fig. 9; NEAGU, 1965, p. 24, pl. 5, figs. 14–15; DIENI & MASSAR 1966, p. 161, pl. 7, fig. 10
Dentalinopsis excavata (REUSS); TAPPAN 1940, p. 118, pl. 18, fig. 10
Dentalinopsis tricarinatum excavatum (REUSS); TAPPAN 1943, p. 500, pl. 81, fig. 29
Dimensions: length 0,48 mm – 0,46 mm – 0,29 mm; breadth 0,19 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11863, 11864, 11865
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m), 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian-Vraconian (R. appenninica zone).

Tristix acutangulum (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 23, Figs. 24–25; Plate 53, Fig. 17

Rhabdogonium excavatum REUSS 1863, p. 55, pl. 4, fig. 14
Rhabdogonium tricarinatum acutangulum REUSS; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 159, pl. 4, fig. 2
Tristix acutangulus (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 314, pl. 10, figs. 257–261; SZTEJN 1957, p. 228, pl. 6, fig. 49; DIENI & MASSARI 1966, p. 160, pl. 7, figs. 5–9; NEAGU 1975, p. 103, pl. 75, figs. 40–49; pl. 76, figs. 7–11, 13–16
Dimensions: length 0,36 mm; breadth 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11866, 118867, 11868
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Tristix articulata (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 10, Figs. 25–26; Plate 22, Fig. 28; Plate 53, Fig. 17

Rhabdogonium articulatum REUSS 1863, p. 55, pl. 4, fig. 11
Tristix articulatum (REUSS); NEAGU 1975, p. 104, pl. 76, figs. 1–6, 12, 15, 19
Dimensions: length 0,60–0,39 mm; breadth 0,21–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11866
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Genus ***Frondicularia*** Defrance, 1826
Frondicularia filocincta Reuss, 1863
Plate 17, Fig. 13; Plate 31, Fig. 3; Plate 56, Fig. 11

Frondicularia filocincta REUSS 1863, p. 54, pl. 4, fig. 12; GORBATCHIK-SHOHINA 1960, p. 90, pl. 5, fig. 2; NEAGU 1965, p. 25, pl. 6, figs. 8–11; NEAGU 1975, p. 82, pl. 68, fig. 7

Dimensions: length 0,82–0,67 mm; breadth 0,42–0,31 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11869, 11890

Occurrence: Giurgiu-Pod, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone), Upper Albian (Vraconian, R. appenninica zone).

Frondicularia inversa Reuss, 1845
Plate 19, Fig. 14

Frondicularia inversa REUSS 1845, p. 31, pl. 8, figs. 1, 19; pl. 13, fig. 42; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 86, pl. 3, figs. 11–12; NEAGU 1965, p. 25, pl. 6, fig. 20; DIENI & MASSARI 1966, p. 141, pl. 15, figs. 22–24; NEAGU 1975, p. 81, pl. 77, figs. 24–25; pl. 78, figs. 2–6, 8–9, 11–15, 19, 21–25

Dimensions: length 1,37–2,87 mm; breadth 0,60–1,05 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5067

Occurrence: Giurgiu-Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Frondicularia planifolium Chapman, 1894
Plate 19, Fig. 15

Frondicularia planifolium CHAPMAN 1894 p. 158, pl. 4, fig. 1; ten DAM, 1950, p. 22, pl. 2, figs. 25; NEAGU 1965, p. 25, pl. 6, fig. 12

Dimensions: length 1,55 mm; breadth 0,75 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5068

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Family VAGINULINIDAE REUSS, 1860
Subfamily LENTICULININAE Chapman & Parr & Collins, 1934
Genus ***Lenticulina*** Lamark, 1804
Lenticulina roemeri (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 9, Figs. 1–4

Cristellaria roemeri REUSS 1863, p. 75, pl. 8, fig. 9

Lenticulina roemeri (REUSS); STANCHEVA 1959, p. 131, pl. 1, figs. 1–2; MOULLADE 1966, p. 54, pl. 5, fig. 8; NEAGU 1970, p. 52, pl. 11, figs. 1–2; NEAGU 1972, p. 205, pl. 5, figs. 24–25; NEAGU & CARNARU 2002, p. 101, pl. 1, figs. 1–16, 19–20

Dimensions: diameter 0,68 mm; thickness 0,24 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11871

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Lenticulina macrodisca (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 9, Figs. 5–6; Plate 17, Fig. 9; Plate. 30, Figs. 1–4, 25–26; Plate 33, Figs. 1–4

Cristellaria macrodisca REUSS 1863, p. 78, pl. 9, fig. 5; BERTHELIN, 1880, p. 48, pl. 3, fig, 6–11, 14

Cristellaria rotulata macrodisca REUSS; CHAPMAN 1896, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 9

Lenticulina macrodisca (REUSS); EICHENBERG 1933, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 1; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 15, pl. 13, fig. 1; TAPPAN 1962, p. 162, pl. 40, figs. 5–8; NEAGU 1972, p. 205, pl. 4, figs. 44–45; NEAGU 1975, p. 58, pl. 45, figs. 1–16, 20; pl. 47, figs. 25–26

Robulus macrodiscus (REUSS); CUSHMAN 1946, p. 54, pl. 17, fig. 14; POZARYSKA 1957, p. 132, pl. 15, fig. 7

Lenticulina (Robulus) macrodisca (REUSS); NEAGU 1965, p. 12, pl. 4, figs. 7–8

Lenticulina (Lenticulina) macrodisca (REUSS); FUCHS 1967, p. 294, pl. 10, fig. 3

Dimensions: large diameter 0,91–0,79 mm; small diameter 0,72–0,67 mm; thickness 0,48–0,40 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11872, 11873, 11874, 11875

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, Giurgiu Pod, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m).

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone), Upper Albian-Vraconian (R. appenninica zone).

Lenticulina gaultina (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 9, Figs. 7–8; Plate 14, Figs. 10–11; Plate 19, Figs. 7–11

Cristellaria gaultina BERTHELIN 1880, p. 41, pl. 3, figs. 15–19

Robulus gaultinus (BERTHELIN); EICHENBERG 1933, p. 156, pl. 16, fig. 6; STANCHEVA 1959, p. 143, pl. 4, figs. 5–7

Lenticulina gaultina (BERTHELIN); TAPPAN 1940, p, 101, pl. 15, fig. 11; TAPPAN 1943. p. 494, pl. 79, figs. 13–15; SZTEJN 1958, p. 34, pl. 3, fig. 19; NEAGU 1965, p. 10, pl. 3, figs. 1–2; FUCHS 1967, p. 295, pl. 11, fig. 1; KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 81, pl. 9, fig. 1; NEAGU 1970, p. 51, pl. 11, figs. 27–28; NEAGU 1972, p. 204, pl. 5, figs. 13–14; NEAGU 1975, p. 58, pl. 46, figs. 3, 12–13.16–19; pl. 49, figs. 18, 20, 23–26, 29–31, 33–34

Dimensions: large diameter 0,84–0,65 mm; small diameter 0,55–0,40 mm; thickness 0,29–0,26 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11876, 11877, 11878

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings, Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone)-Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Lenticulina lituola (Cornuel, 1848)
Plate 9, Figs. 9–10

Cristellaria lituola CORNUEL 1848, p. 254, pl. 2, figs. 9–10

Dimensions: large diameter 0,53–0,48 mm; small diameter 0,36–0,26 mm,

Remarks: Having the early stage atypical "*Lenticulina*" followed by the uncoiled last chambers this species belongs to the *genus Lenticulina.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11879

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Lenticulina diademata (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 9, Figs. 11–20

Cristellaria diademata BERTHELIN 1880, p. 51, pl. 3, figs. 4, 5, 12, 13

Dimensions: large diameter 1,41mm – 1,20mm – 1,00mm – 0,79mm – 0,65mm; small diameter 1,12 mm – 1,03 mm – 0,86 mm – 0,70 mm – 0,53 mm; thickness 0,40 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,39 mm

Remarks: This species is very well delimited by the presence of a peripheral-hyaline keel and the sutures which become elevated (as a keel) in the central part of the test.In the assamblages from the area Bala-Oltina-Călăraşi the population of this species presents a remarcable variability in size and test morphology. Following an evolutive serie can be observe a slightly tendency of uncoil (involute-evolute coiling), becoming visible the last two whorls. Also the size grows sensilbe til more than 1 mm in diameter, but the thickness is almost constant.

Stratigraphical, it is to write down that this species do not cross the boundary Lower-Middle Albian and can be use succesfuly as a stratigraphic marker.

Type specimens: L. P. B. IV. 11880, 11880

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Lenticulina inflata (Reuss, 1860)
Plate 10, Figs. 27–28; Plate 16, Figs. 18–19

Cristellaria inflata REUSS 1860, p. 212, pl. 8, fig. 6

Dimensions: length 0,58 mm; breadth 0,26 mm; thickness 0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11890

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distributions: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Lenticulina oligostegia (REUSS, 1860)
Plate 16, Figs. 5–8

Cristellaria oligostegia REUSS 1860, p. 213, pl. 8, fig. 8; REUSS 1863, p. 93, pl. 13, figs. 2; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 652, pl. 10, fig. 5; FRANKE 1928, p. 111, pl. 10, fig. 8

Robulus oligostegia (REUSS); CUSHMAN 1946, p. 54, pl. 8, fig. 8

Lenticulina oligostegia (REUSS); HAGN 1953, p. 36, pl. 3, fig. 5

Lenticulina oligostegia (REUSS); NEAGU 1965, p. 11, pl. 4, figs. 1–2; FUCHS 1967, p. 297, pl. 10, fig. 4

Dimensions: length 0,40–0,34 mm; thickness 0,21–0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11965

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Lenticulina marcki (REUSS, 1860)
Plate 10, Figs. 29–30; Plate 55, Fig. 10

Cristellaria marcki REUSS 1860, p, 212, pl. 9, fig. 4

Dimensions: length 1,20 mm – 0,77 mm – 0,77 mm; breadth 0,55 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,40 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,14 mm

Remarks: By the presence of a flat aspect of the last part of the test and a clear uncoiled tendecy this species is well delimited.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11878
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Lenticulina subalata (REUSS, 1863)
Plate 17, Fig. 10; Plate 22, Figs. 1–2

Cristellaria subalata REUSS 1863, p. 76, pl. 8, fig, 10; pl. 9, fig. 1; FRANKE 1928 p. 110, pl. 10, fig. 5
Dimensions: diameter 0,40 mm; thickness 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11881, 11882
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings, Giurgiu Pod, Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone), Middle Albian (terminal part).

Lenticulina muensteri (Roemer, 1841)
Plate 19, Figs. 1–6; Plate 22, Figs. 3–4

Robulina muensteri ROEMER 1841, p. 98, pl. 15, fig. 30
Cristellaria muensteri (ROEMER) REUSS 1863, p. 77, pl. 9, figs. 3–4
Cristellaria (Robulus) muensteri (ROEMER) FRANKE 1928, p. 111, pl. 10, fig. 9
*Robulus muensteri (*ROEMER) CUSHMAN 1946, p. 53, pl. 17, figs. 3–9; HAGN 1953, p. 32, pl. 3, fig. 13
Lenticulina (L.) muensteri (ROEMER) BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 263, pl. 5, fig. 109; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1967, p. 22, pl. 3, fig. 54; pl. 4, figs. 80–81; MICHAEL 1967, p. 34, pl. 3, fig. 5
Lenticulina muensteri (ROEMER) SZTEJN 1957, p. 37, pl. 1, fig. 23; STANCHEVA 1959, p. 134, pl. 13, fig. 5; KAPTARENKO-CERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 79, pl. 8, fig. 3; NEAGU 1970, p. 5, pl. 11, fig. 3; NEAGU 1975, p. 61, pl. 45, figs. 17–19; pl. 46, figs. 4–10; pl. 48, figs. 18–21; pl. 49, figs. 1–2
Dimensions: large diameter 0,94 mm – 0,89 mm – 0,82 mm – 0,65 mm – 0,55 mm; small diameter 0,79 mm – 0,79 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,43 mm; thickness 0,48 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,36 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11883, 11884
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone), Upper Albian-Vraconian (R. appenninnica zone).

Lenticulina turgidula (REUSS, 1863)
Plate 22, Figs. 5–10, 21–22; Plate 30, Figs. 9–10

Cristellaria turgidula REUSS 1863, p. 73, pl. 8, fig. 4
Lenticulina turgidula (REUSS); NEAGU 1975, p. 61, pl. 44, fig. 26; pl. 108, fig. 26
Dimensions: large diameter 0,55 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,29 mm; small diameter 0,39 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,19 mm; thickness 0,19 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11885, 11886
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian-Vraconian (R. appenninica zone).

Lenticulina nodosa (REUSS, 1863)
Plate 30, Figs. 5–8

Robulina nodosa REUSS 1863, p. 78.pl. 9, fig. 6

Lenticulina (L.) nodosa (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 283, pl. 15B, figs. 5–6; pl. 15D, figs. 4–6; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 24, pl. 3, fig. 49; pl. 4, figs. 60–67; SZTEJN 1957, p. 28, pl. 4, fig. 24; MOULLADE 1966, p. 51, pl. 4, figs. 9–12; MICHAEL 1967, p. 34, pl. 3, fig. 8; KALANTARI 1969, p. 141, pl. 12, figs. 3–7; NEAGU 1970, p. 51, pl. 10, figs. 21–22; NEAGU 1975, p. 57, pl. 43, figs. 11–26; pl. 44, figs. 13–14, 17–18

Dimensions: large diameter 1,27–0,50 mm; small diameter 1,08–0,40 mm; thickness 0,62–0,24 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11887

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (R. appenniniuca zone).

Lenticulina nuda (REUSS, 1861)
Plate 30, Figs. 11–12

Cristellaria nuda REUSS 186, p. 328, pl. 6, , figs. 1–3; REUSS 1863, p. 72, pl. 8, fig. 2

Cristellaria gibba f. *nuda* (REUSS); FRANKE 1928, p. 106, pl. 9, fig. 22

Lenticulina nuda (REUSS); CUSHMAN 1946, p. 56, pl. 18, fig. 17; NEAGU & CĂRNARU 2002, p. 102, pl. 1, fig. 21

Dimensions: large diameter 0,48 mm; small diameter 0,26 mm; thickness 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.12027

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (R.appenninica zone).

Lenticulina discrepans (REUSS, 1863)
Plate 33, Figs. 5–6

Cristellaria discrepans REUSS 1863, p. 78, pl. 9, fig. 7

Lenticulina discrepans (REUSS); NEAGU 1975, p. 64, pl. 60, figs. 1–3; NEAGU-CĂRNARU 2002, p. 101, pl. 1, figs. 26–28

Dimensions: large diameter 0,53mm; small diameter 0,39mm; thickness 0,21mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11888

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Lenticulina subaperta (REUSS, 1863)
Plate 36, Figs. 9–12

Cristellaria subaperta REUSS 1863, p. 73, pl. 8, fig. 5

Dimensions: large diameter 0,84 mm – 0,65 mm – 0,60 mm; small diameter 0,67 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,40 mm; thickness 0,36 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11889

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (R.appenninica zone).

Genus ***Saracenaria*** Defrance, 1824

Saracenaria crassicosta Eichenberg, 1933

Plate 10, Figs. 5–6, 16, 12, 16; Plate 22, Figs. 19–20; Plate 26, Figs. 42; Plate 55, Fig. 4

Saracenaria italica crassicosta EICHENBERG 1933, p. 17, pl. 5, fig. 2

Saracenaria crassicosta EICHENBERG 1933; ten DAM 1950, p. 25, pl. 2, fig. 10

Lenticulina (Saracenaria) crassicosta EICHENBERG; FUCHS 1967, p. 302, pl. 12, fig. 10

Dimensions: length 0,72 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,31 mm; breadth 0,31 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm; thicknrs 0,26 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV 11891, 11892, 11893, 11894

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings; Giurgiu Pod, Zimnicea drilling, Buzescu core

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L.tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian, Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbygni zone).

Saracenaria bonnoniensis (Berthelin, 1880)

Plate 16, Fig. 2; Plate 21, Figs. 9–10, 15–16; Plate 35, Figs. 6–7;
Plate 54, Fig. 16; Plate 55, Figs. 2–3

Cristellaria bonnoniensis BERTHELIN 1880, p. 55, pl. 3, figs. 23; CHAPMAN 1894, 652, pl. 10, fig. 9

Saracenaria bonnoniensis (BERTHELIN); ten DAM, 1950, p. 24

Saracenaria bonnoniensis bonnoniensis (BERTHELIN); FRIZZELL 1954, p. 83, pl. 8, fig. 24; POZARYSKA 1957, p. 117, pl. 10, fig. 1

Lenticulina (Saracenaria) bonnoniensis (BERTHELIN); BARTENSTEIN 1954, p. 46; NEAGU 1965, p. 16, pl. 4, figs. 26–27; FUCHS 1967, p. 300, pl. 12, fig. 2

Dimensions: length 0,67 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,29 mm; breadth 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,096 mm; thickness 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,048 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV11897, 11898

Occurrence: dilling H. Călăraşi, Giurgiu Pod, 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone)-Vraconian (R. appenninica zone).

Saracenaria saratogana Howe &Wallace, 1932

Plate 30, Figs. 23–24; Plate 35, Fig. 4

Saracenaria navicula (d'ORBIGNY); EICHENBERG 1933, p. 17, pl. 2, fig. 15

Saracenaria saratogana HOWE &WALLACE 1932, p. 41; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 58, pl. 28, figs. 4–6; NEAGU 1965, p. 16, fig. 16

Dimensions: length 0,46 mm; breadth 0,21 mm; thickness 0,21 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11901

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (R. appenninica zone).

Saracenaria frankei ten Dam, 1946

Plate 10, Figs. 31–31; Plate 16, Figs. 9–11; Plate 22, Figs. 15–16; Plate 56, Fig. 1

Cristellaria italica DEFRANCE; FRANKE 1928, p. 102, pl. 9, fig. 17

Saracenaria italica DEFRANCE; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 158, pl. 11, fig. 21

Saracenaria frankei ten DAM 1946, p, 573, pl. 88, fig. 1

Lenticulina(Saracenaria) frankei ten DAM; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 33, pl. 3, fig. 60; NEAGU 1965, p. 16, pl. 4, figs. 24–25

Dimensions: length 0,36–0,31 mm; thickness 0,17–0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV11899

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Saracenaria triangularis (d'Orbigny, 1840)
Plate 22, Figs. 11–12

Cristellaria triangularis d'ORBIGNY 1840, p. 27, pl. 2, figs. 21–22; REUSS 1845, p. 34, pl. 8, fig. 48; CHAPMAN1894, p. 65, pl. 10, fig. 3

Saracenaria triangularis (D'ORBIGNY); CUSHMAN 1946, p. 58, pl. 28, fig. 13; HAGN 1953, p. 52, pl. 6, fig. 4; POZARYSKA 1957, p. 119, pl. 10, fig. 8; EBENSBERGER 1962, p. 34, pl. 5, fig. 16

Lenticulina (Saracenaria) triangularis (d'ORBIGNY); FUCHS 1967 p. 302, pl. 12, fig. 3

Dimensions: length 0,46 mm; thickness 0,29 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11900

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Genus ***Marginulinopsis*** Silvestri, 1904
Marginulinopsis trunculata (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 33, Fig. 30

Cristellaria trunculata BERTHELIN 1880, p. 53, pl. 3, figs. 26–27

Dimensions: length 0,24 mm; breadth 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11902

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Marginulinopsis comma (Roemer, 1841)
Plate 27, Fig. 16; Plate 30, Figs. 21–22; Plate 55, Fig. 9

Marginulina comma ROEMER 1841, p. 96, pl. 15, fig. 15

Marginulinopsis comma (ROEMER); ten DAM 1948, p. 183, pl. 32, figs. 1–2

Lenticulina (Marginulinopsis) comma (ROEMER); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 288, pl. 6, fig. 135; FUCHS 1967, p. 297, pl. 11, fig. 7

Dimensions: length 0,53–0,50 mm; breadth 0,24–0,19 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11896, 11902, 11903

Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m), 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Marginulinopsis incurvatum (REUSS, 1863)
Plate 27, Figs. 14–15

Cristellaria incurvata (REUSS, 1863), p. 66, pl. 6, fig. 18

Dimensions: length 0,65 mm; breadth 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11904

Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Marginulinopsis lituola (Cornuel, 1880)
Plate 27, Figs. 17

Cristellaria lituola CORNUEL 1848, p. 254, pl. 2, figs. 9–10
Dimensions: length 0,58 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11905
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyii zone).

Marginulinopsis bacillum (Reuss, 1845)
Plate 16, Figs. 3–4

Marginulina bacillum REUSS 1845, p. 29, pl. 8, fig. 11; REUSS 1860, p. 208, pl. 6, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,48 mm; breadth 0,19 mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV.12026
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Marginulinopsis scitula (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 10, Figs. 3–4

Cristellaria scitula BERTHELIN 1880, p. 54, pl. 3, fig. 3
]Dimensions: length 0,58 mm; breadth 0,29 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11910
Occurrence: F. B. drilling Călărași
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Marginulinopsis ensis (Reuss, 1845)
Plate 16, Fig. 1, 25–27; Plate 21, Figs. 5–8; Plate 58, Fig. 6; Plate 57, Figs. 17, 20

Marginulina ensis REUSS 1845, p. 29, pl. 12, fig. 13; pl. 13, figs. 26–27; pl. 24, fig. 30; REUSS 1851, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 16
Cristellaria ensis (REUSS); FRANKE 1928, p. 97, pl. 9, fig. 1–3
Dimensions: length 0,43 mm – 0,39 mm – 0,39 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11909
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Marginulinopsis schloenbachi (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 16, Fig. 17; Plate 17, Figs. 5–6; Plate 22, Figs. 13–14, 26–27; Plate 27, Fig. 20

Cristellaria schloenbachi REUSS 1863, p. 65, pl. 6, figs. 14–15
Astacolus schloenbachi (REUSS); EICHENBERG 1935, p. 12, pl. 6, figs. 14–15
Lenticulina(Astacolus) schloenbachi (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 286, pl. 5, figs. 124–125
Lenticulina (Marginulinopsis) schloenbachi (REUSS); FUCHS 1967, p. 298, pl. 12, fig. 14
Marginulinopsis schloenbachi (REUSS); NEAGU 1972, p. 210, pl. 4, figs. 19–22; pl. 5, fig. 35

Marginulinopsis schloenbachi schloenbachi (REUSS); NEAGU 1975, p. 66, pl. 58, figs. 22–23, 26; pl. 59, fig. 47; pl. 60, figs. 7–8, 15–16, 26, 34, 38–40, 42–48; pl. 61, figs. 4–6, 8–12

Astacolus schloenbachi (REUSS); NEAGU & CĂRNARU 2002, p. 103, pl. 2, figs. 1–2

Dimensions: length 0,72 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,53 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11906, 11907, 11908

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, Zimnicea drilling, 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone, terminal part), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Subfamily PALMULINAE Saidova, 1981
Genus ***Palmula*** Lea, 1833
Palmula asiatica Fursenko, 1949
Plate 11, Figs. 1–15; Plate 57, Figs. 8–13

Palmula asiatica FURSENKO, GORBATCHIK & SHOHINA 1960, p. 98, pl. 10, fig. 1

Dimensions: (evolutive serie) length 0,48 mm – 0,72 mm – 0,77 mm – 1,24 mm – 1,92 mm – 2,21 mm – 3,00 mm; breadth 0,39 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,67 mm – 1,18 mm – 1,75 mm – 2,23 mm – 2,90 mm

Remarks: By its planispiral early stage (*Lenticulina* stage) followed by the uncoiled intermediate one (*Astacolus* stage) and the adult uniserial stage with the typical reversed "V" chambers and also the large to extremely large size (over 3 mm length) this species is very well limited. This species by its larger developpment (frequency and size) in the Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) become a good stratigraphic marker.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11911

Occurrence: Drilling F.IV. Călărași, BalaIII-Oltina drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcate zone).

Genus ***Astacolus*** de Montfort, 1808
Astacolus planiuscula (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 21, Figs. 3–4

Cristellaria planiuscula REUSS 1863, p. 71, pl. 7, fig. 15; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 53, pl. 13, fig. 25; CHAPMAN 1894, pl. 1, fig. 14

Lenticulina (Vaginulinopsis) planiuscula (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 287, pl. 5, fig. 129

Marginulina planiuscula (REUSS); TAPPAN 1962, p. 170, pl. 43, figs. 8–11

Lenticulina (Astacolus) planiuscula (REUSS); BARRTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI, BRAND, 1966, p. 148, pl. 2, figs. 142–146; FUCHS 1967, p. 292, pl. 9, fig. 6.

Marginulinopsis planiuscula (REUSS); NEAGU 1975, p. 72, pl. 56, figs. 15–16; pl. 58, figs. 1–3, 10–13; pl. 60, figs. 4–6

Dimensions: length 0,40 mm; breadth 0,21 mm

Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11913

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Astacolus sulcifera (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 21, Figs. 1–2

Cristellaria sulcifera REUSS 1863, p. 74, pl. 8, fig. 9

Dimensions: length 0,39 mm; breadth 0,21 mm; thickness 0,12 mm

Remarks: By the flat aspect of the test this species differs from *Saracenaria crassicosta* Eichenberg with which have in commun the aspect of the deppressed sutures.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11912
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Genus ***Marginulina*** d'Orbigny, 1826
Marginulina inaequalis Reuss, 1860
Plate 17, Fig. 7; Plate 27, Figs. 11–13, 20

Marginulina inaequalis REUSS 1860, p. 207, pl. 7, fig. 3; REUSS 1863 p. 59, pl. 5, fig. 13; pl. 6, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,62 mm – 0,58 mm – 0,36 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B. IV. 11914
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras ortbignyi zone).

Marginulina linearis Reuss, 1863
Plate 26, Figs. 6–8, 30; Plate 33, Figs. 18–20

Marginulina linearis REUSS 1863, p. 60, pl. 5, fig. 15; EICHENBERG 1934, p. 161, pl. 11, figs. 2, 7; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLI 1966, p. 151, pl. 2, figs. 160–163; pl. 3, fig. 210; NEAGU 1972, p. 210, pl. 4, figs. 16–18; pl. 6, fig. 18
Lenticulina (Marginulina) linearis (REUSS); MICHAEL 1967, p. 45, pl. 4, fig. 4
Dimensions: length 0, 60 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,84 mm; thickness 0,40 mm – 0,58 mm – 0,77 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11915, 11916
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian, Vraconian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone, Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Marginulina jonesi Reuss, 1863
Plate 10, Fig. 15; Plate 26, Figs. 36–37; Plate 54, Fig. 10

Marginulina jonesi REUSS, 1863, p. 61, pl. 5, fig. 19; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 163, pl. 4, fig. 24; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 9, pl. 7, fig. 8; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 160, pl. 17, figs. 5; ten DAM 1950, p. 22, pl. 2, fig. 4; TAPPAN 1962, p. 167, pl. 42, figs. 1–6; NEAGU 1965, p. 17, pl. 5, figs.11–12
Lenticulina (Marginulinopsis) jonesi (REUSS); FUCHS 1967, p. 296, pl. 11, figs. 2–3, 5
Dimensions: length 0,49–0,55 mm; thickness 0,12 – 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11920, 11921
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Marginulina parallela (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 16, Fig. 20

Cristellaria parallela REUSS 1863, p. 67, pl. 5, figs. 1–2
Vaginulinopsis parallela (REUSS); KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 55, pl. 4, figs. 11–12
Non *Cristellaria parallela* SCHWAGER 1865, p. 71, pl. 5, fig. 5

Dimensions: length 0,39 mm; breadth 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11922
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Marginulina striatocostata Reuss, 1863
Plate 10, Fig. 14; Plate 12, Fig. 1; Plate 35, Fig. 59

Marginulina striatocostata REUSS 1863, p, .62, pl. 6, fig. 2; CHAPMAN 2894, p. 163, pl. 4, fig. 21
Lenticulina (Marginulinopsis) striatocostata (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 289, pl. 6, fig. 141; DIENI & MASSARI 1966, p. 129, pl. 4, fig. 11
Marginulinopsis striatocostata (REUSS); KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 62, pl. 6, figs. 1–2
Marginulina striatocostata (REUSS); NEAGU 1965, p. 20, pl. 4, fig. 28
Dimensions: length 0,60 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,39 mm; thicknes 0,17 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11917, 11918, 11919
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian-Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Marginulina turgida Reuss, 1863
Plate 22, Fig. 25

Marginulina turgida REUSS 1863, p. 67, pl. 6, fig. 7
Marginulinopsis turgida (REUSS); NEAGU-CĂRNARU 2002, p. 102, pl. 2, fig. 17
Dimensions: length 0,40 mm; thickness 0,21 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11924
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Marginulina aequivoca Reuss, 1863
Plate 26, Fig. 39; Plate 54, Figs. 12–13; Plate 55, Fig. 1

Marginulina aequivoca REUSS 1863, p. 60.pl. 5, fig. 17: CHAPMAN 1894, p. 162, pl. 4, fig. 20; ten DAM 1950, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 6; NEAGU, 1965, p. 17, pl. 4, figs. 36–37
Dimensions: length 0,60 mm; thickness 0,17 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11925
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Marginulina robusta Reuss, 1863
Plate 10, Fig. 22; Plate 20, Figs. 24–25; Plate 30, Fig. 13; Plate 54, Fig. 11; Plate 55, Figs. 7–8

Marginulina robusta REUSS 1863, p. 63, pl. 6, fig. 5; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 163, pl. 4, fig. 23; EICHENBERG 1932, p. 6, text–figs. 3–4; ten DAM 1948, p. 185, pl. 23, fig. 6; GORBATCHIK-SHOHINA 1969, p. 96, pl. 5, fig. 4; ANTONOVA 1969, p. 46, pl. 4, fig. 9
Lenticulina (Marginulinopsis) robusta (REUSS) BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 289, pl. 6, figs. 142–143; MICHAEL 1967, p. 46, pl. 4, figs. 15–19: FUCHS 1967, p. 298, pl. 11, figs. 2–3, 5

Marginulinopsis robusta (REUSS); KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 65, pl. 6, fig. 8; NEAGU 1975, p. 68, pl. 61, figs. 23, 26–41

Dimensions: length 1,03–0,50 mm; thickness 0,36–0,19 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11926, 11927

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Upper Albian-Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Marginulina perobliqua (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 21, Figs. 11–14

Cristellaria perobliqua REUSS, 1863, p. 67, pl. 7, fig. 3

Dimensions: length 0,29–0,26 mm; thickness 0,096–0,12 mm

Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11923

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Genus ***Vaginulinopsis*** Silvester, 1904
Vaginulinopsis cephalotes (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 10, Figs. 7–13; Plate 17, Figs. 1–3; Plate 54, Fig. 9

Cristellaria cephalotes REUSS, 1863, p. 67, pl. 7, figs. 4–6,; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 650; SHERLOCK 1914, p. 26, pl. 18, fig. 20; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 175, pl. 17, fig. 13

Vaginulinopsis cephalotes (REUSS); ten DAM 1950, p. 39, pl. 3, fig. 9

Lenticulina (Vaginulinopsis) cephalotes (REUSS); NEAGU 1965, p. 12, pl. 4, fig. 2

Dimensions: length 0,69 mm – 0,58 mm – 0,53 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,34 mm – 0,31 mm; thickness 0,26 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,21mm – 0,21mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11928, 11929

Occurrence: FB drilling Călăraşi, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Subfamily VAGINULININAE REUSS, 1860
Genus ***Citharina*** d'Orbigny, 1839
Citharina reticulata (Cornuel, 1848)
Plate 11, Fig. 20; Plate 15, Figs. 7–10; Plate 57, Fig. 2

Planularia reticulata (CORNUEL) 1848, p. 253, pl. 12, figs. 1–4

Citharina reticulata (CORNUEL), GORBATCHIK-SHOHINA, 1960, p. 101, pl. 11, fig. 4; NEAGU 1975, p. 70, pl. 64, fig. 1

Dimensions: length 1,53–2,21 mm; breadth 0,53–0,84 mm; thickness 0,072–0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11930, 11931

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings, Bala III-Oltina drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Citharina orthonota (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 12, Figs. 20–21; Plate 55, Fig. 13; Plate 57, Fig. 7

Vaginulina otrthonota REUSS 1863, 49, pl. 4, fig. 3

Citharina orthonota (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 298, pl. 7, figs. 180–181; SZTEJN 1957, p. 68, pl. 7, fig. 66

Dimensions: length 0,96 mm – 1,20 mm – 1,39 mm; breadth 0,34 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,48 mm; thickness 0,072 mm – 0,072 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11932
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Citharina angustissima Reuss, 1863
Plate 12, Fig. 22

Vaginulina angustissima REUSS 1863, p. 45, pl. 3, fig. 3
Dimensions: (fragment) length 0,77 mm; breadth 0,14 mm; thickness 0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11933
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian, (L. tardefurcasa zone).

Citharina sparsicostata (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 15, Figs. 11–12; Plate 56, Fig. 2; Plate 57, Fig. 1

Vaginulina sparsicostata REUSS 1863, p. 50, pl. 4, fig. 4; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 426, pl. 8, fig. 12
Citharina sparsicostata (REUSS); BARTENSTEIN & BRAND, 1951, p. 297, pl. 7, figs. 173–175; NEAGU, 1975, p. 79, pl. 59, fig. 2
Dimensions: length (fragment) 1,08–1,32 mm; breadth 0,72–0,55 mm; thickness 0, 072–0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12028
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, Călăraşi drillings
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Citharina harpa (Roemer, 1841)
Plate 15, Figs. 13–16; Plate 55, Fig. 14

Vaginulina harpa ROEMER 1841, p. 96, pl. 15, fig. 12; REUSS 1863, p. 46, pl. 4, figs. 5–7; EICHENBERG 1935, pl. 9, fig. 4; pl. 12, fig. 7
Citharina harpa (ROEMER) GORBATCHIK-SHOHINA 1960, p. 100, pl. 11, fig. 3
Dimensions: length 1,15 mm – 1,03 mm – 0,91 mm; breadth 0,40 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,26 mm; thickness 0,096 mm (all)
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV.11934
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian(L.tardefurcata zone).

Genus ***Planularia*** Defrance, 1826
Planularia bradyana (Chapman, 1894)
Plate 16, Fig. 21; Plate 26, Figs. 40–41; Plate 27, Fig. 18; Plate 33, Fig. 31

Cristellaria bradyana CHAPMAN 1894, p. 654, pl. 10, fig. 13
Planularia bradyana (CHAPMAN) ten DAM 1950, p. 24, pl. 2, fig. 8; ANTONOVA 1969, p. 42, pl. 5, figs. 1–3; NEAGU 1975, p. 74, pl. 62, figs. 6–23
Lenticulina (Planularia) bradyana (CHAPMAN); FUCHS 1967, p. 300, pl. 12, fig. 9
Dimensions: length 0,58 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm; breadth 0,26 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,17 mm; thickness 0,096 mm – 0,072 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,96 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11935, 11936

Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone),Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Planularia vestita (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 26, Fig. 38

Cristellaria vestita BERTHELIN 1880, p. 55, pl. 3, fig. 22

Dimensions: length 0,34–0,43 mm; breadth 0,17–0,19 mm; thickness 0,072–0,092 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11937

Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Genus ***Vaginulina*** d'Orbigny, 1826
Vaginulina marginulinoides REUSS, 1863
Plate 12, Figs. 17–18

Vaginulina marginulinoides REUSS 1863, p. 44.pl. 3, fig. 2

Dimensions: length 0,48–0,50 mm; breadth 0,4–0,014 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11938

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Vaginulina arguta REUSS, 1860
Plate 12, Fig. 23; Plate 18, Fig. 16; Plate 20, Fig. 29; Plate 34, Fig. 29

Vaginulina arguta REUSS 1860, p. 202, pl. 8, fig. 4; REUSS 1863, p. 47, pl. 3, fig. 13; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 42, pl. 2, fig. 7; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 425, pl. 8, fig. 9; EICHENBEG 1933, p. 10, pl. 8, fig. 5; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 38, pl. 5, fig. 104; pl. 6, fig. 136; MICHAEL 1967, p. 51, pl. 6, figs. 2, 5; NEAGU 1975, p. 87, pl. 65, figs. 3, 12; pl. 66, figs. 1–2, 7, 12, 16; pl. 67, fig. 3

Dimensions: length 0,62 mm – 0,98 mm – 1,08 mm; breadth 0,29 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,36 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11939, 11940, 11941

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings, Giurgiu Pod, 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Upper Albian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Vaginulina protosphaera Reuss, 1863
Plate 12, Figs. 24–25; Plate 15, Figs. 1–3; Plate 17, Fig. 14; Plate 18, Fig. 13; Plate 56, Fig. 9; Plate 57, Fig. 5

Vaginulina protosphaera REUSS 1863, p. 90, pl. 12, fig. 10

Dimensions: length 0,67 mm – 0,70 mm – 0,77 mm – 0,70 mm – 0,82 mm – 0,86 mm; breadth 0,26 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,26 mm; thickness 0,096 mm (all)

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11942, 11943, 11944

Occurrence: drilling FV Călăraşi, Bala III-Oltina drilling, Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (H. dentatus zone).

Vaginulina truncata Reuss, 1863
Plate. 15, Fig. 4; Plate 17; Figs. 15–16, 18; Plate 56, Fig. 6

Vaginulina truncata REUSS 1863, p. 47, pl. 3, fig. 9; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 39, pl. 1, figs. 25–28; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 423, pl. 8, figs. 5–6; EICHENBERG 1935, p. 393, pl. 1, fig. 11; pl. 5, figs. 17, 32; pl. 110, fig. 4; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 293, pl. 12a, fig. 15; GORBACHIK & SHOHINA 1960, p. 98, pl. 10, fig. 2

Dimensions: length 1,42 mm – 1,12 mm – 0,89 mm – 0,50 mm; breadth 0,50 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,24 mm; thickness 0,12 mm (all)

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11955

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Vaginulina bicostulata Reuss, 1860
Plate 15, Figs. 5, Plate 30, Fig. 19

Vaginulina bicostulata REUSS 1860, p, 202, pl. 8, fig. 5a

Dimensions: length 0,94 mm – 0,84 mm – 0,72 mm; breadth 0,26 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,36 mm; thickness 0,12 mm (all)

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11945, 11946

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora asppenninnica zone).

Vaginulina stolley Eichenberg, 1933
Plate 18, Fig. 5

Vaginulina stolley EICHENBERG 1933, p. 11, pl. 2, fig. 14

Dimensions: (fragment) length 0,89 mm; breadth 0,17 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11951

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Vaginulina eurynota Reuss, 1863
Plate 15, Fig. 6; Plate 18, Figs. 10, 11; Plate 20, Fig. 27; Plate 33, Fig. 29; Plate 56, Figs. 5, 7, 10

Vaginulina eurynota REUSS 1863, p. 90, pl. 12, fig. 9

Dimensions: length 0,43 mm – 0,67 mm; breadth 0,17 mm – 0,24 mm; thickness 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11947, 11948

Occurrence: drilling IV Călăraşi, Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Vaginulina incompta Reuss, 1863
Plate 17, Fig. 19

Vaginulina incompta REUSS 1863, p. 45, pl. 3, fig. 5; NEAGU 1965, p. 24, pl. 6, fig. 7; KAPTARENKO & CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 46, pl. 3, figs. 15–16

Dimensions: length 0,48 mm, breadth 0,19 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11950
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Vaginulina recta Reuss, 1863
Plate 18, Figs. 6–9, 12; Plate 20, Fig. 26; Plate 26, Fig. 15; Plate 55, Figs. 11, 15; Plate 56, Figs. 4, 8

Vaginulina recta REUSS 1863, p. 48, pl. 3, figs. 14–15; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 41, pl. 2, figs. 5–6; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 422, pl. 8, fig. 1; FRANKE 1928, p. 82, pl. 7, figs. 27–28; TAPPAN 1943, p. 501, pl. 80, figs. 7–8; ten DAM 1950, p. 34; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p, 293, pl. 6, fig. 156; SZTEJN 1957, p. 64, pl. 7, fig. 68; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 38, pl. 5, fig. 103; pl. 6, figs. 134–135; NEAGU 1965, p. 24, pl. 5, fig. 31; pl. 6, figs. 1–2; DIENI & MASSARI 1966, p. 151, pl. 6, figs. 10–12; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 153, pl. 3, figs. 250–253; MICHAEL 1967, p. 56, pl. 5, fig. 20; FUCHS 1967, p. 313, pl. 13, fig. 5; pl. 5, fig. 5; pl. 14, fig. 1; KAPTARENKO & CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 48, pl. 4, figs. 6–7; NEAGU 1975, p. 87, pl. 65, figs. 4–5
Dimensions: length 1,53 mm – 1,52 mm – 1,12 mm – 0,84 mm – 0,79 mm; breadth 0,23 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,27 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,19 mm; thickness 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,076 mm – 0,76 mm – 0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11952, 11953
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian(Hoplites dentatus zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninnica zone).

Vaginulina longa (Cornuel, 1848)
Plate 18, Fig. 14; Plate 57, Figs. 3–4

Planularia longa CORNUEL 1848, p. 253, pl. 1, figs. 38–39
Dimensions: length 1,39 mm; breadth 0,39 mm; thickness 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11954
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Vaginulina kochii Roemer, 1841
Plate 18, Fig. 15; Plate 57, Fig. 6

Vaginulina kochii ROEMER 1841, p. 96, pl. 15, fig. 10; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 38, pl. 5, fig. 105; pl. 6, fig. 124; MICHAEL 1967, p. 54, pl. 6, fig. 3; NEAGU 1972, p. 212, pl. 6, fig. 2; NEAGU 1975, p. 84, pl. 64, fig. 32; pl. 65, figs. 7, 9, 11, 14–15, 18–20; pl. 66, fig. 9
Dimensions: length 1,03 mm; breadth 0,45 mm; thickness 0,14 mm
Type specimes. L.P.B.IV. 11955
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Vaginulina biochei Berthelin, 1880
Plate 30, Fig. 14; Plate 33, Fig. 27

Vaginulina biochei BERTHELIN 1880, p. 42, pl. 2, fig. 9; CHAPMAN 1894, p. 427, pl. 8, fig. 14; ten DAM 1950, p. 36, pl. 2, fig. 28; GORBATCHIK-SHOHINA 1960 p. 99, pl. 10, fig. 3
Vaginulinopsis biochei (BERTHELIN); KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 49, pl. 4, fig. 3

Dimensions: length 0,50–0,67 mm; breadth 0,16–0,24 mm; thickness 0,048–0,048 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11936, 11949
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora penninnica zone).

Genus ***Citharinella*** Marie, 1938
Citharinella karreri (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 11, Figs. 16–19; Plate 55, Fig. 12; Plate 57, Figs. 9, 12, 14

Flabellina karreri BERTHELIN 1880, p. 62, pl. 4, figs. 1–3
Citharinella chapmani MARIE; NEAGU 1965, p. 25, pl. 6, fig. 17
Dimensions: length 1,56 mm – 1,34 mm – 1,20 mm; breadth 0,88 mm – 0,79 mm – 0,64 mm; thickness 0,096 mm (all)
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5065, 11956
Occurrence: drilling H Călăraşi, Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Family LAGENIDAE REUSS, 1862
Genus ***Lagena*** Walker & Jacob, 1798
Lagena apiculata Reuss, 1851
Plate 16, Figs. 22, 24; Plate 36, Fig. 1

Oolina apiculata REUSS 1851, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 1
Lagena apiculata (REUSS); REUSS 1862, p. 318, pl. 1, figs. 4–9, 11; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 581, pl. 7, figs. 2–3; FRANKE 1928, p. 86, pl. 7, figs. 34–35; EICHENBERG 1933, p. 182, pl. 2, fig. 12; BROTZEN 1936, p. 109, pl. 7, fig. 2; TAPPAN 1940, p. 111, pl. 17, fig, 15; TAPPAN 1943, p. 5o3, pl. 80, fig. 31; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 94, pl. 39, fig. 23; HAGN 1953, p. 67, pl. 2, fig. 24; SZTEJN 1958, p. 41, fig. 96; EBENSBERGER 1962, p. 51, pl. 10, fig. 13
Oolina apiculata REUSS; TAPPAN 1962, p. 182, pl. 47, fig. 16; FUCHS 1967, p. 328, pl. 17, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,40 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,26 mm; thickness 0,26 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,16 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11957, 11958
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Lagena oxystoma Reuss, 1863
Plate 23, Fig. 17

Lagena oxystoma REUSS 1863, p. 335, pl. 5, fig. 66; FRANKE 1928, p. 88, pl. 8, fig. 5
Dimensions: length 0,21 mm; thickness 0,14 mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11959
Occurrence: Vedea Valley-Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Lagena hispida Reuss, 1858
Plate 23, Figs. 18–19, 20, 23

Lagena hispida REUSS 1862, p. 335, pl. 6, figs. 77, 79; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 582, pl. 8, figs. 9–10; FRANKE 1928, p. 88, pl. 8, figs. 4, 6

Dimensions: length 0,21–0,19 mm; thickness 0,19–0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11960
Occurrence: Vedea Valley-Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Lagena emaciata Reuss, 1858
Plate 23, Fig. 21

Lagena emaciata REUSS 1862, p. 319, pl. 1, fig. 9; FRANKE 1928, p. 85, pl. 7, fig. 33
Lagena apiculata emaciata REUSS; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 581, pl. 8, figs. 4, 7; NEAGU 1975, p. 97, pl. 50, figs. 13–14, 16–17; pl. 69, figs. 24–27
Dimensions: length 0,24 mm; thickness 0,12 mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV.11961
Occurrence: Vedea Valley – Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Lagena globosa (Montagu, 1803)
Plate 23, Fig. 22; Plate 33, Fig. 21; Plate 53, Fig. 19

Lagena globosa (MONTAGU); REUSS 1862, p. 318, pl. 1, figs. 1–3; CHAPMAN 1893, p. 579, pl. 8, fig. 1; SZTEJN 1957, p. 78, pl. 8, fig. 78; NEAGU 1965, p. 26, pl. 5, fig. 30; KAPTARENKO & CHERNOUSOVA 1967, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,21–0,19 mm; thickness 0,14–0,16 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11962, 11963
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Lagena isabella d'Orbigny, 1839
Plate 33, Figs. 15, 22

Lagena isabella d'ORBIGNY; REUSS 1862 p. 330, pl. 4, figs. 55, 56; FRANKE 1928, p. 87, pl. 8, fig. 1; BROTZEN 1936, p. 111, pl. 7, fig. 5; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 167; POZARYSKA 1957, p. 48, pl. 1, fig. 4; NEAGU 1975, p. 98, pl. 70, figs. 8–9
Dimensions: length 0,24–0,16 mm; thickness 0,14–0,096 mm.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11964
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Family POLYMORPHINIDAE d'Orbigny, 1839
Subfamily POLYMORPHININAE d'Orbigny, 1839
Genus ***Eoguttulina*** Cushman & Ozawa, 1930
Eoguttulina subspaerica (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 17, Fig. 14; Plate 23, Fig. 32; Plate 31, Figs. 11–12; Plate 35, Figs. 8–10; Plate 53, Fig. 15

Polymorphina subsphaerica BERTHELIN 1880, p. 58, pl. 4, fig. 18;
Globulina lacrima subsphaerica (BERTHELIN); CUSHMAN & OZAWA 1930, p. 78, pl. 19, figs. 5–7; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 97, pl. 40, fig. 13
Dimensions: length: 0,38 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11967, 11968, 11969

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Eoguttulina bucculenta (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 23, Figs. 26–29; Plate 35, Figs. 11–14

Polymorphina bucculenta BERTHELIN 1880, p. 58, pl. 4, figs. 16–17

Globulina exerta BERTHELIN; CUSHMAN & OZAWA 1930, p. 80, pl. 21, fig. 2

Dimensions: length 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11970, 11971

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Eoguttulina exerta (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 35, Figs. 15–18

Polymorphyna exerta BERTHELIN 1880, p. 57, pl. 4, figs. 22–23

Globulina exerta (BERTHELIN); CUSHMAN & OZAWA 1930, p. 80, pl. 20, fig. 2; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1957, p. 41, pl. 7, fig. 165; TAPPAN 1962, p. 183, pl. 47, figs. 20–23; DIENI & MASSARI, 1966, p. 156, pl. 6, figs. 26–27

Dimensions: length 0,45 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,38 mm; thickness 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11972

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Eoguttulina fusus Fuchs, 1967
Plate 27, Figs. 21–23; 27–28, Plate 31, Figs. 13–18

Eoguttulina fusus FUCHS 1967, p. 316, pl. 15, fig. 1

Dimensions: length 0,40 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,60 mm; thickness 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,21 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11973, 11974

Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Eoguttulina tenuicosta Neagu & Carnaru, 2001
Plate 21, Figs. 33

Eoguttulina tenuicosta NEAGU-CARNARU 2001, p. 80, pl. 3, figs. 2–10; pl. 8, figs. 9–12

Dimensions: length 0,26–0,24 mm; thickness 0,14–0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11975

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Genus ***Globulina*** d'Orbigny, 1839
Globulina prisca Reuss, 1863
Plate 23, Figs. 30–31

Globulina prisca REUSS 1863p. 79, pl. 9, figs. 8; BERTHELIN 1880, p. 57, pl. 4, fig. 20; BARTENSTEIN & BRAND 1951, p. 320, pl. 10, fig. 286; SZTEJN 1957, p. 75, pl. 9, fig. 83; TAPPAN 1962, p 184, pl. 47, figs. 25–26; NEAGU 1965, p. 28, pl. 7, figs. 3–5; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLLI 1966, p. 158, pl. 3, figs. 286–292; FUCHS 1967, p. 316, pl. 15, figs. 9–10; KAPTARENKO & CHERNOUSOVA, 1967, p. 94, pl. 10, fig. 10; NEAGU 1970, p. 54, pl. 12, figs. 16–17; NEAGU 1972, p. 214, pl. 6, figs. 32, 35–36; NEAGU 1975, p. 100, pl. 76, figs. 34–44, 48–51

Dimensions: length 0,40 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,31 mm, thickness 0,19 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11976
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distriubution. Middle Albian (terminal part).

Genus ***Paleopolymorphina*** Cushman & Ozawa, 1930
***Paleopolymorphina* sp.**
Plate 37, Figs. 13

Remarks: One specimen from Bălăria core (625–627 m) Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone) have a large size (over 2mm in length) and a fistulose aperture. Unfortunateliy the test is broken. The chambers dispozition (so much as was possible to observe) is similar to the manner of the genus *Paleopolymorphina*. It is possible to represent a new taxa (species). Having only one specimen we preffer to not give a new name.

Dimensions length 2,01mm; thickness 0,28mm
Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11977
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Subfamily WEBBINELLINAE Rhumbler, 1904
Genus ***Histopomphus*** Loeblich & Tappan, 1949
Histopomphus cervicornis (Chapman, 1892)
Plate 19, Figs. 18–19

Ramulina cervicornis CHAPMAN 1892, p. 584, pl. 12, fig. 11
Vitriwebbina cervicornis (CHAPMAN); EICHENERG 1935, p. 184, pl. 16, fig. 2
Bullopora cervicornis (CHAPMAN); TAPPAN 1943, p. 507, pl. 81, fig. 10
Globulina cervicornis (CHAPMAN); BULLARD 1953, p. 342, pl. 45, figs. 23–27
Histopomphus cervicornis (CHAPMAN); FRIZZELL 1954, p. 101, pl. 15, fig. 1; NEAGU 1965, p. 28, pl. 7, figs. 9–10

Dimensions: Unlimited, due to the branched aspect of the test
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5076,
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Genus ***Vitriwebbina*** Chapman, 1892
Vitriwebbina laevis (Sollas, 1877)
Plate 19, Fig. 16.

Vitriwebbina laevis (SOLLAS); CHAPMAN 1892, p. 585, pl. 12, fig. 12; FRIZZELL 1954, p. 107, pl. 15, fig. 5; NEAGU 1965, p. 28, pl. 7, fig. 13

Bullopora laevis (SOLLAS); TAPPAN 1943, p. 507, pl. 81, figs. 11–12; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 98, pl. 42, figs. 1–4; ten DAM 1950, p. 43

Dimensions: 1,17 mm

Type speciumens. L.P.B.IV. 5075 12..

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 11 Buzescu core (564–569 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Subfamily RAMULININAE Brady, 1884
Genus ***Ramulina*** T. R. Jones, 1875
Ramulina novaculeata Bullard, 1953
Plate 19, Fig. 17; Plate 27, Fig. 29; Plate 33, Figs. 24–26; Plate 53, Figs. 13–14; Plate 58, Fig. 5

Ramulina novaculeata BULLARD 1953, p. 346; NEAGU 1965, p. 28, pl. 7, figs. 17–18; NEAGU 1970, p. 56, pl. 12, fig. 5; NEAGU 1972, p. 213, pl. 6, figs. 27–31; NEAGU 1975, p. 102, pl. 78, figs. 1–6

Remarks: As already mentioned, this species has been confused with *Dentalina aculeata* d'Orbigny, but the designation of a new specific name has resolved the nomenclatural problem.

Dimensions: (fragments of the test) length 0,48 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,60 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,42 mm – 0,21 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5077, 5134, 11978, 11979, 11980

Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings, Giurgiu Pod, 21 Buzescu core (575–780 m), 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m), 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Upper Albian.

Ramulina globotubulosa Cushman, 1938
Plate 31, Figs. 10

Ramulina globotubulosa CUSHMAN; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 100, pl. 43, fig. 10

Dimensions: Thickness (fragments) 0,33–0,43 mm

Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11981

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Ramulina arkadelphiana Cushman & Parker, 1935
Plate 19, Figs. 20–21.

Ramulina arkadelphiana CUSHMAN & PARKER; CUSHMAN, 1946, p. 124, pl. 52, fig. 34

Dimensions: length 0,72–0,52 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B. IV. 12029

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Family ELLIPSOLAGENIDAE Silvester, 1923
Subfamily ELLIPSOLAGENINAE Silvester, 1923
Genus ***Fissurina*** REUSS, 1860
Fissurina alata Reuss, 1851
Plate 33, Fig. 16

Fissurina alata REUSS 1851, p. 58, pl. 3, fig. 1; REUSS 1862.p. 339, pl. 7, fig. 87; FUCHS 1967, p. 327, pl. 17, fig. 12
Lagena (Fissurina) alata (REUSS); FRANKE 1928, p. 89, pl. 8, fig. 8
Dimensions: length 0,14 mm; breadth 0,12 mm; thickness 0,072 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11982
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (461–465 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Ord. BULIMINIDA Fursenko, 1958
Superfamily TURRILININACEA CUSHMAN, 1927
Family TURRILINIDAE CUSHMAN, 1927
Genus ***Praebulimina*** Hofker, 1953
Praebulimina minima (Tappan, 1940)
Plate 35, Figs. 23–24

Neobulimina minima TAPPAN 1940, p. 117, pl. 19, fig. 56; FRIZZEL 1954, p. 116, pl. 17, fig. 13; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 54, pl. 5, fig. 2
Dimensions: length 0,21–0,19 mm; thickness 0,12–0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11983
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Superfamily BULIMINACEA Jones, 1981
Family SIPHOGENEROIDIDAE Saidova, 1981
Genus ***Siphogenerina*** Schlumberger, 1882
Siphogenerina asperula (Chapman, 1896)
Plate 25, Fig. 25.

Sagrina asperula CHAPMAN, 1896, p. 58, pl. 12, fig. 1
Uvigerina asperula (CHAPMAN); EICHENBERG 1933, p. 18, pl. 1, fig. 3
Siophogenerina asperula (CHAPMAN); ten DAM 1950, p. 45; NEAGU 1965, p. 29, pl. 7, fig. 6
Dimensions: length 0,43 mm; thickness 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B. IV. 5135 , 11984.
Occurrence: Vedea Valley, Putineiu core, Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Superfamily PLEUROSTOMELLACEA REUSS, 1860
Family PLEUROSTOMELLIDAE REUSS, 1860
Subfamily PLEUROSTOMELLINAE REUSS, 1860
Genus ***Pleurostomella*** REUSS, 1860
Pleurostomella reussi Berthelin, 1880
Plate 17, Figs. 20–22; Plate 54, Figs. 6, 8

Pleurostomella reussi BERTHELIN 1880, p. 28, pl. 1, figs. 10–12; ten DAM 1950, p. 44, pl. 3, fig. 15; GORBATCHIK & SHOHINA 1960, p. 115, pl. 18, fig. 7; NEAGU 1965, p. 30, pl. 7, figs. 27–28

Dimensions: length 0,86 mm – 0,69 mm – 0,67 mm; thickness 0,16 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,16 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5088, 11985
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Pleurostomella obtusa Berthelin, 1880
Plate 17, Figs. 23–24; Plate 54, Fig. 7

Pleurostomella obtusa BERTHELIN 1880, p. 29, pl. 1, fig. 9; BARTENSTEIN 1954 , p. 41; NEAGU 1965, p. 29, pl. 7, figs. 29–32
Remarks: Presence of the specimens with the a globulous first chamber, is a confirmation of the oppinion that *P. obtusa* represents a macrosphaeric (gamontic) generation of *P. Reussi.*
Dimensions: length 1,03–0,84 mm; thickness 0,21–0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5080, 11985
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Genus ***Nodosarella*** Rzekak, 1895
Nodosarella articulata Brotzen, 1936
Plate 27, Figs. 1–4; Plate 35, Figs. 20–22

Nodosarella articulata BROTZEN 1936, p. 139, pl. 9, fig. 10, text–fig. 49
Clarella articulata (BROTZEN); FUCHS 1967, p. 334, pl. 18, figs. 3–4
Dimensions: length 1,15 mm – 1,15 mm – 1,08 mm – 1,00 mm – 0,76 mm – 0,81 mm; thickness 0,21mm – 0,24 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11988, 11989
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m), 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone)-Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Nodosarella solida Brotzen, 1936
Plate 27, Figs. 5–7

Nodosarella solida BROTZEN 1936, p. 140, pl. 9, fig. 11
Dimensions: length 0,96 mm – 0,79 mm – 0,72 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11990
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Genus ***Ellipsoidella*** Hallen & Earland, 1910
Ellipsoidella pleurostomelloides (Franke, 1928)
Plate 27, Figs. 8–10

Polymorphina pleurostomelloides FRANKE, 1928, p. 121, pl. 11, fig. 11
Dimensions: length 0,52 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,30 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11987
Occurrence: 21 Buzescu core (575–580 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Order ROTALIIDA Lankaster, 1885
Superfamily DISCORBACEA Ehrenberg, 1838
Family BAGGINIDAE CUSHMAN, 1927
Subfamily BAGGININAE CUSHMAN, 1927
Genus ***Valvulineria*** CUSHMAN, 1926
Valvulineria loeterlei (Tappan, 1940)
Plate 21, Figs. 27–32; Plate 24, Figs. 1–9

Gyroidina loeterlei TAPPAN, 1940, p. 120, pl. 19, fig. 10; TAPPAN 1943, p. 512, pl. 82, fig. 9
Valvulineria gracillima ten DAM; NEAGU 1965, p. 30, pl. 7, figs. 33–35
Dimensions: diameter 0,24 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,19 – 0,21 mm; thickness 0,19 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5073, 11991, 11992
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distributions. Middle Albian (terminal part).

Valvulineria berthelini Jannin, 1967
Plate 31, Figs. 28–31; Plate 32, Figs. 19–20; Plate 34, Figs. 4–8; Plate 54, Fig. 5; Plate 60, Figs. 3–5.

Valvulineria berthelini JANNIN 1967, p. 159, pl. 2, figs. 8–11; pl. 3, figs. 10–12; pl. 4, fig. 3
Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm; thickness 0,28 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11993, 12013
Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (485 m), 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian.

Family GLOBOROTALITIDAE Loeblich &Tappan, 1984
Genus ***Globorotalites*** Brotzen, 1942
Globorotalites rumanus Neagu, 1965
Plate 21, Figs. 19–26; Plate 23, Figs. 12–16; Plate 29, Figs. 7–9; Plate 31, Figs. 19–27; Plate 54, Figs. 1–4

Globorotalites brotzeni HOFKER rumanus NEAGU 1965, p. 36, pl. 10, figs. 7–9
Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,26 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm
Remarks: In 1842 Roemer described and figured (p. 97, pl. 15, fig. 20) from Hilsthon am Hilse, *Rotalia sucata*. The same species was also described by Reuss, 1863 (p. 85, pl. 9, fig. 2) from the same deposits. Both figures are almost identical (of course more idealized) and shows convincing the affiliation to the genus *Globorotalites*. Having not the possibility to check this opinion on the original material if this one stil exist – we consider natural, with incertitude, the identity between Roemer's species with ours species which become in such way a junior synonime.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5144, 5197, 11994, 11995
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, Vedea Valey-Putineiu core, Zimnicea drilling, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Middle Albian (terminal part)-Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Family HETEROLEPIDAE Gonzales & Donoso, 1969
Genus ***Heterolepa*** Franzenau, 1884
Heterolepa gorbenkoi (Akimez, 1961)
Plate 34, Figs. 21–23; Plate 36, Figs. 12–17

Cibicides gorbenkoi AKIMEZ; GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 91, pl. 12, figs. 5–6
Dimensions: diameter 0,48 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,52 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,096 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11996
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone)..

Family GAVELINELLIDAE Hofker, 1956
Subfamily GAVELINELLINAE Hofker, 1956
Genus ***Gavelinella*** Brotzen, 1942
Gavelinella tormarpensis Brotzen, 1942
Plate 13, Figs. 1–12, 22–24; Plate 14, Figs. 21–29; Plate 59, Figs. 1–7; Plate 60, Figs. 1–2, 9–10

Gavelinella tormarpensis BROTZEN 1942, p. 52, pl. 1, fig. 6
Gavelinella tormarpensis BROTZEN; MALAPRIS 1965, p. 146, pl. 3, figs. 5–6
Dimensions: diameter: 0,48 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,48 mm; thickness 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11997, 11998
Occurrence: Călăraşi drillings, Bala III-Oltina drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Gavelinella rudis (Reuss, 1863)
Plate 14, Figs. 1–9; Plate 20, Figs. 1–3, 7–9; Plate 27, Figs. 33–35, 39–40;
Plate 28, Figs. 10–12; Plate 59, Figs. 12–15

Rosalina rudis REUSS 1863, p. 87, pl. 11, figs. 7
Anomalina rudis (REUSS); BERTHELIN 1880, p. 4, fig. 15; CHAPMAN 1898, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 6; ten DAM 1950, p. 56, pl. 4, fig. 8
Gavelinella rudis (REUSS); NEAGU 1965, p. 32, pl. .8, fig, 6; FUCHS 1967 p. 337, pl. 19, fig. 3
Dimensions: diameter 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,33 – 0,31 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,28 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11999, 12000, 12001, 12002
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 179 Hârleşti core (1165 m) Dumbravița core (2050 m), 11 Buzescu (570 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconianm (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Gavelinella intermedia (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 20, Figs. 4–6, 13–14; Plate 24, Figs. 16–18, 28–36; Plate 27, Figs. 30–32, 36–38;
Plate 28, Figs. 1–3; Plate 29 Figs. 1–6; Plate 34, Figs. 9–11; Plate 60, Figs. 11–13

Anomalina intermedia BERTHELIN 1880, p. 67, pl. 4, fig. 14
Gavelinella intermedia (BERTHELIN); MOULLADE-PORTHAULT 1961, p. 221, pl. 3, figs. 17–19; TAPPAN 1962, p. 197, pl. 58, fig. 12; NEAGU 1965, p. 32, pl. 8, figs. 1–2; BARTENSTEIN, BETTENSTAEDT & BOLI 1966, p. 161, pl. 4, figs. 340–353

Gavelinella intermedia (BERTHELIN); MALLAPRIS 1965, p. 138, pl. 1, figs. 2, 3, 4, 6; pl. 2, fig. 2; FUCHS 1967, p. 336.pl. 19, fig. 6; GAWOR-BIEDOVA 1972, p. 120, pl. 15, figs. 7, 8, 9

Dimensions: diameter 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,36 mm – 0, 40 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12003, 12004, 12005, 12006, 12007

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, Zimnicea drilling, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core, 11 Buzescu core (570 m), Dumbraviţa core (2050 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian (basal part Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Gavelinella belorussica (Akimez, 1961)

Plate 20, Figs. 10–12, 18–20; Plate 29, Figs. 10–18; Plate 36, Figs. 7–11; Plate 59, Figs. 8–11

Gavelinella belorussica (AKIMEZ); GAWOR & BIEDOVA, 1972, p. 116.pl. 16, figs. 5–6

Gavelinopsis infracretacea simionescui NEAGU 1965, p. 32, pl. 8, figs. 4–7; pl. 9, figs. 1–2

Dimension. diameter 0,45 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,36 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,072 mm – 0,096 mm.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12008, 5086, 5141, 5194

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Gavelinella schloenbachi (Reuss, 1863)

Plate 24, Figs. 10–15; Plate 25, Figs. 7–12; Plate 28, Figs. 4–9

Rotalia schloenbachi REUSS 1863, p. 894, pl. 10, fig. 5

Planulina schloenbachi (REUSS); ten DAM 1950, p. 55, pl. 4, fig. 17; NEAGU 1965, p. 32, pl. 8, fig. 3

Gavelinella (Gavelinella) schloenbachi (REUSS); GAWOR & BIEDOVA 1972, p. 229, pl. 16, fig. 2

Dimensions: diameter 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,14 mm; thickness 0,096 mm (for all)

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12009, 12010

Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling, Dumbraviţa core (2050 m).

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian-Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Gavelinella emanueli nom. nov. (pro *Rosalina complatata* REUSS, var. 1863)

Plate 14, Figs. 19–21; Plate 25, Figs. 1–3

(Non *Anomalina copmplanata* REUSS, 1851, p. 36, pl. 4, fig. 3)

Derivation of name: dedicated to August Emanuel von REUSS, who, in 1863, understood that it is a new taxa.

Type-level: Middle Albian (terminal part)

Type locality: Zimnicea drilling

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. holotype 12011; paratype L.P.B.IV. 12036

Description: Low trochospiral test; spiral side low convex shows only partialy the last anterior whorl, presents centraly a small calcareous boss; spiral sutures moderate-depressionary and arcuated. Umbilical side concave with a large umbilical area; umbilical sutures arcuated and reduced depressionary, presents periumbilical typical flaps very clear at the base of the last 2–5 chambers; peripheral to partial umbilical aperture presents a very thin lip; ogival to rounded periphery.

Remarks: In 1863, Reuss described from the Gault deposit of Northern Germany *Rosalina complanata* REUSS, var. (as a new taxa but he did not introduce a name)

He realized that the characters of the specimens from the Gault deposits are not the same with *Anomalina complanata* described by him in 1851 from the Senonian form Lemberg. Unfortunately, all the authors who studied Upper Cretaceous put the identity between thise two species forgeting the Reuss's oppinion (and text). For to correct this misunderstanding we propose a name for Reuss's variety fom 1863 *Gavelinella emanueli* nom. nov.

Dimensions: diameter 0,31–0,31 mm; thickness 0,12–0,14 mm

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Gavelinella baltica Brotzen, 1942
Plate 32, Figs. 10–18; Plate 35, Figs. 25–30

Gavelinella baltica BROTZEN 1942, p. 50, pl. 1, fig. 7
Anomalina (Gavelinella) baltica (BROTZEN); VASSILENKO 1954, p. 76, pl. 7, fig. 2
Gavelinella (Gavelinella) baltica (BROTZEN); GAWOR-BIEDOVA 1972, p. 125, pl. 17, fig. 5

Dimensions: diameter 0,43 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm; thickness 0,21 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12012, 12014

Occurrence: 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m), 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Gavelinella sagizensis Myatliuk, 1954
Plate 20, Figs. 15–17, 21–23

Anomalina (Anomalina) sagizensis MYATLIUK; VASILENKO 1954, p. 555, pl. 2, fig. 1
Anomalina ex. gr. *rudis* (REUSS); MYATLIUK, 1949, p. 219, pl. 5, fig. 1

Dimensions: diameter 0,28 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,28 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12015

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Gavelinella varsoviensis Gawor & Biedova, 1972
Plate 34, Figs. 12–20

Gavelinella (Gavelinella) varsoviensis GAWOR & BIEDOVA, 1972, p. 132, pl. 17, fig. 6

Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm; thickness 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12034

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Genus ***Lingulogavelinella*** Malapris, 1965
Lingulogavelinella ciry Malapris & Bizouard, 1967
Plate 24, Figs. 22–27; Plate 25, Figs. 4–6

Lingulogavelinella ciry MALAPRIS; BIZOUARD, 1967, p. 136, pl. 1, figs. 16–19; pl. 2, figs. 16–20

Dimensions: diameter 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm; thickness 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,12 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12016
Occurrence: Zimnicea drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Lingulogavelinella cibicidoides Malapris, 1965
Plate 13, Figs. 13–15, 19–21, 25–27

Lingulogavelinella cibicidoides MALAPRIS 1965, p. 144, pl. 4, figs. 9–10
Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,40 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV 12018
Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone).

Lingulogavelinella asterigerinoides (Plummer, 1931)
Plate 52, Figs. 4–9; Plate 60, Figs. 6–10

Valvulineria asterigerinoides PLUMMER 1931, p. 190, pl. 14, fig.10; TAPPAN 1940, p. 120, pl. 19, fig. 9; TAPPAN 1943, p. 511, pl. 82, figs. 10–11
Lingulogavelinella albiensis MALAPRIS 1965, p. 140, pl. 4, figs. 5–8
Lingulogavelinella albiensis albiensis MALAPRIS; MALAPRIS-BIZOUARD 1967, p. 132, pl. 1, figs. 4–9; pl. 2, figs. 6–10
Lingulogavelinella asterigerinoides asteriogerinoides (PLUMMER); GAWOR-BIEDOVA 1972, p. 101, pl. 14, fig. 5
Lingulogavelinella aff. *frankei* (BYKOVA); MALAPRIS 1965, p. 140, pl. 4, figs. 1–4
Dimensions: diameter 0,36 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,38 mm –0,33 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm; thickness 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm –0,14 mm – 0,12 mm
Remarks: This species, clearly differs from *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* Fuchs, with which is very easy to be confused, by its umbilical side larger-concave and presenting umbilical flaps arroud the umbilicus which are absent to the Fuchs's species; the sutures on the spiral side are simple, depresionary-arcuate.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12033
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone).

Genus ***Falsogavelinella*** Neagu, n. g.

Type species: *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* (FUCHS, 1967)
Derivation of name: latin falsus-a-um = false (a false *Gavelinella*)
Type level: Upper Albian
Type locality: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)
Description: Low trochospiral test, with a convexe spiral side and a concave umbilical one; 4–6 chambers in the last whorl with a globulous aspect; periferal side of the test is rounded til a fable subagular aspect, but without a keel; aperture a low oppening with a reduce lip has an ecuatorial til ecuatorial-umbilical position; umbilical side with a depresionary aspect, without any tendecy to present periumbilical lips, suture fable, depressionary and arcuated; on the spiral side sutures are well developped and whith lage flaps giving a stelate aspect of the central part of the convex spiral side.

Remarks: This genus fundamentaly differs from the adjacent genera *Gavelinella* and *Lingulogavelinella* by the presence of the spiral (not umbilical) flaps which give an little star aspect. Fuchs present a correct figuration but he did not realise that the depresionary side of the test correspond to the umbilical one and the convexe one with the star aspect of the suture, to the spiral one.

Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta **(**Fuchs, 1967)
Plate 28, Figs. 25–35; Plate 32, Figs. 1–9; Plate 37, Figs. 14–24; Plate 71, Figs. 3–4

Gavelinella umbilicitecta FUCHS 1967, p. 237, pl. 19, figs. 5a–c

Dimensions: diameter 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,31 mm; thickness 0,072 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,096 mm – 0, 14 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12017, 12019, 12020, 12021

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m), 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), Dumbraviţa core (2050 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Order GLOBIGERINIDA Carpenter & Parker & Jones, 1862
Superfamily HETEROHELICACEA CUSHMAN, 1927
Family HETEROHELICIDAE CUSHMAN, 1927
Subfamily GUBLERININAE Aliyulla, 1977
Genus ***Bifarina*** Parker & Jones, 1872
Bifarina calcarata (Berthelin, 1880)
Plate 21, Fig. 18; Plate 35, Fig. 19; Plate 58, Figs. 1–2

Bigenerina calcarata BERTHELIN 1880, p. 27, pl. 1, figs. 14–15

Sagrina calcarata (BERTHELIN); CHAPMAN, 1892, p. 15, pl. 2, fig. 1

Bifarina calcarata (BERTHELIN); BARTENSTEIN 1954, p. 40; NEAGU 1965, p. 29, pl. 7, figs. 11–12; GAWOR-BIEDOVA 1972, p. 62, pl. 5, fig. 7

Dimensions: length 0,31–0,43 mm; thickness 0,072–0,096 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 5079, 12023, 12024

Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod, 138 Copăceni core (481–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone.

Superfamily PL. ANOMALINACEA Bolli & Loeblich & Tappan, 1957
Family GLOBIGERINELLOIDAE Longoria, 1974
Genus ***Globigerinelloides*** Cushman & ten Dam, 1948
Globigerinelloides bentonensis (Morrow, 1934)
Plate 38, Figs. 42–43; Plate 42, Figs. 4–10

Anomalina bentonensis MORROW; CUSHMAN 1946, p. 154, pl. 63, fig. 7

Globigerinelloides bentonensis (MORROW); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 267, pl. 2, figs. 8–10; TODD 1964, p. 400, pl. 1, figs. 3–4; CARON 1985, p. 47, pl. 29, figs. 8–9; NEAGU 2006, p. 316, pl. 1, figs. 22–24; pl. 4, figs. 28–29

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,19–0,26 mm; small diameter 0,17–0,21 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11679, 11680, 111688

Occurrence: Vedea Valley-Putineiu core, Zimnicea drilling, 11 Buzescu core (504 m – 508 m – 64 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (upper parte)-Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbognyi zone).

Globigerinelloides eaglefordensis (Moreman, 1927)
Plate 42, Figs. 1–3

Globigerinelloidea eaglefordensis (MOREMANN); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 268, pl. 2, figs. 3–7; NEAGU 2006, p. 316, pl. 1, figs. 22–24

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,31 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,21 mm; small diameter 0,26 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm; thickness 0,096 mm – 0,072 mm – 0,072 mm – 0,072 mm

Remarks: This species differs from *G. bentonensis* by its evolut-involute coiling test near planispiral.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11681

Occurrence: 44 Bălărie core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Globigerinelloides carseyiae Bolli & Loeblich & Tappan, 1957
Plate 42, Figs. 11–29; Plate 43, Figs. 1–6; Plate 71, Figs. 5–8; Plate 75, Figs. 4–6

Globigerinelloides carseyiae BOLLI, LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1957, p. 24, pl. 1, figs. 4–5.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm; small diameter 0,16 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,16 mm – 0,19 mm; thicknes of the last chamber 0,12 mm (for all the measured specimens)

Remarks: *G. carseyiae* differs from *G. bentonenensis* by the much more globulous aspect of the last chambers which become very globulos. From *G. eaglefordensis* differs by the clear involute and biumbilicate test.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12038, 12039

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m), 604 Şopârlița-Siliştea core (1301–1302 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Family PLANOMALINIDAE Bolli & Loeblich & Tappan, 1957
Genus ***Planomalina*** Loeblich & Tappan, 1946
Planomalina buxtorfi (Gandolfi, 1942)
Plate 41, Figs. 20–23; Plate 73, Figs. 1–2

Planulina buxtorfi (GANDOLFI); SIGAL 1952, p. 23, fig. 22

Planomalina buxtorfi (GANDOLFI); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 269, pl. 2, figs. 1–2; CARON 1985, p. 65, pl. 29, figs. 1–2; NEAGU 2006, p. 316, pl. 2, figs. 22–23; pl. 7, figs. 12–19

Dimensions: small diameter 0,26–0,39 mm; larger diameter 0,31–0,50 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11682, 11683

Occurrence: Glogoveanu core (1700–1705 m), Dumbraviţa core (2050 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Family SCHACKOINIDAE Pokorny, 1958
Genus ***Schackoina*** Thalmann, 1932
Schackoina primitiva Tappan, 1940
Plate 41, Fig. 24; Plate 43, Figs. 25–26

Schackoina primitiva TAPPAN 1940, p. 123, pl. 18, fig. 14; LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, pl. 272, pl. 1, fig. 1

Schakoina sp. NEAGU 1965, p. 36, pl. 10, fig. 5

Dimensions: small diameter 0,24 mm; larger diameter 0,34 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11685
Occurrence: Vedea Valley-Putineiu core
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part).

Schackoina cenomana (Schako, 1897)
Plate 43, Fig. 27; Plate 47, Figs. 16–17; Plate 48, Figs. 13–14; Plate 49, Figs. 27

Siderolina cenomana SCHACKO-EGGER 1900, p. 174, pl. 21, fig. 42; FRANKE 1928, p. 193, pl. 18, fig. 11
Schackoina cenomana (SCHACKO); MONTANARO & GALITELLI 1955, p. 143, pl.3,
BOLLI, LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1957, p. 26, pl. 2, figs. 1–2; LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 270, pl. 1, figs. 2–7; NEAGU 1966, p. 365, pl. 1, fig. 12
Dimensions: larger diameter 0,17–0,17 mm; small diameter 0,17–0,092 mm
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11686, 12040
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Superfamily HEDBERGELLIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961
Family HEDBERGELLIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961
Subfamily HEDBERGELLINAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1961
Genus ***Hedbergella*** Bronimann & Brown, 952
Hedbergella rischi Moullade, 1974
Plate 38, Figs. 1–23; Plate 61, Figs. 1–2, 8, Plate 62; Figs. 1–6, 11; Plate 63, Figs. 5–8, Plate 64, Figs. 3–5, 7–9, 11–12; Plate 65, Figs. 10–12; Plate 66, Fig. 7

Hedbergella (H.) sp. aff. *infracretacea* (GLAESNER); MOULLADE 1966, p. 89, pl. 8, figs. 6–9
Hedberegella rischi MOULLADE 1974, p. 1816; NEAGU 2006, p. 316, pl. 1, figs. 1–12
Dimensions: small diameter 0,17–0,19 mm; larger diameter 0,17–0,19 mm
Remarks: (By the total unusual manner to carried out a new species as Dr. M. Moullade used, this species was not considered by authors , excepting Dr. J. Sigal).
By the reduced number of chambers on the last whorl (4–6) and the globulous aspect of its, this species differs from *H. planispira* with which is ordinary in assamblage at the Hoplites dentatus zone of Middle Albian.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11637, 11638, 11639
Occurrence: Balla III-Oltina drilling, Călăraşi drilling, Giurgiu Pod, Zimnicea drilling, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core, Şopârliţa-Siliştea core (1301–1302 m), Hârleşti core with *Protohoplites* (1169–1170 m), Ostrov-Bugeac Lake
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata – terminal part), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Middle Albian (terminal part).

Hedbergella planispira (Tappan, 1940)
Plate 38, Figs. 24–32; Plate 61, Figs. 3–7; Plate 65, Figs. 1–3, 6–9

Globigerina planispira TAPPAN 1940, p. 122, pl. 19, fig. 12; TAPPAN 1943, p. 513, pl. 83, figs. 3
Hedbergella planispira (TAPPAN); LOEBLICH-TAPPAN 1961, p. 276, pl. 5, figs. 4–17; NEAGU 1965, p. 36, pl. 10, fig. 1 (not figs. 2–4); CARON 1985, p. 59, pl. 25, figs. 23–24; NEAGU 2006, p. 316, pl. 1, figs. 13–21
Dimensions: larger diameter 0,17 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,24 mm; small diameter 0,14 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,19 mm

Remarks: By a so small test (not more than 0,2 mm diameter) and by a clear planispiral coiling this species is very well delimited.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11641, 11642, 11643

Occurrence: Bala III-Oltina drilling (right bank of the Danube River), Chiciu, Călăraşi drillings (left bank of the Danube River), Giurgiu Pod, Vedea Vally-Putineiu core, 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), Ostrov-Bugeac Lake, Hârleşti core with *Protohoplites* (1165–11670 m), 604 Şopârliţa-Silişstea core (1301–1302 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) til Upper Albian (S. dispar zone).

***Hedbergella trochoidea* (**Gandolfi, 1942)
Plate 38, Figs. 38–41; Plate 39, Figs. 13–14; Plate 67, Figs. 3–7

Anomalina lorneiana var. *trochoidea* GANDOLFI 1942, p. 99, pl. 2, fig. 1

Hedbergella trochoidea (GANDOLFI); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 277, pl. 5, figs. 1–2; TODLOW 1964, p. 403, pl. 2, figs. 1–2; CARON 1985, p. 60, pl. 25, figs. 17–18; NEAGU 2006, p. 317, pl. 2, figs. 2; pl. 7, figs. 7–11

Hedbergella planispira TAPPAN; NEAGU 1965, pl. 10, figs. 2–4, (not figs. 1–2)

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,21 mm – 0,29 mm – 0,31mm – 0,34 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,36 mm; small diameter 0,199 – 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,31 mm

Remarks: The hispid aspect of the chambers, clear trochospiral coiling and the large umbilical aperture are distinctive charaters of this species.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11644, 11645

Occurrence: Vedea Valley-Putineiu core, Zimnicea drilling, 11 Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Hedbergella gautirensis (Bronnimann, 1952)
Plate 39, Figs. 24–32; Plate 62, Fig. 12; Plate 63, Figs. 1–4; Plate 65, Figs. 4–5; Plate 66, Figs. 8–12; Plate 67, Fig. 9; Plate 69, Figs. 11–12; Plate 73, Figs. 11–12

Globigerina gautirensis (BRONNIMANN) 1952, p. 11, pl. 1, figs. 1–3, text–figs. 2 a–m

Praeglobotruncana gautirensis (BRONNIMANN); BOLLI 1959, p. 265, pl. 21, figs. 3–6

Hedbergella gautirensis (BRONNIMANN); NEAGU 2006, p. 317, pl. 2, figs. 1–6

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,21–0,24 mm; small diameter 0,17–0,19 mm

Remarks: By the flat aspect of the spiral side this species differs from *H. trochoidea* to which is close. The absence of a peripheral keel make the difference from the genus *Praeglobotruncana*.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11646, 11647, 11648

Occurrence: Vedea Valley-Putineiu core, Zimnicea drilling, 11Buzescu core (564–560 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (terminal part), Upper Albian (Hysterocer as orbignyi zone, basal part).

Hedbergella simplicissima (Magne & Sigal, 1954)
Plate 39, Figs. 15–23

Hastigerinella simplicissima MAGNE-SIGAL 1954, p. 487, pl. 14, fig. 11

Hedbergella simplicissima (MAGNE-SIGAL); CARON 1985 p. 147, text–fig. 3; NEAGU 2006, p. 317. pl. 2, fig. 24

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,39 mm – 0,31mm – 0,31mm; small diameter 0,26 mm – 0,17 mm – 0,24 mm

Remarks: This species differrs from *H. simplex* (Morrow) 1934 from the Upper Cretaceous – Kansas, after the original description by ”des loges moins allongees la derniere en particulier et par un nombre habituellement plus eleve de loges”.

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 1795 Glogoveanu core (1700–1705 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (S. dispar zone – Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Hedbergella delrioensis (Carsey, 1926)
Plate 39, Figs. 4–12

Globigerina cretacea var delrioensis CARSEY 1926, p. 43

Hedbergella delrioensis (CARSEY); LONGORIA 1974, (neotype) p. 54, pl. 10, figs. 1–3; CARON, 1985, p. 57, pl. 25, figs. 6–7

Praeglobotruncana planispira (TAPPAN); BOLLI, 1959, p. 267, pl. 22, figs. 3–4

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,34–0,31 mm; small diameter 0,26–0,24 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV 12041

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone),

Hedbergella gorbachikae Longoria, 1974
Plate 39, Figs. 1–3

Hedbergella gorbachikae LONGORIA 1974, p. 56, pl. 15, figs. 11–13; CARON 1985, p. 59, pl. 25, figs. 8–9

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,26 mm; small diameter 0,24 mm

Type specimen: L.P. IV. 11640

Occurrence: Vedea valley, Putineiu core, Giurgiu Pod

Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian.

Genus ***Rugohedbergella*** Neagu, 2006
Rugohedbergella mutziui Neagu, 2006
Plate 41, Figs. 1–16; Plate 69, Figs. 10; Plate 74, Figs. 8–12

Rugohedbergella mutziui NEAGU 2006, p. 317, pl. 3, figs. 1–33

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,39 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,29 mm; small diameter 0,34 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,24 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11649, 11650

Occurrence: Glogoveanu core

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Planomalina buxtorfi zone).

Subfamily ROTUNDININAE Bellier & Salaj, 1977
Genus ***Praeglobotruncana*** Bermudez, 1952
Praeglobotruncana delrioensis (Plummer, 1931)
Plate 42, Figs. 30–35

Globorotalia delrioensis PLUMMER 1931, p. 199, pl. 13, fig. 2

Praeglobotruncana delrioensis (PLUMMER); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 280, pl. 6, figs. 9–12; TODLOW 1964, p. 404, pl. 2, figs. 4; CARON 1985, p. 65, pl. 30, figs. 1–2

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,48 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,38 mm; small diameter 0,43mm – 0,36 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,31 mm

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11678
Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Family GLOBULIGERINIDAE Loeblich & Tappan, 1984
Genus ***Conoglobigerina*** Morozova, 1961
Conoglobigerina graysonensis (Tappan, 1940)
Plate 53, Figs. 1–15

Globigerina graysonensia TAPPAN 1940, p. 122, pl. 19, figs. 15–17; BOLLI, 1959, p. 270, pl. 23, figs. 1, 2
Gubkinella graysonensis (TAPPAN); PFLAUMANN & KRASHENINICOV 1977, p. 546, pl. 1, figs. 9–11
Conoglobigerina (?) *graysonensis* (TAPPAN); GORBACHIK 1986, p. 81
Dimensions: small diameter 0,096 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,12 mm; larger diameter 0,096 mm – 0,12 mm – 0,144 mm – 0,144 mm; high 0,072 mm – 0,096 mm – 0,072 mm – 0,096 mm
Remarks: Specimens from the Hoplitan deposits from Giurgiu Pod (Giurgiu-Ruse bridge) with a very small size and a high trochospiral coiling, differs clear from *Hedbergella rischi* and *H. planispira* with which are in association, but in symbolic frequency. Bolli (1959) considers that the Tappan's species *G. graysonensis* have a long range until Albian. Pflaumann-Krasheninicov (1977) put Tappan's specie in the genus *Gubkinella* with a range from late Hauterivian til early Albian. Gorbachik (1985, p. 81) emending the genus *Conoglobigerina* Morozova 1961 considers that Tappan's species is possible to belong to Morozova's genus. We consider this oppinion correct.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV 12049
Occurrence: Giurgiu Pod
Stratigraphic distribution: Middle Albian (Hoplitan).

Family ROTALIPORIDAE Sigal, 1958
Subfamily TICINELLINAE Longoria, 1974
Genus ***Ticinella*** Reichel, 1950
Ticinella primula Luterbacher, 1964
Plate 39, Figs. 36–38; Plate 40, Figs. 1–4, 35; Plate 61, Figs. 9–12; Plate 62, Figs. 7–10;
Plate 63, Figs. 9–12; Plate 64, Figs. 1–2, 6, 9–10; Plate 66, Figs. 1–2; Plate 67, Figs. 1–2

Ticinella primula LUTERBACHER; RENZ, LUTERBACHER & SCHNEIDER 1964, p. 1085, figs. 4 a–c; SIGAL 1966, p. 198, pl. 3, figs. 11–14; pl. 4, figs. 1–9; CARON 1985, p. 79, pl. 37, figs. 6–7; NEAGU 2006, p. 318, pl. 2, figs. 12–17
Dimensions: larger diameter 0,26 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,21mm – 0,24 mm; small diameter 0,21 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,14 mm – 0,21 mm
Remarks: The globulous aspect of the chambers in the last whorl and the almost planspiral coiling individualizes well this species.
Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11652, 11653, 11654
Occurrence: Craiova core, Bala III-Oltina drilling, Chiciu, Călăraşi drilings, Soparlița-Siliştea core (1301–1302 m), Giurgiu Pod, Hârleşti core (1165–1170 m), Glavacioc core (1625–1627 m)
Stratigraphic distribution: Lower Albian (*L. tardefurcata* zone), Middle Albian (Hoplites dentatus zone), Middle Albian (upper part).

Ticinella roberti (Gandolfi, 1942)
Plate 43, Figs. 7–9; Plate 68, Fig. 12; Plate 70, Figs. 1–3; Plate 73, Figs. 3–5

Anomalina roberti GANDOLFI 1942, p. 100, pl. 2, figs. 2a–c

Globotruncana (Ticinella) roberti (GANDOLFI); REICHEL 1950, p. 600. text–figs. 1a–c, pl. 16, fig. 1; pl. 17, fig. 1

*Rotalipora roberti (*GANDOLFI); LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 41, pl. 10, figs. 1

Ticinella roberti (GANDOLFI); SIGAL 1952, p. 24, text–fig. 19; LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 294, pl. 6, fig. 14; CARON 1985, p. 79, pl. 36, figs. 13–15

Dimensions: large diameter 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,28 mm – 24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,21 mm; small diameter 0,28 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,19 mm – 0,19 mm

Remarks: Test with an evolute-involute coiling, small globulous chambers growing gradually, 6–8 on the last whorl, are the distinctive characters of this species.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 12042, 12043, 12044

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (575–580 m) with *Scaphites*, Dumbraviţa core, Dumbrava core (with *P. mayoriana*), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian.

Ticinella madecassiana Sigal, 1966
Plate 40, Figs. 14–25; Plate70, Figs. 4–12.

Ticinella madecassiana SIGAL 1966, p. 197, pl. 3, figs. 7–10; CARON 1985, p. 76, pl. 36, fig. 45

SHULAMIT–LIPSON-BENITAH-AHUVA ALMAGI-LOBIN 2000, p. 12, pl. 1, figs. 6–8; NEAGU 2006, p. 318

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,25 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,24 mm; small diameter 0,21 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,19 mm

Remarks: The reduce number of chambers on the last whorl (3–4–5), the globulous aspect of its, lobate and rounded periphery togherther with a low trochospiral coiling of the test separte clear this species fom the neighbour *T. praeticinensis.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11660

Occurrence: Hârleşti core (marls with *Anysoceras*), 11 Buzescu core (575–580 m, marls with *Hysteroceras*)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (Hysteroceras orbignyi zone).

Ticinella raynaudi Sigal, 1966
Plate 39, Figs. 33–35; Plate 68, Figs. 1–7

Ticinella raynaudi SIGAL 1966, p. 200, pl. 5, figs. 10, pl. 6, figs. 1–13; NEAGU 2006, p. 318, pl. 1, figs. 25–27

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,28 mm; small diameter 0,24 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,24 mm.

Remarks: The nearly planispiral coiling, globulous chambers with elongation tendency and the lobate periphery are the distinctive characters of this species.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11656, 11657

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian (*Hysteroceras orbignyi* zone).

Ticinella praeticinensis Sigal, 1966
Plate 51, Figs. 1–8; Plate 69, Figs. 1–4; Plate 71, Figs. 1–2; Plate 74, Figs. 1–7

Ticinella praeticinensis SIGAL 1966, p. 195, pl. 2, figs. 3; pl. 3, figs. 1–6; CARON 1985, p. 78, pl. 36, figs. 8–9

SHULAMIT-LIPSON-BENITAR-ALMOGI-LABIN 2000, p. 14, pl. 2, figs. 1–3; NEAGU 2006, p. 318, pl. 3, fig. 1–3; pl. 7, figs. 1–8

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,48 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,26 mm; small diameter 0,40 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,26 mm

Remarks: By its high trochospiral coiling with 6–8 chambers on the last whorl, the weak flatened aspect of the chambers on the spiral side and globulous on the ombilical one without a periferal keel this species is well delimited.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11661

Occurrence: Glogoveanu core (1695–1700 m), Glogoveanu core (2004–2995 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Lower Vraconian (Planomalina buxtorfi zone).

Genus ***Biticinella*** Sigal, 1956
Biticinella breggiens (Gandolfi, 1942)
Plate 41, Figs. 17–19

Anomalina breggiensis GANDOLFI 1942, p. 102, pl. 3, fig. 6

Ticinella (Biticinella) breggiensis (GANDOLFI); SIGAL 1966, p. 192, pl. 1, fig.1–10; pl. 2, fig. 2

Biticinella breggiensis (GANDOLFI); LUTERBACHER & PREMOLI SILVA 1962, p. 272, pl. 23, figs. 2–4; NEAGU 2006, p. 318, pl. 4, figs. 25–27

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,34 mm; small diameter 0,24 mm

Type specimen: L.P.B.IV. 11684

Occurrence: 11 Buzescu core (570 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Albian-Lower Vraconian.

Subfamily ROTALIPORINAE Sigal, 1956
Genus ***Rotalipora*** Brotzen, 1942
Rotalipora subticinensis Gandolfi, 1957
Plate 49, Figs. 21–26; Plate 73, Figs. 8–10; Plate 75, Figs. 1–3

Globotruncana (Thalmanninella)ticinensis ssp. *subticinensis* GANDOLFI 1957, p. 59, pl. 8, **fig. 2**

Rotalipora subticinensis (GANDOLFI); CARON 1985, p. 72, pl. 33, figs. 1–2; LIPSON-BENITOH-ALMOGI-LOBIN 2000, p. 32, pl. 9, figs. 1–3; NEAGU 2006, p. 318, pl. 3, figs. 4–6; pl. 6, figs. 1–11

Rotalipora (Thalmanninella)ticinensis subticinensis (GANDOLFI); KLAUS 1959, p. 803, pl. 1, fig. 4

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,43 mm; small diameter 0,26 mm – 0,26 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,24 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,38 mm

Remarks: The degree of primitivity of this species is reprezented by the aspect of the peripheral keel large with an indefinite structure, having a cord aspect remaining of *Ticinella praeticinensis.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11670

Occurrence: Glogoveanu core (2001–2008 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Planomalina buxtorfi zone).

Rotalipora ticinensis (Gandolfi, 1942)
Plate 49, Figs. 1–20; Plate 40, Figs. 26–34; Plate 72, Figs. 8–13

Globotruncana ticinensis GANDOLFI 1942, pl. 2, fig. 3

Rotalipora (Thalmanninella)ticinensis ticinensis (GANDOLFI); KLAUS 1959, p. 804, pl. 2, fig. 1

Rotalipora ticinensis (GANDOLFI); CARON 1985, p. 72, pl. 33, fig. 3–4; SHULAMIT-LIPSON-BENITAH- & all., 2000, p. 32, pl. 9, figs. 4–6; NEAGU 2006 , p. 319, pl. 4, figs. 7–9

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,43 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,42 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm; small diameter 0,33 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,31 mm

Remarks: The obvious conical aspect of the spiral side produced by the trochospiral coiling and the conic-trunk shape of the umbilical side, the absence of the periumbilical keels or pustules, characterize very well this species. In the *Planomalina buxtorfi* zone the specimens present a small to moderate size but in the Rotalipora appenninica zone the size grows sensible.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11671, 11672, 11673, 11674

Occurrence: 1795 Glogoveanu core (1700–1705 m), 2055 Glogoveanu core (2002–2008 m), 44 Bălăria core (625m–627 m), 2151 Dumbraviţa core (2050m), 1536 Ştefan cel Mare core (215 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: (Planomalina buxtorfi zone – Rotalipora appenninica Vraconian zone).

Rotalipora praebalernaensis Sigal, 1969
Plate 43, Figs. 10–18; Plate 44, Figs. 1–9; Plate 50, Figs. 1–15;
Plate 73, Figs. 6–7; Plate 75, Figs. 10–11

Rotalipora praebalernaensis SIGAL 1969, p. 635, pl. 1, figs. 1–12; pl. 2, figs. 1–3; LIPSON & BENITAH & all., 2000, p. 30, pl. 8, figs. 4–6; NEAGU 2006, p. 319, pl. 5, figs. 1–2

Remarks: the presence of an incomplete peripheral keel represented by fused rugosities, a moderate trochospiral coiling and an open umbilical area are distinctive characters of this species. The umbilical and spiral aspect of the chambers are similar to that of *Rotalipora appenninica*, confirming Sigal's opinion who considered it as the ancestor of the *R. appenninica* lineage. In the Moesian Platfom deposits this species is present only in the basal part of the total range zone with Planomalina buxtorfi, toghether with *R. praeticinensis – R.ticinensis* from which it differs very clear by its low trochospiral coiling.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11687

Occurrence: 2195 Glogoveanu core (1690–1700 m, marls with *Aucellina gryphaeoides*, *Anysoceras* sp.), 20055 Glogoveanu core (2002–2008 m, marls with *Aucellina gryphaeoides*)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (S. dispar zone).

Rotalipora balernaensis Gandolfi, 1957
Plate 43, Figs. 19–24; Plate 50, Figs. 28–33; Plate 69, Figs. 5–9

Rotalipora balernaensis GANDOLFI; LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 297, pl. 8, fig. 11; SIGAL 1969, pl. 2, figs. 2–8; COLIGNON, SIGAL & GREKOFF 1979, 224, pl. 2, figs. 3–23; SHULAMIT-LIPSON-BENITAH & all., 2000, p. 30, pl. 8, figs. 1–3; NEAGU 2006, p. 319, pl. 5, figs. 16–19

Rotalipora (Thalmanninella) appenninica balernaensis (GANDOLFI); KLAUS 1960, p. 808, pl. 3, fig. 2

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,38 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,43 mm; small diameter 0,31 mm – 0,33 mm – 0,28 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,21 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,31 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,36 mm

Remarks: This species differs from *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* by the development of a clear peripheral keel and a tendency to develop a weak ornamentation on the umbilical side of the chambers.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11662, 11663, 12045

Occurrence: 11795 Glogoveanu core (1695–1700 m), 2251 Dumbraviţa core (2050 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Planomalina buxtofi zone).

Rotalipora evoluta Sigal, 1948

Plate 44, Figs. 10–17; Plate 45, Figs. 1–10; Plate 72, Figs. 3–4; Plate 75, Figs. 12

Rotalipora evoluta SIGAL 1948, p. 100, pl. 1, fig. 3; pl. 2, fig. 2; CARBONIER 1952, p. 118, pl. 7, fig. 2; LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1961, p. 298, pl. 7, figs. 1–4; NEAGU 2006, p. 319, pl. 5, figs. 20–25

Rotalipora appenninica evoluta SIGAL; LUTERBACHER & PREMOLI-SILVA 1962, pl. 20, fig. 8

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,52 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,52 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,48 mm; small diameter 0,38 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,38 mm

Remarks: By the pateliform (evasive) aspect of the last two chambers expecialy on the spiral side this species is very well limited from *Rotalipora appenninica* Gandolfi.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11664, 11665

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 1538 Ştefan cel Mare core (215m)

Stratigraphgic distribution. Upper Albian (basal part), Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Rotalipora gandolfii Luterbacher & Premoli & Silva, 1962

Plate 47, Figs. 7–15; Plate 48, Figs. 1–3

Rotalipora appenninica gandolfii LUTERBACHER-PREMOLI-SILVA 1962, pl. 19, fig. 3 *Rotalipora gandolfii* LUTERBACHER-PREMOLI-SILVA; CARON 1985, p. 69, pl. 35, figs. 5–7; NEAGU 2006, p. 320, pl. 5, figs. 14–15

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,64 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,72 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,64 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,72 mm – 0,64 mm; small diameter 0,50 mm – 0,52 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,52 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,55 mm

Remarks: By the high-rhomboidal aspect of chambers in the last whorl and the size ordinary over 0,60–0,70 mm in diameter this species is well delimited from its ancestor *Rotalipora appenninica.*

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11667

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian – terminal part of the Rotalipora appenninica zone.

Rotalipora appenninica (Renz, 1936)

Plate 45, Figs. 11–16; Plate 46, Figs. 1–12; Plate 51, Figs. 9–12; Plate 72, Figs. 5–7

Globotruncana appenninica RENZ 1936, p. 20, pl. 6, figs. 1–11; pl. 7 fig. 1;, pl. 8, fig. 4; GANDOLFI 1942, p. 117, pl. 2, fig. 6

Globotruncana (Rotalipora) appenninica RENZ; MORNOD 1950, p. 578, text–figs. 3–4, pl. 15, fig. 11

Rotalipora appenninica (RENZ); SIGAL 1952, p. 24, text–fig. 23; SUBBOTINA 1953, p. 159, pl. 1, figs. 5–6 (not 7–8); pl. 2, figs. 1–2; SIGAL 1969, p. 622

Rotalipora appenninica appenninica (RENZ); LUTERBACHER & PREMOLI-SILVA 1962, p. 266, pl. 19, figs. 1–2; pl. 20, figs. 1–4; pl. 21, figs. 1–4

Rotalipora (Thalmanninella) appenninica appenninica (RENZ); KLAUS 1960, p. 808, pl. 3, fig. 3

Rotalipora appenninica (RENZ); CARON, 1985 p. 67, pl. 31, figs. 10, 12, 15; NEAGU 2006, p. 319, pl. 5, figs. 5–10; pl. 6 figs. 21–28

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,57 mm – 0,52 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,57 mm – 0,52 mm – 0,57 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,55 mm; small diameter 0,43 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,38 mm

Remarks: This species, very frequent in the Upper Vraconian (over the Planomalina buxtorfi zone) presents a large morphological variety. Even from 1942 Gandolfi understood this variability and he separed tree distict varieties. After him, a lot of authors starting with Mornod 1950, Klaus Reichel, Dalbiez Luterbacher & Premoli Silva, A. M. Borsetti, Caron) confirmed this variation. Sigal 1969 (p. 622–635) however put order in this taxonomic ambiguity giving a correct and clear content of definition for this so controvesed species.

Type specimens: L.P. B.IV. 11666

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m), 138 Copăceni core (480–485 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Upper Vraconian (with an acme under the Vraconian-Lowermost Cenomanian baundary (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Rotalipora moesiana Neagu, 2006
Plate 48, Figs. 4–12; Plate 71, Figs. 9–10

Rotalipora moesiana NEAGU 2006, p. 320, pl. 5, figs. 11–13

Description. Test robust with 7–9 chambers in the last whorl; chambers with an evident high-ngular-rhomboid aspect, deep and arched sutures; last 2–4 chambers very robust, smooth and high, the others are not as high and show reduced or absent ornamentation on the periumbilical area; peripheral keel is simple (not with a moniliform aspect) becoming slender; sutural apertures are periumbilical in position and large;umbilicus is widely open; the spiral side is more or less flat, and the early stage has a largely conical aspect; sutural keels on the spiral side are arched.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,72 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,72 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,67 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,74 mm; small diameter 0,67 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,62 mm – 0,55 mm – 0,60 mm – 0,55 mm

Remarks: By the robust aspect of the test and particularly of their last 2–3 chambers, this species clearly differs from *R. appenninica*. From *R. gandolfi* it differs by the high-romboid aspect of the chambers from the last whorl and also by the absence of the periumbilical chambers ornamen-tations.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV. 11668, 1166

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian, uppermost part, (terminal part of the Rotalipora appenninica zone).

Rotalipora praebrotzeni NEAGU, 2006
Plate 46, Figs. 13–21; Plate 47, Figs. 1–6; Plate 71, Figs. 11–12; Plate 72, Figs. 1–2

Rotalipora praebrotzeni NEAGU 2006, p. 320, pl. 4, figs. 10–15, 22–24; pl. 8, figs. 13–22

Description. Test with a medium size, moderately conical-trochospiral side; chambers of the last whorl with a high rhomboidal aspect;straight and deep sutures; a small and deep umbilicus with a crateriform aspect;sutural apertures raised on the umbilicus brim; surface of the chambers are

periumbilical ornamented; spiral side with a typical conical aspect; spiral side sutures marked by arcuate and with a pearly aspect; apertural side of the last chamber with a high aspect having a large primary aperture.

Dimensions: larger diameter 0,60 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,58 mm – 0,39 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,42 mm – 0,43 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,50 mm – 0,52 mm; small diameter 0,48 mm – 0,46 mm – 0,48 mm – 0,39 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,38 mm – 0,36 mm – 0,45 mm – 0,40 mm – 0,48 mm

Remarks: From *R. brotzeni* with which this species presents visible afiinities, *R.praebrotzeni* differs by its moderate size and by the absence of periumbilical keels on the last chambers; this species has a intermediary position bertween the small but high trrochospiral coiled species such as *R. ticinensis* and those robust species with high periumbilical chambers and with periumbilical keels such as *R. brotzeni*.

Type specimens: L.P.B.IV.11675, 11676, 11767

Occurrence: 44 Bălăria core (625–627 m)

Stratigraphic distribution: Vraconian (Rotalipora appenninica zone).

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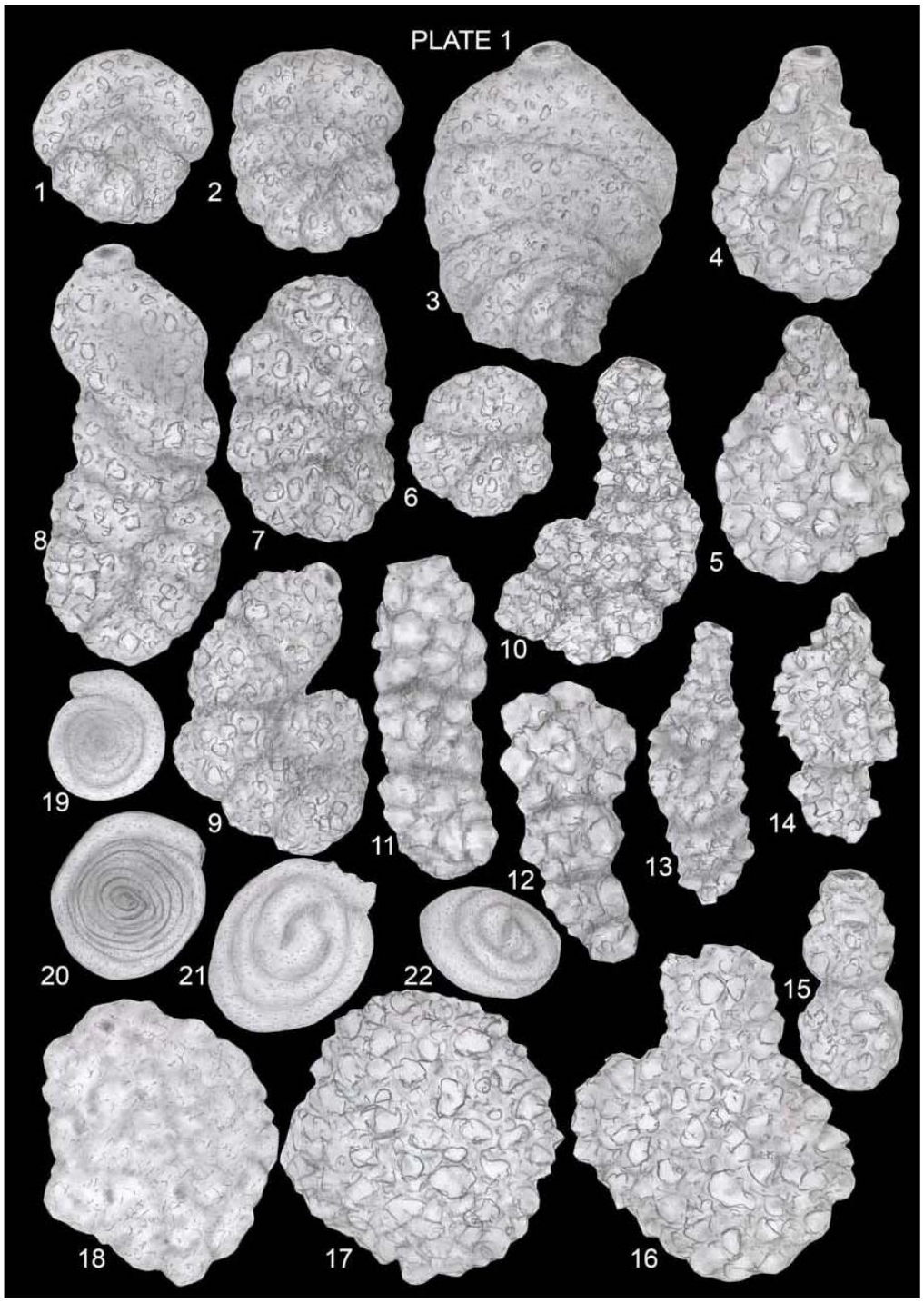

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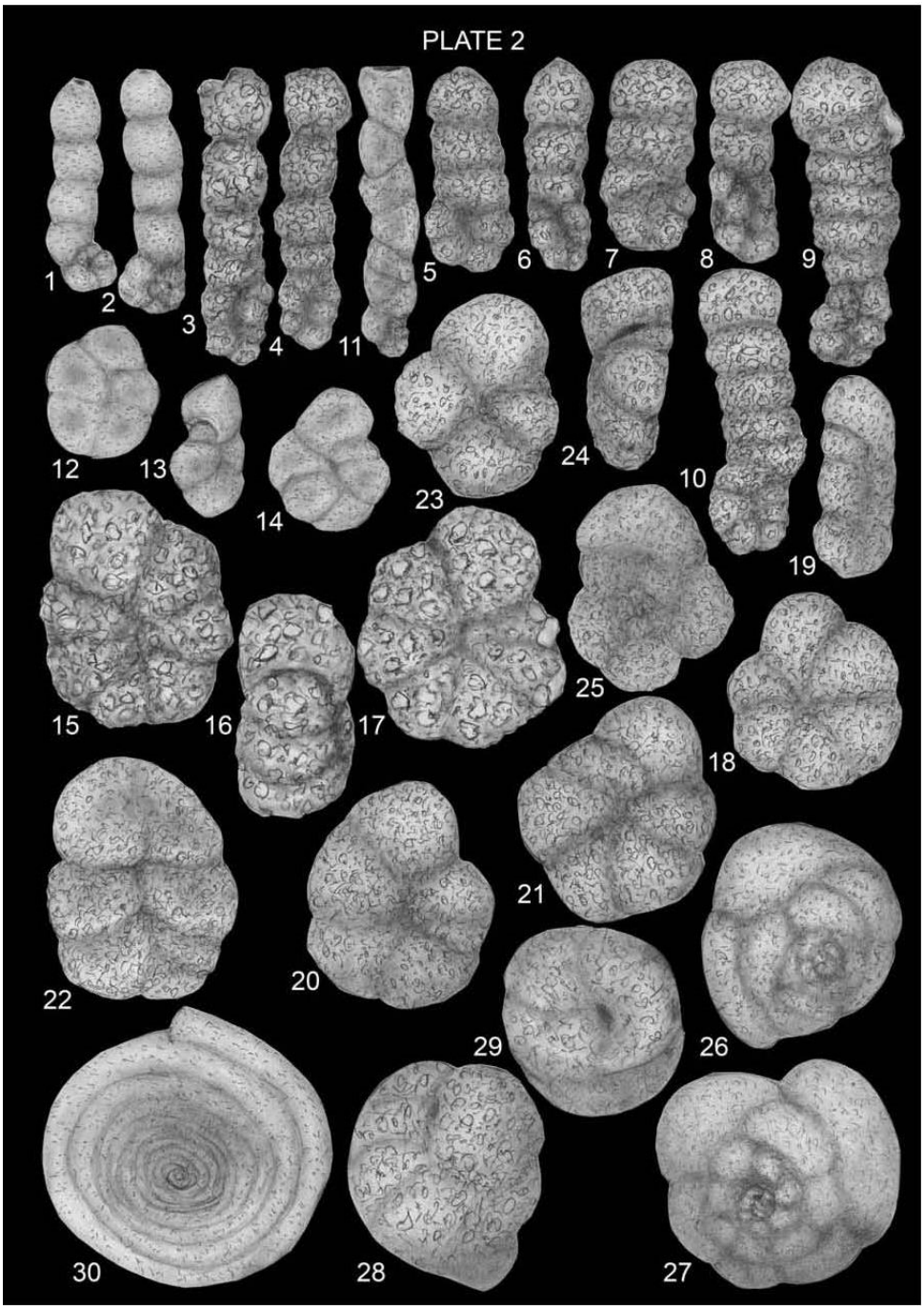

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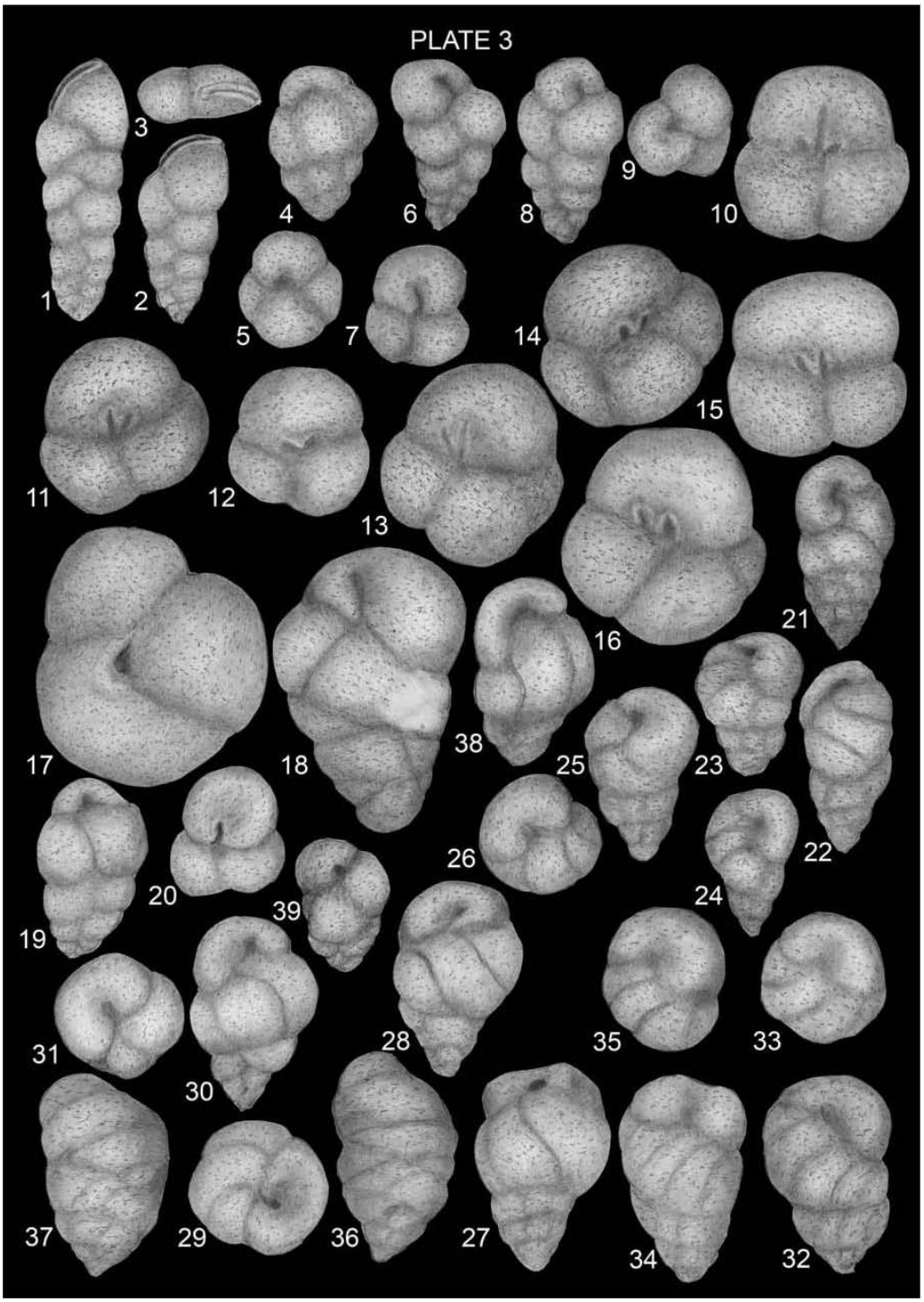

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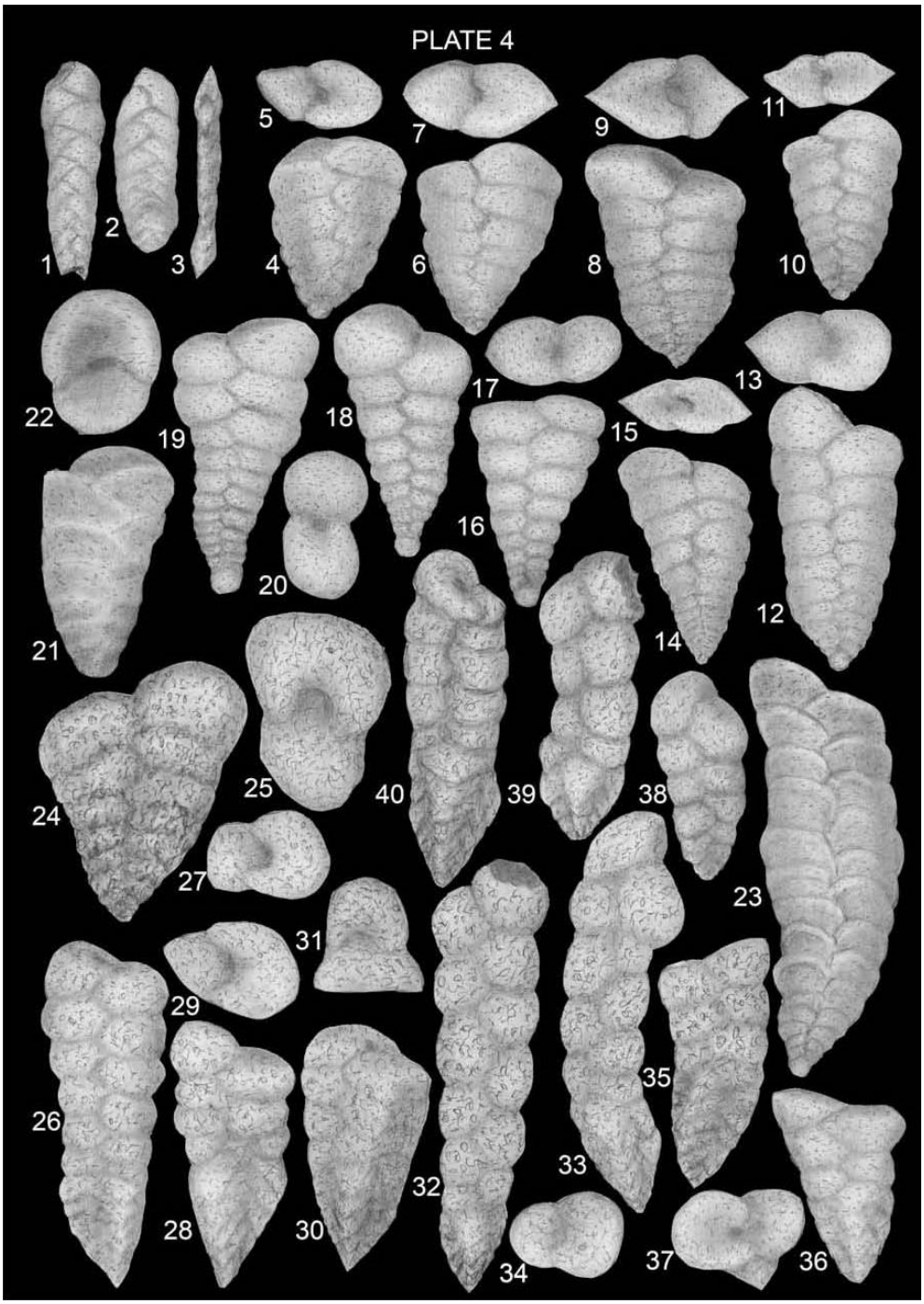
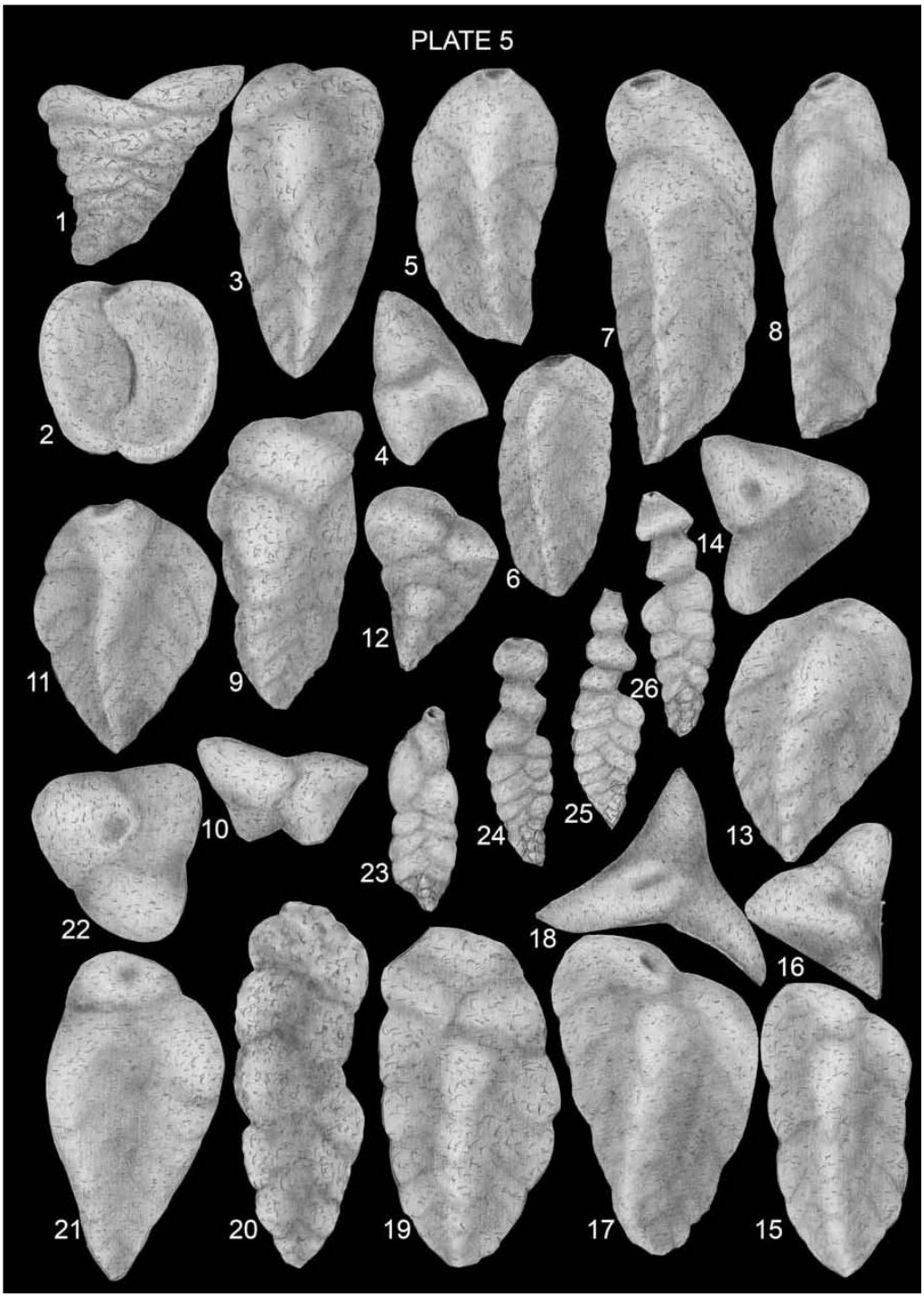
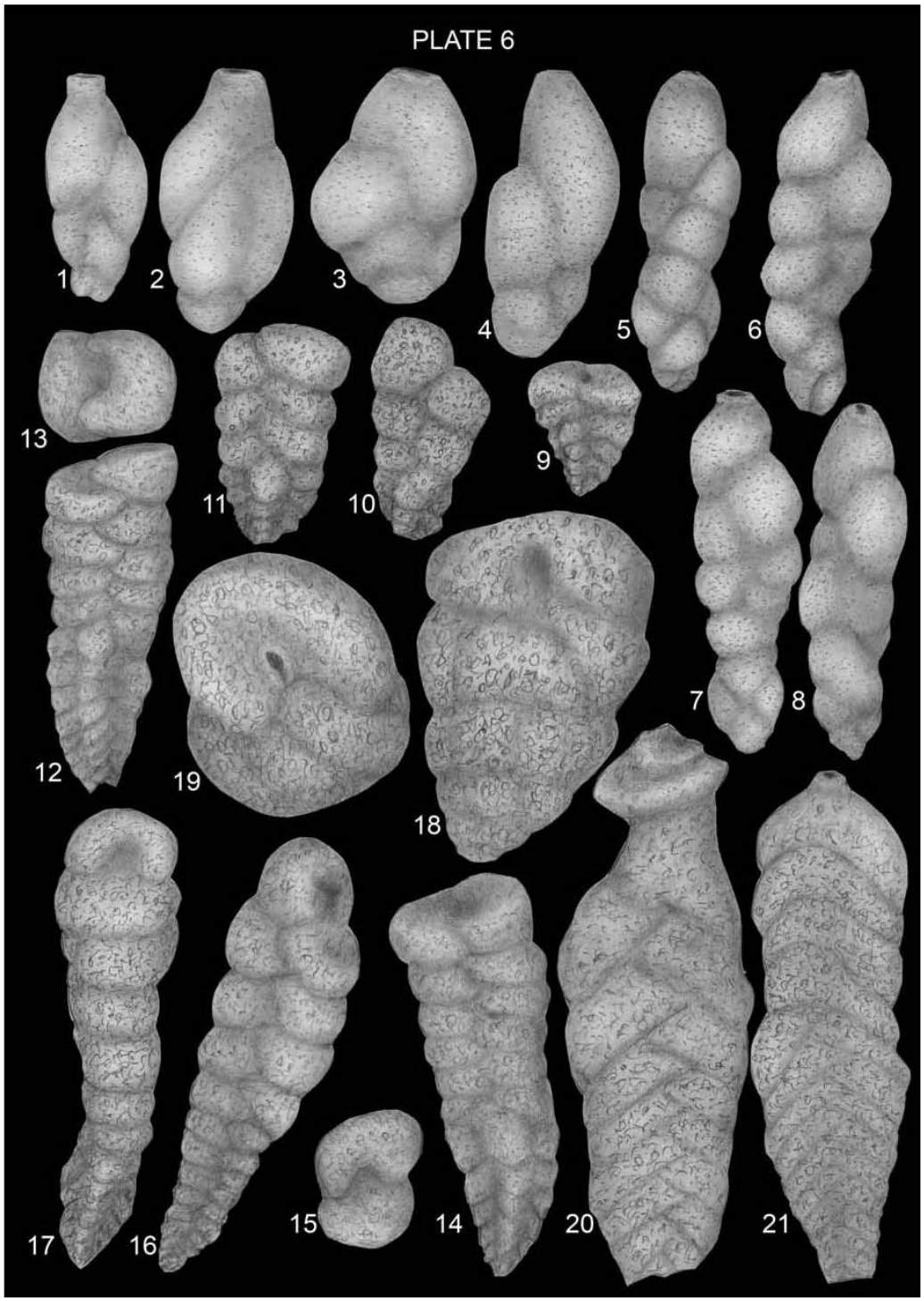


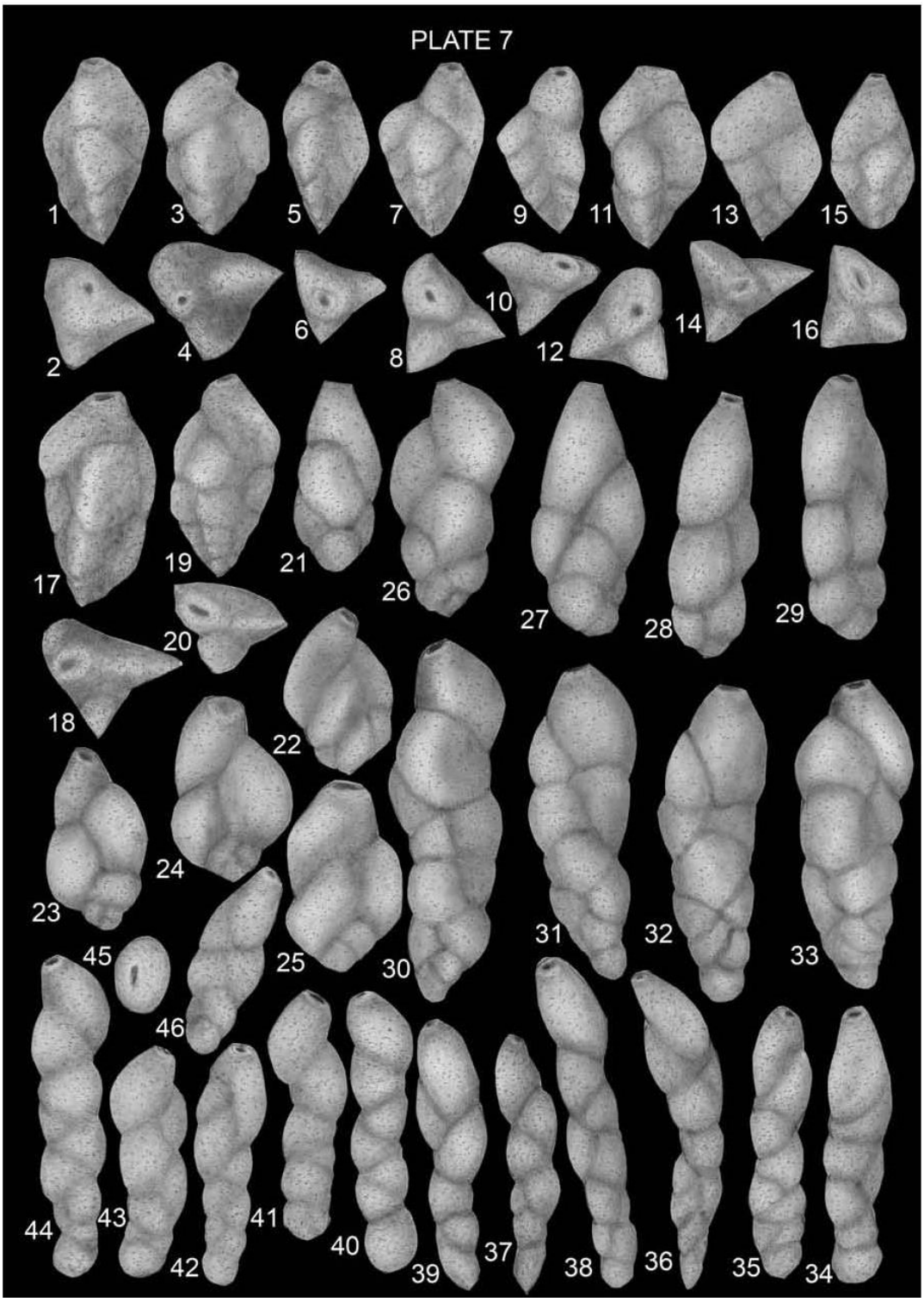
Figs. 1–3 *Quasispiroplectammina nuda* (LALICKER), Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11772. **Figs. 4–15, 23** *Textulariopsis losangica* (LOEBLICH & TAPPAN); **Figs. 4–9, 12–15, 23** Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11773; **Figs. 10, 11** Upper Albian, Glogoveanu core, L.P.B.IV. 11774. **Figs. 16–20** *Quasispiroplectammina goodlandana* (LALICKER) 1935, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11776. **Figs. 21–13** *Marssonella oxycona* (REUSS) 1860, Upper Albian-Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV.11804. **Figs. 24–25** *Textulariopsis anglica* (LALICKER) 1935, Middle Albian, Craiova core, L.P.B.IV. 11775. **Figs. 26–31** *Gaudryina dividens* GRABERT 1959, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11793; **Figs. 35–36** Middle Albian, Craiova core, L.P.B.IV. 11794. **Figs. 32–40** *Gaudryina compacta* (GRABERT) 1959, Middle Albian, Craiova core, L.P.B.IV.



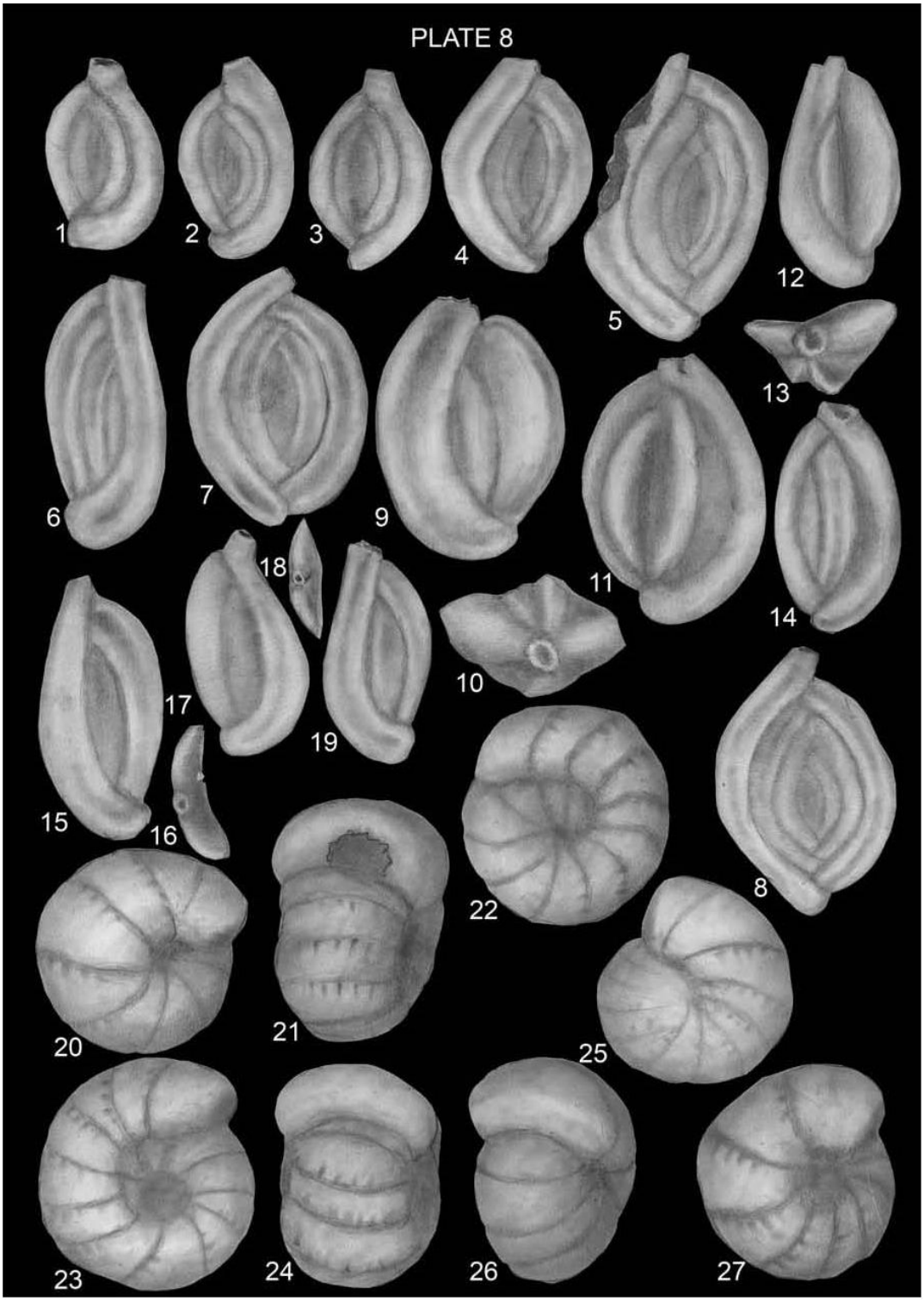
Figs. 1–2 *Marssonella trochus* (d'ORBIGNY), Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, P. L.B.IV. 11803. **Figs. 3–8** *Tritaxia plummerae* CUSHMAN Upper Albian-Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV11796. **Figs. 9–10, 12, 19–20** *Gaudryina compacta* GRABERT 1959, Lower Albian, Călăraşi drillings, L.P.B. IV. 11787. **Figs. 11, 17–18** *Tritaxia tricarinata* (REUSS) 1845, Lower Albian, Bala III-Oltina drilling , L.P.B.IV. 11797. **Figs. 13, 14, 21–22** *Tritaxia pyramidata* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian, Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 11798. **Fig. 12** *Gaudryina richteri* GRABERT 1959, Middle Albian, Putineiu core, L.P. B.IV. 11795. **Figs. 19–20** *Gaudryina compacta* GRABERT 1959, Lower Albian, Bala III-Oltina drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11788. **Figs. 23–26** *Spiroplectinata annectens* (PARKER & JONES) 1863, Middle Albian, Craiova core, L.P.B.IV. 11786.



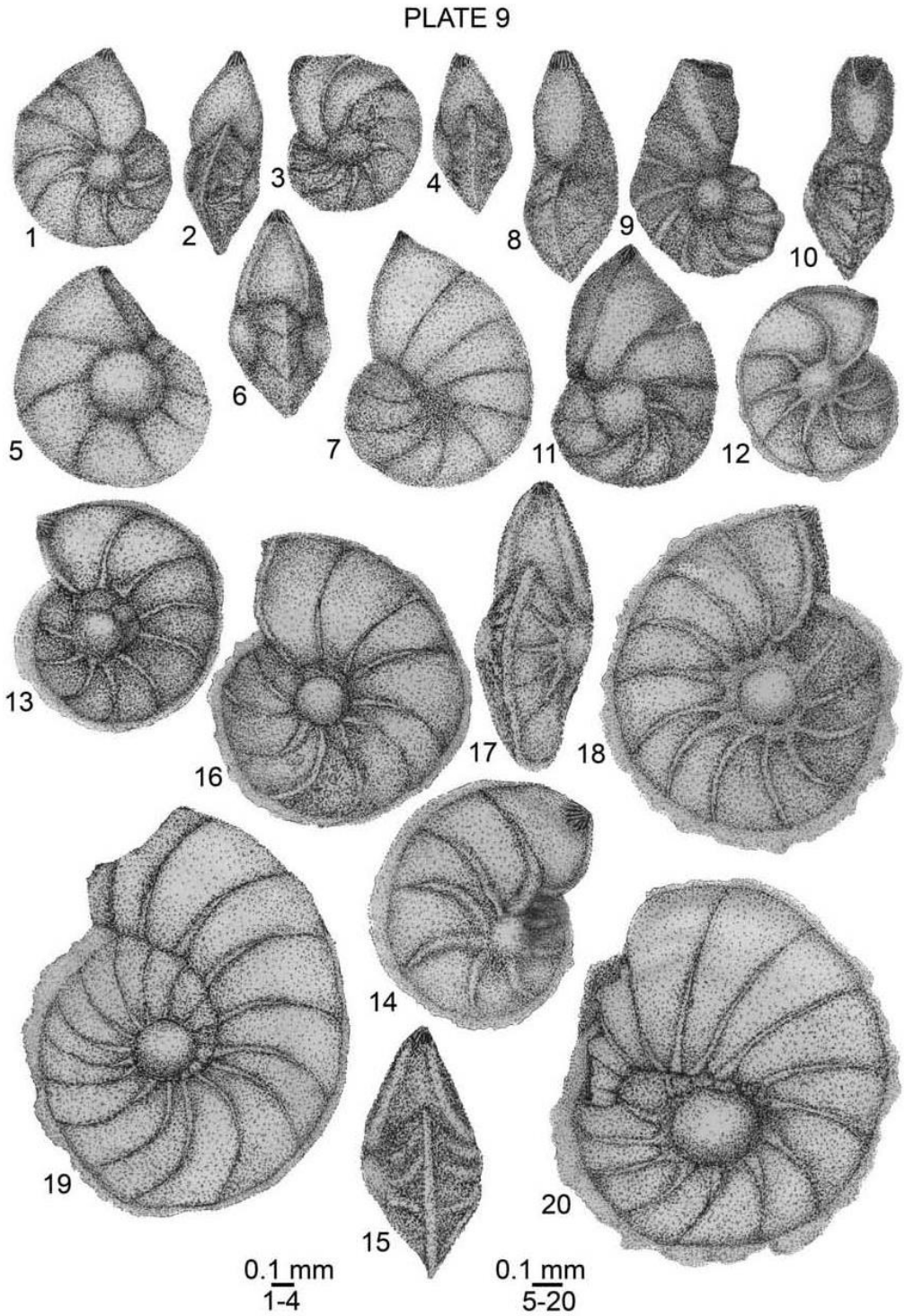
Figs. 1–4 *Falsogaudryinella moesiana* (NEAGU) 1965, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11777. **Figs. 5–8** *Falsogaudryinella neagui* BARTENSTEIN 1981, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11780. **Figs. 9–11** *Gaudryina gradata* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian, Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 11791. **Figs. 12–15** *Gaudryina dividens* GRABERT 1959, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11794. **Figs. 16–17** *Gaudryina filiformis* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11789. **Figs. 18–19** *Arenobulimina chapmani* CUSHMAN 1937, Middle Albian, Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 5106. **Figs. 20–21** *Spiroplectinata complanata* (REUSS) 1860, Middle Albian, Craiova core, L.P.B.IV. 1178.



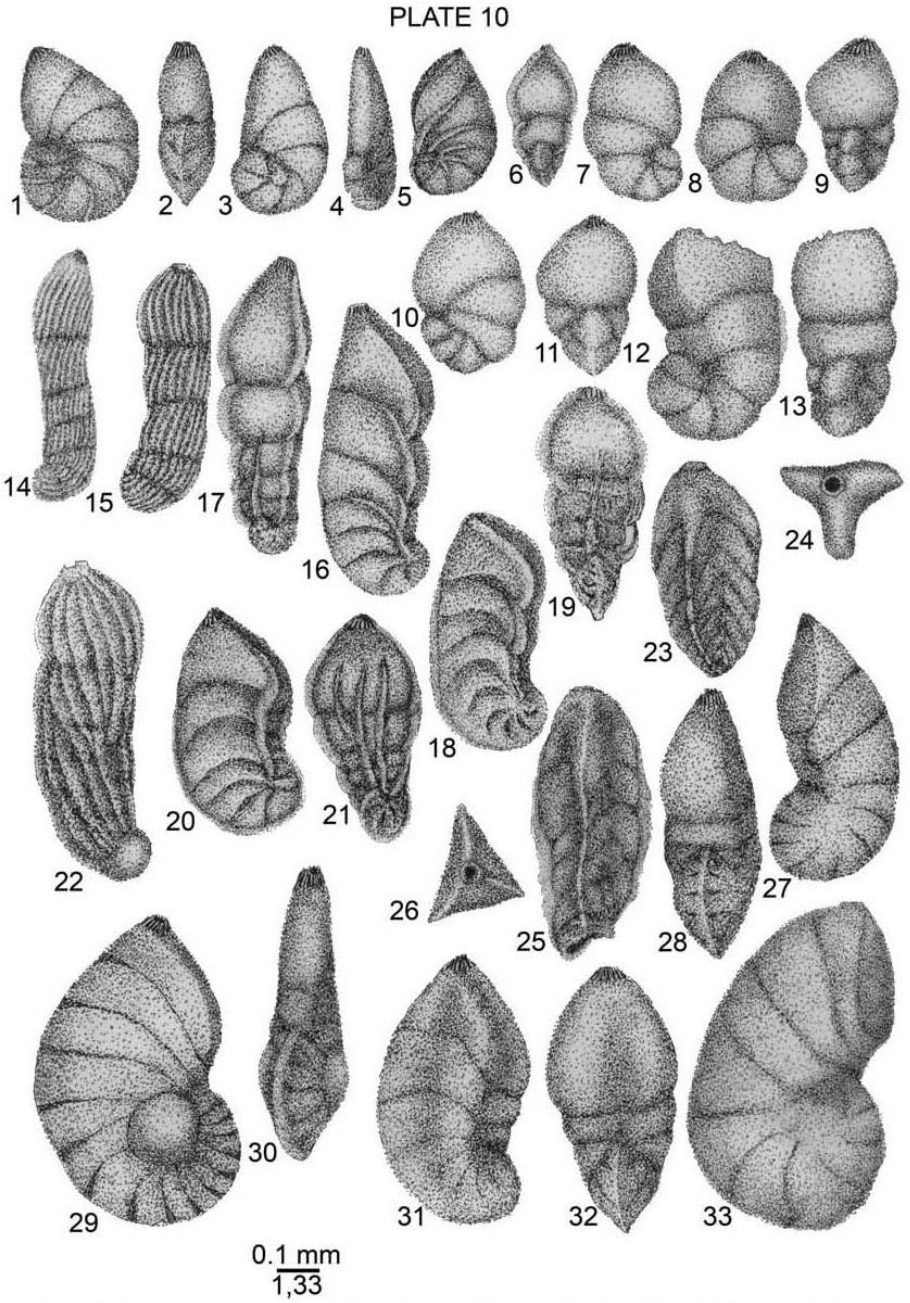
Figs. 1–20 *Falsogaudryinella trigonula* FUCHS 1967, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11779. **Figs. 21–25** *Falsogaudryinella moesiana* (NEAGU) 1965, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11778. **Figs. 26–33** *Falsogaudryinela neagui* BARTENSTEIN 1981, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11780. **Figs. 34–47** *Falsogaudryinella* sp. n. sp.? Upper Albian, Glavacioc core, L.P.B.IV. 11781–11782.



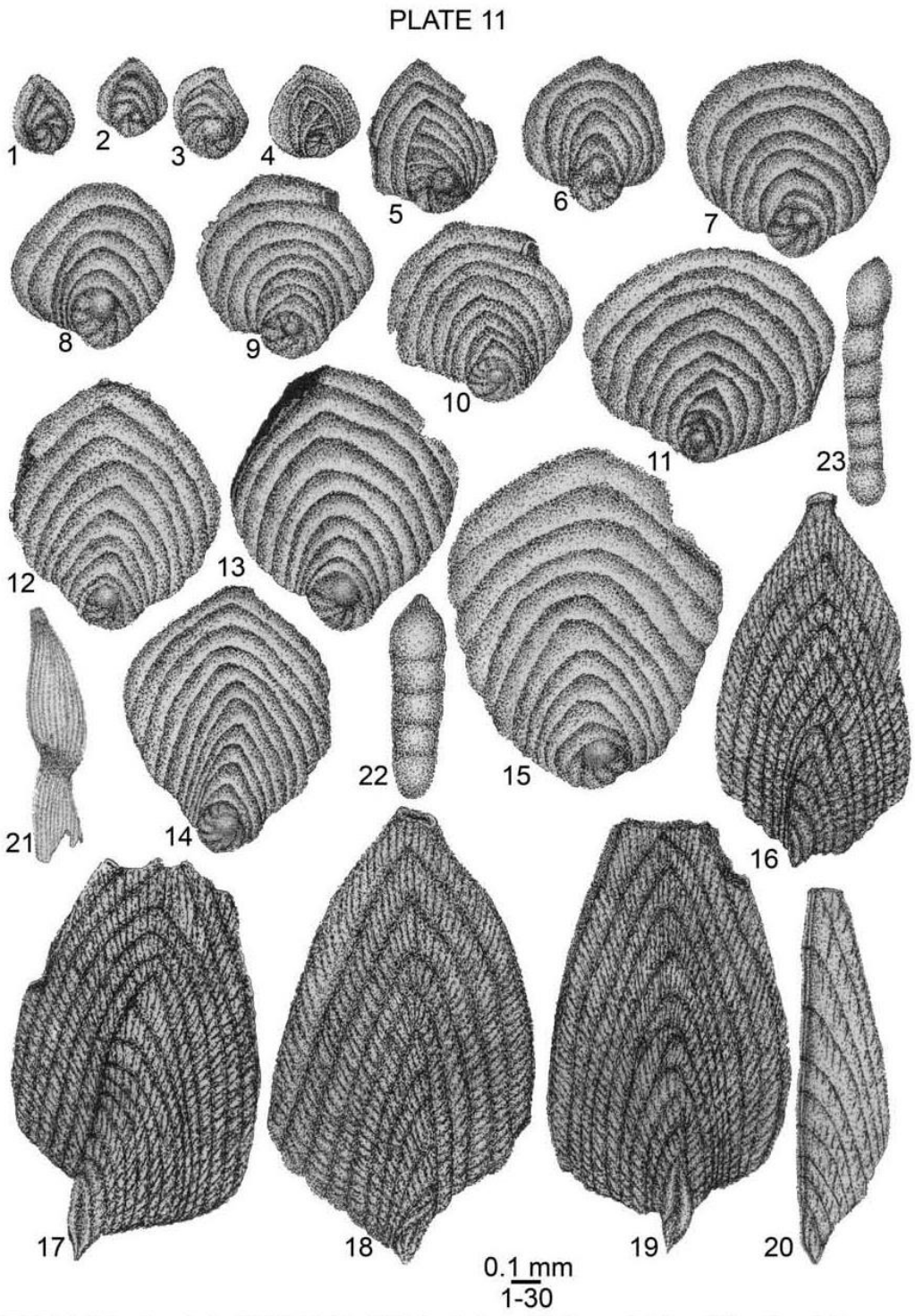
Figs. 1–8 *Spiroloculina papiracea* BURROWS, SHERBORN & BAILEY 1890, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11817. **Figs. 9–14** "*Quinqueloculina*" *antiqua* FRANKE 1928, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11814. **Figs. 15–19** *Massilina planconvexa* TAPPAN 1940, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11815. **Figs. 20–27** *Barkerina minima* NEAGU n. sp., Upper Albian, Buzescu core, holotype L.P.B.IV. 11807, paratypes L.P. B.IV. 12025.



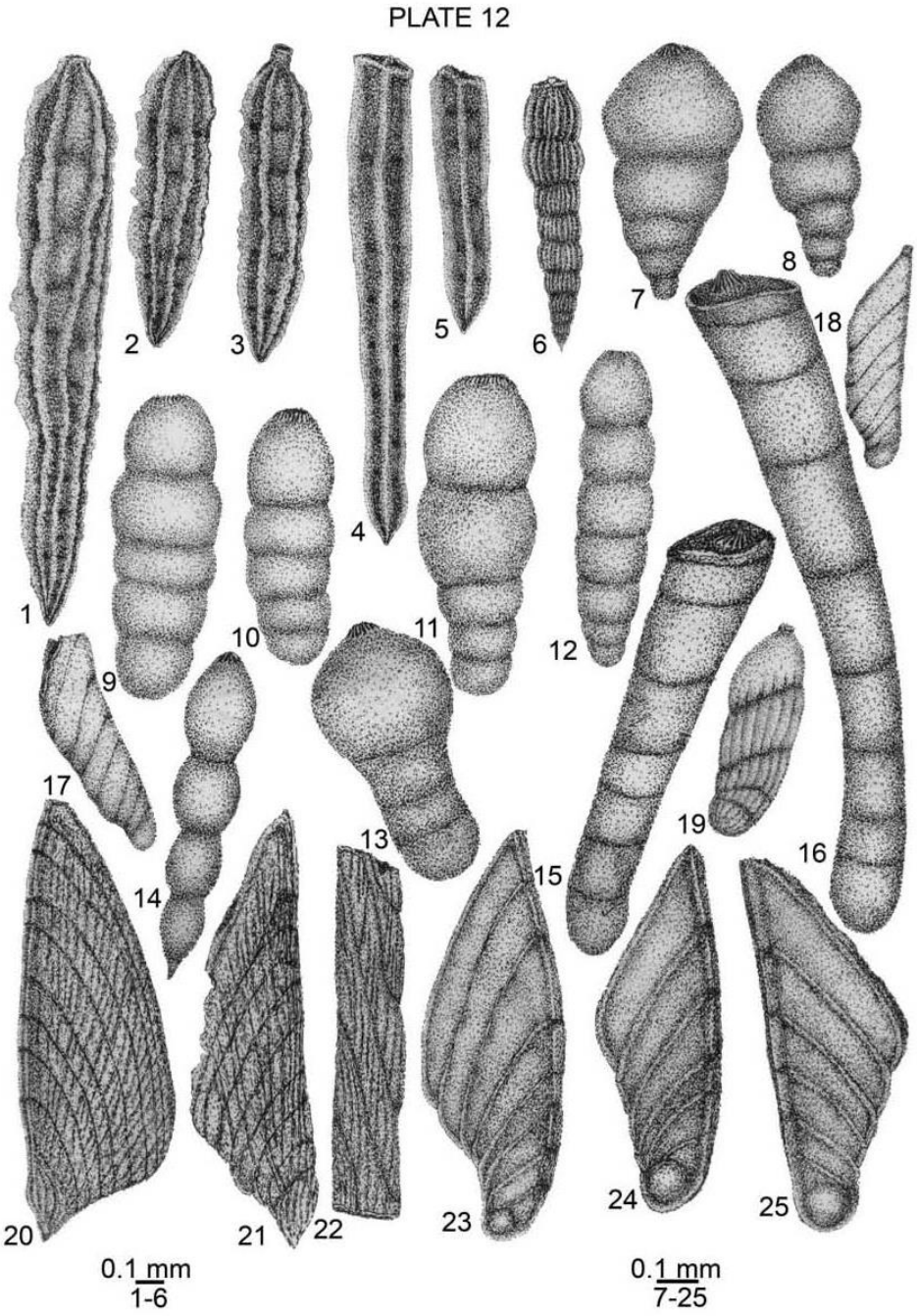
Figs. 1–4 *Lenticulina roemeri* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Bala III-Oltina drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11871. **Figs. 5–6** *Lenticulina macrodisca* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Balla III-Oltina drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11872. **Figs. 7–8** *Lenticulina gaultina* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Lower Albian, Bala III-Oltina drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11876. **Figs. 9–10** *Lenticulina lituola* (CORNUEL) 1848, Lower Albian, Bala III-Oltina drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11879. **Figs. 11–20** *Lenticulina diademata* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Lower Albian, Călăraşi drillings, L.P.B.IV. 11880.



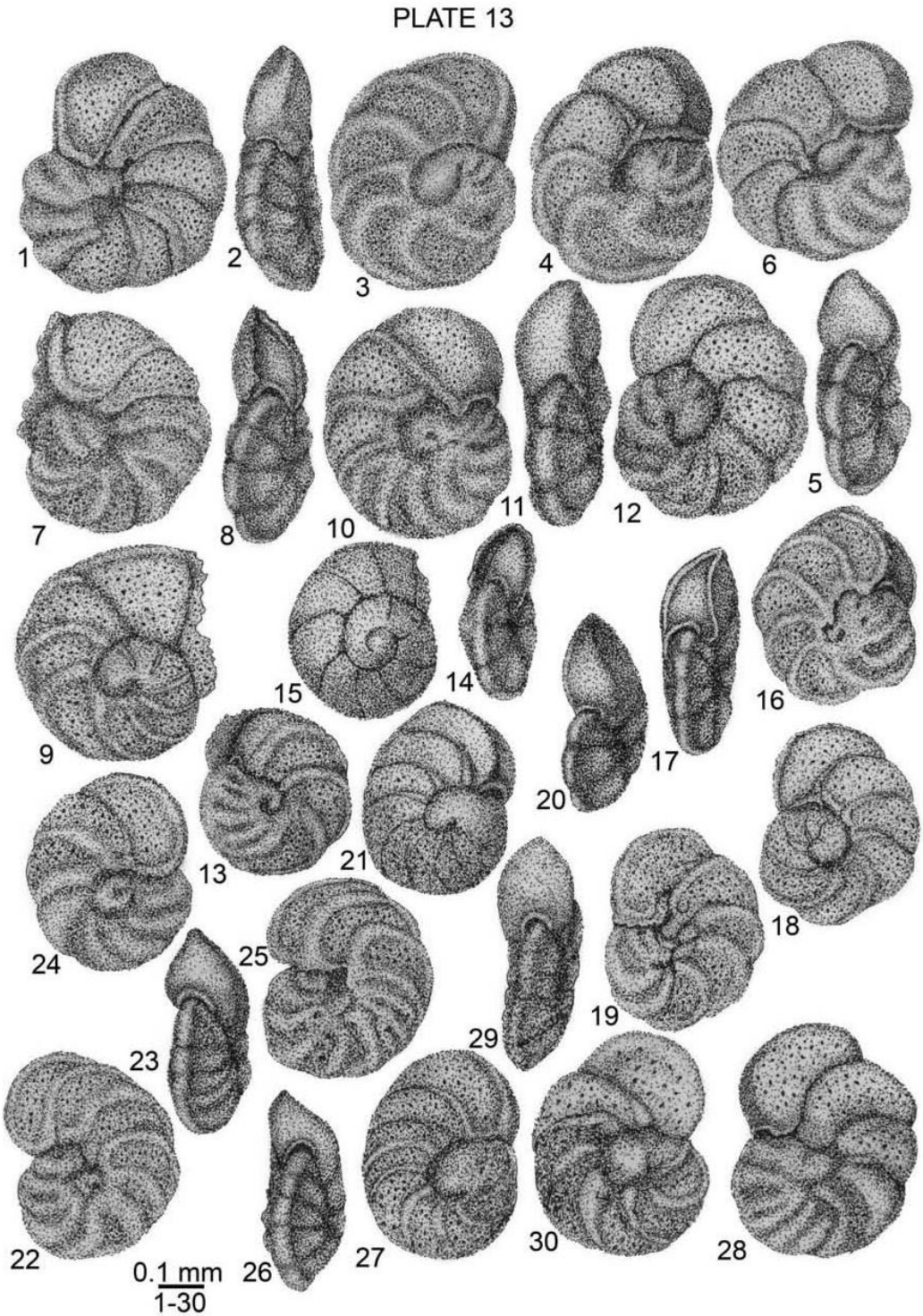
Figs. 1–2 *Marginulinopsis scitula* BERTHELIN 1880, Lower Albian, Călăraşi borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11910. **Figs. 5–6** *Saracenaria crassicosta* EICHENBERG 1933, Lower Albian, Călăraşi borehole, L.P. B.IV. 11891. **Figs. 7–13** *Vaginulinopsis cephalotes* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi borehole, L.P.B. IV. 11928. **Fig. 14** *Marginulina striatocostata* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Bala-Oltina borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11917. **Fig. 15** *Marginulina jonesi* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi borehole, L.P. B.IV. 11920. **Figs. 16–21** *Saracenaria crassicosta* EICHENBERG 1933, Lower Albian, Călăraşi borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11897. **Fig. 22** *Marginulina robusta* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Bala-Oltina borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11926. **Figs. 23–24** *Tristix excavata* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11863. **Figs. 25–26** *Tristix articulata* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11866. **Figs. 27–28** *Lenticulina inflata* (REUSS) 1860, Lower Albian, Bala-Oltina borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11890. **Figs. 29–30** *Lenticulina marcki* (REUSS) 1860, Lower Albian, Bala-Oltina borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11878. **Figs. 31–32** *Saracenaria frankei* ten DAM 1950, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11899. **Fig. 33** *Lenticulina* sp.



Figs. 1–15 *Palmula asiatica* FURSENKO 1949 *(evolutive serie),* Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11911. **Figs. 16–19** *Citharinella karreri* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11956. **Fig. 20** *Citharina reticulata* (CORNUEL) 1848, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11930. **Fig. 21** *Dentalina bambusa* (CHAPMAN) 1894, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11819. **Figs. 22–23** *Nodosaria nuda* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11848.



Figs. 1–3 *Nodosaria prismatica* REUSS 1860, Lower Albian Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11842. **Figs. 4–5** *Nodosaria orthopleura* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11849. **Fig. 6** *Nodosaria intercostata* REUSS 1860, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11846. **Figs. 7–13** *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis* (REUSS) 1860, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11852. **Fig. 14** *Dentalina concina* REUSS 1860, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. **Figs. 15–16** *Dentalina linearis* (ROEMER) 1841, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11820. **Figs. 17–18** *Vaginulina marginulinoides* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11938. **Fig. 19** *Marginulina striatocostata* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11918. **Figs. 20–21** *Citharina orthonota* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV.11932. **Fig. 22** *Citharina angustissima* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11933. **Fig. 23** *Vaginulina arguta* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11939. **Figs. 24–25** *Vaginulina protosphaerra* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV. 11942.



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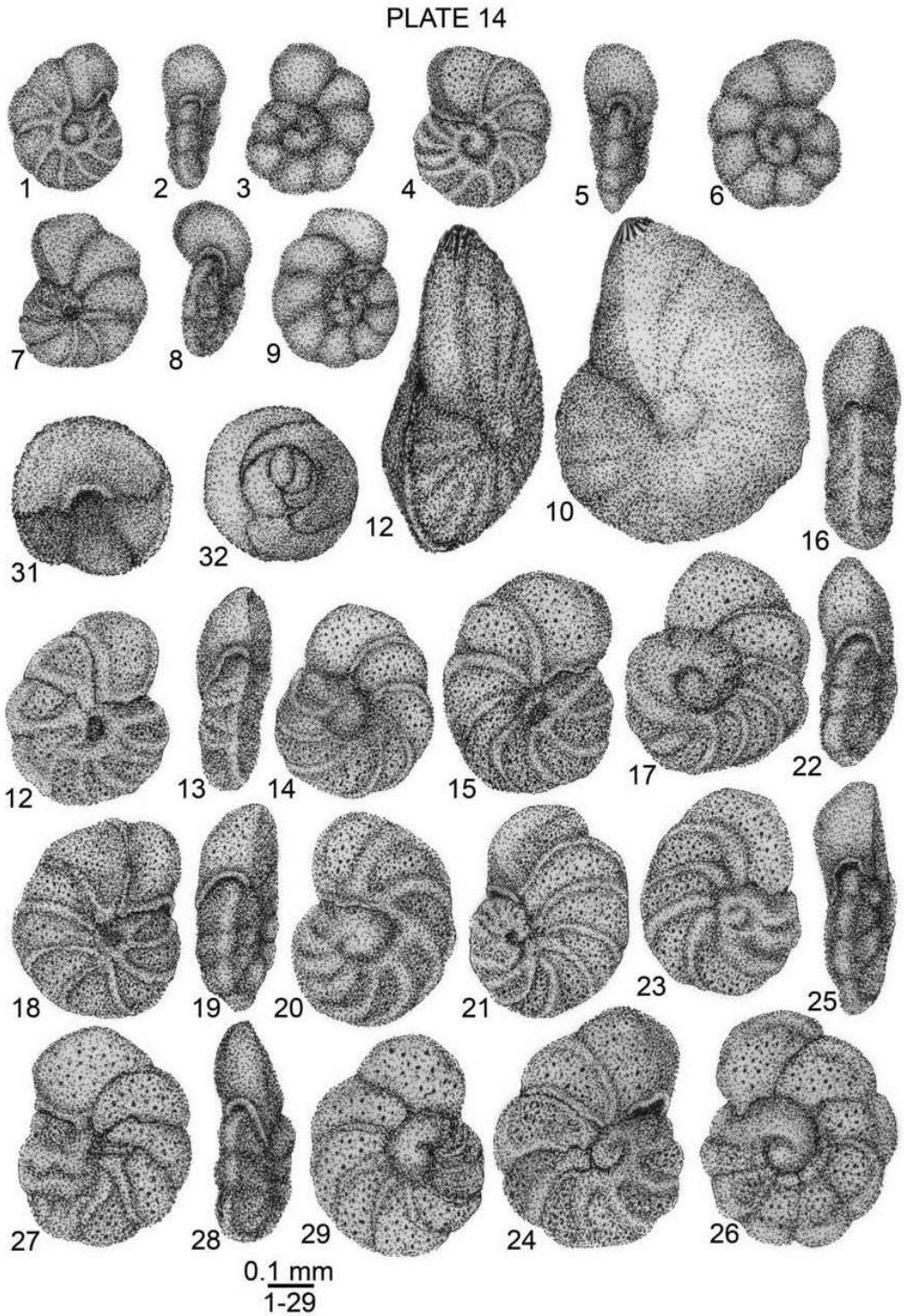

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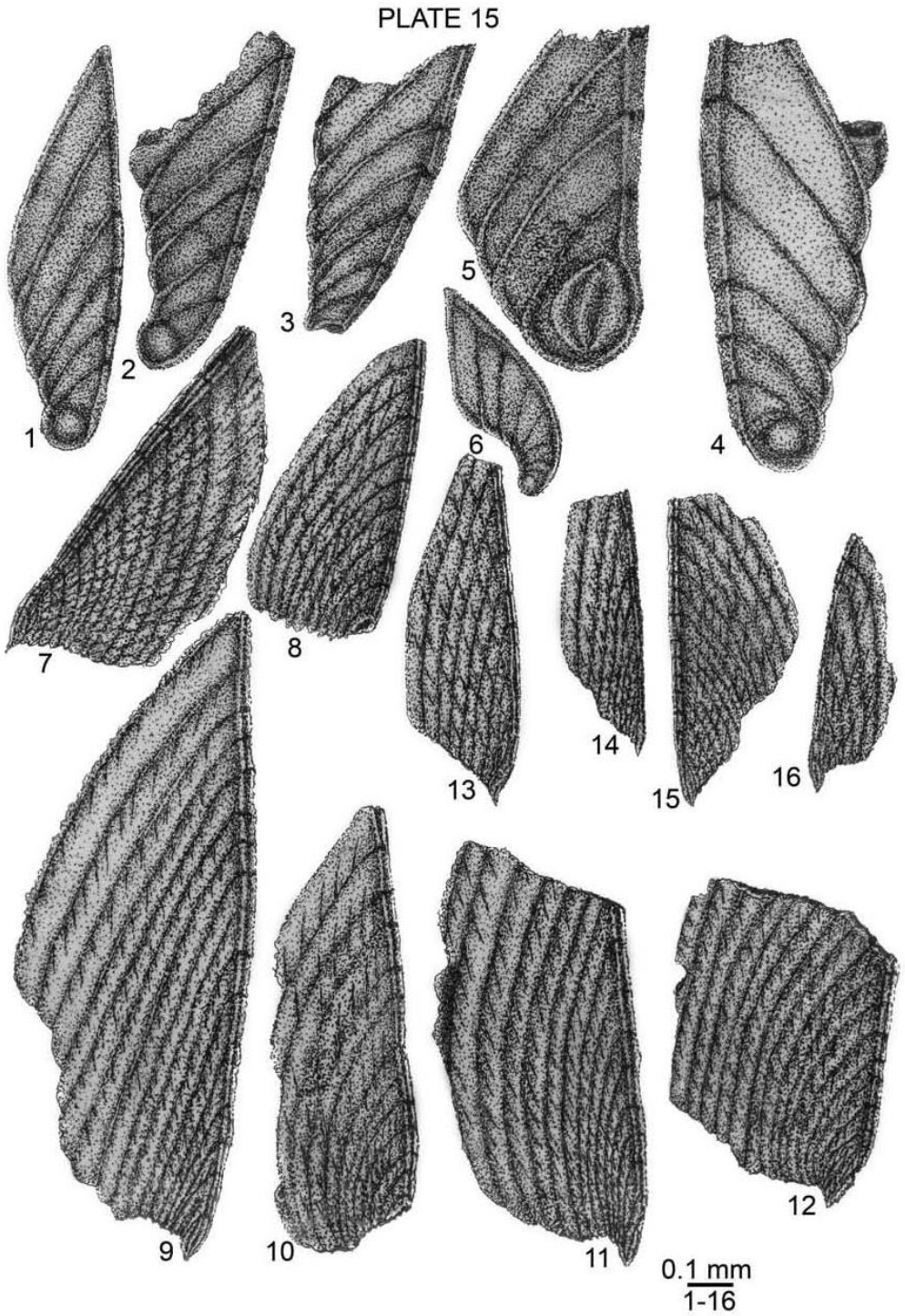
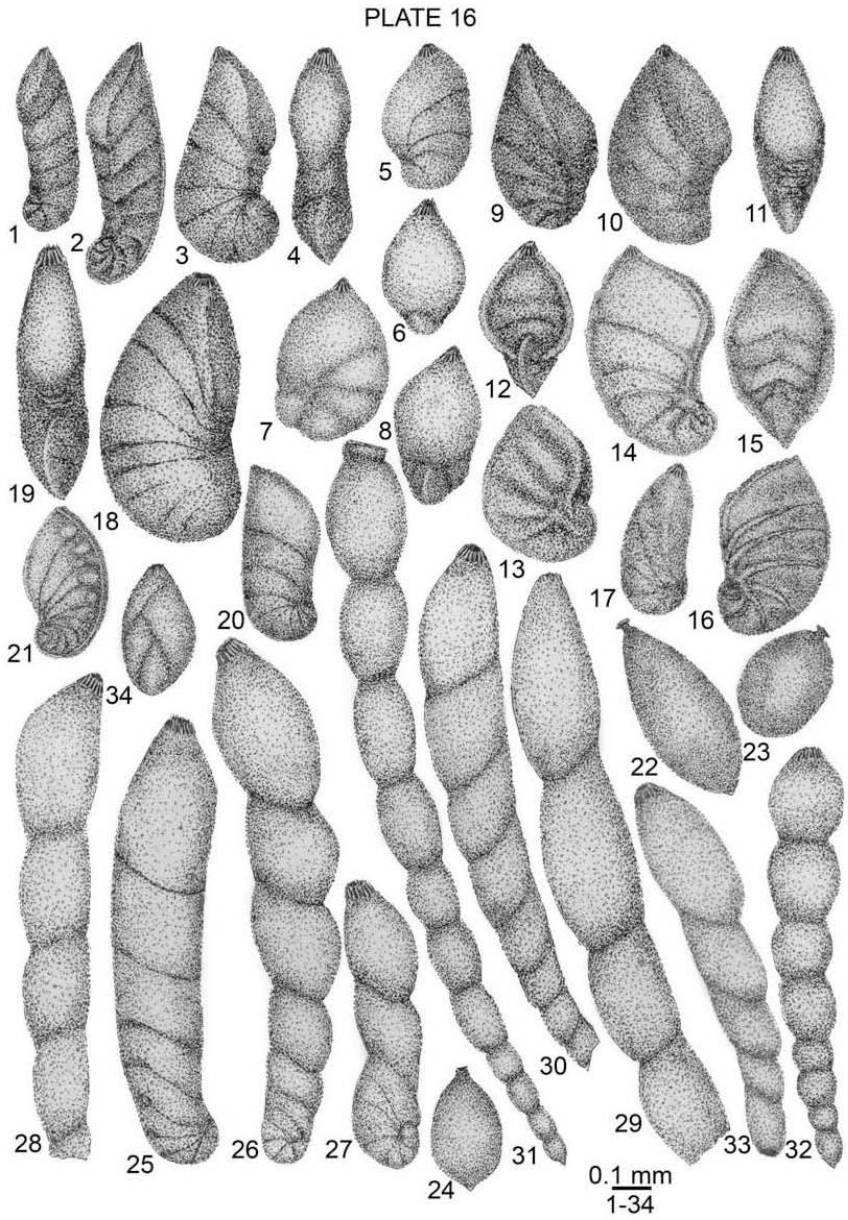


Figs. 1–3 *Vaginulina protosphaera* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian, Bala-Oltina drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11942. **Fig. 4** *Vaginulina truncata* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11955. **Fig. 5** *Vaginulina bicostulata* REUSS, 1860 Lower Albian, Călăraşi boreholes, L.P. B.IV. **Fig. 6** *Vaginulina eurynota* REUSS, 1863, Lower Albian Călăraşi, borholes, L.P.B.IV. 11947. **Figs. 7–10** *Citharina reticulata* (CORNUEL) 1848, Lower Albian, Călăraşi cores, L.P.B.IV. 11911. **Figs. 11–12** *Citharina sparsicosta* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian; **Fig. 11** Bala-Oltina drilling, L.P. B.IV. 12028, **Fig. 12** Călăraşi boreholes, L.P.B.IV.12028. **Figs. 13–16** *Citharina harpa* (ROEMER) 1841, Lower Albian, Bala drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11934.



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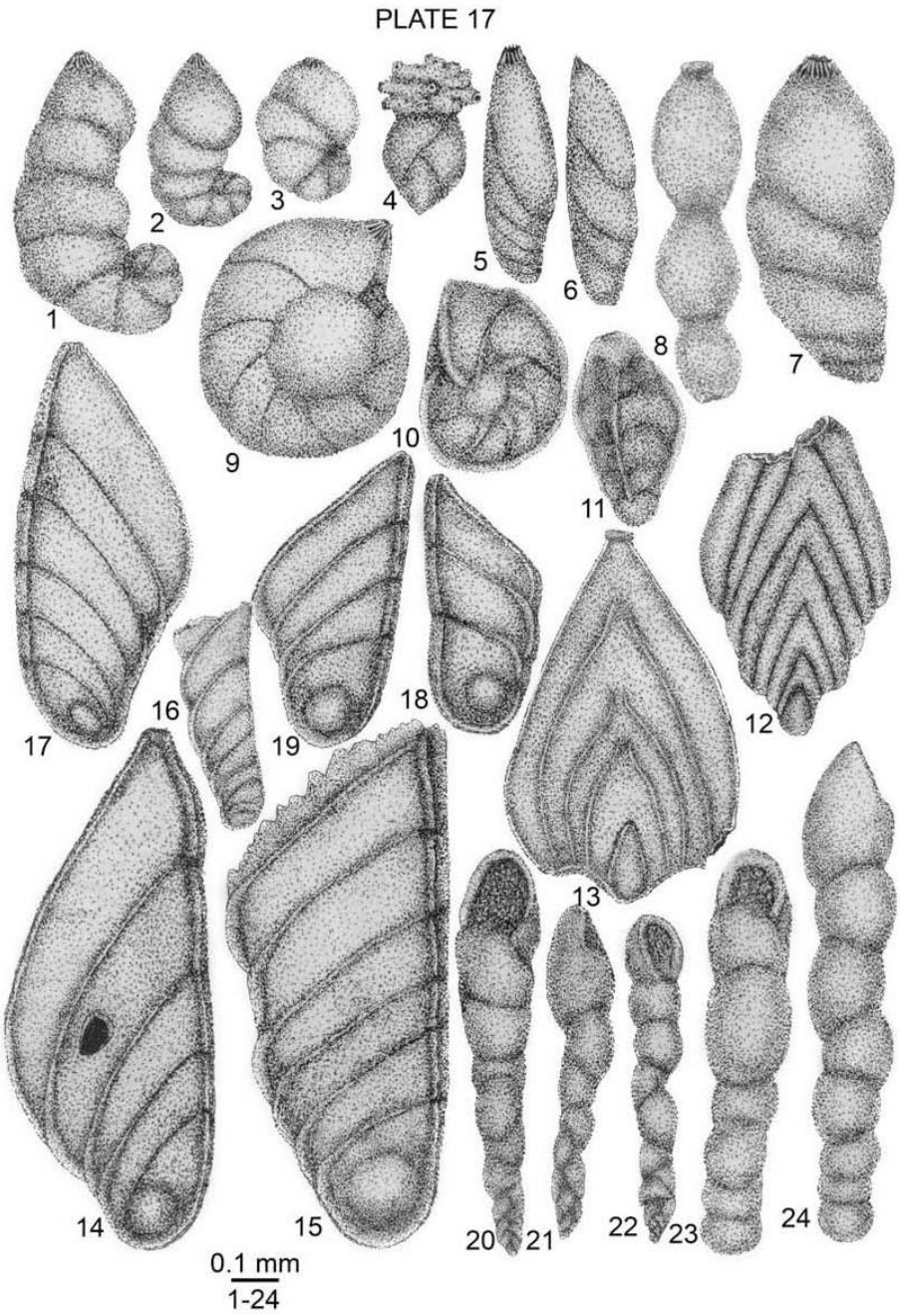

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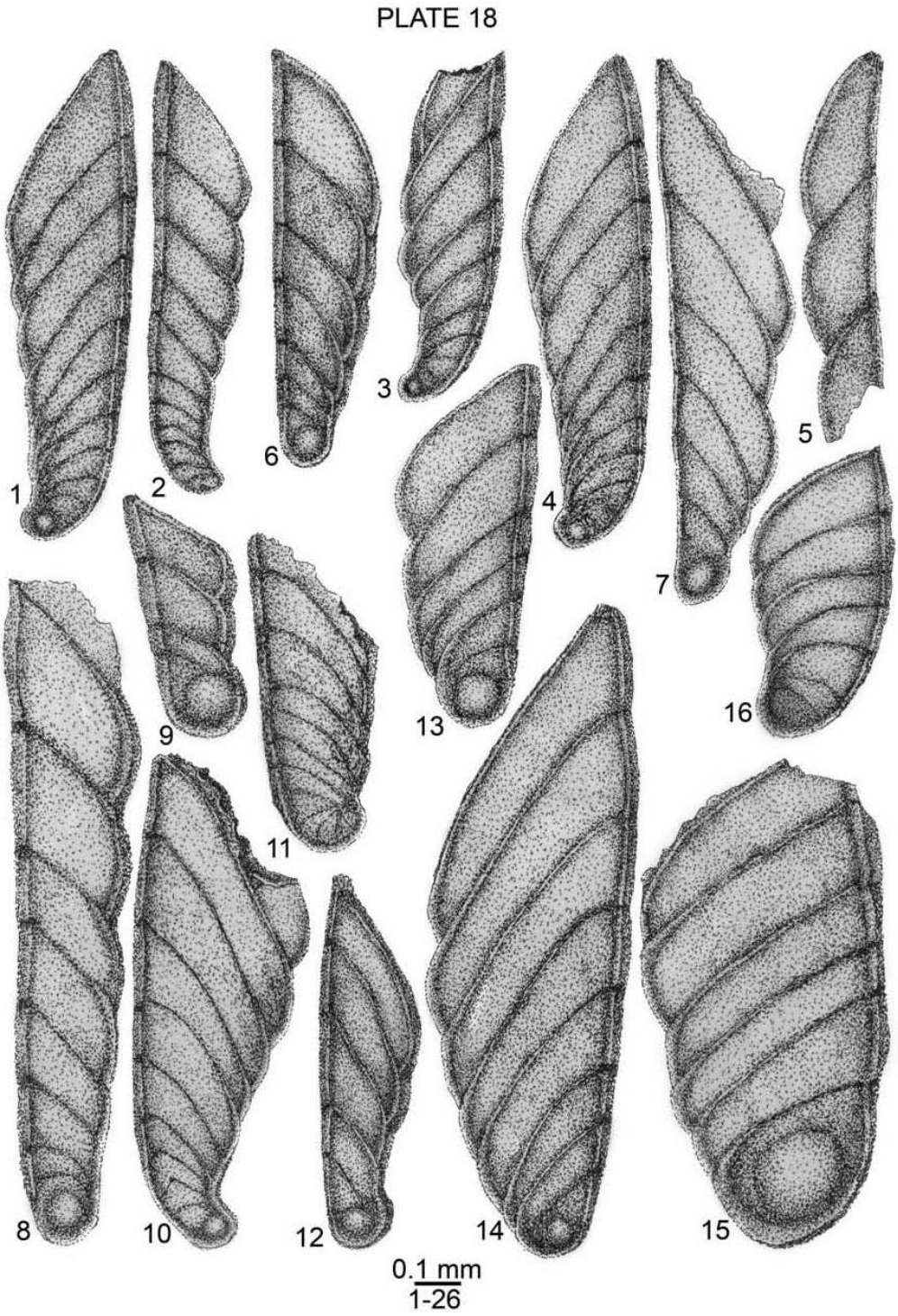
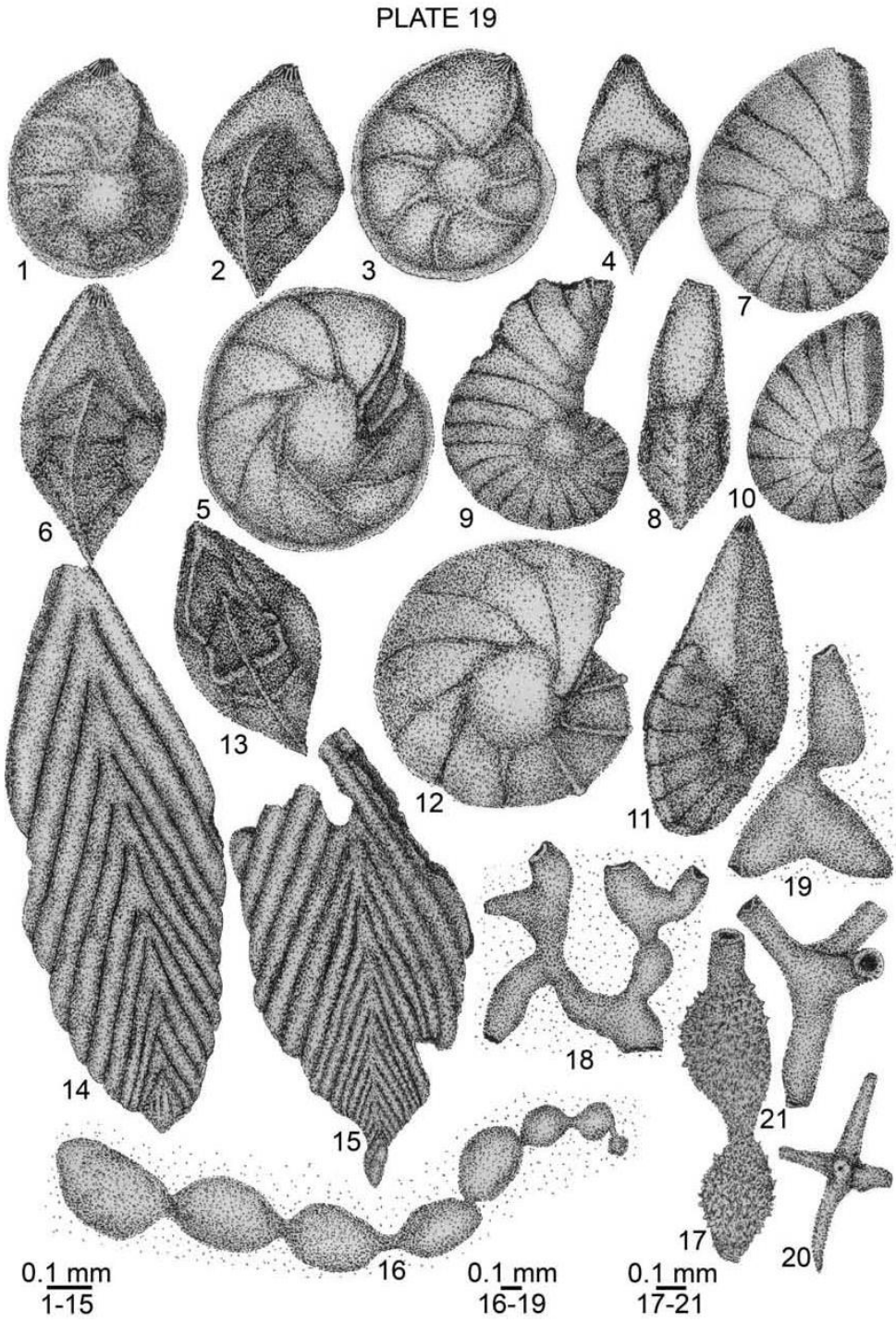
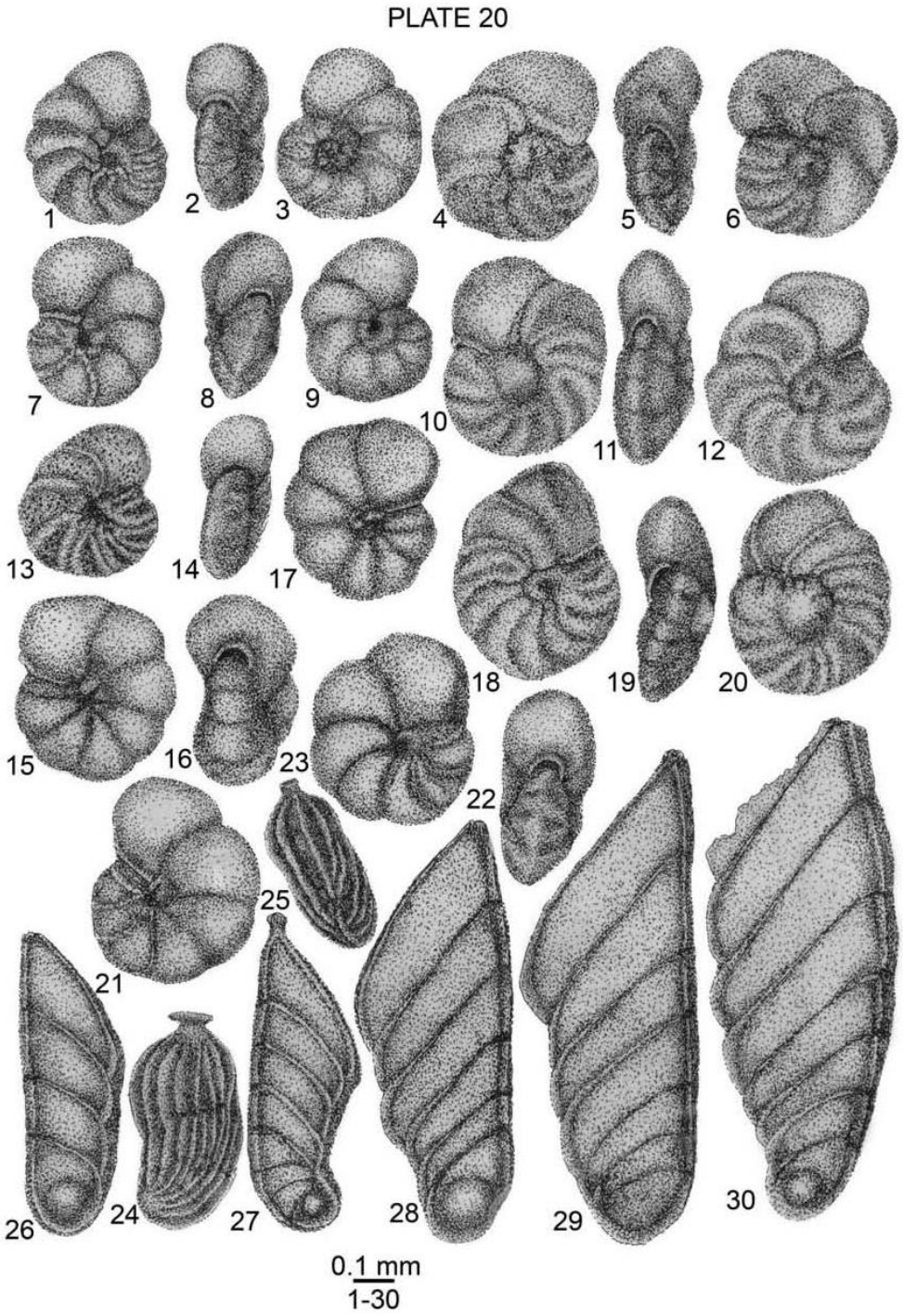


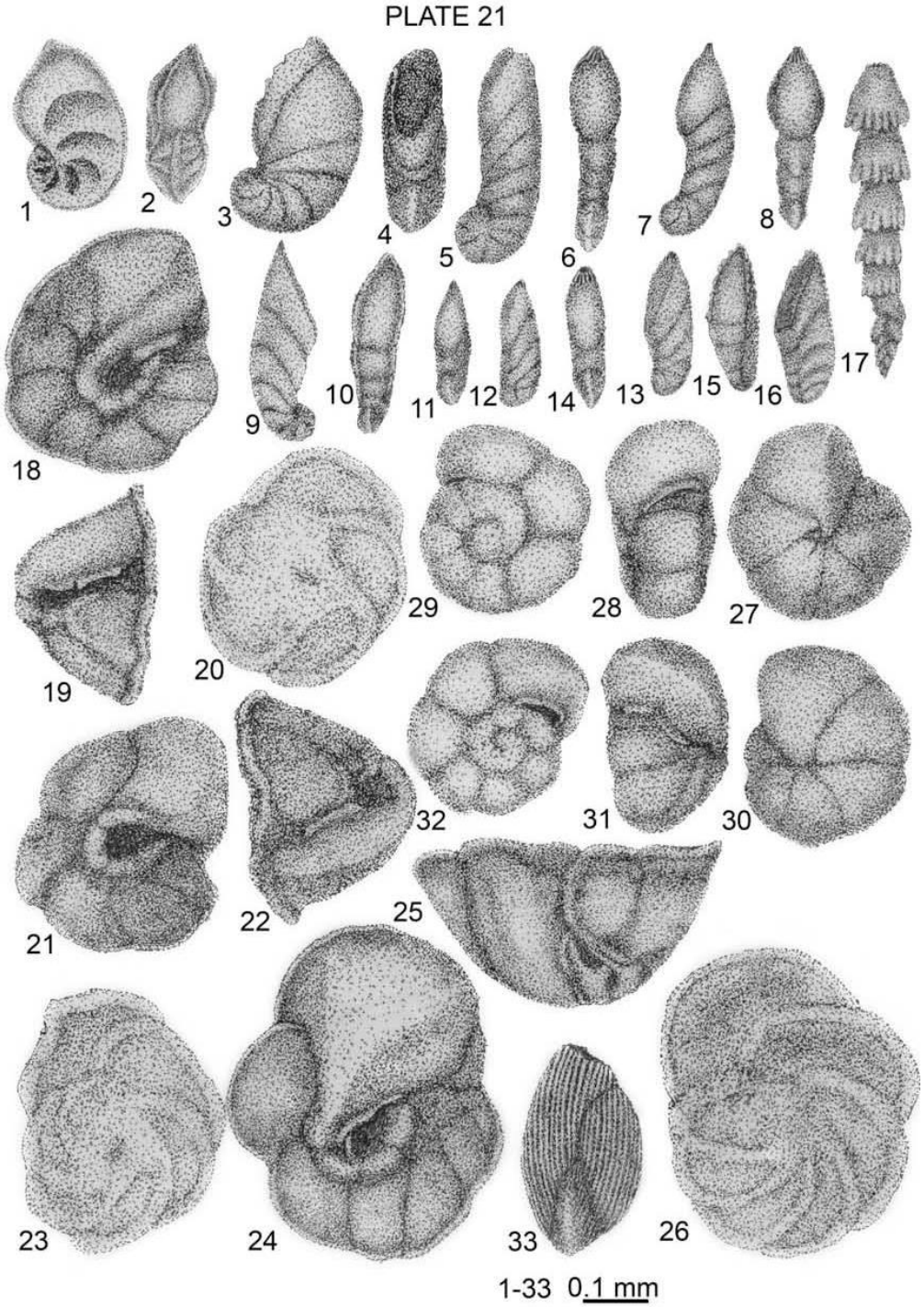
Figs. 1–4, 10–11 *Vaginulina eurynota* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11948. **Fig. 5** *Vaginulina stolley* EICHENBERG 1933, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11951. **Figs. 6–9, 12** *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11952. **Fig. 13** *Vaginulina protosphaera* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11943. **Fig. 14** *Vaginulina longa* (CORNUEL) 1880, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11954. **Fig. 15** *Vaginulina kochii* ROEMER 1841, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11955. **Fig. 16** *Vaginulina arguta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11940.



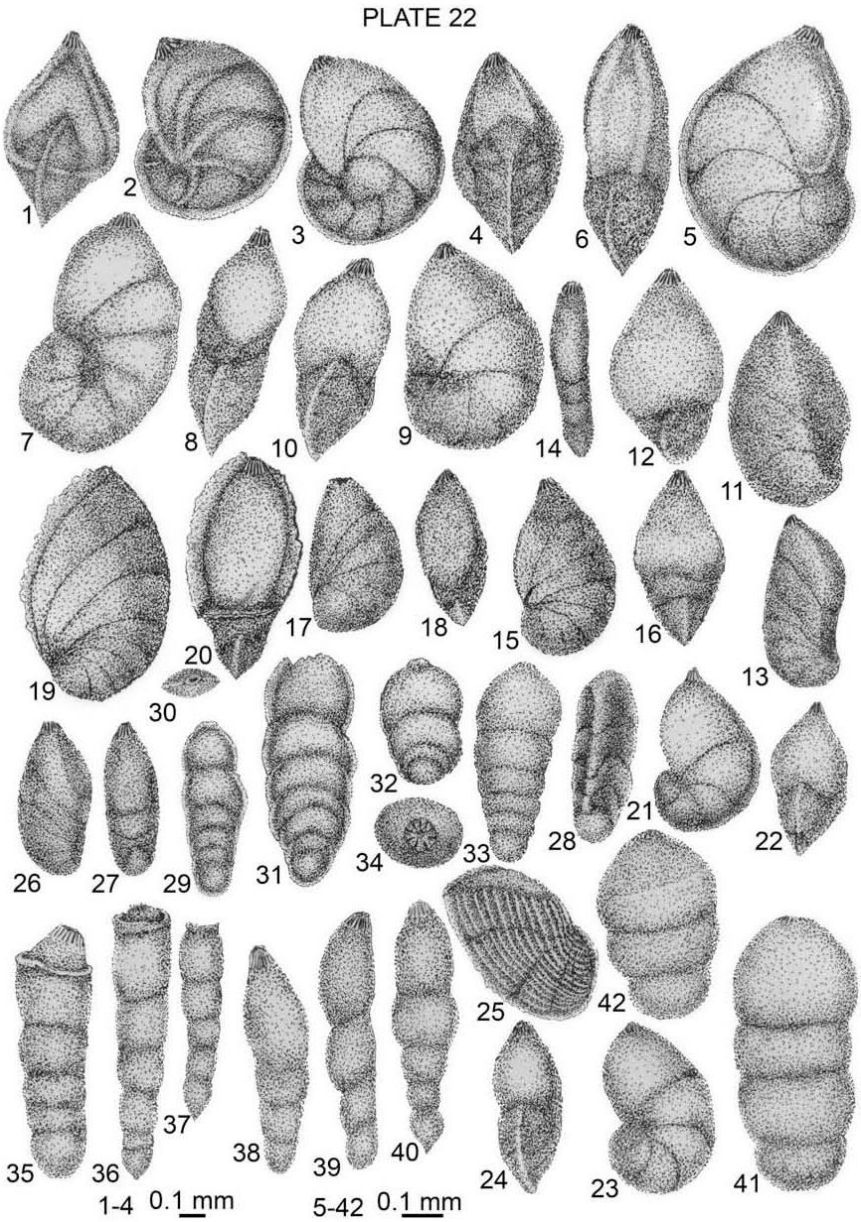
Figs. 1–6, 12, 13 *Lenticulina muensteri* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11883. **Figs. 7–11** *Lenticulina gaultina* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11877. **Fig. 4** *Frondicularia inversa* REUSS 1845, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 5o67. **Fig. 15** *Frondicularia planifolium* CHAPMAN 1894, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 5068. **Fig. 16** *Vitriwebbina laevis* SOLAS 1877, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 5075. **Fig. 17** *Ramulina novaculeata* BULLARD 1953, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 5077. **Figs. 18–19** *Histopomphus cervicornis* CHAPAMAN 1892, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 5076. **Figs. 20–21** *Ramulina arkadelphiana* CUSHMAN & PARKER 1935, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 12029.



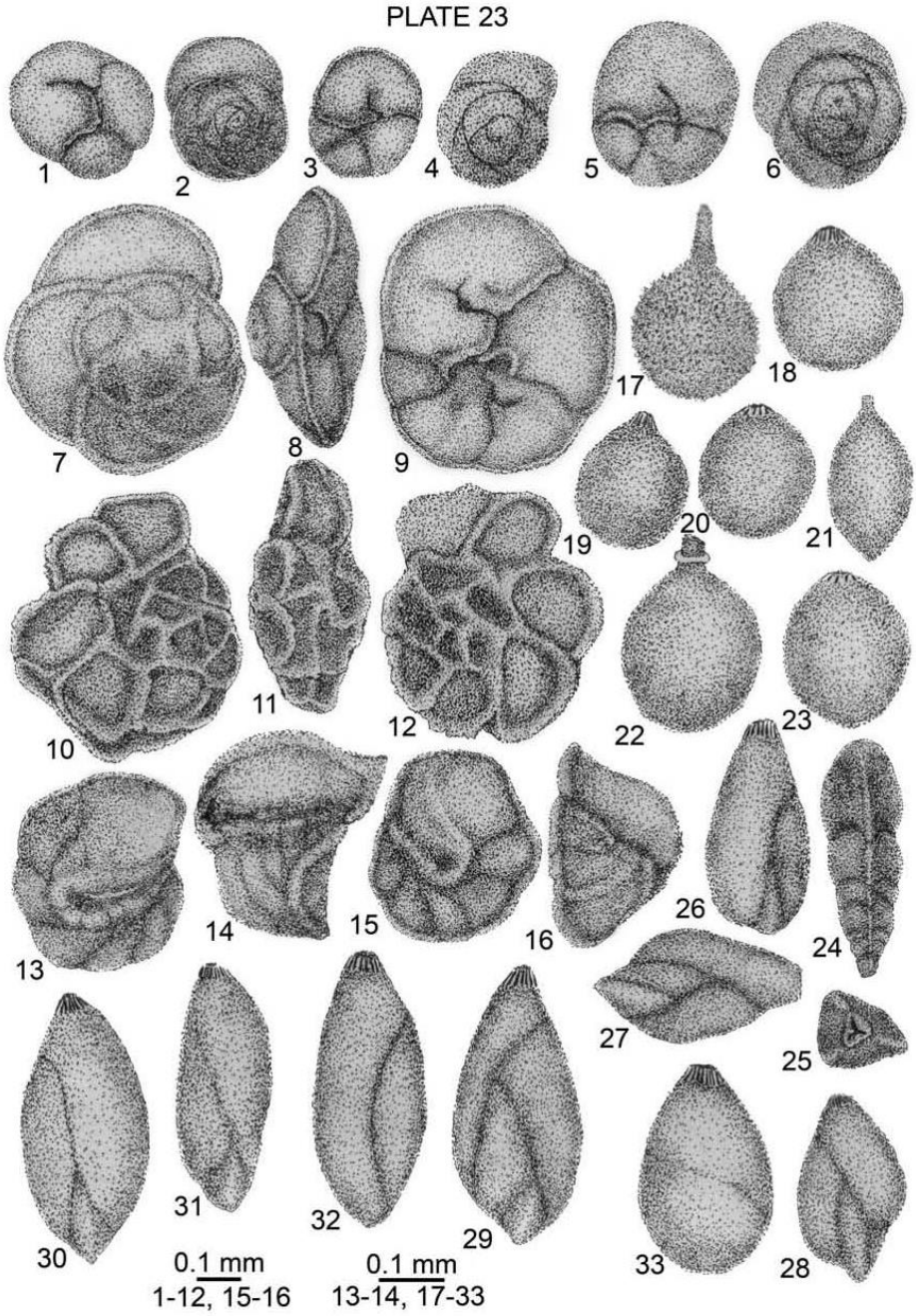
Figs. 1–3, 7–9 *Gavelinella rudis* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 12000. **Figs. 4–6, 13–14** *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHELIN), 1880, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 12004. **Figs. 10–12, 18–20** *Gavelinella belorussica* (AKIMEZ) 1961, Midle Albian Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 12008. **Figs. 15–17, 21–23** *Gavelinella sagizensis* MYATLIUK 1954, Middle Albian Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 12015. **Figs. 24–25** *Marginulina robusta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 26** *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11952. **Fig. 27** *Vaginulina eurynota* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11948. **Figs. 28, 30** *Vaginulina elongata* (CORNUEL) 1848, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. Fig. 29 *Vaginulina arguta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11940.



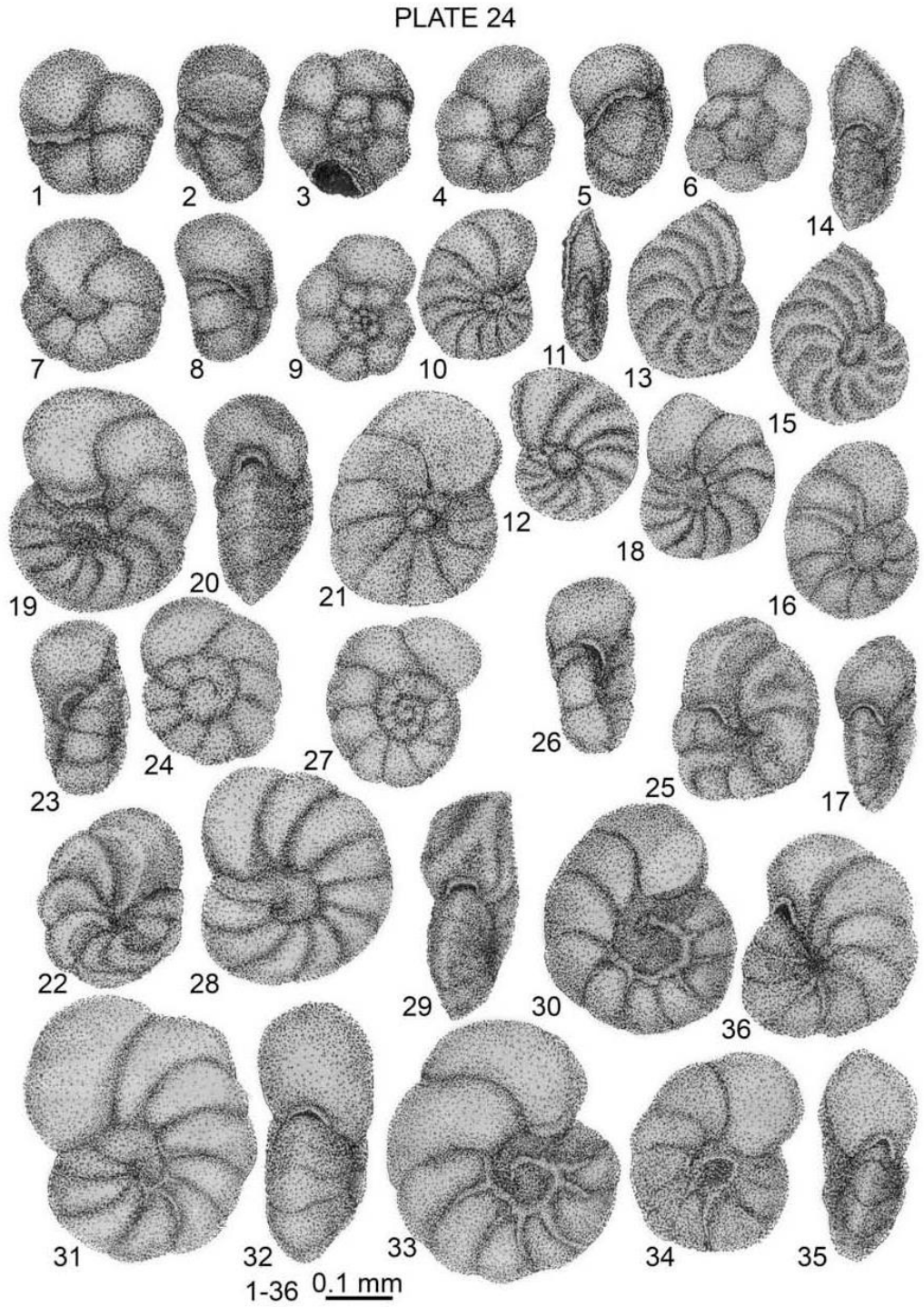
Figs. 1–2 *Astacolus sulcifera* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11912. **Figs. 3–4** *Astacolus planiuscula* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P. B.IV.11913. **Figs. 5–6, 7–8** *Marginulinopsis ensis* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11909. **Figs. 9–10, 15–16** *Saracenaria bonnoniensis* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11898. **Figs. 11–14** *Marginulina perobliqua* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11923. **Fig. 18** *Bifarina calcarata* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. **Figs. 19–26** *Globorotalites rumanus* NEAGU 1965, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 27–32** *Valvulineria loeterlei* (TAPPAN)1940 Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11991. **Fig. 33** *Eoguttulina tenuicosta* NEAGU 2001, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11975.



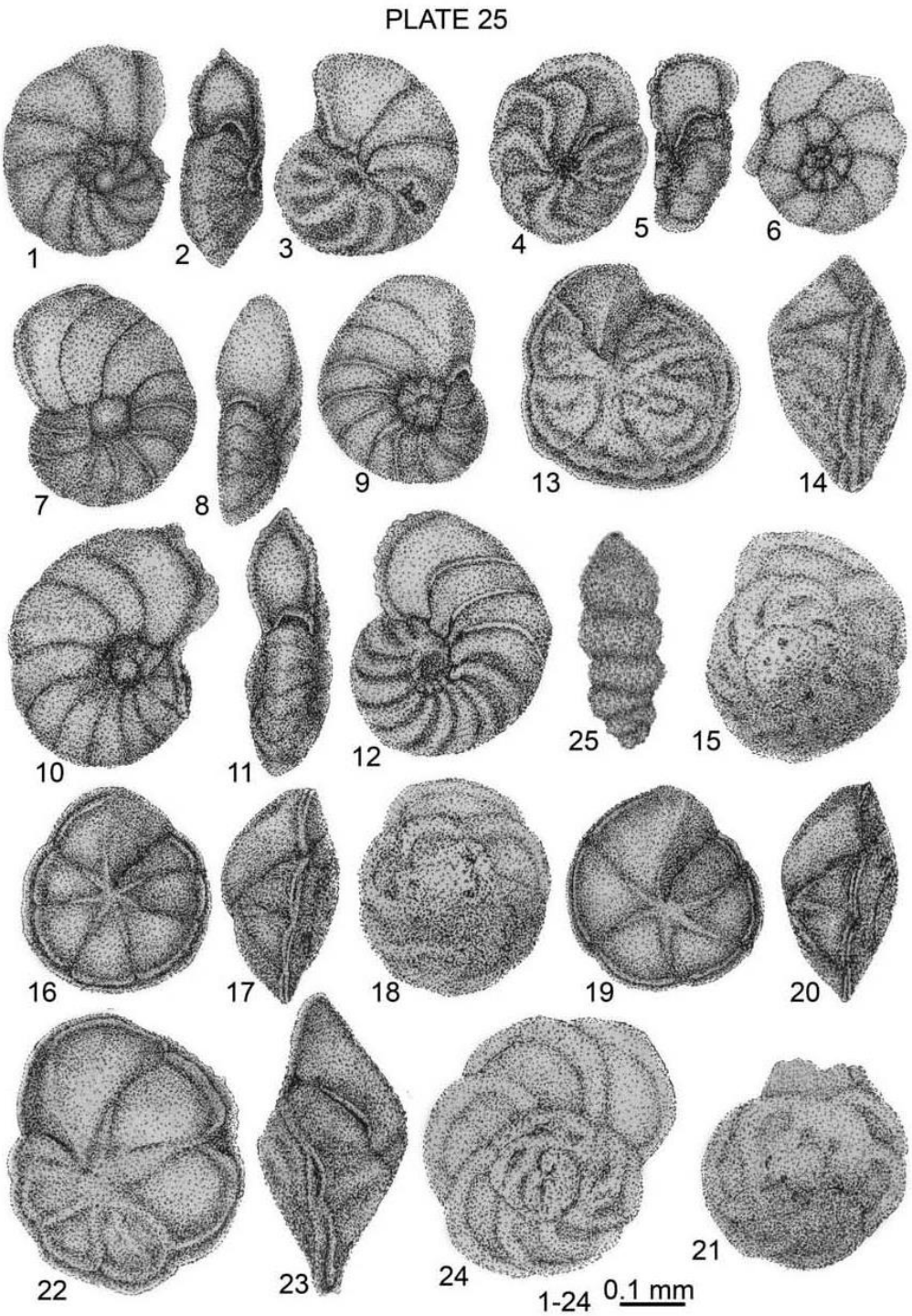
Figs. 1, 2 *Lenticulina subalata* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11882. **Figs. 3, 4** *Lenticulina muensteri* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea Drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11994. **Figs. 5–10, 21, 22** *Lenticulina turgidula* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11885. **Figs. 11, 12** *Saracenaria triangularis* (d'ORBIGNY) 1840, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11900. **Figs. 13, 14, 26, 27** *Marginulinopsis schloenbachi* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11907. **Fig. 15, 16** *Saracenaria frankei* ten DAM 1950, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P. B.IV. 11900. **Figs. 17–20** *Saracenaria crassicosta* EICHENBERG 1933, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11893. **Fig. 25** *Marginulina turgida* REUSS 1863, Mddle Albian (terminal part) Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11924. **Fig. 28** *Tristix articulatum* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11867. **Figs. 29–32** *Lingulina loryi* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian (terminal part), L.P.B.IV. 11860. **Figs. 33, 34, 41, 42** *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11853. **Fig. 35** *Dentalina pseudochrysalis* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.VI. 11823. **Figs. 36, 37** *Dentalina distincta* REUSS 1860, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11839. **Fig. 38** *Dentalina nana* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11839. **Fig. 39** *Dentalina* sp. **Fig. 40** *Dentalina distincta* REUSS 1860, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11825.



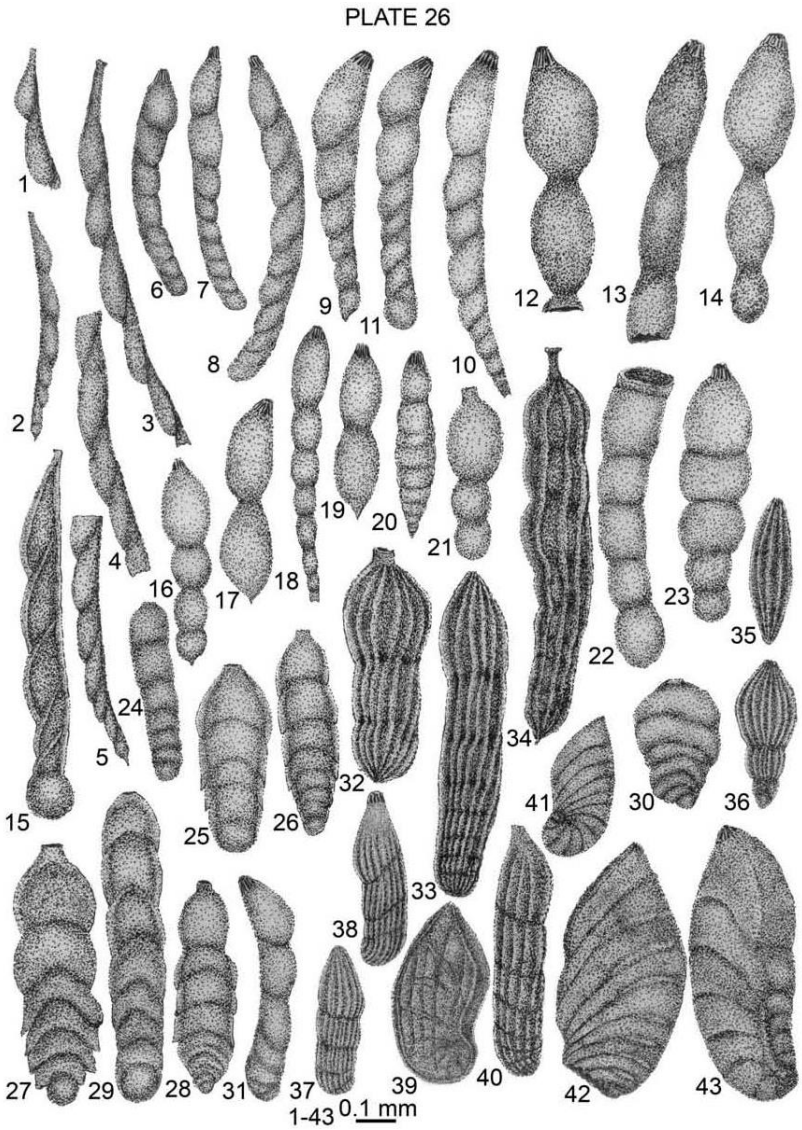
Figs. 1–9 *Lamarckina lamplughi* (SCHERLOCK) 1881, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11808. **Figs. 10,11** *Epistomina juliae* MYATLIUK 1949, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11809. **Figs. 12–16** *Globorotalites rumanus* NEAGU 1965, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11994. **Fig. 17** *Lagena oxystoma* REUSS 1862, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11958. **Figs. 18–20, 23** *Lagena* sp. REUSS 1858, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11960. **Fig. 21** *Lagena apiculata emaciata* REUSS 1858, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11961. **Fig. 22** *Lagena globosa* WALKER & JAKOB, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11962. **Figs. 24, 25** *Tristix acutangulum* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11866. **Figs. 26–29** *Eoguttulina bucculenta* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11970. **Figs. 30, 31** *Globulina prisca* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11976. **Fig. 32** *Eoguttulina subsphaerica* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11969.



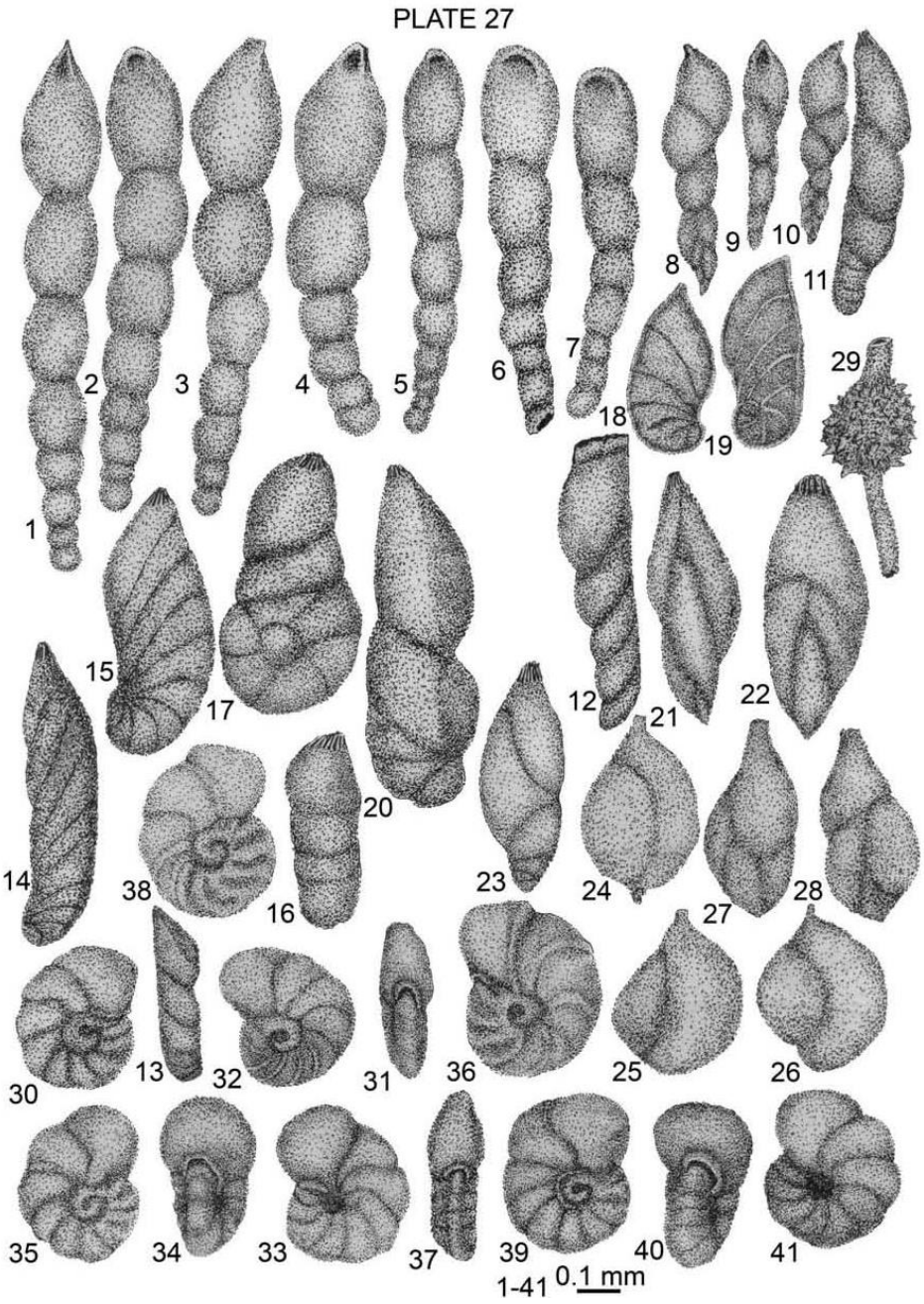
Figs. 1–9 *Valvulineria loeterlei* (TAPPAN) 1940, Middle Albian, 6 Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. **Fig. 9** Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11992. **Figs. 10–15** *Gavelinella schloenbachi* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 12009. **Figs. 16–18, 28–36** *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian (terminal part), **Figs. 16–18** Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 12005; **Figs. 28–36** Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 12004. **Figs. 19–21** *Gavelinella complanata* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian (terminal part), Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 12011. **Figs. 22–27** *Lingulogavelinella ciry* MALAPRIS 1967, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P. B.IV. 12016.



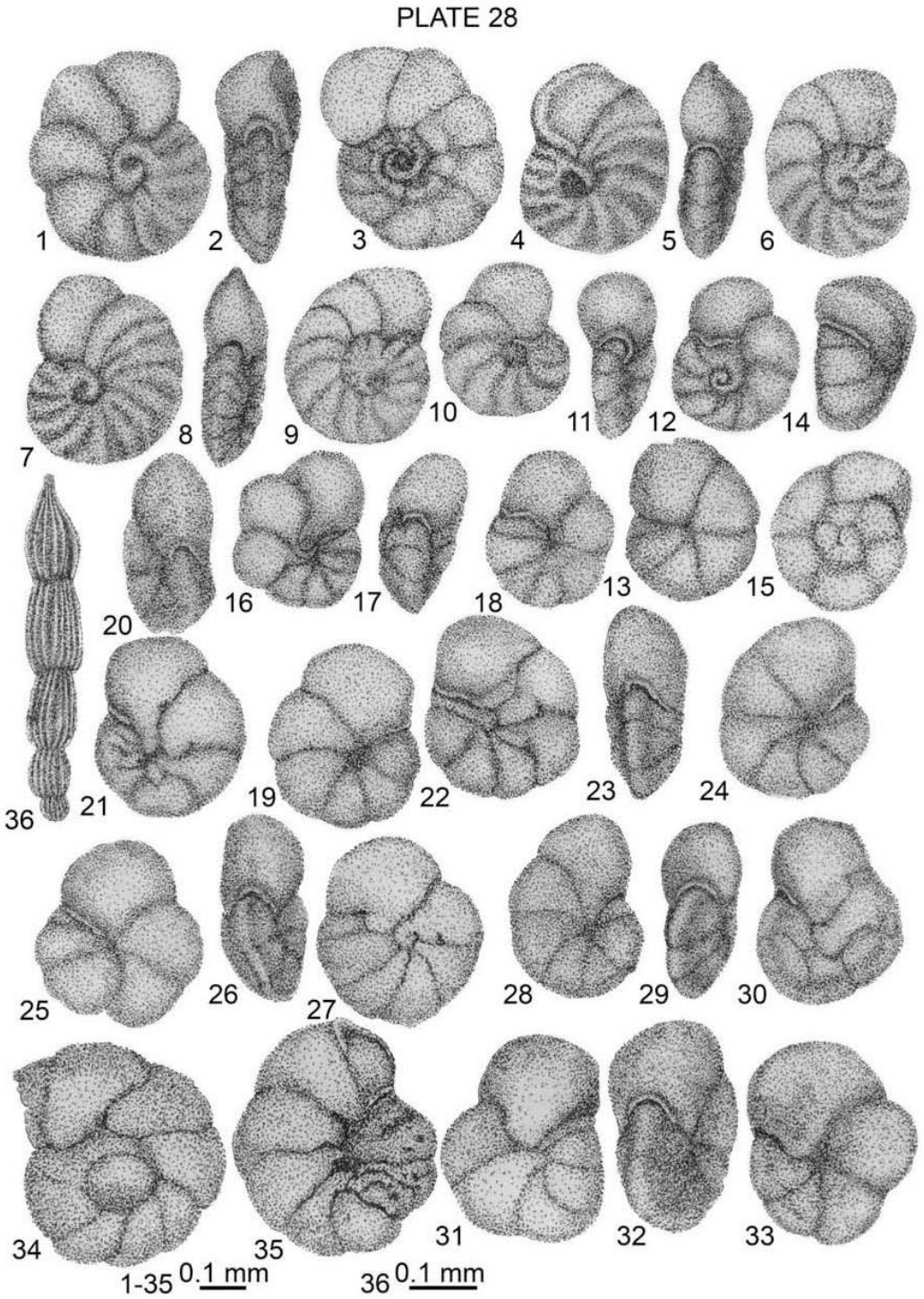
Figs. 1–3 *Gavelinella emanueli* nom. nov., Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 12011. **Figs. 4–6** *Lingulogavelinella ciry* MALAPRIS 1967, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11016. **Figs. 7–12** *Gavelinella schloenbachi* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 12009. **Figs. 13–15, 22–24** *Epistomina carpenteri* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11811. **Figs. 16–21** *Epistomina chapmani* ten DAM 1948, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11810. **Fig. 25** *Siphogenerina asperula* CHAPMAN 1896, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11984.



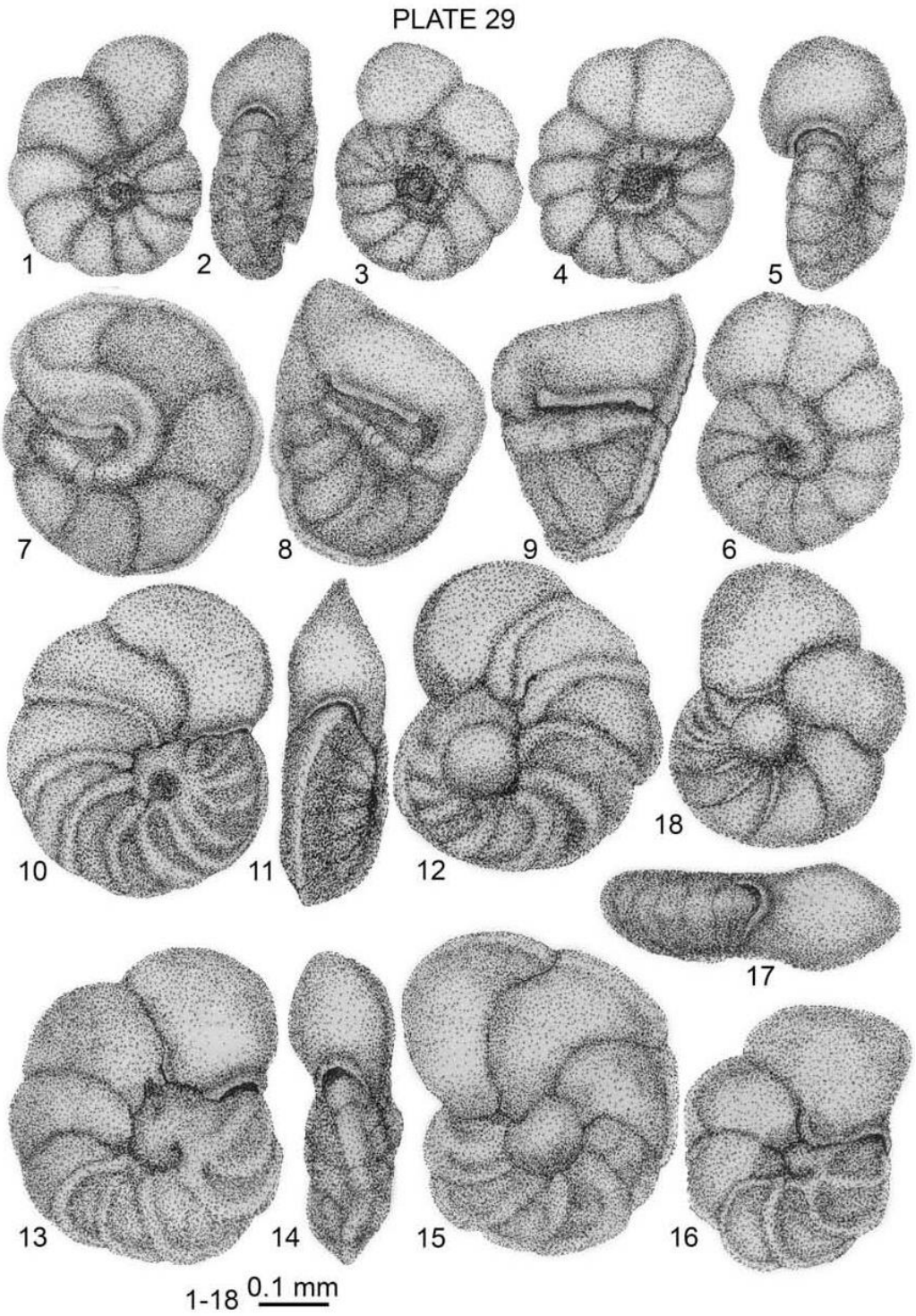
Figs. 1–5 *Dentalina debilis* BERTHELIN 1880, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11827. **Figs. 6–8, 30** *Marginulina linearis* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11915. **Figs. 9–11** *Dentalina deflexa* REUSS, 1863 Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11828. **Figs. 12–14** *Dentalina praegnans* REUSS 1865, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11835. **Fig. 15** *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11953. **Fig. 16** *Dentalina catenula* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11831. **Figs. 17, 19** *Dentalina oligostegia* REUSS 1845, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11829. **Fig. 18** *Dentalina* sp. *REUSS, nom. nov., Upper Albian, Buzescu core*, L.P. B.IV. 11831. Figs. 20, 21 *Dentalina linearis* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11863. **Figs. 22, 23** *Pseudonodosaria humilis* (ROEMER) 1841, Upper Albian, Buzescu core L.P.B.IV. 11857. **Figs. 24–27** *Lingulina denticulocarinata* (CHAPMAN) 1894, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11858. **Fig. 28** *Lingulina nodosaria* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11861. **Fig. 29** *Lingulina loryi* BERTHELIN 1880, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11858. **Fig. 31** *Nodosaria obscura* REUSS 1845, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 12030. **Fig. 32** *Nodosaria paupercula* REUSS 1845, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11844. **Fig. 33** *Nodosaria lamellocostata* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11845. **Fig. 34** *Nodosaria fontannesi* BERTHELIN 1880, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11850. **Fig. 35** *Nodosaria sceptrum* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11847. **Figs. 36, 37** *Marginulina jonesi* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11921. **Fig. 38** *Planularia vestita* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11937. **Fig. 39** *Marginulina aequivoca* REUSS 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11925. **Figs. 40, 41** *Planularia bradyana* (CHAPMAN) 1894, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11936. Fig. 42 *Saracenaria crassicosta* EICHENBERG 1933, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11892.



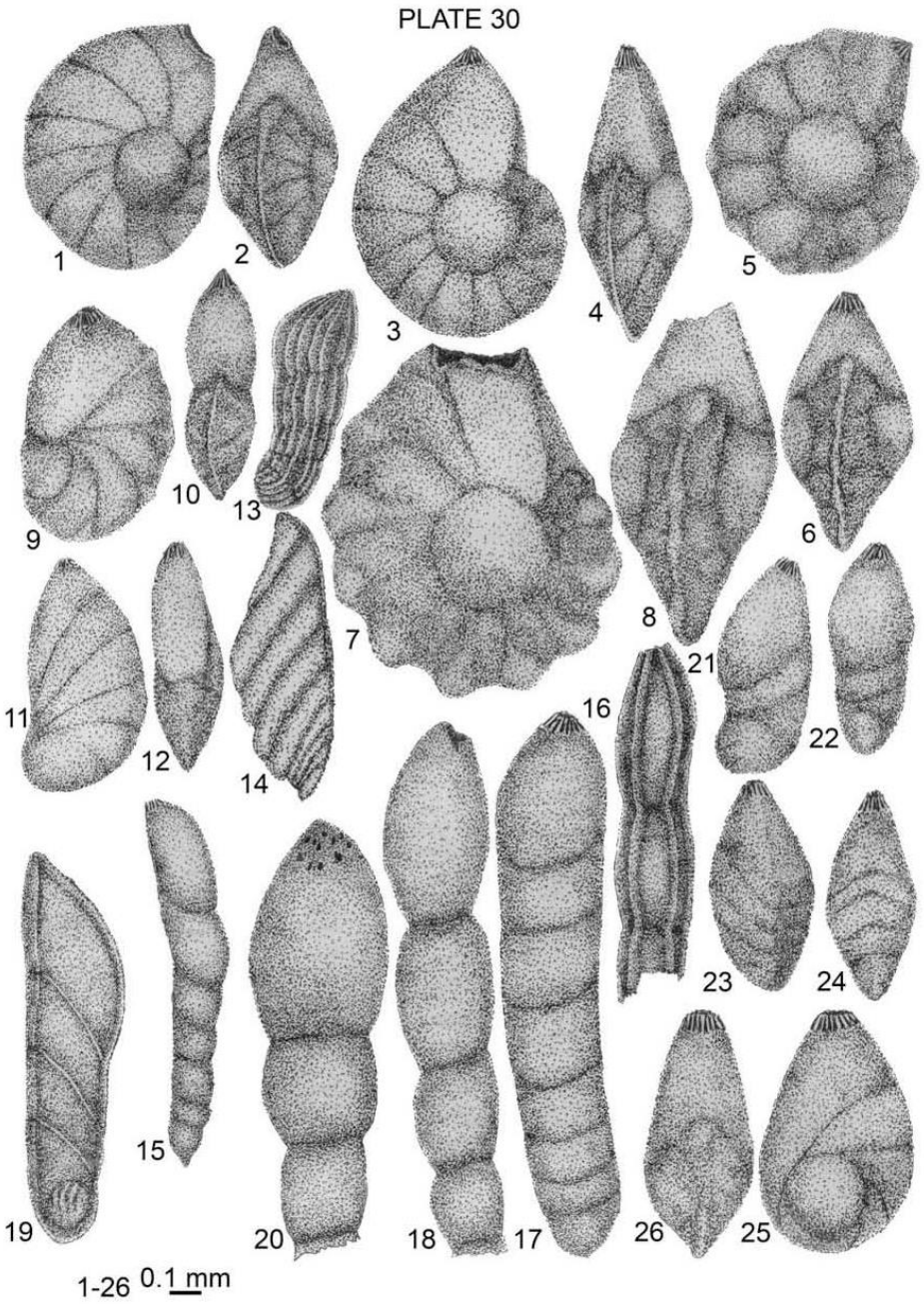
Figs. 1–4 *Nodosarella articulata* BROTZEN 1936, Upper Abian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11988. **Figs. 5–7** *Nodosarella solida* BROTZEN 1936, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11990. **Figs. 8–10** *Ellipsoidella pleurostomeloides* (FRANKE) 1928, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11987. **Figs. 11–13** *Marginulina inaequalis* REUSS, 1860, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11914. **Figs. 14, 15** *Marginulinopsis incurvatum* (REUSS) 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11904. **Fig. 16** *Marginulinopsis comma* (ROEMER) 1841, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11902. **Fig. 17** *Marginulinopsis lituola* (CORNUEL) 1848, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11905. **Fig. 18** *Planularia bradyana* CHAPMAN 1894, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 1936. **Fig. 20** *Marginulinopsis schloenbachi* (REUSS) 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11908. **Figs. 21–23, 27–28** *Eoguttulina fusus* FUCHS 1967, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11974. **Figs. 24–26, 29** *Ramulina novaculeata* BULLARD 1953, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 11978. **Figs. 30–32, 36–38** *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 12006. **Figs. 33–35, 39–41** *Gavelinella rudis* (REUSS) 1863, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 12001.



Figs. 1–3 *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Upper Albian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 12006. **Figs. 4–9** *Gavelinella schloenbachi* (REUSS) 1863, Upper Albian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P. B.IV.12010. **Figs. 10–12** *Gavelinella rudis* (REUSS) 1863, Upper Albian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 12002. **Figs. 13–15** *Gyroidinoides infracretacea* (MOROZOWA) 1948, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Figs. 25–35** *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* (FUCHS), 1967, Upper Albian; **Figs. 16–33** Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 12019. **Figs. 34–35** Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea borehole, L.P.B.IV. 12020.



Figs. 1–6 *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Upper Albian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 12007. **Figs. 7–9** *Globorotalites rumanus* NEAGU 1965, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B. IV. 11994. **Figs. 10–18** *Gavelinella belorussica* (AKIMEZ) 1961, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 5141. **Figs. 10–12** holotype of *Gavelinopsis infracretacea simionescui* NEAGU 1965).



Figs. 1–4, 25, 26 *Lenticulina macrodisca* (REUSS) 1863, Upper Albian-Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11874. **Figs. 5–8** *Lenticulna nodosa* (REUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P. B.IV. 11887. **Figs. 9, 10** *Lenticulina turgidula* (REUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11886. **Figs. 11, 12** *Lenticulina nuda* (REUSS) 1861, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 12027. **Fig. 13** *Marginulina robusta* (REUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11926. **Fig. 14** *Vaginulina biochei* BERTHELIN 1880, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 119936. **Fig. 15** *Dentalina siliqua* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11832. **Fig. 16** *Nodosaria orthopleura* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 12031. **Fig. 17** *Dentalina pseudochrysalis* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11824. **Fig. 18** *Dentalina strangulata* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11833. **Fig. 19** *Vaginulina bicostulata* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11945. **Fig. 20** *Chrysalogonium cretaceum* CUSHMAN & CHURCH 1929, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11818. **Figs. 21, 22** *Marginulinopsis comma* (ROEMER) 1841, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11903. **Figs. 23, 24** *Saracenaria saratogana* HOWE & WALLACE 1932, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11901.

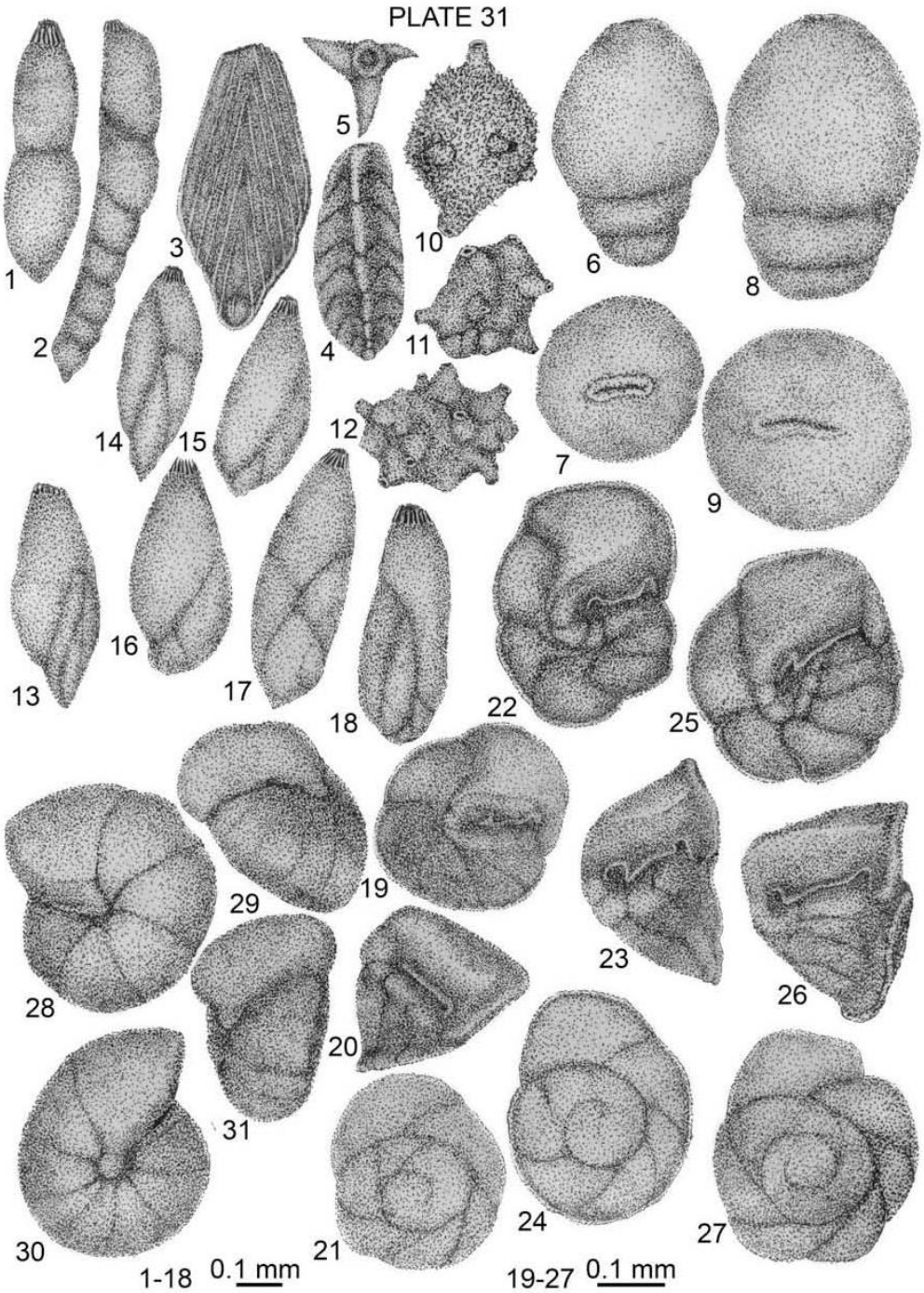
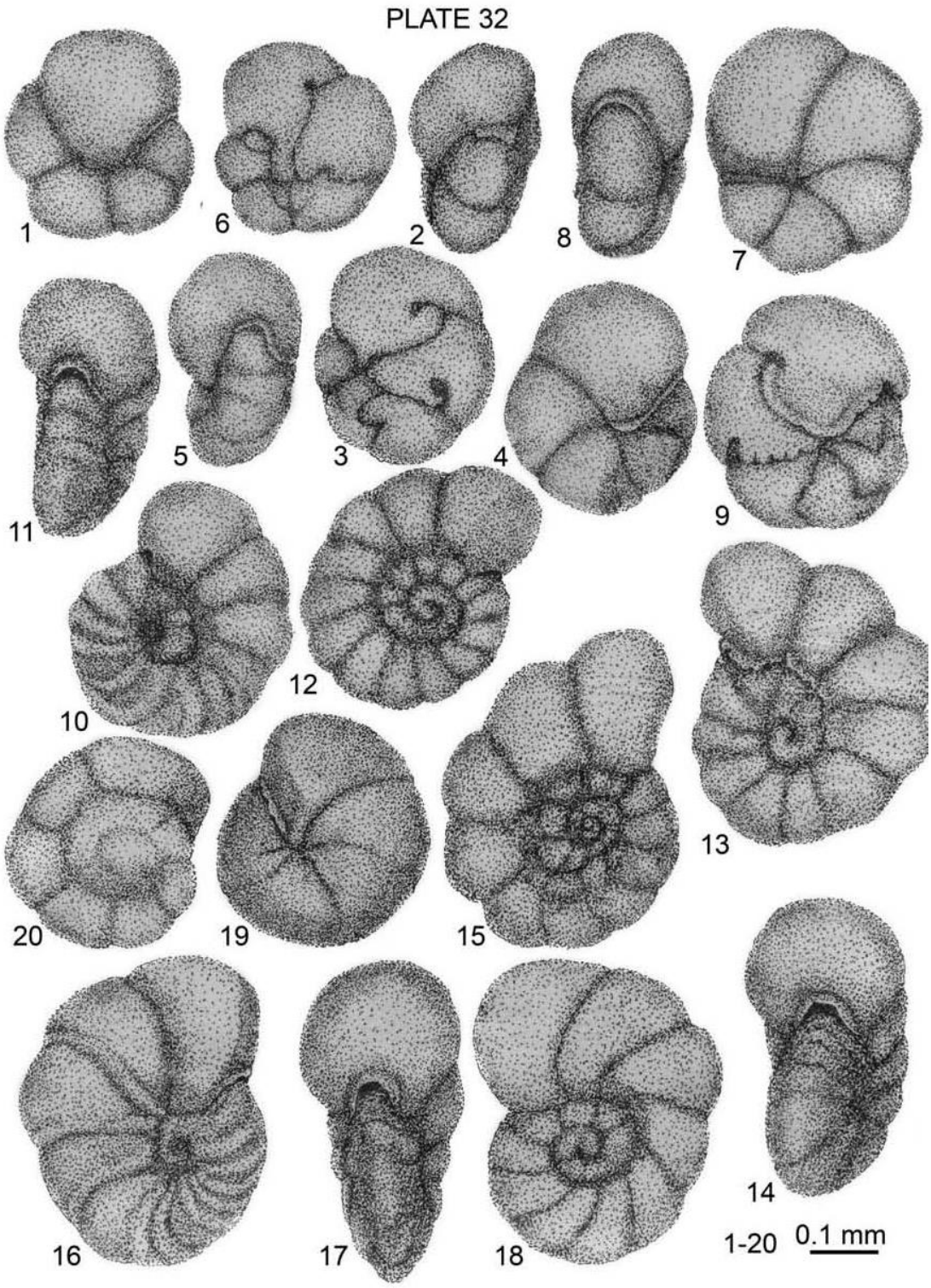
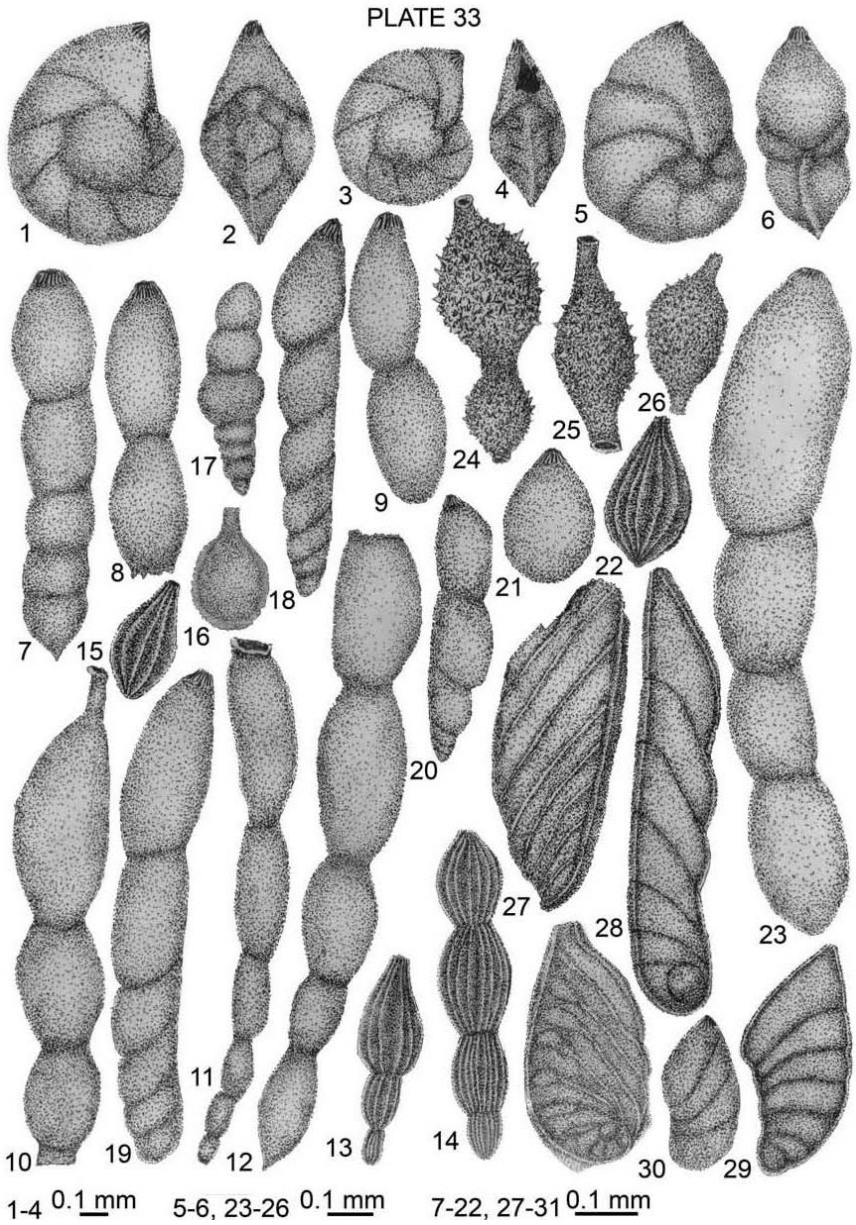


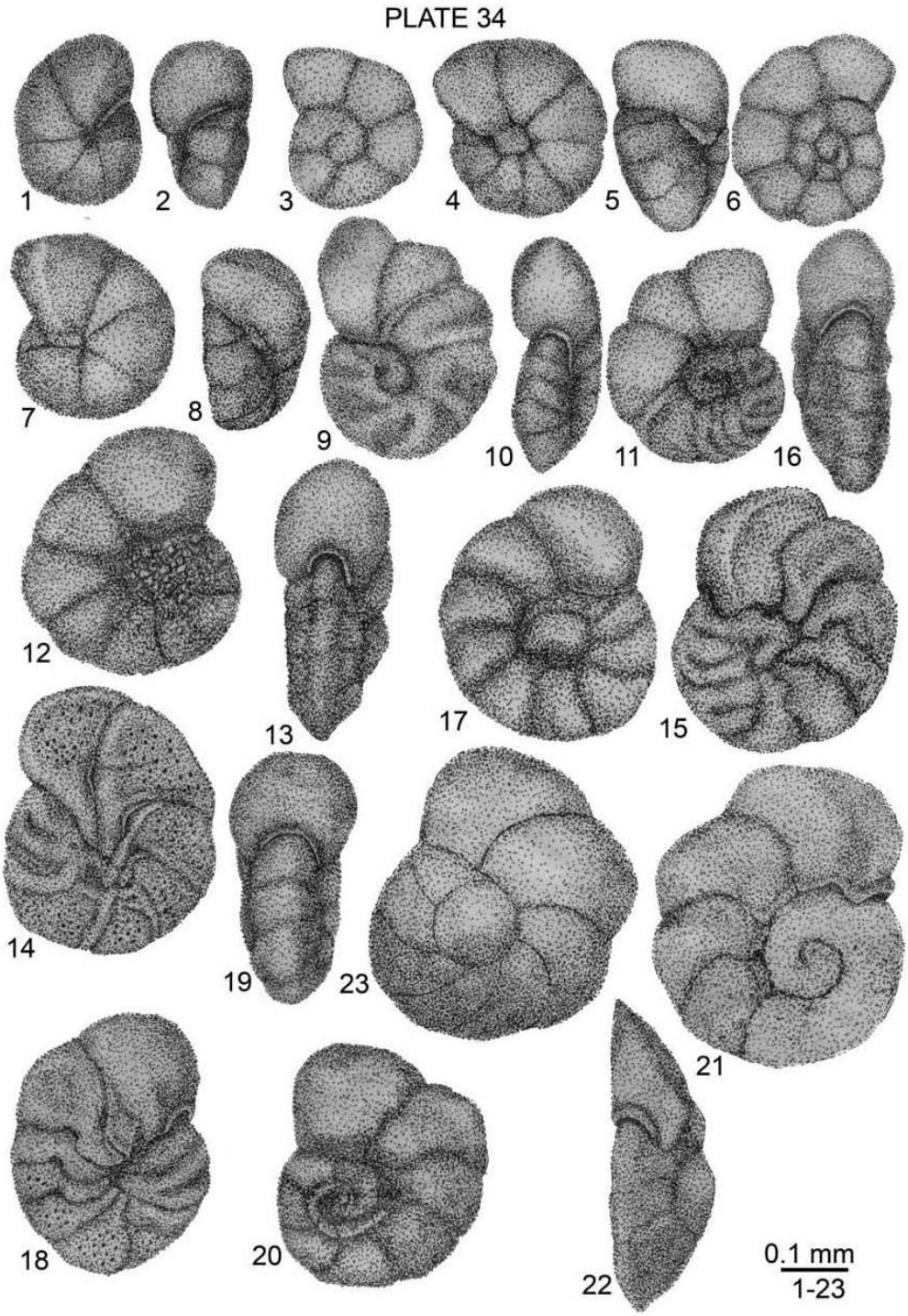
Fig. 1 *Dentalina oligostegia* REUSS 1863, Vraconian (Uppermost Albian), Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11830. **Fig. 2** *Dentalina siliqua* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11832. **Fig. 3** *Frondicularia filocincta* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11870. **Figs. 4–5** *Tristix excavata* (REUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11864**. Figs. 7–9** *Gonatosphaera sequana* BERTHELIN 1880, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11966. **Fig. 10** *Ramulina globotubulosa* CUSHMAN 1938, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11981. **Figs. 11, 12** *Eoguttulina.subsphaerica* (BERTHELIN) 1880, (fistulose specimen), Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11968. **Figs. 13–18** *Eoguttulina fusus* FUCKS 1967, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11973. **Figs. 19–27** *Globorotalites rumanus* NEAGU 1965, Vraconian, Bălăria borehole, L.P.B.IV. 11995. **Figs. 28–31** *Valvulineria* BERTHELIN & JANNIN 1967, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11993.



Figs. 1–9 *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* FUCHS 1967, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 12020. **Figs. 11–18** *Gavelinella baltica* BROTZEN 1942, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 1201. **Figs. 19–20** *Valvulineria berthelini* JANNIN 1967, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11993.



Figs. 1–4 *Lenticulina macrodisca* (REUSS) 1863, Uppermost Albian (Vraconian), Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11875. **Figs. 5, 6** *Lenticulina driscrepans* (REUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11888. **Fig. 7** *Dentalina distincta* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B. IV. 11825. **Figs. 8, 9** *Dentalinia lili* REUSS 1851, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P. B.IV11836. **Fig. 10** *Dentalina strangulata* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11834. **Figs. 11,12** *Dentalina expansa* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11837. **Figs. 13, 14** *Nodosaria tubifera* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11841. **Figs. 15–22** *Lagena isabella* (d'ORBIGNY) 1839, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11964. **Fig. 16–17** *Fissurina alata* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11982. **Fig. 29** *Vaginulina arguta* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11941. **Figs. 18–20** *Marginulina linearis* REUSS, 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11916. **Fig. 21** *Lagena globosa* WALKER 1803, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11963. **Fig. 23** *Dentalina cylindroides* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Copăceni drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11838. **Figs. 24–26** *Ramulina novaculeata* BULLARD 1953, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11979. **Fig. 27** *Vaginulina biochei* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11949. **Fig. 29** *Vaginulina erynota* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11948. **Fig. 30** *Marginulinopsis trunculata* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11902. **Fig. 31** *Planularia bradyana* CHAPMAN 1894, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11936.



Figs. 1–3 *Valvulineria loeterlei* TAPPAN 1940, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11992. **Figs. 4–8** *Valvulineria berthelini* JANNIN 1967, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 1201. **Figs. 9–11** *Gavelinella interemedia* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 12006. **Figs. 12–20** *Gavelinella varsoviensis* (GAVOR-BIEDOVA) 1972, Vraconian, Bălăria core. **Figs. 21, 23** *Heterolepa gorbenkoi* (AKIMEZ) 1961, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11996.

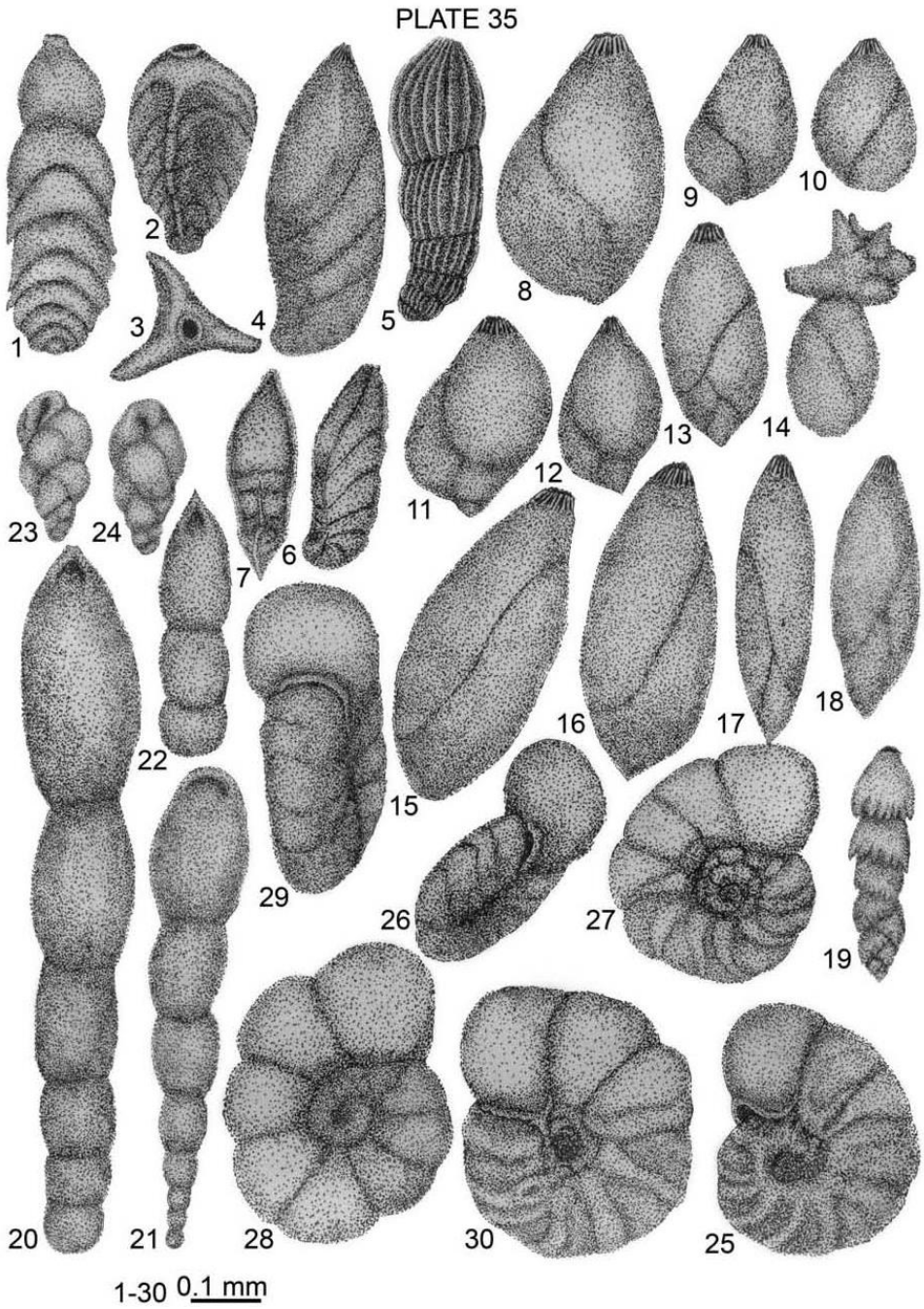


Fig. 1 *Lingulina denticulocarinata* (CHAPMAN) 1894, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11859. **Figs. 2–3** *Tristix excavata* (RESUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni Core, L.P.B.IV. 11865. **Fig. 4** *Saracenaria saratogana* (HOWE & WALLACE) 1932, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11901. **Fig. 5** *Marginulina striatocostata* REUSS, 1863, Vraconian, Copăceni L.P.B.IV. 11919. **Figs. 6, 7** *Saracenaria bonnoniensis* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11898. **Figs. 8–10** *Eoguttulina subsphaerica* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11969. **Figs. 11–14** *Eoguttulina bucculenta* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11970. **Fig. 18** *Eouttulina exerta* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11972. **Fig. 19** *Bifarina calcarata* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 12023. **Figs. 20–22** *Nodosarella articulata* BROTZEN 1936, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11989. **Figs. 23–24** *Praebulimina minima* TAPPAN 1940, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11983. **Figs. 25–30** *Gavelinella baltica* BROTZEN 1942, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 12014.

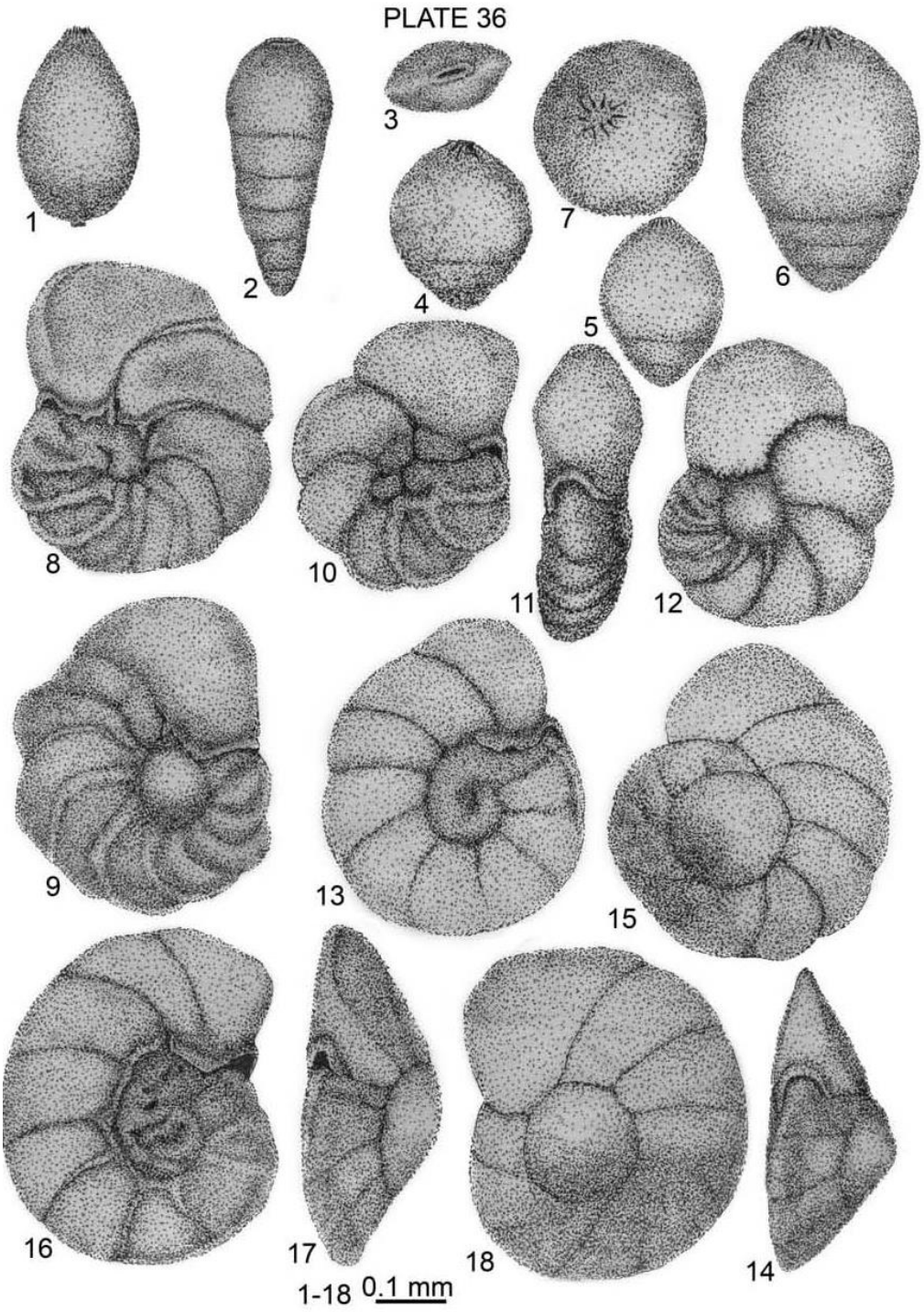
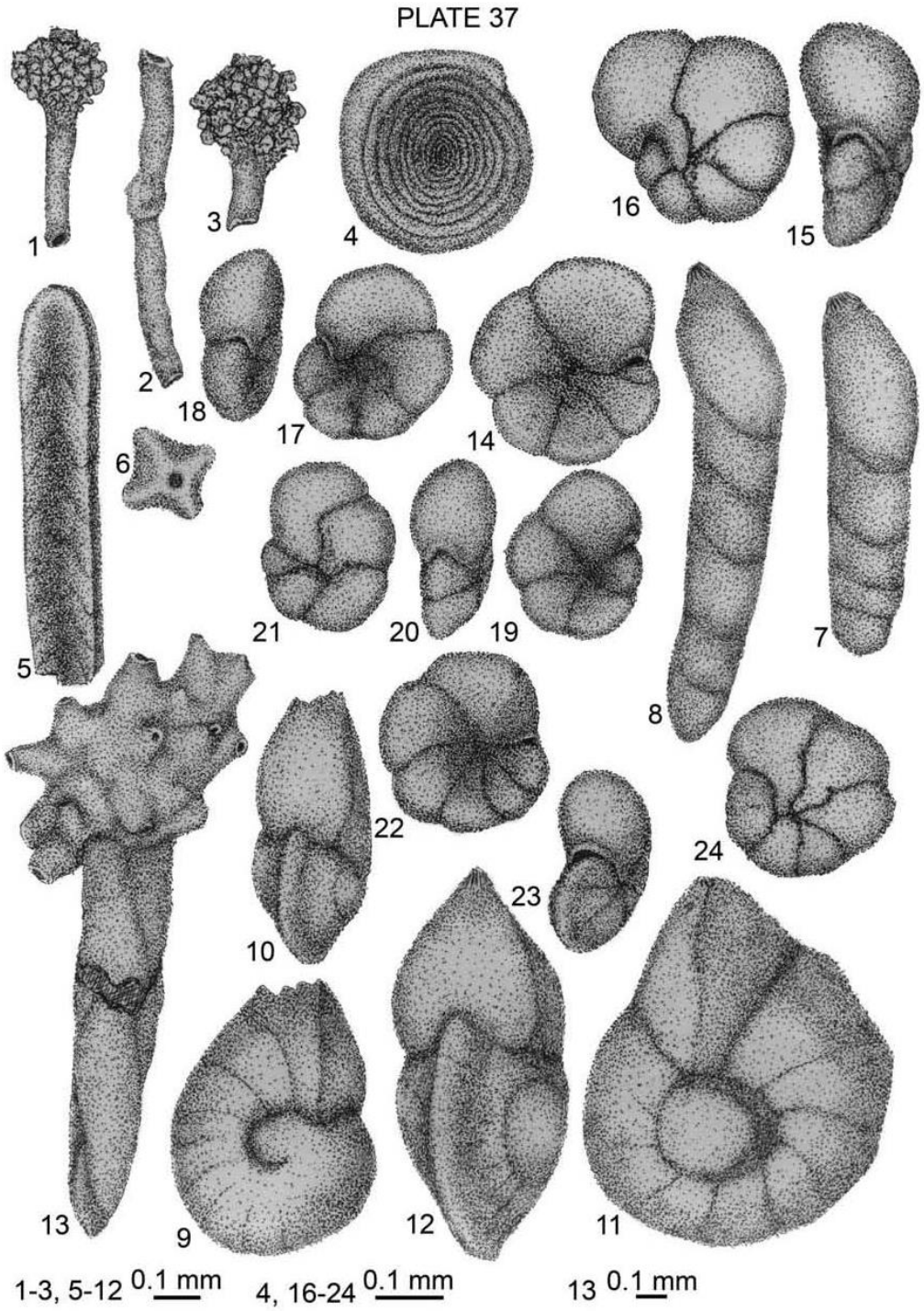
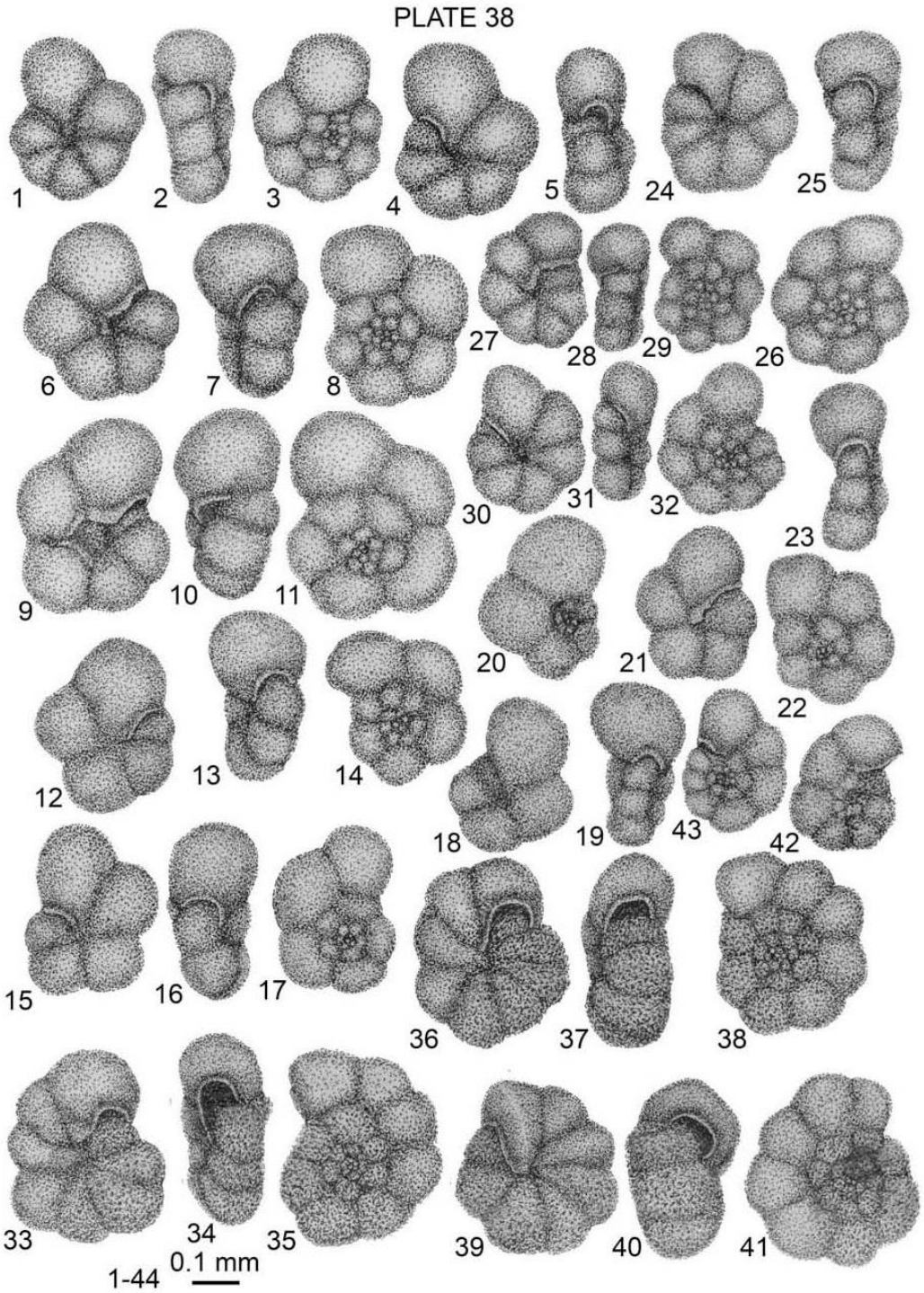


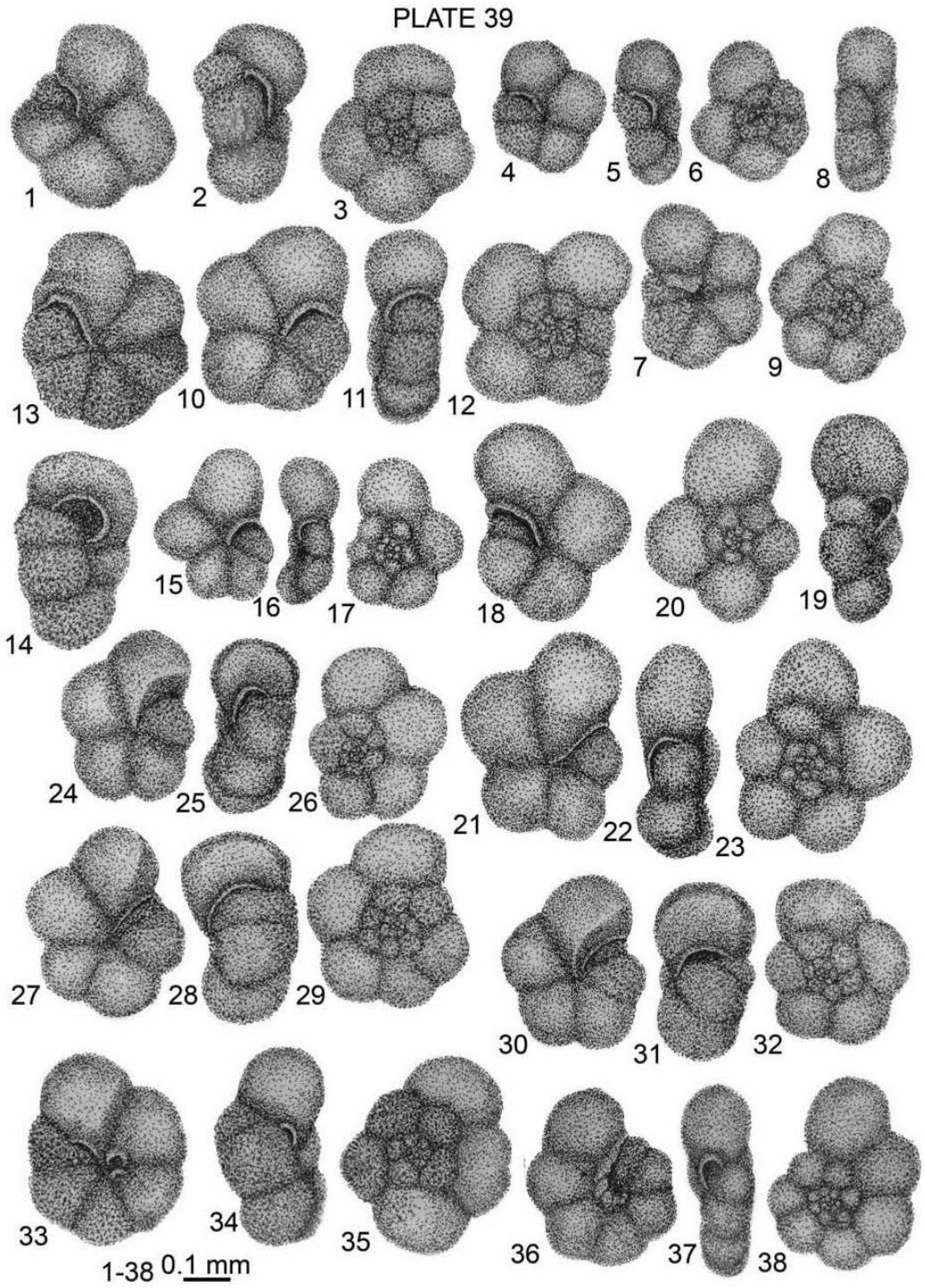
Fig. 1 *Lagena apiculata* REUSS 1851, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11958. **Figs. 2, 3** *Lingulina furcilata* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11862. **Figs. 4–6** *Pseudonodosaria pygmaea* (REUSS) 1851, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11856. **Figs. 7–11** *Gavelinella belorussica* (AKIMEZ) 1961, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11996. **Figs. 12–17** *Heterolepa gorbenkoi* (AKIMEZ) 1961, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P B.IV. 11996.



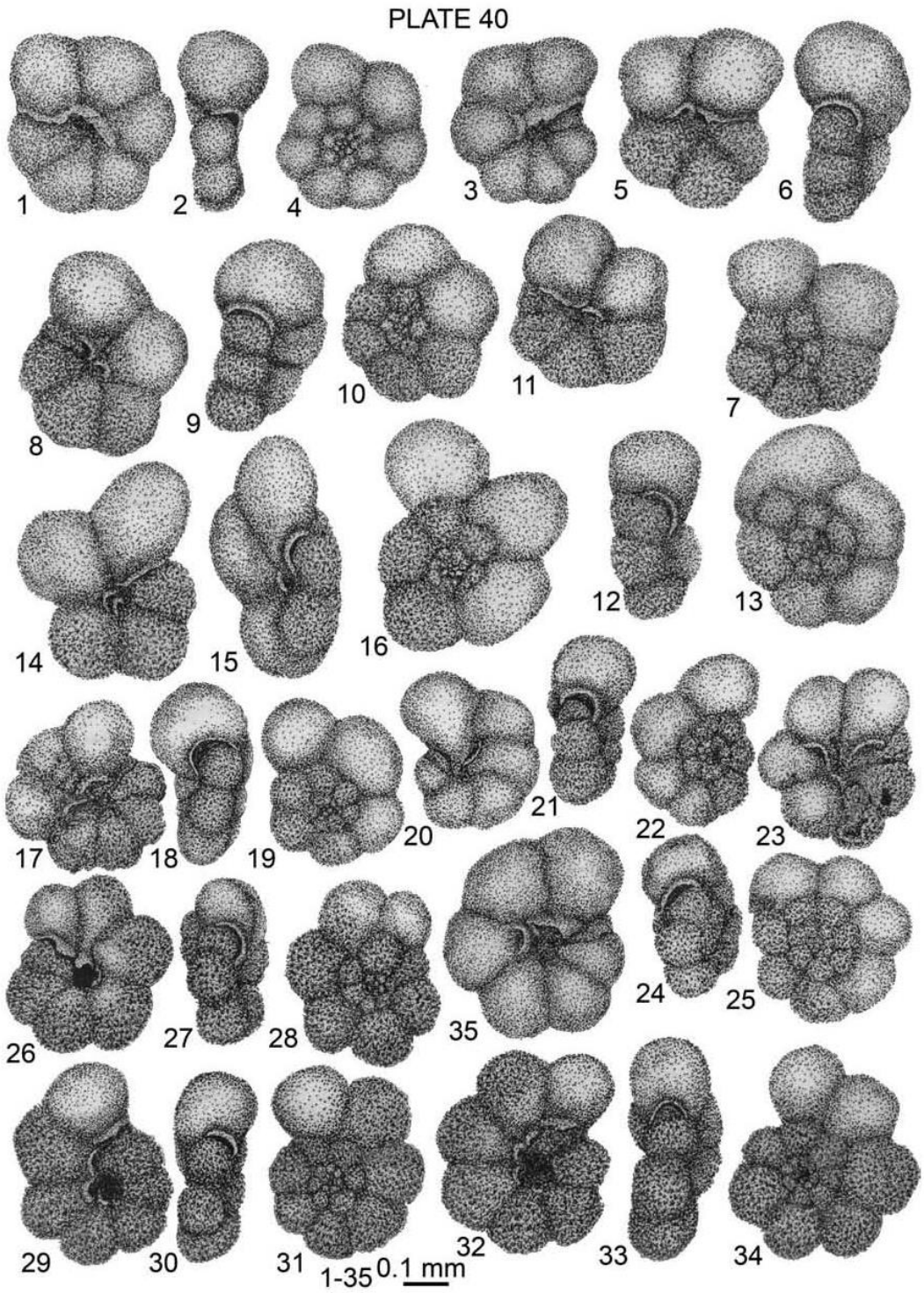
Figs. 1–3 *Pseudonubeculina nodulosa* (CHAPMAN) 1896, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11816. **Fig. 4** *Spirillina minima* SCHACO 1892, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11812. **Figs. 5–6** *Nodosaria tetragona* REUSS 1860, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11851. **Figs. 7–8** *Dentalina nana* REUSS 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11840. **Figs. 9–12** *Lenticulina subaperta* (REUSS) 1863, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11889. **Fig. 13** *Palaeopolymorphina* sp., Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11977 Buzescu core. **Figs. 14–24** *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* (FUCHS) 1967, Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. 12021.



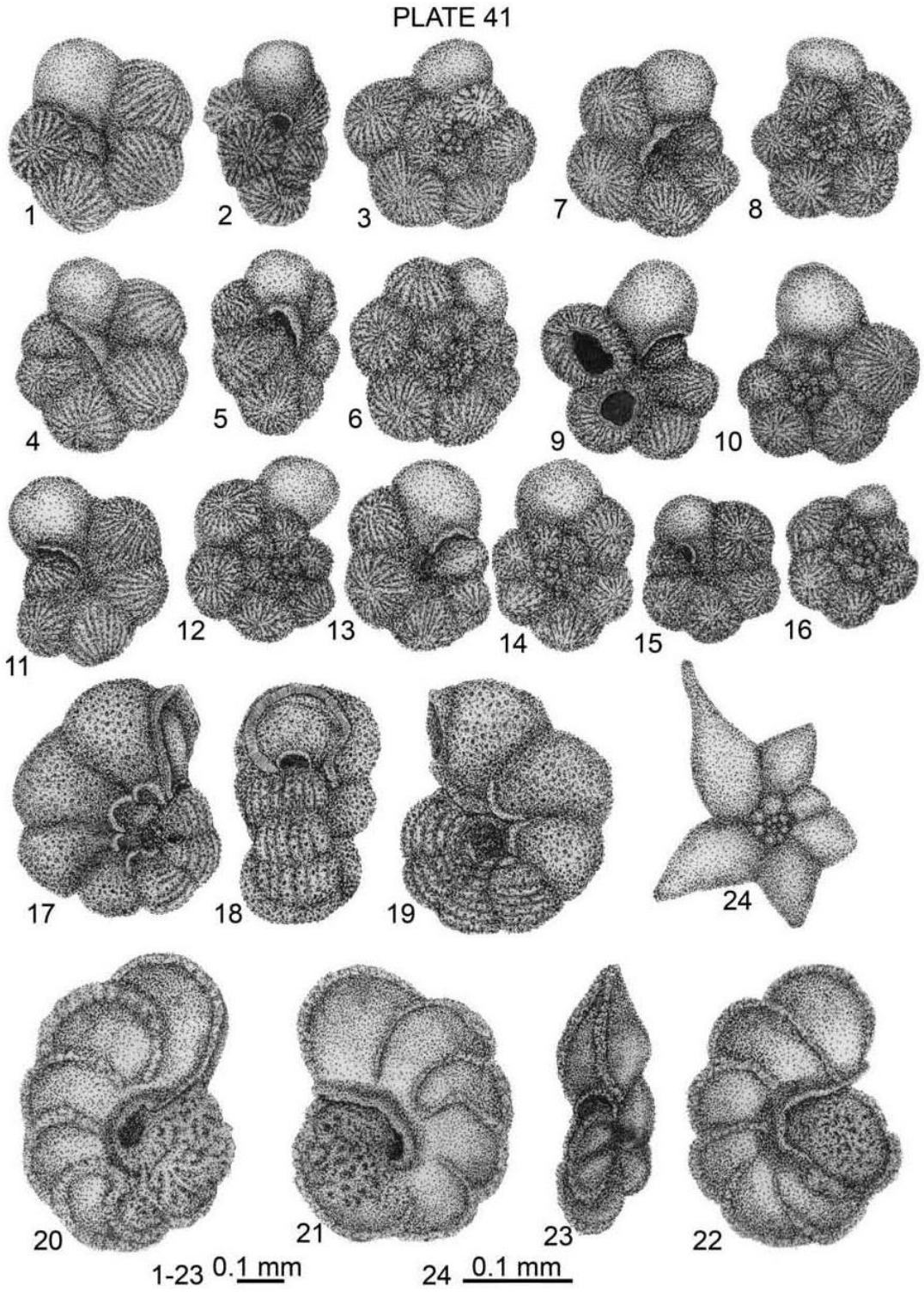
Figs. 1–23 *Hedbergella rischi* MOULLADE 1974, Lower Albian. **Figs. 1–3** Bala core, L.P.B.IV. 11638. **Figs. 4, 5** Călărași core, L.P.B.IV. 11637, Middle Albian. **Figs. 6–11** Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11639, Middle Albian (terminal part). **Figs. 12–17** Zimnicea drilling, L.P. B.IV. 11638; Băcălești core. **Figs. 24–32** *Hedbergella planispira* (TAPPAN) 1940, Lower Albian; **Figs. 24–26** Călărași cores, L.P.B.IV. 11640; Middle Albian, **Figs. 27–32** Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11641. **Figs. 34–41** *Hedberegella trochoidea* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11644. **Figs. 42, 43** *Globigerinelloides bentonensis* (MORROW) 1934, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11688.



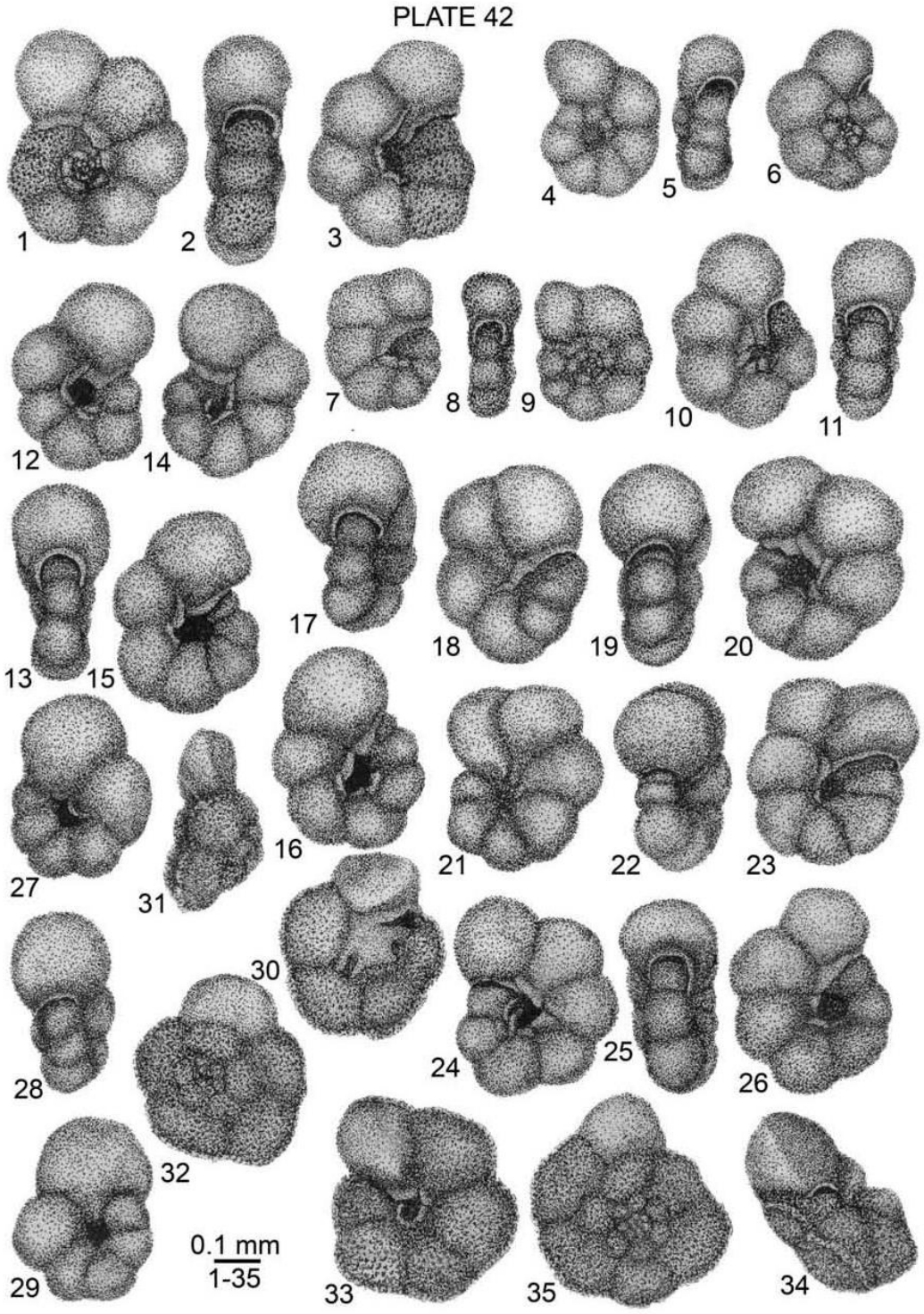
Figs. 1–3 *Hedberegella gorbatchikae* LONGORIA 1974, Middle Albian (terminal part), Putineiu core. **Figs. 4–12** *Hedbergella delrioensis* (CARSEY) 1926, Vraconian, Bălăria core. **Figs. 13–14** *Hedbergella trochoidea* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.BV.IV. 11644. **Figs. 15–23** *Hedbergella simplicissima* MAGNE& SIGAL 1954, Vraconian, Bălăria core. **Figs. 24–32** *Hedbergella gautirensis* (BRONNIMANN) 1952, Vraconian, Bălărira core, L.P.B.IV. 11649. **Figs. 33–35** *Ticinella raynauldi* SIGAL 1966, Upper Albian, Buzescu cores, L.P.B.IV. 11655. **Figs. 36–38** *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Middle Albian (terminal part), Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 11652.



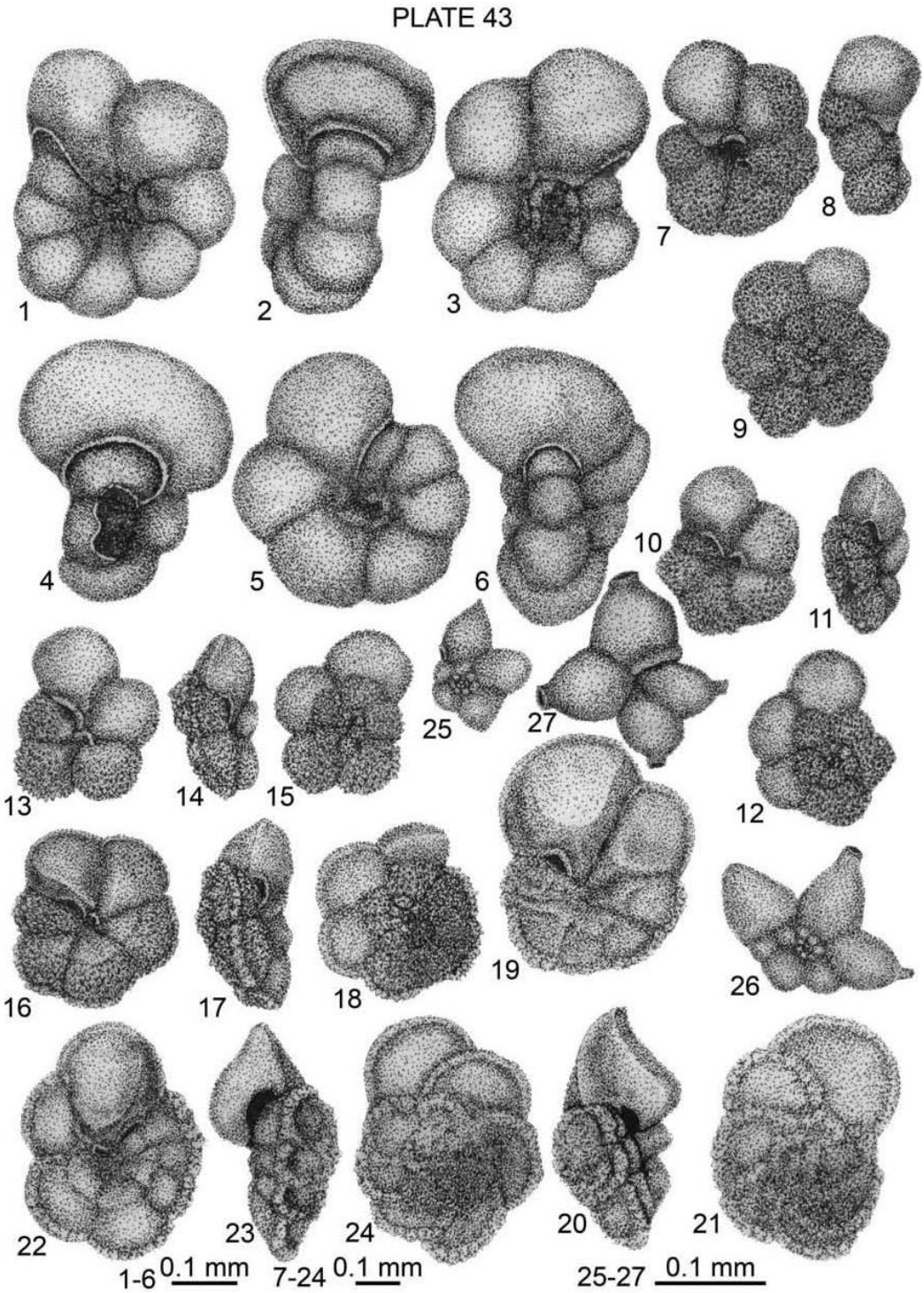
Figs. 1–4 *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Middle Albian (terminal part), Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 11653. **Figs. 5–13** *Ticinella madecassiana* SIGAL 1966, Upper Albian, Buzescu cores, L.P.B.IV. 11660. **Figs. 14–25** *Ticinella madecassiana* SIGAL 1966, Vraconian, Copăceni core. **Figs. 17–25** Upper Albian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P.B IV 11660. **Figs. 26–34** *Rotalipora ticinensis* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Upper Albian, Buzescu cores. **Fig. 35** *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Middle Albian, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 11653.



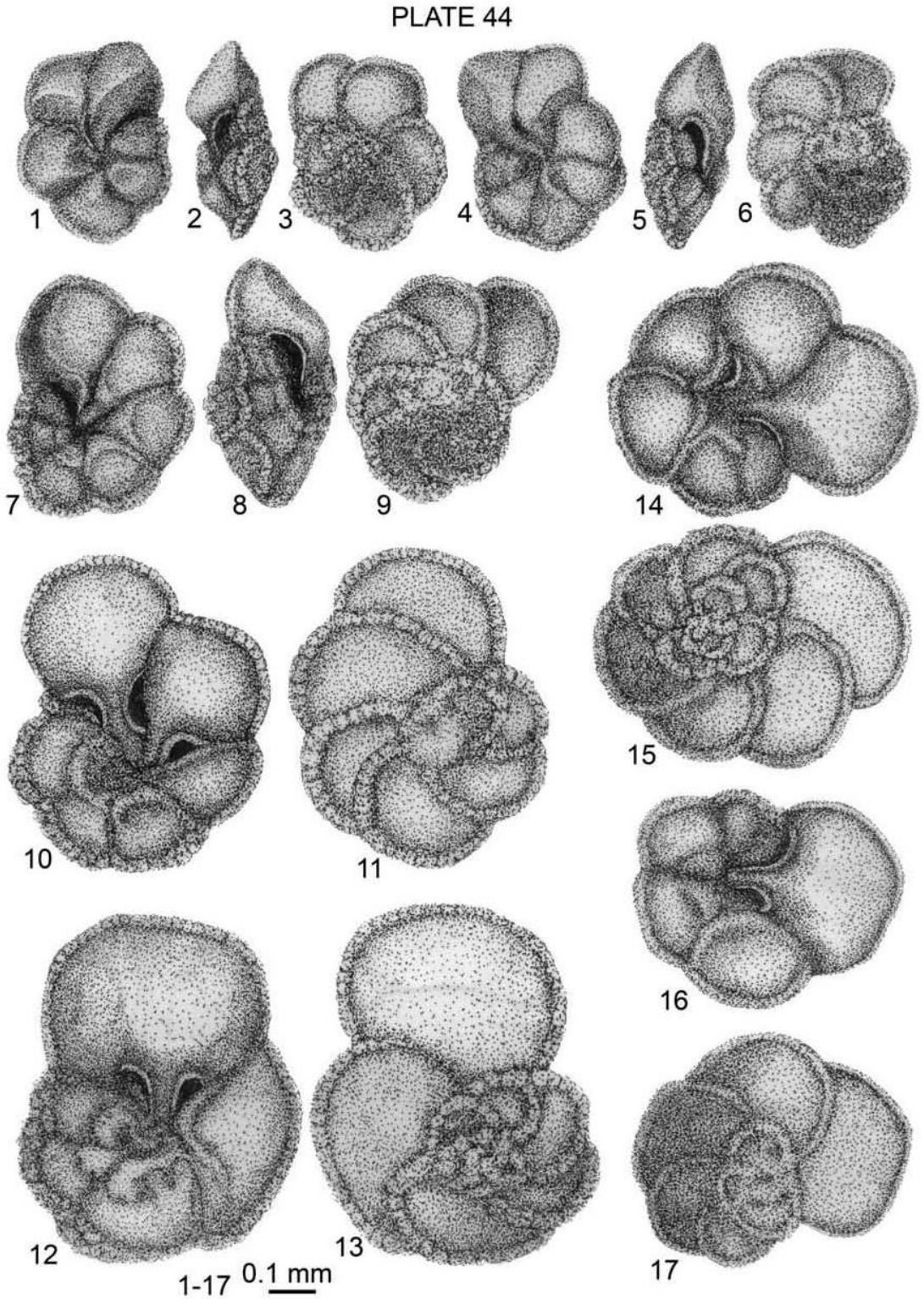
Figs. 1–16 *Rugohedbergella mutziui* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core, L.P.B.IV. 11650. **Figs. 17–19** *Biticinella breggiensis* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Upper Albian, Buzescu cores, L.P.B.IV. 11684. **Figs. 20–23** *Planomalina buxtorfi* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core, L.P.B.IV. 11683. **Fig. 24** *Schackoina primitiva* TAPPAN 1940, Middle Albian (terminal part), Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 11685.



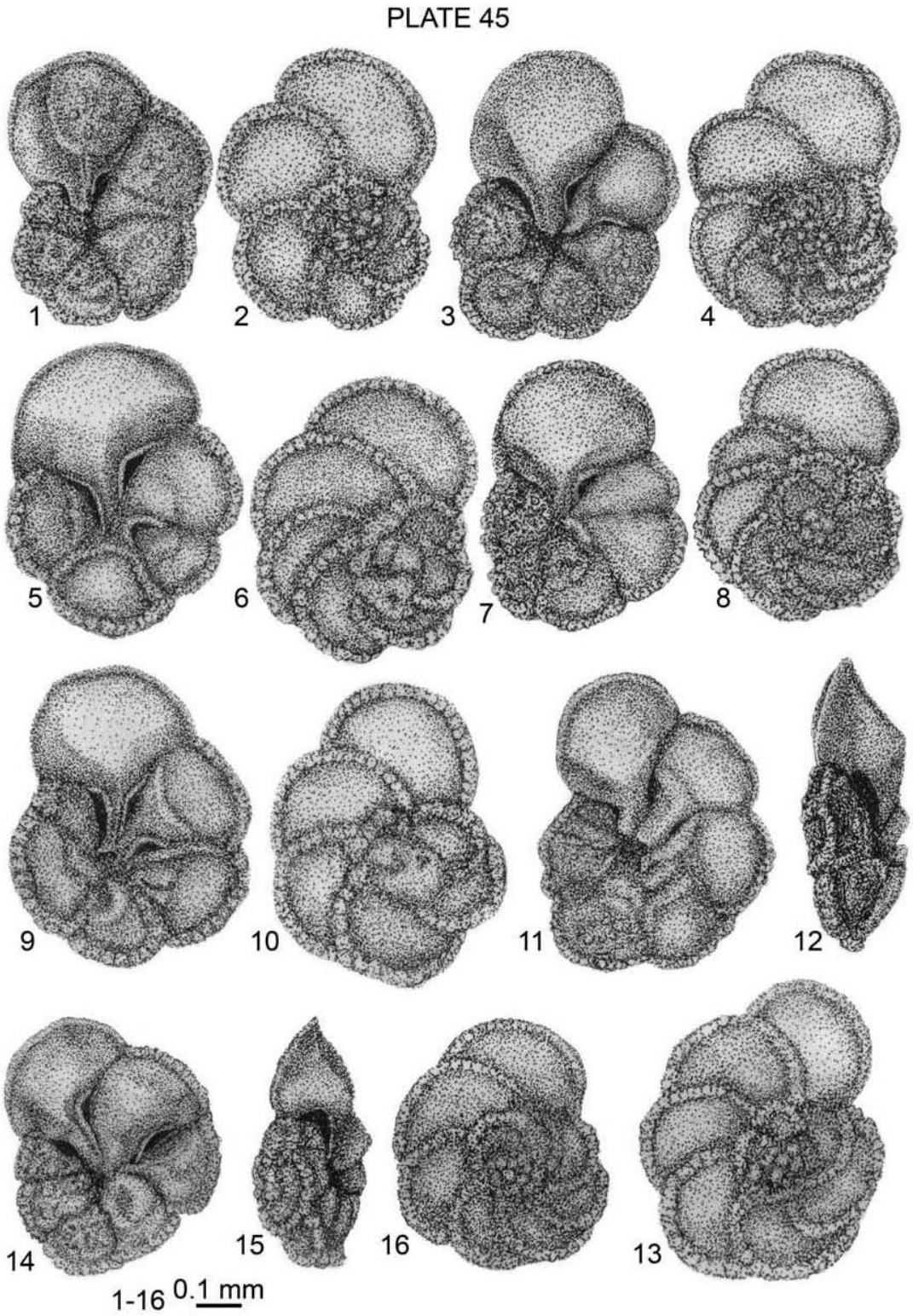
Figs. 1–3 *Globigerinelloides eaglefordensis* (MOREMANN) 1927, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B. IV. 11681. **Figs. 4–10** *Globigerinelloides bentonensis* (MORROW) 1934, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 11679. **Figs. 11–29** *Globigerinelloides caseyiae* BOLLI, LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1957, Middle Albian (terminal part), Zimnicea drilling, L.P.B.IV. 12039. **Figs. 30–35** *Praeglobotruncana delrioensis* (GANDOLFI) 1957, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11678.



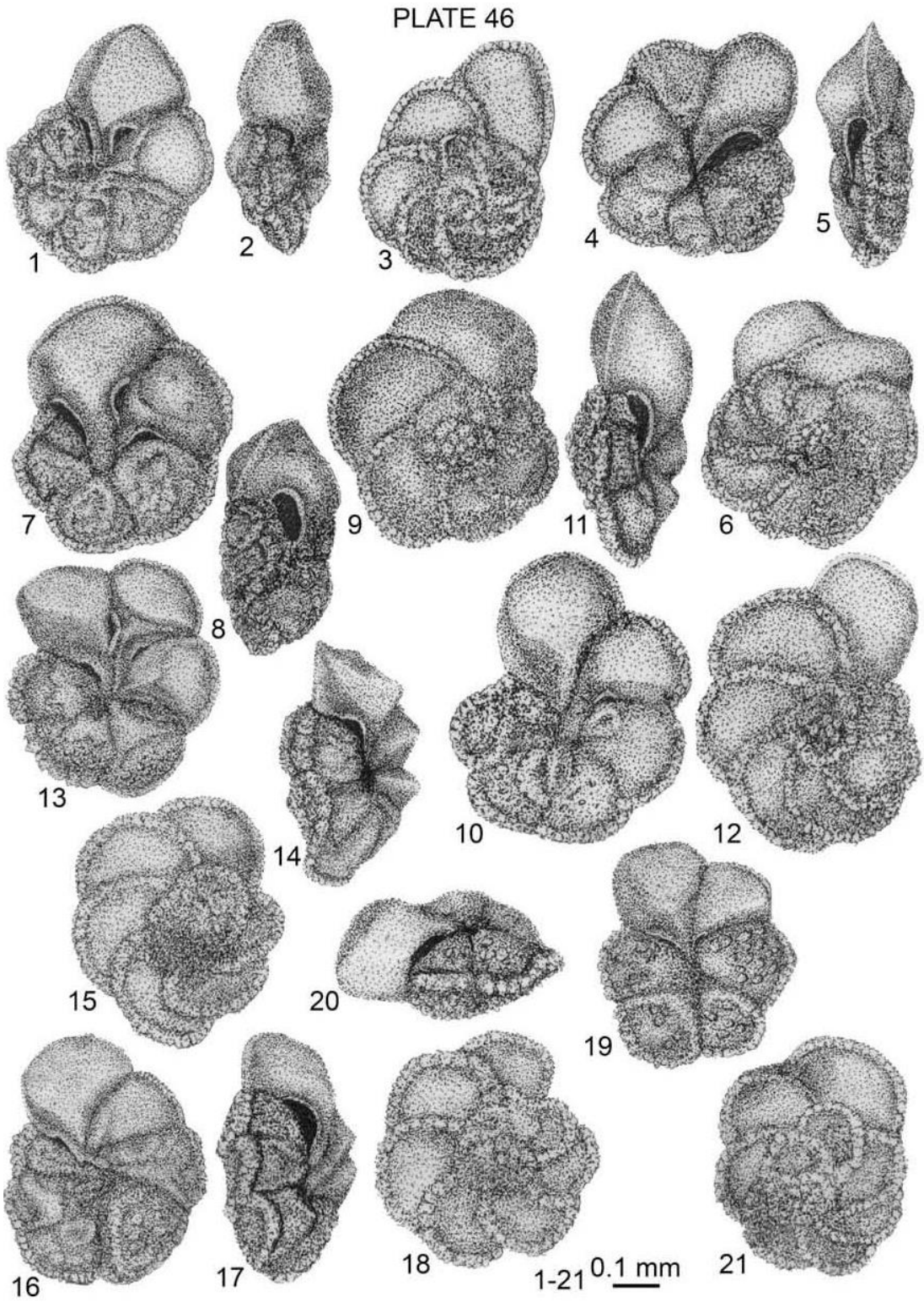
Figs. 1–6 *Globigerinelloides caseyiae* BOLLI, LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1957, Şopârliţa-Siliştea core, Buzescu cores, L.P.B.IV. 12038. **Figs. 7–9** *Ticinella roberti* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Upper Albian, Buzescu cores, L.P.B.IV. 12043. **Figs. 10–18** *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* SIGAL 1969, Vraconian, Copăceni, core, L.P.B.IV. 11687. **Figs. 19–24** *Rotalipora balernaensis* GANDOLFI 1957, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11683. Figs. 25–26 *Schackoina primitiva* TAPPAN 1940, Middle Albian (terminal part), Putineiu core, L.P.B.IV. 11685. Fig. 27 *Schackoina cenomana* (SCHACKO) 1897, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 12040.



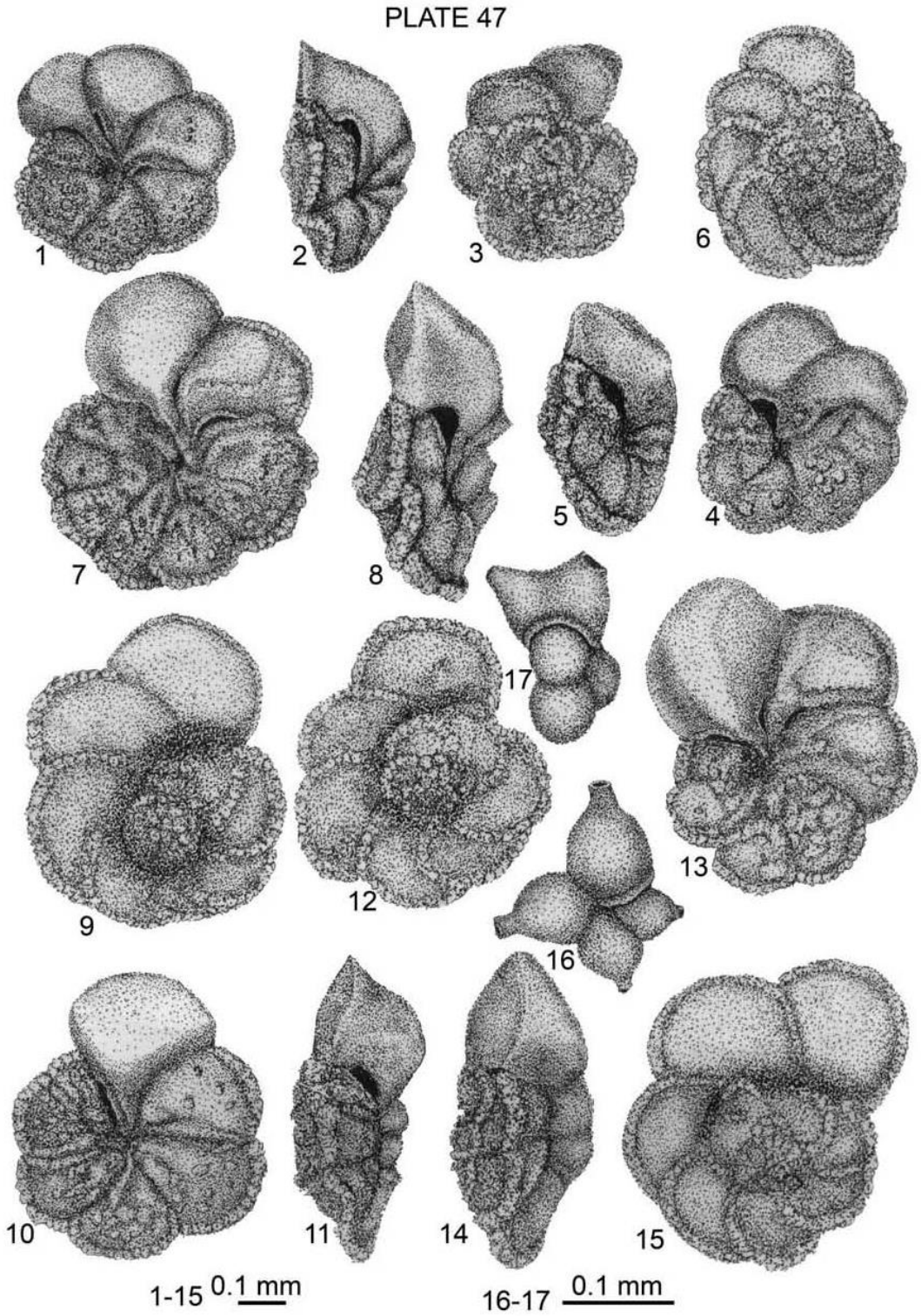
Figs. 1–9 *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* SIGAL 1969, Vraconian; **Figs. 1–6** Glogoveanu core, L.P. B.IV. 11687. **Figs. 7–9** Copaceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11687. **Figs. 10–17** *Rotalipora evoluta* SIGAL 1948, Vraconian; **Figs. 10–13** Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11664. **Figs. 14–17**, Dumbraviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 11665.



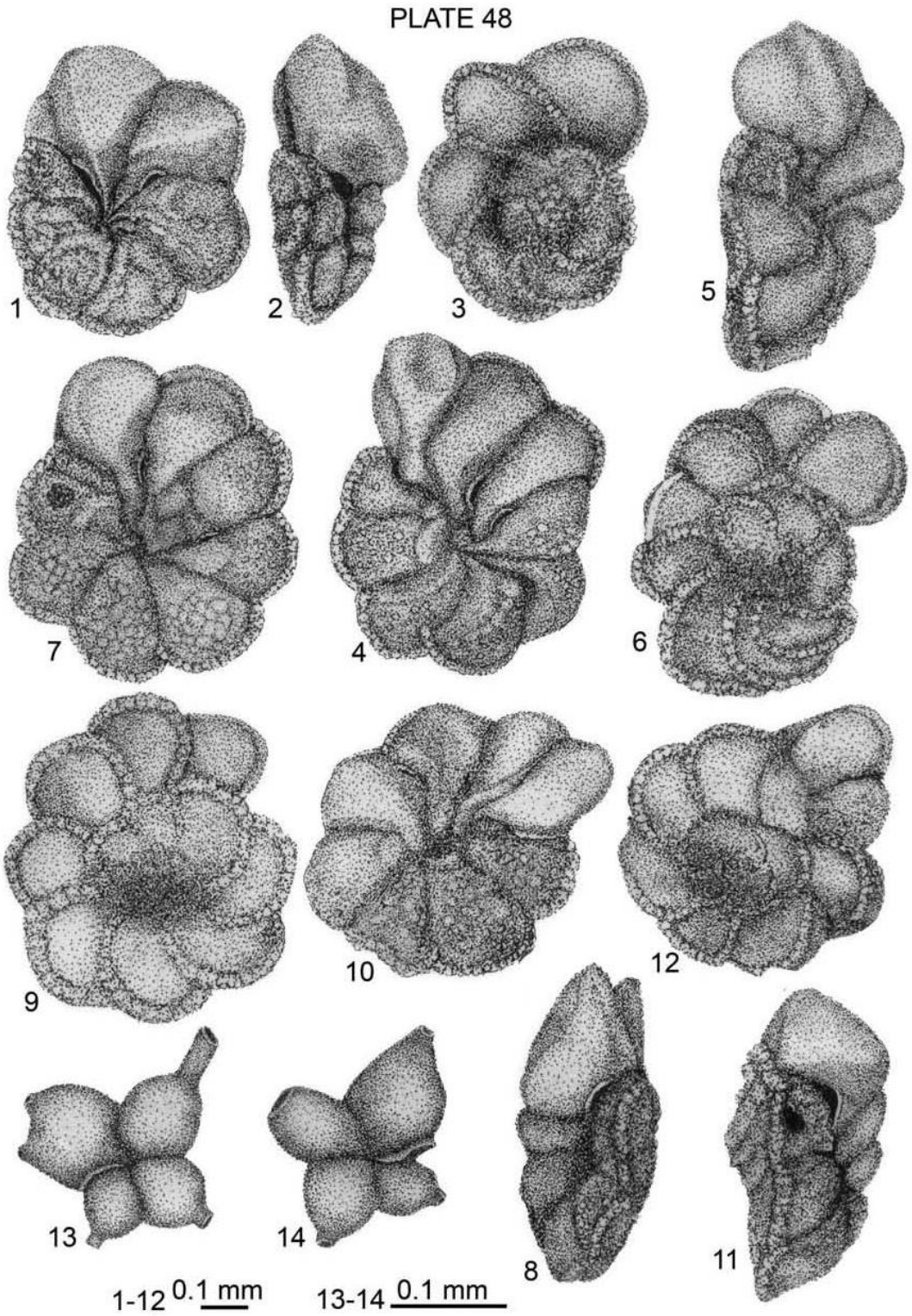
Figs. 1–10 *Rotalipora evoluta* SIGAL 1948, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11664.
Figs. 11–16 Rotalipora appenninica *appenninica* (RENZ) 1936, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11666.



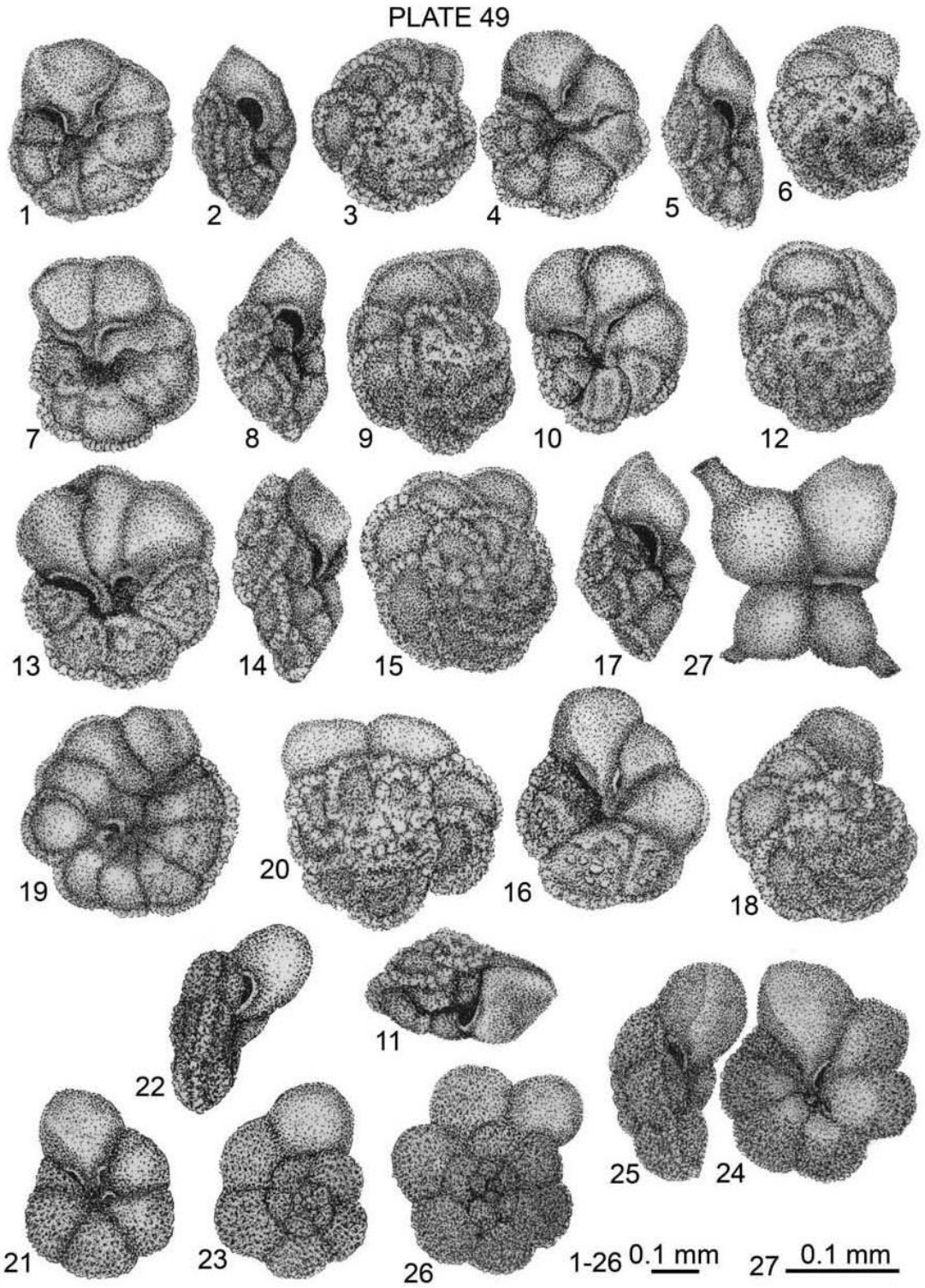
Figs. 1–12 *Rotalipora appenninica appenninica* (RENZ) 1936, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11666.
Figs. 13–21 *Rotalipora praebrotzeni* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11676.



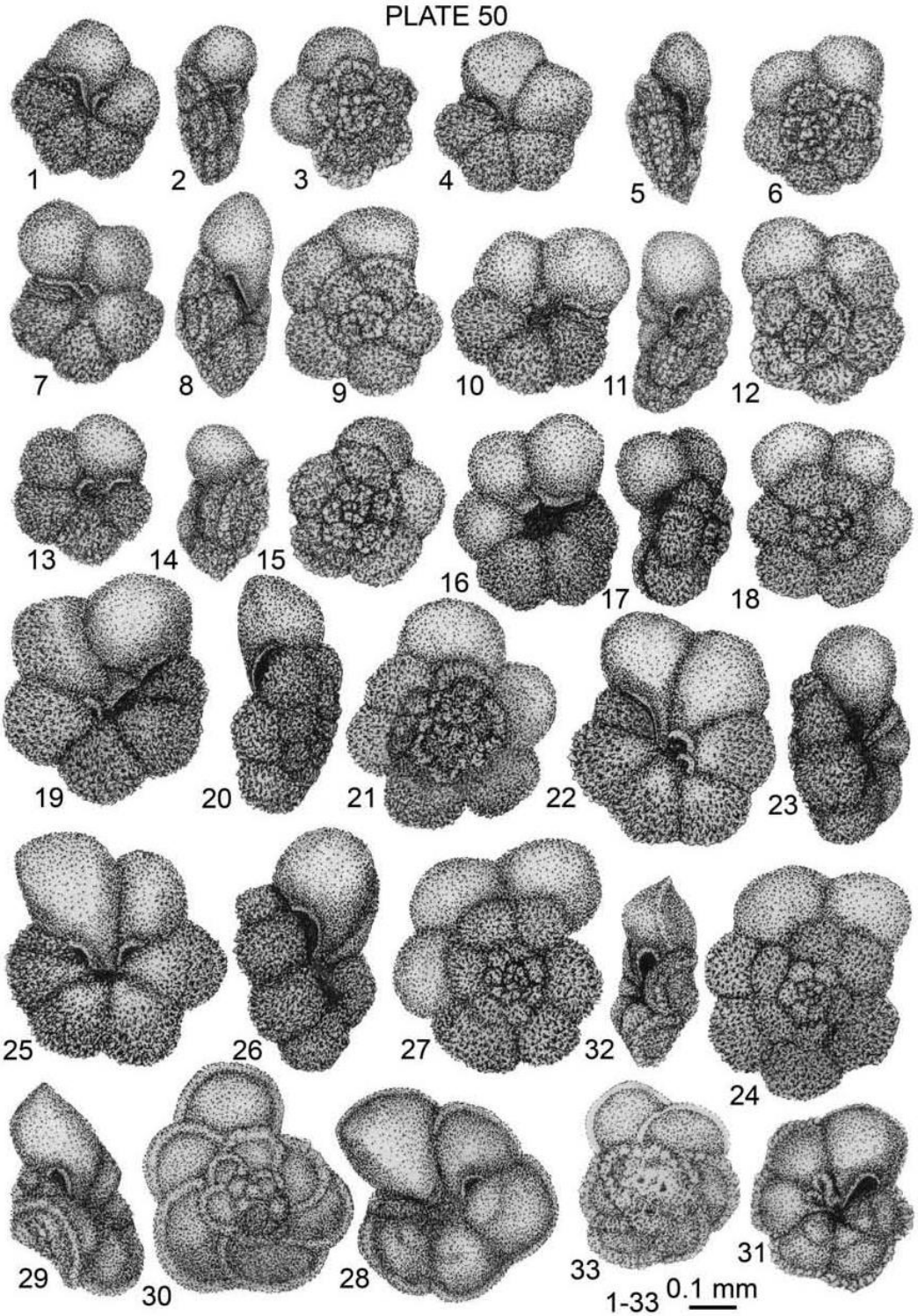
Figs. 1–6 *Rotalipora praebrotzeni* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11676. **Figs. 7–15** *Rotalipora gandolfii* LUTERBACHER & PREMOLI-SILVA 1962, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11667. **Figs. 16–17** *Schackoina cenomana* (SCHACKO) 1897, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 12040.



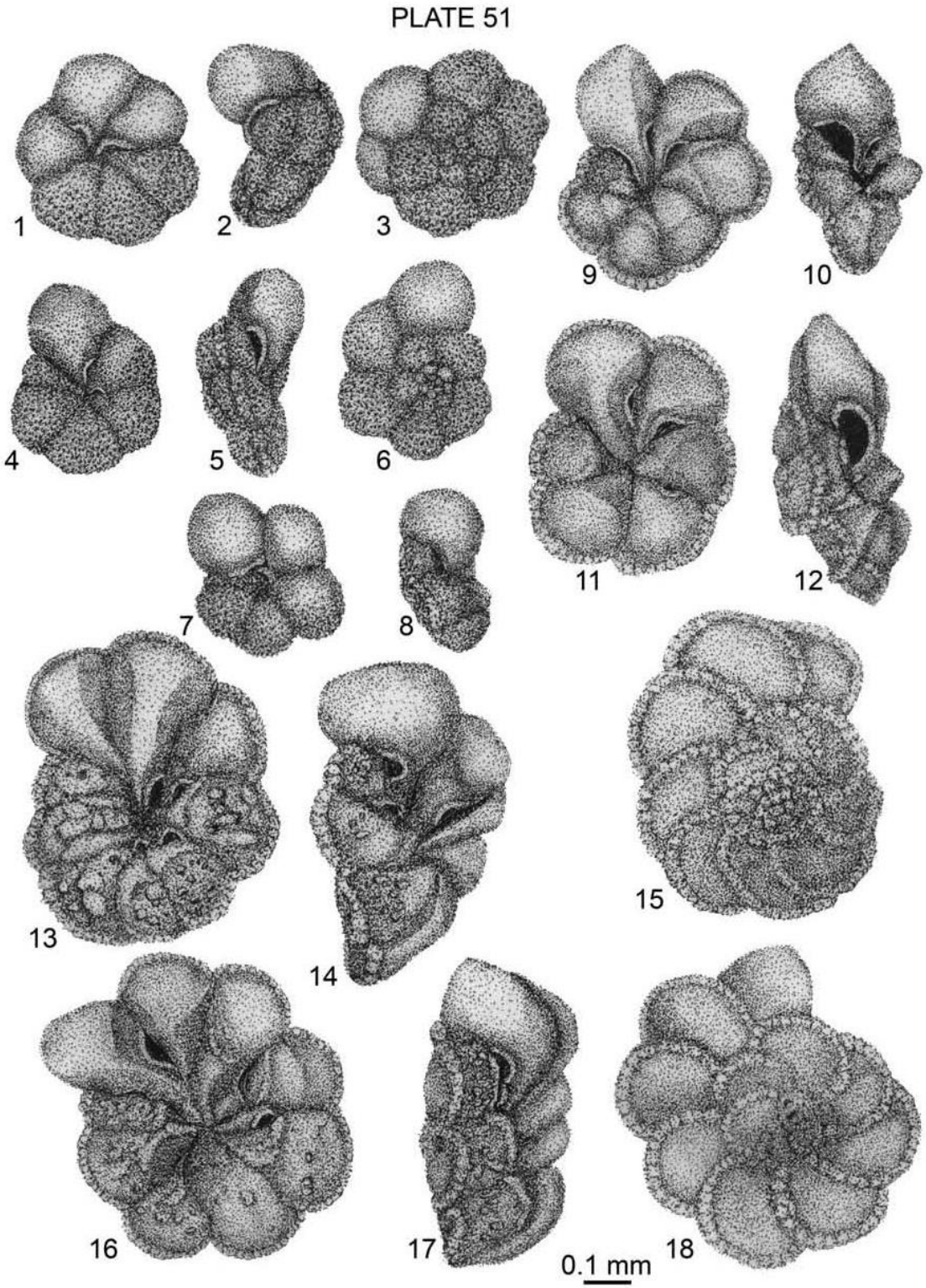
Figs. 1–3 Rotalipora *gandolfii* LUTERBACHER & PREMOLI-SILVA 1962, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11667. **Figs. 4–12** *Rotalipora moesiana* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11669. **Figs. 13, 14** *Schackoina cenomana* (SCHACKO) 1897, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11686.



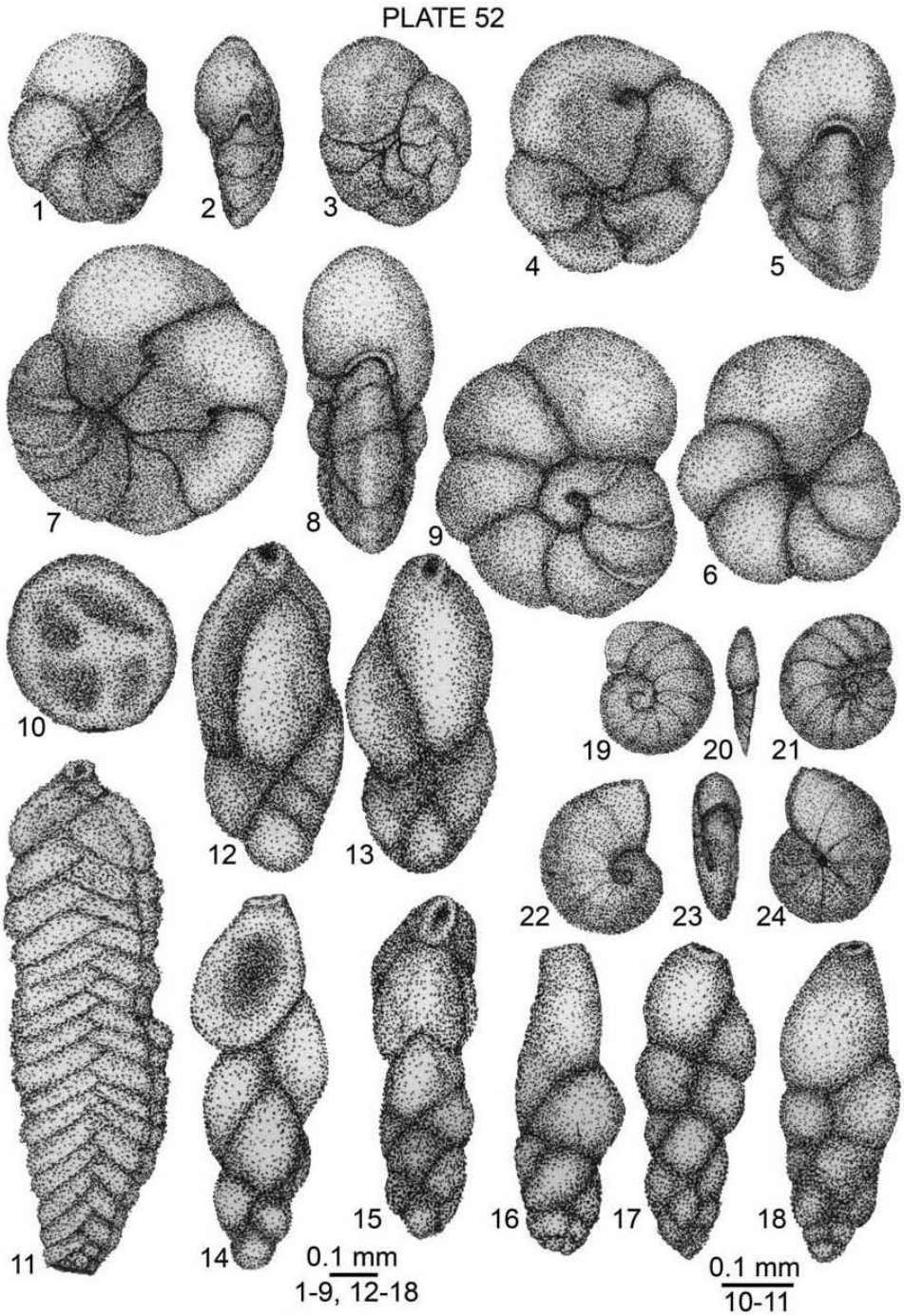
Figs. 1–20 *Rotalipora ticinensis* GANDOLFI 1942, Vraconian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 11673. **Figs. 21–26** *Rotalipora subticinensis* GANDOLFI 1957, Vraconian, Dumbrăviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 11670. **Fig. 27** *Schackoina cenomana* (SCHACKO) 1897, Vraconian, Copăceni core, L.P.B.IV. 11686.



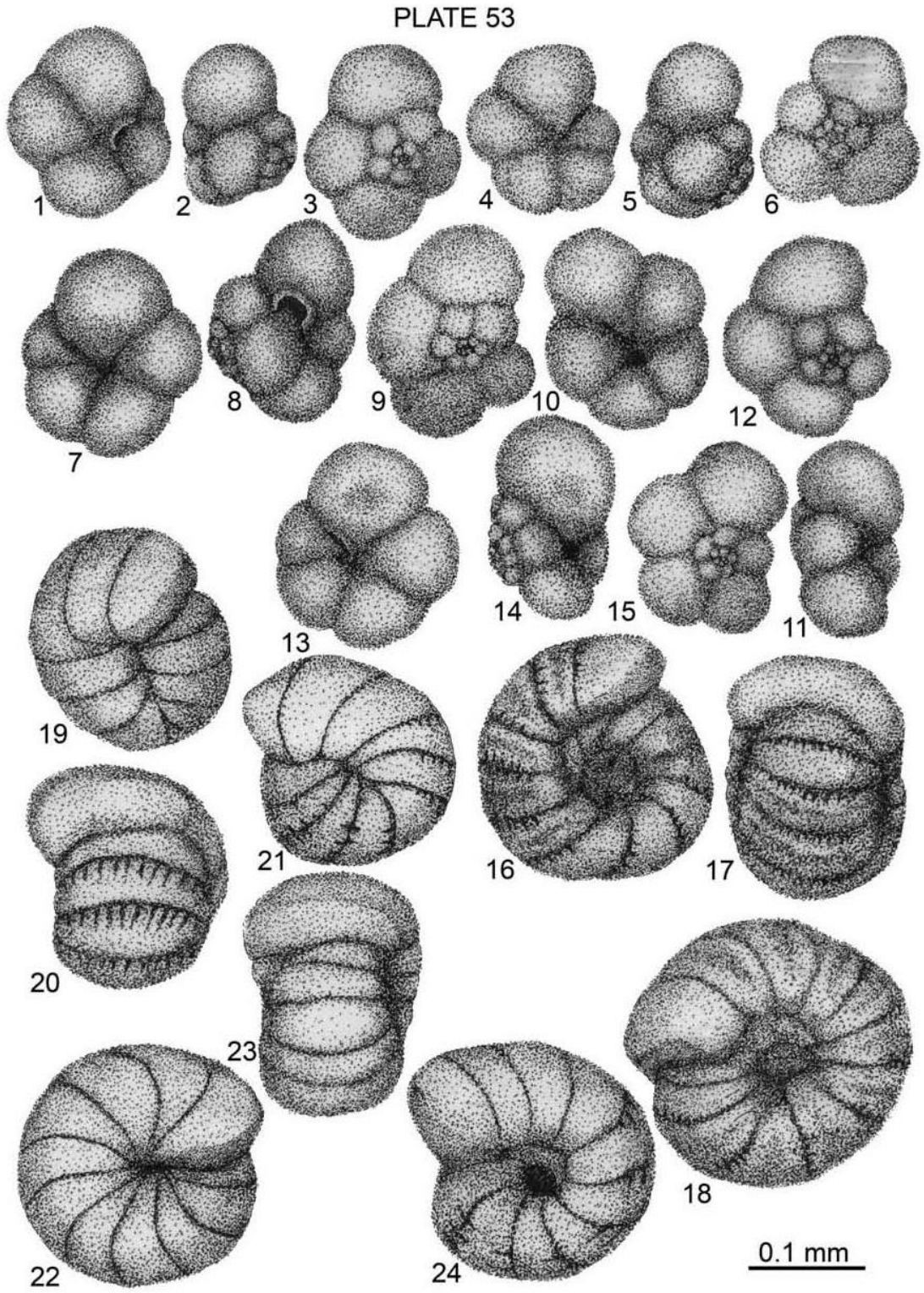
Figs. 1–15 *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* SIGAL 1969, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core, L.P.B.IV. 11687. **Figs. 16–27** *Rotalipora ticinensis* GANDOLFI 1942, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core, L.P. B.IV. 11672. **Figs. 28–30, 31–33** *Rotalipora balernaensis* GANDOLFI 1957, Vraconian, Dumbraviţa core, L.P.B.IV. 11663.



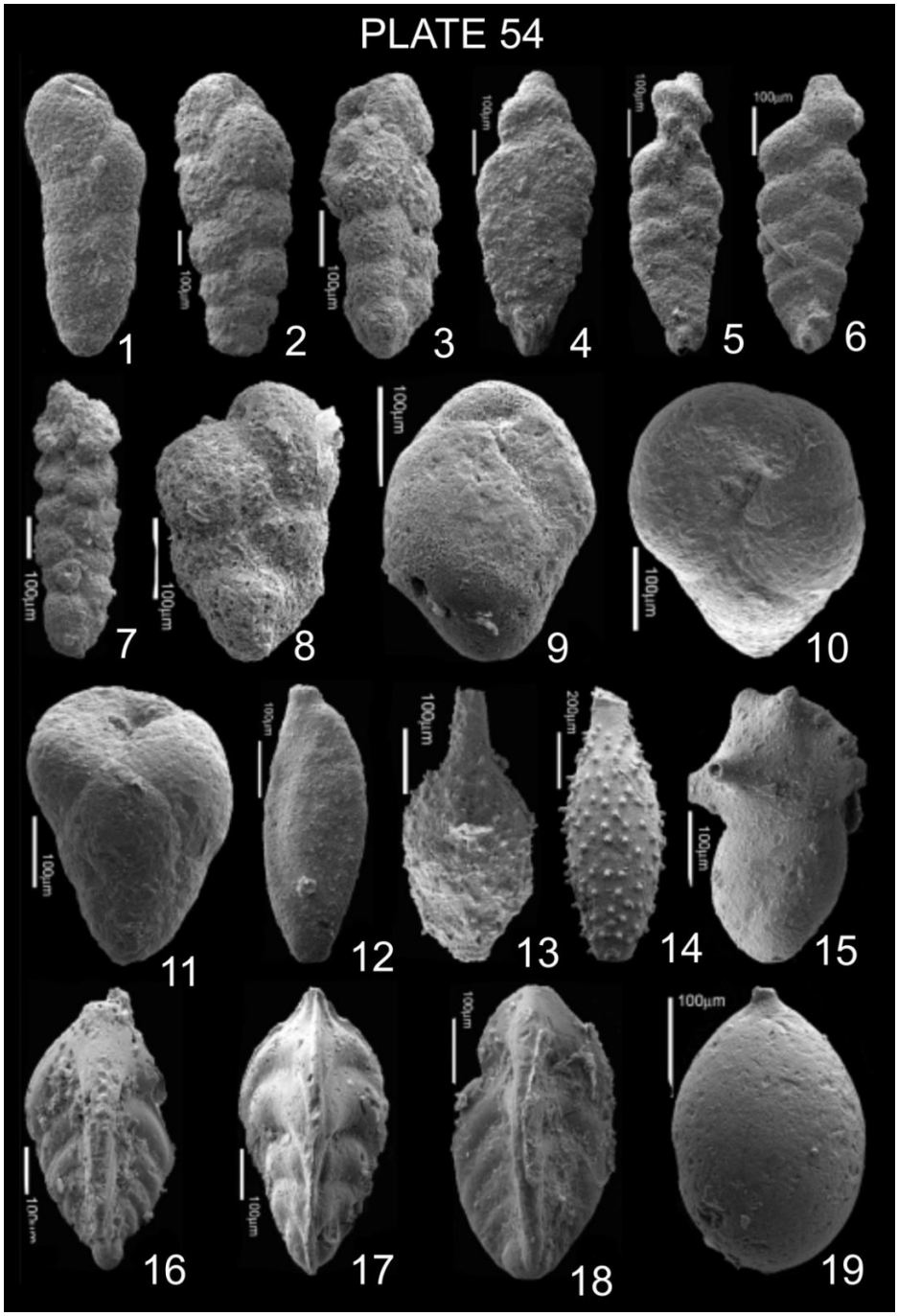
Figs. 1–8 *Ticinella praeticinensis* SIGAL 1966, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core, L.P.B.IV. 11661.
Figs. 9–12 *Rotalipora appenninica* (RENTZ) 1936, Vraconian, 44 Bălăria core, L.P.B.IV. 11660.



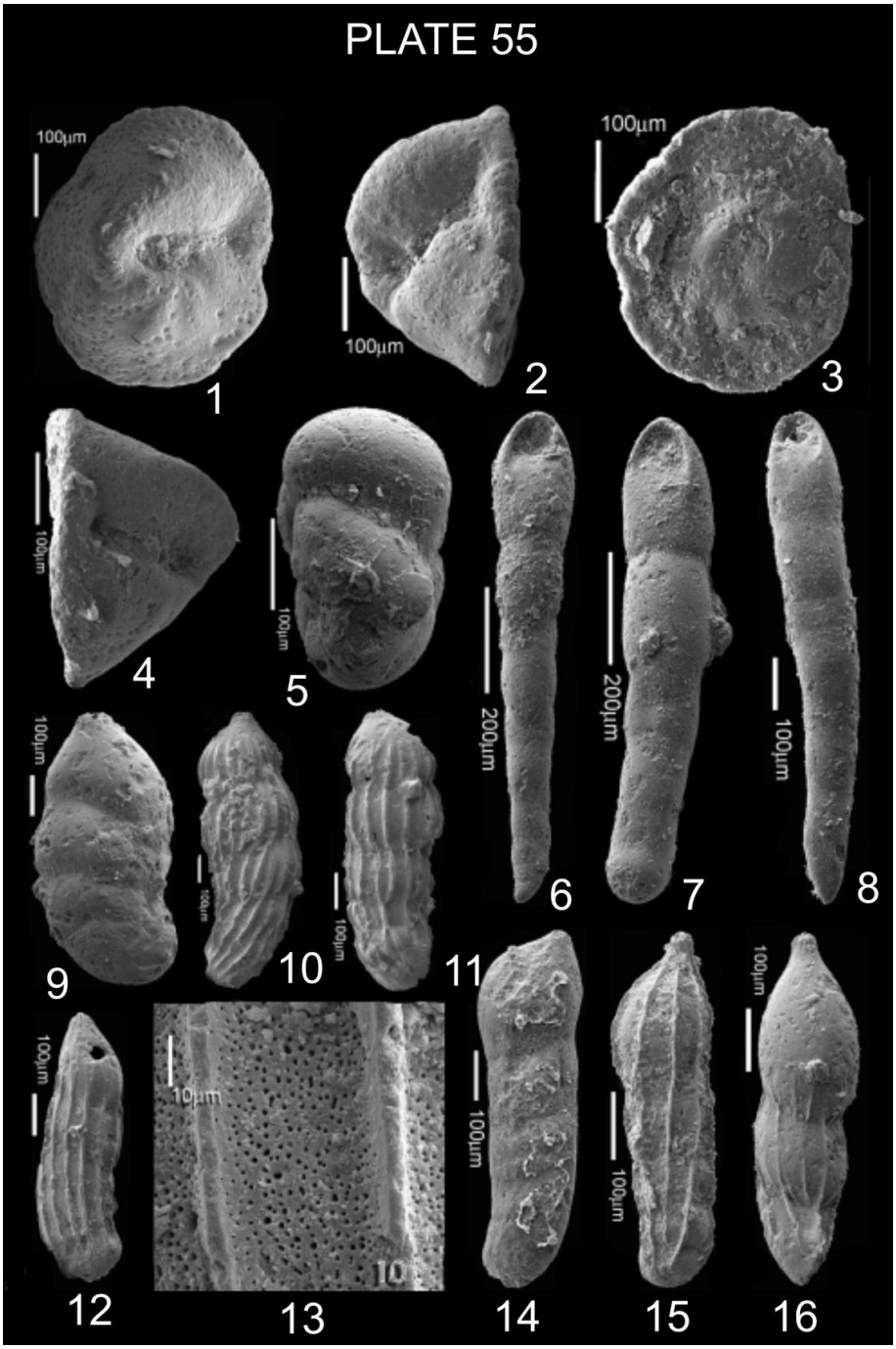
Figs. 1–3 *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* (FUCHS) 1976, (after Fuchs 1967, pl. 19, fig.5) L.P. B.IV. 781. **Figs. 4–9** *Lingulogavelinella asterigerinoides* (PLUMMER) 1931, Giurgiu Pod, Middle Albian (Hoplitan), L.P.B.IV. 12033. **Fig. 10** *Psammosphaera fusca* SCHULTZE 1875, Upper Albian, Buzescu core (570 m), L.P.B.IV. 12035. **Fig. 11** *Spiroplectinata complanata* (REUSS) 1860, Middle Albian, Craiova core, L.P.B.IV. 11785. **Figs. 12–13** *Falsogaudryinella moesiana* (NEAGU) 1965 (macrosphaeric specimens), Upper Albian, Buzescu core (570m), L.P.B.IV. 11778. **Figs. 14–18** *Falsogaudryinella neagui* BARTENSTEIN 1981 (**Figs. 14–16** macro sphaeric specimens. **Figs. 17–18** microsphaerric specimens), Upper Albian, Buzescu core (570m), L.P.B.IV. 11780. **Figs. 19–21** *Anomalina complanata* REUSS 1851, (from REUSS, original 1851). **Figs. 22–24** *Rosalina complanata* REUSS, var… (from REUSS, original 1863).



Figs. 1–15 *Conoglobigerina graysonensis* (TAPPAN) 1940, Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod, L.P.B.IV. 12049. **Figs. 16–24** *Barkerina minima* n. sp. Upper Albian-Hysterocearian, 25 Buzescu core, 575 m, holotype **Figs. 16–18** L.P.B.IV. 11807; paratypes **Figs. 19–24** L.P.B.IV. 12025.



Figs. 1–3 *Gaudryina gradata* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 4–6** *Spiroplectinata annectens* (PARK. & JONES) 1863, Middle Albian, Băcăleşti core. **Fig. 7** *Gaudryina filiformis* BERTHELIN, 1880 Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 8** *Gaudryina richteri* GRABERT 1959, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core. **Figs. 10–11** *Arenobulimina macfadyeni* CUSHMAN 1936, Middle-Albian-Hoplitan-Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 12** *Quinqueloculina antiqua* FRANKE 1928, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core. **Figs. 13–14** *Ramulina novaculeata* BULLARD 1953, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core. **Fig. 15** *Eoguttulina subsphaerica* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core. **Figs. 16, 18** *Tristix excavata* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling. **Fig. 17** *Tristix articulata* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling. **Fig. 19** *Lagena globosa* (MONTAGU) 1808, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling.



Figs. 1–4 *Globorotalites rumanus* NEAGU 1965, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling. **Fig. 5** *Valvulineria berthelini* BERTHELIN & JANNIN 1967, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea core. **Figs. 6, 8** *Pleurostomella reussi* REUSS & BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling. **Fig. 7** *Pleurostomella obtusa* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core. **Fig. 9** *Vaginulinopsis cephalotes* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Vedea Valley-Putineiu core. **Fig. 10** *Marginulina jonesi* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 11** *Marginulina robusts* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drilling. **Figs. 12–13** *Marginulina aequivoca* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling. **Fig. 14** *Vaginulinopsis* sp. **Fig. 15** *Marginulina* cf. *robusta* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi grilling. **Fig. 16** *Saracenaria bonnoniensis* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drilling.

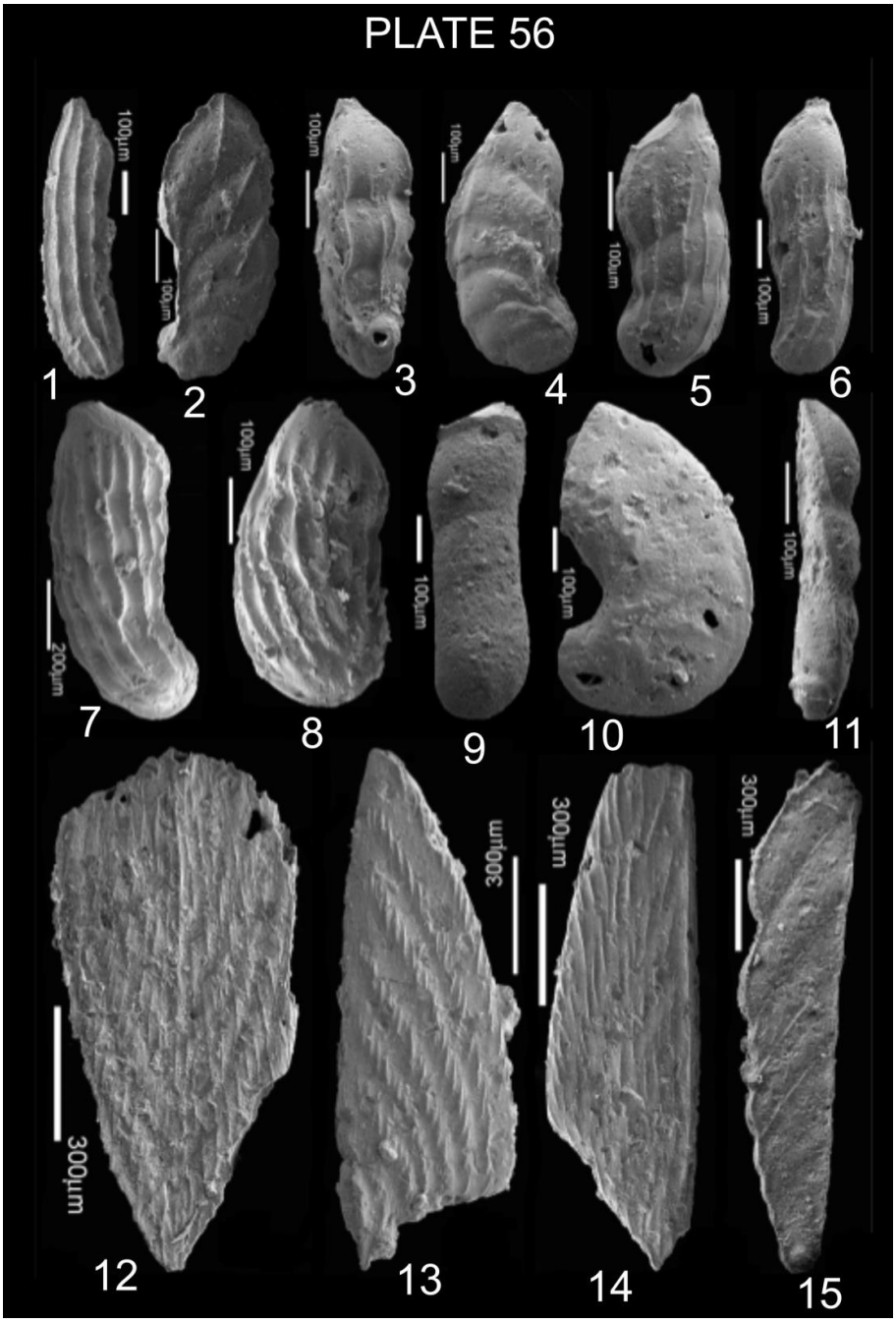


Fig. 1 *Marginulina aequivoca* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 2–3** *Saracenaria bonnoniensis* (BERTHELIN) 1880; **Fig. 2** Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings; **Fig. 3** Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 4** *Saracenaria crassicosta* EICHENBERG 1933, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drilling. **Figs. 5–6** *Marginulina muelleri* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 7–8** *Marginulina robusta* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 9** *Marginulinopsis comma* (ROEMER) 1841, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Fig. 10** *Lenticulina marcki* (REUSS) 1860, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 11** *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 12** *Citharinella karreri* (BERTHELIN) 1880, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 13** *Citharina orthonota* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drilling. **Fig. 14** *Citharina harpa* (ROEMER)1841, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drilling. **Fig. 15** *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod.

Fig. 1 *Saracenaria frankei* ten DAM 1950, Middle Alnian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 2** *Citharina sparsicosta* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina-drilling. **Fig. 3** *Vaginulina gaultina* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 4, 8** *Vaginulina recta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 5, 7, 10** *Vaginulina eurynota* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 6** *Vaginulina truncata* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 9** *Vaginulina protosphaera* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 11** *Frondicularia filocincta* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod.

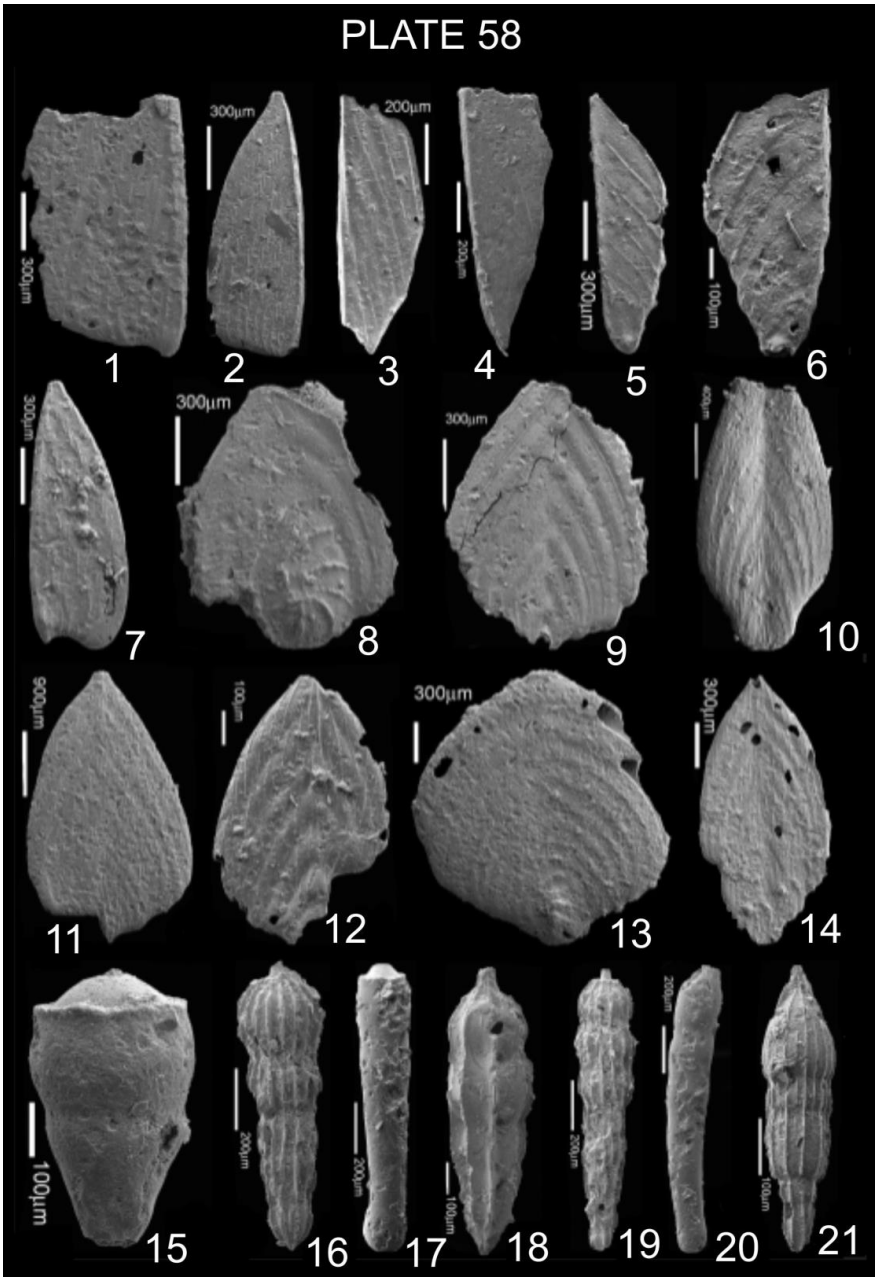
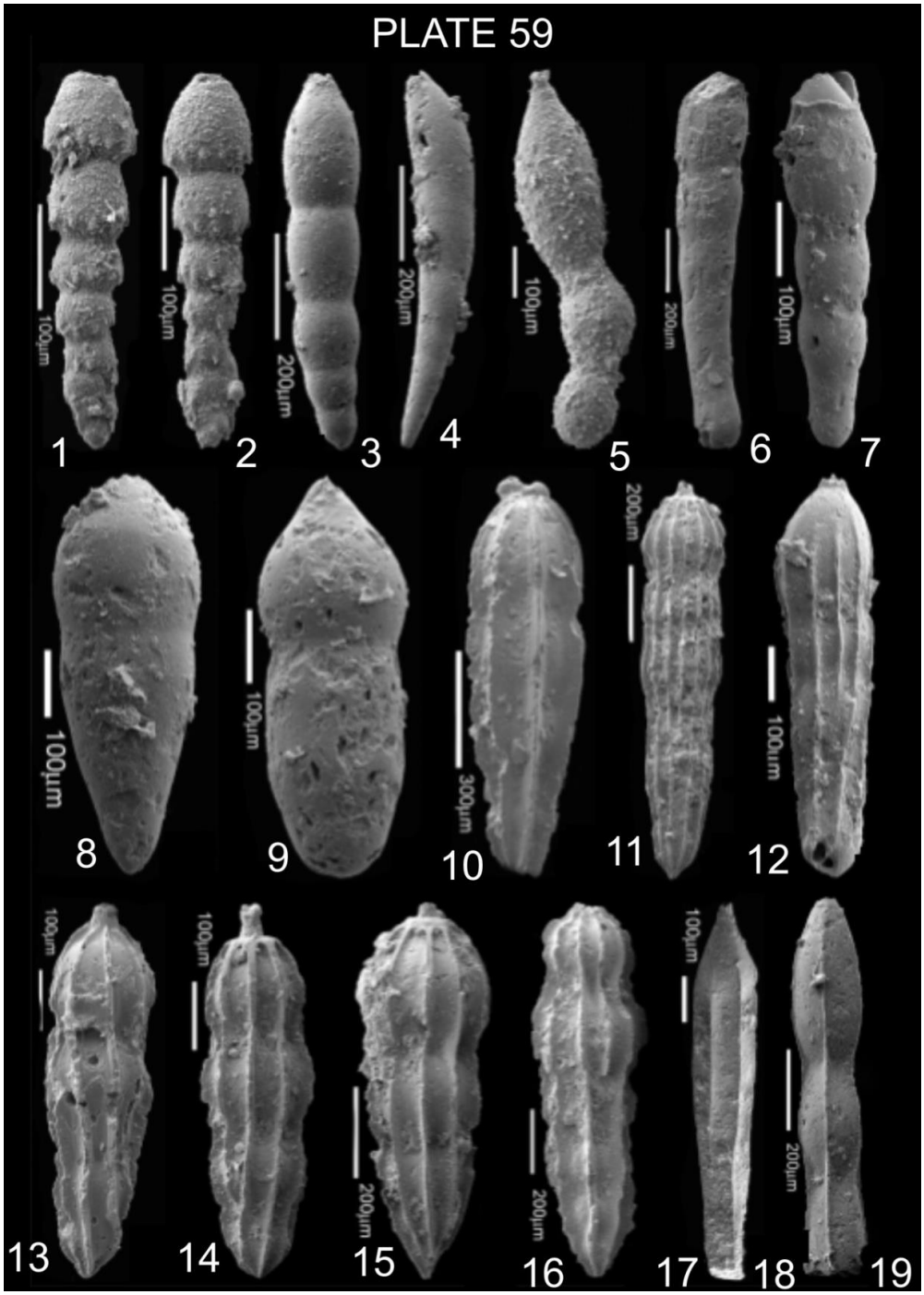
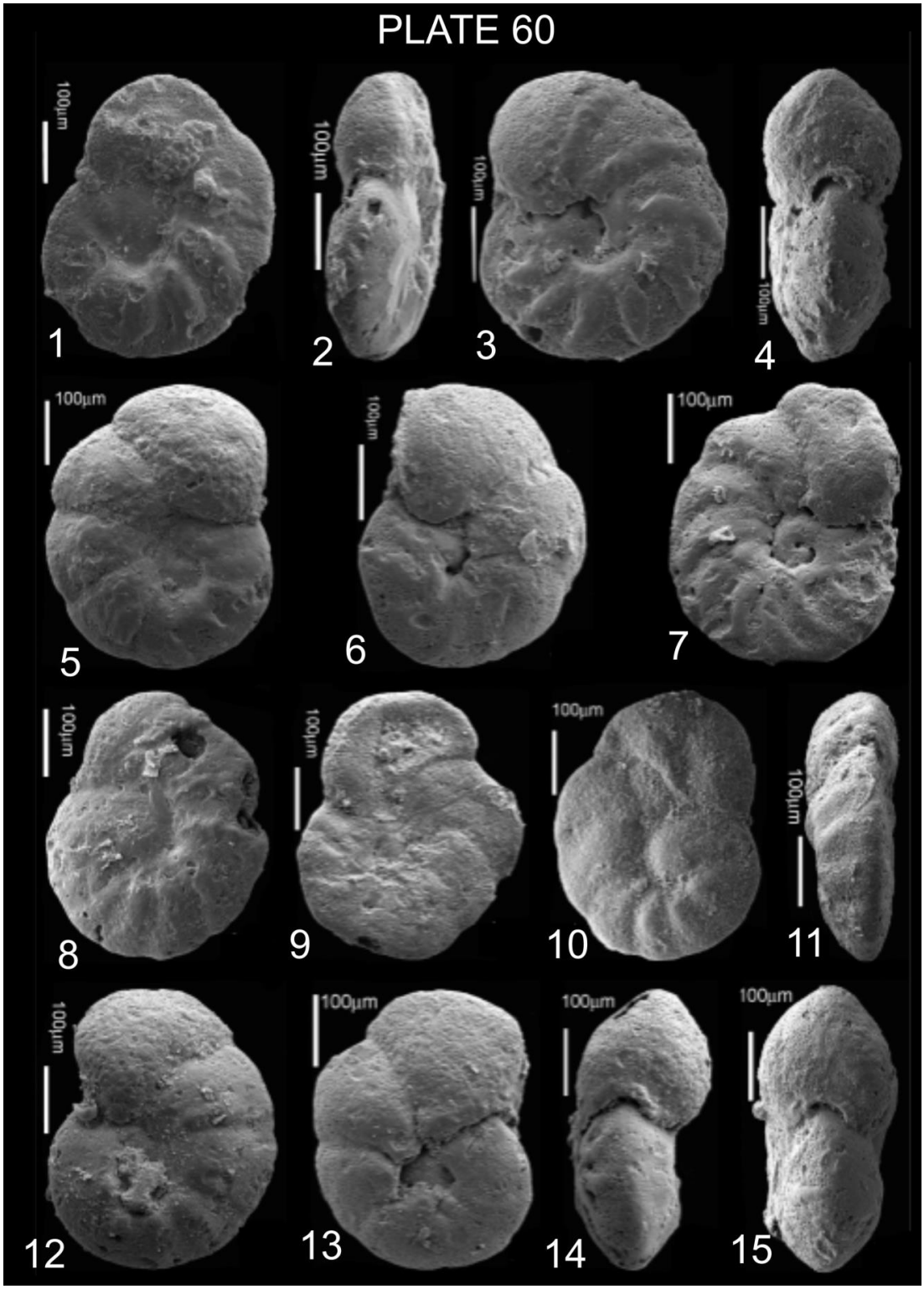


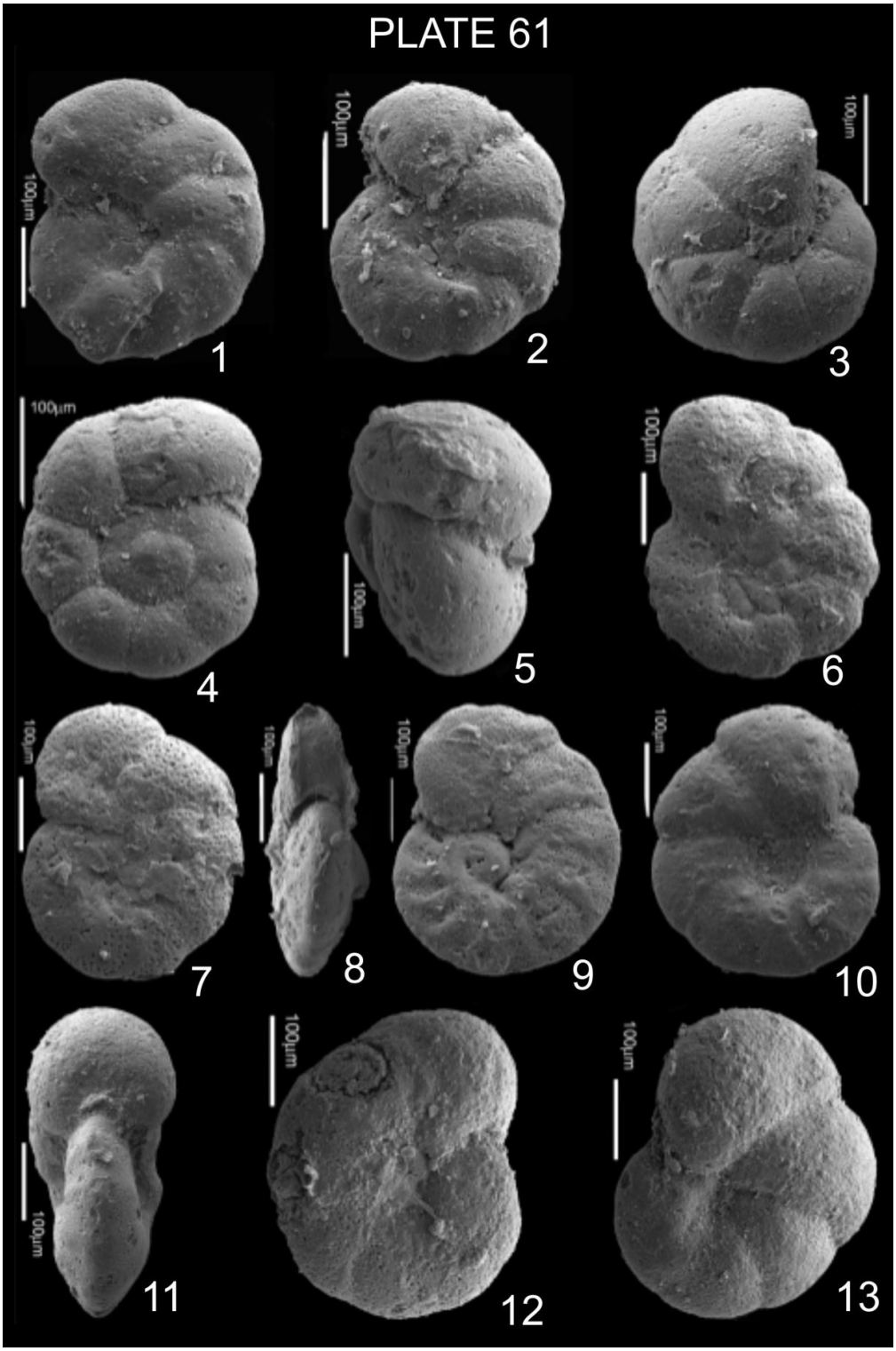
Fig. 1 *Citharina sparsicosta* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drelling. **Fig. 2** *Citharina reticulata* (CORNUEL)1848, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 3–4** *Vaginulina longa* (CORNUELK) 1848, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) Călăraşi drilling. **Fig. 5** *Vaginulina protosphaera* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 6** *Vaginulina kochii* (ROEMER) 1841, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 7** *Citharina orthonota* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 8 13** *Palmula asiatica* FURSENKO 1948, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina, Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 9–12, 14** *Citharinella karreri* (ROEMER), Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) Bala-Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 15** *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 16** *Nodosaria paupercula* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 17, 20** *Marginulinopsis ensis* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 18** *Nodosaria prismatica* REUSS 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 19** *Nodosaria fontanesi* BERTHELIN 1880, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) Bala-Oltina drilling. **Fig. 20** Nodosaria sceptrum REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings.



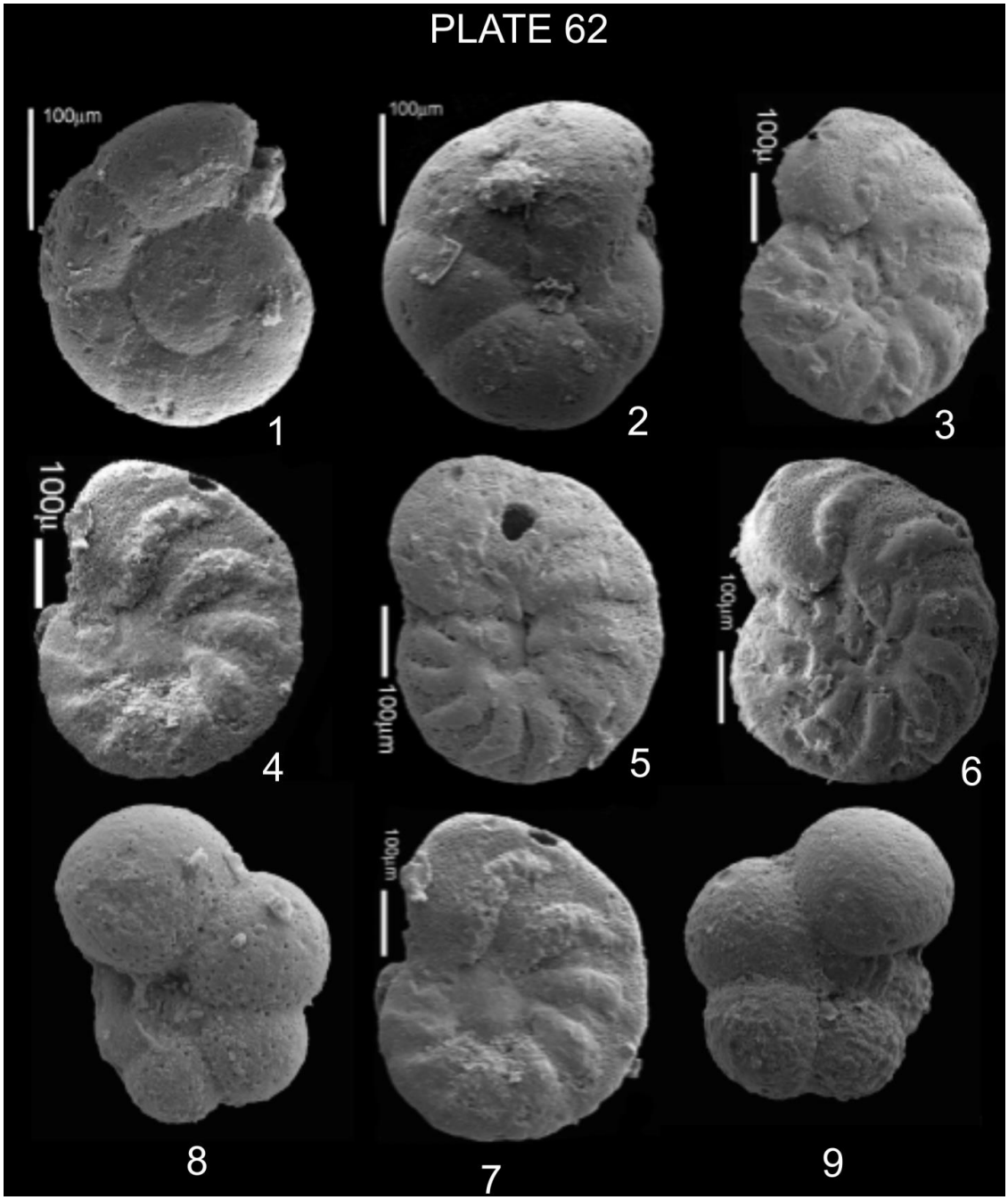
Figs. 1, 2 *Bifarina calcarata* BERTHELIN 1880, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Putineiu core. **Fig. 3** *Dentalina distincta* REUSS 1860, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 4** *Dentalina deflexa* REUSS, 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) Călăraşii drillings. **Fig. 5** *Ramulina novaculeata* BULLARD 1953, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 6** *Marginulinopsis ensis* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drilling. **Figs. 7–9** *Pseudonodosaria mutabilis* (REUSS) 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina drilling. **Figs. 10, 13–16** *Nodosaria prismatica* REUSS 1860, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Fig. 11** *Nodosaria paupercula* REUSS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 12** *Marginulina* cf. *acuticostata* REUISS 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 17–18** *Nodosaria orthopleura* REUSS, 1863, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) Bala-Oltina, Călăraşi drillings.



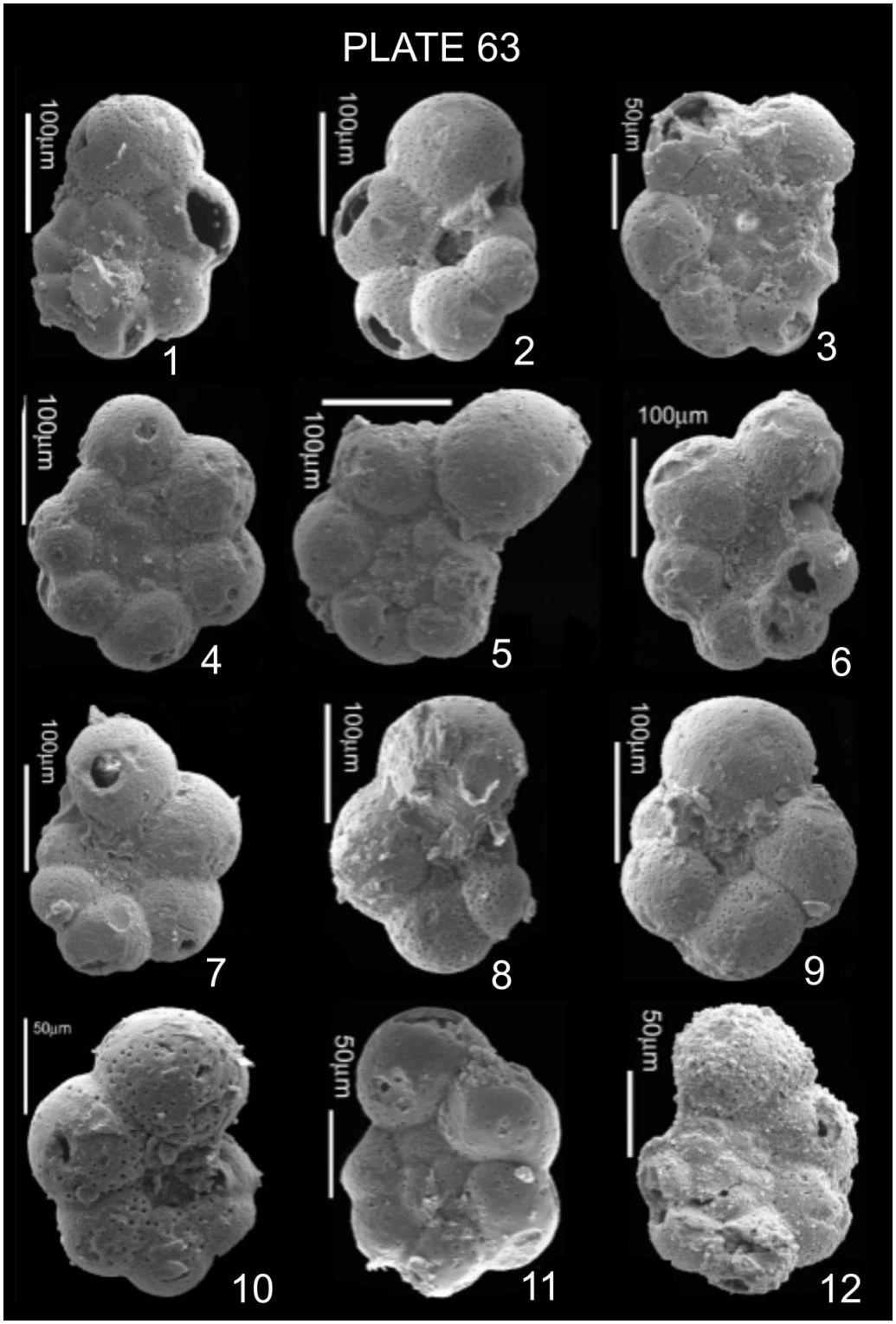
Figs. 1–7 *Gavelinella tormarpensis* BROTZEN 1942, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Bala-Oltina-Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 8–11** *Gavelinella belorussica* (AKIMEZ) 1961, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 12–15** *Gavelinella rudis* (REUSS) 1863, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod.



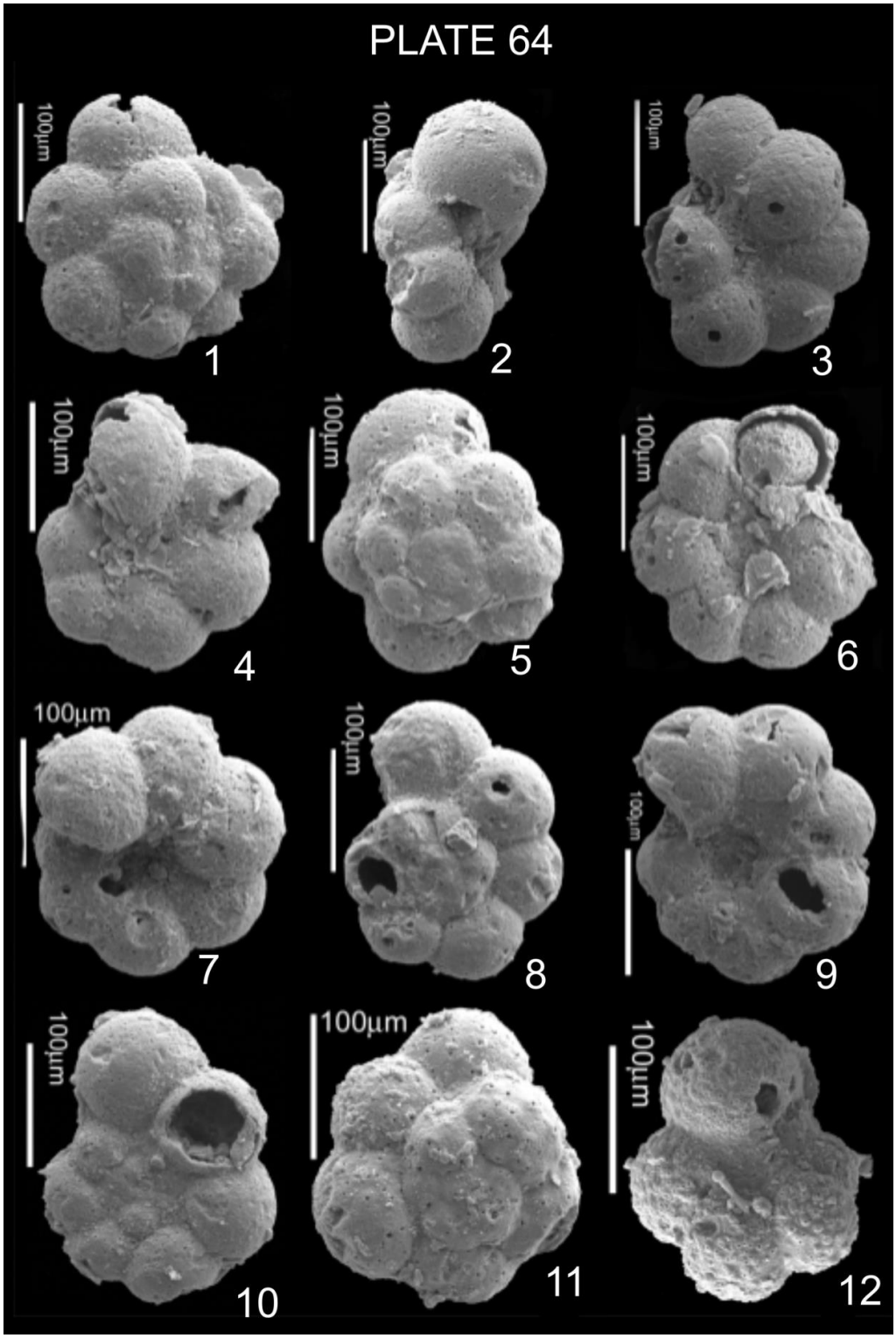
Figs. 1–2, 9–10 *Gavelinella tormarpensis* BROTZEN 1942, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 3–5** Valvulineria BERTHELIN & JANNIN 1967, Middle Albian-Euhoplitan, Zimnicea drilling. **Figs. 6–10** *Lingulogavelinella asterigerinoides* (PLUMMER) 1931, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 11–13** *Gavelinella intermedia* (BERTHERLIN) 1880, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod.



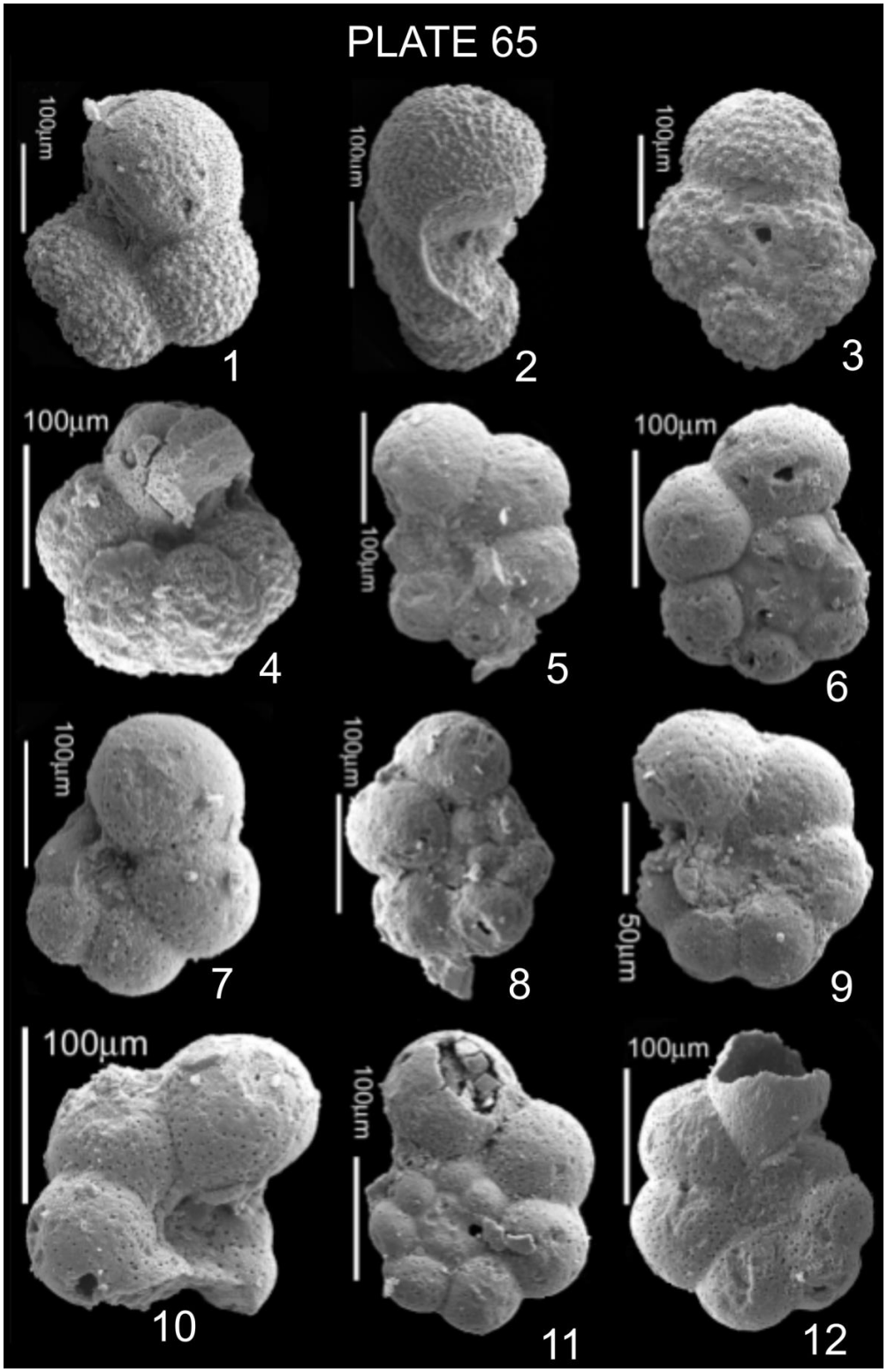
Figs. 1, 2, 8 *Hedbergella rischi* MOULLADE 1974, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 3–7** *Hedbergella planispira* (TAPPAN) 1940, Middle Albian Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 9–12** *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Middle Albian-Hoplitan Giurgiu Pod.



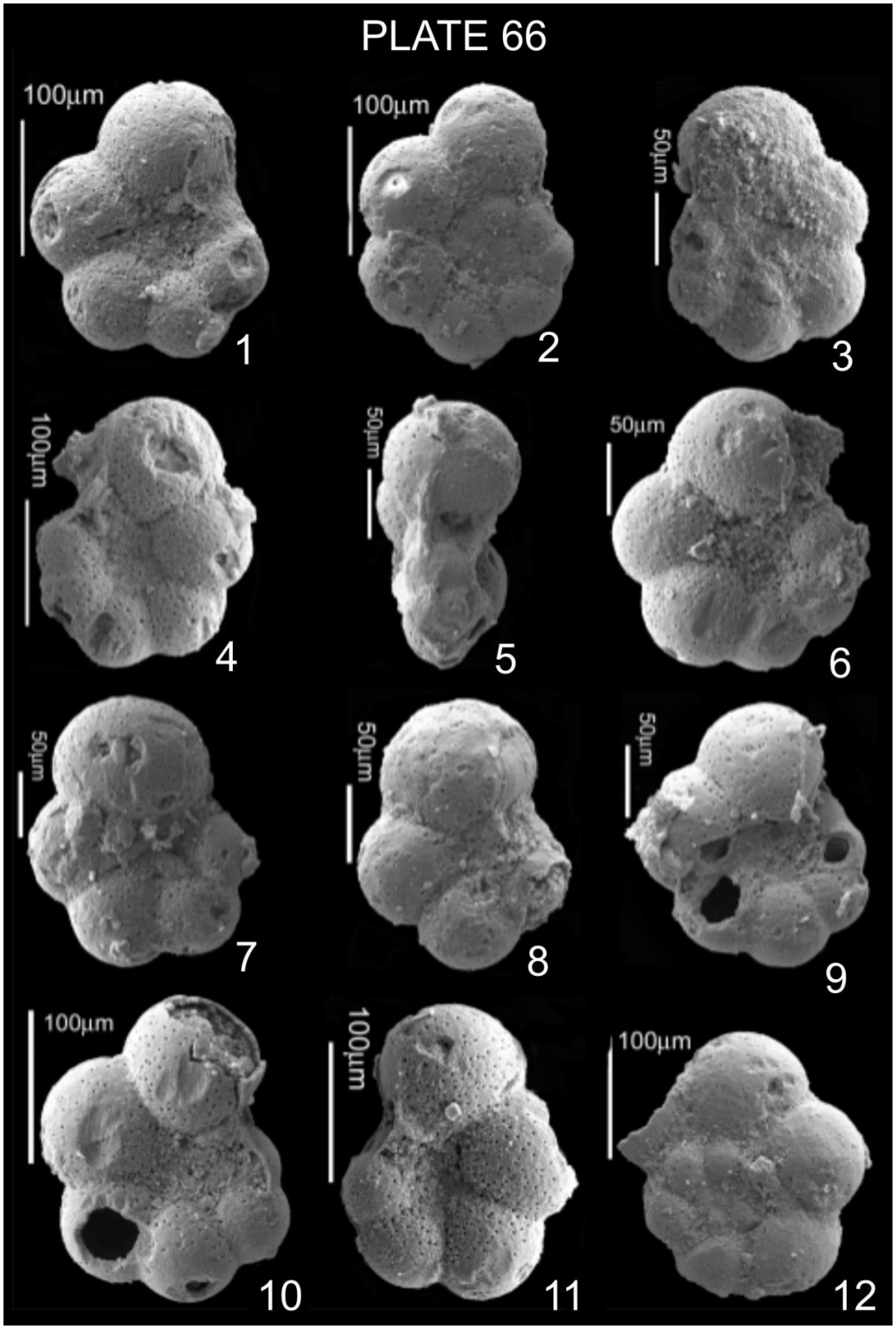
Figs. 1–6, 11 *Hedbergella rischi* MOULLADE 1974, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings**. Figs. 7–10** *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone) Călăraşi drillings. **Fig. 12** *Hedbergella* (?) cf. *gautirensis* (BRONNIMANN) 1952, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan (wall with muricat pors), Putineiu core.



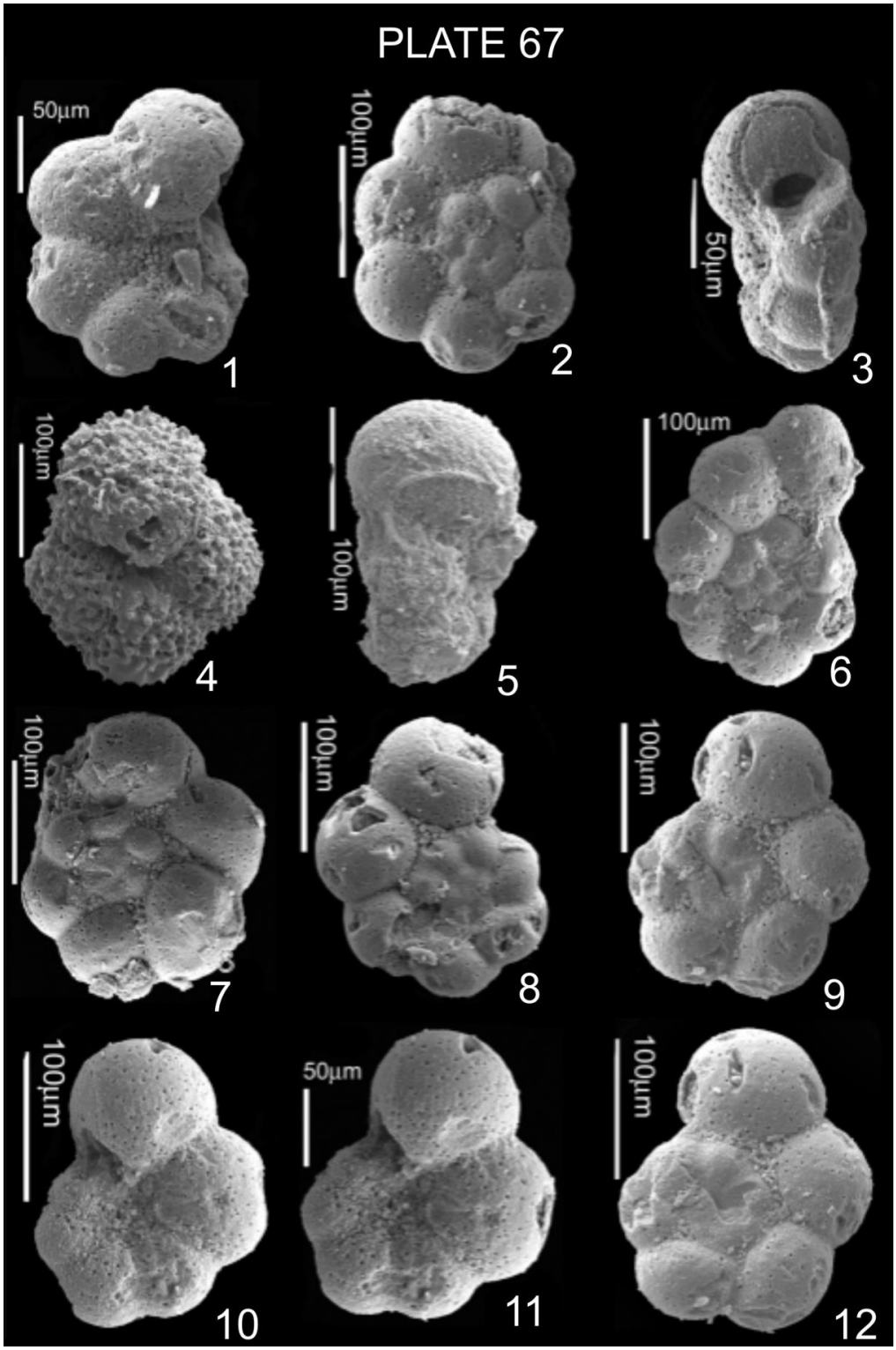
Figs 1–4 *Hedbergella gautirense* (BRONNIMAN) 1952, Middle Albian Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling, Putineiu core. **Figs. 5–8** *Hedbergella rischi* MOULLADE 1974, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 9–12** *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings.



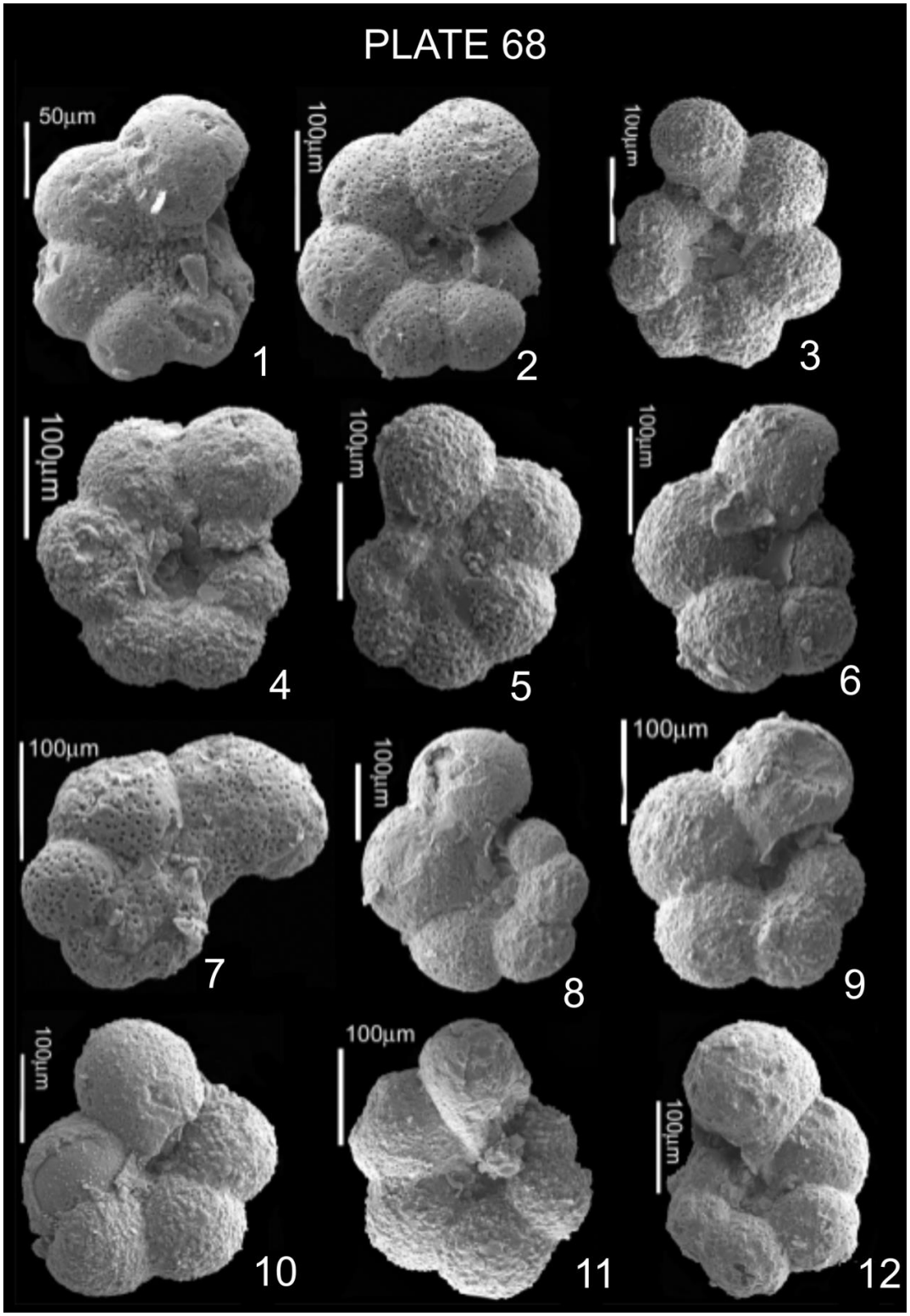
Figs. 1, 2, 6, 9–10 Ticinella primula LUTERBACHER 1964, Middle Albian Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod.
Figs. 3–5, 7–9, 11–12 *Hedbergella rischi* MOULLADE, Lower Albian (L. tardefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings.



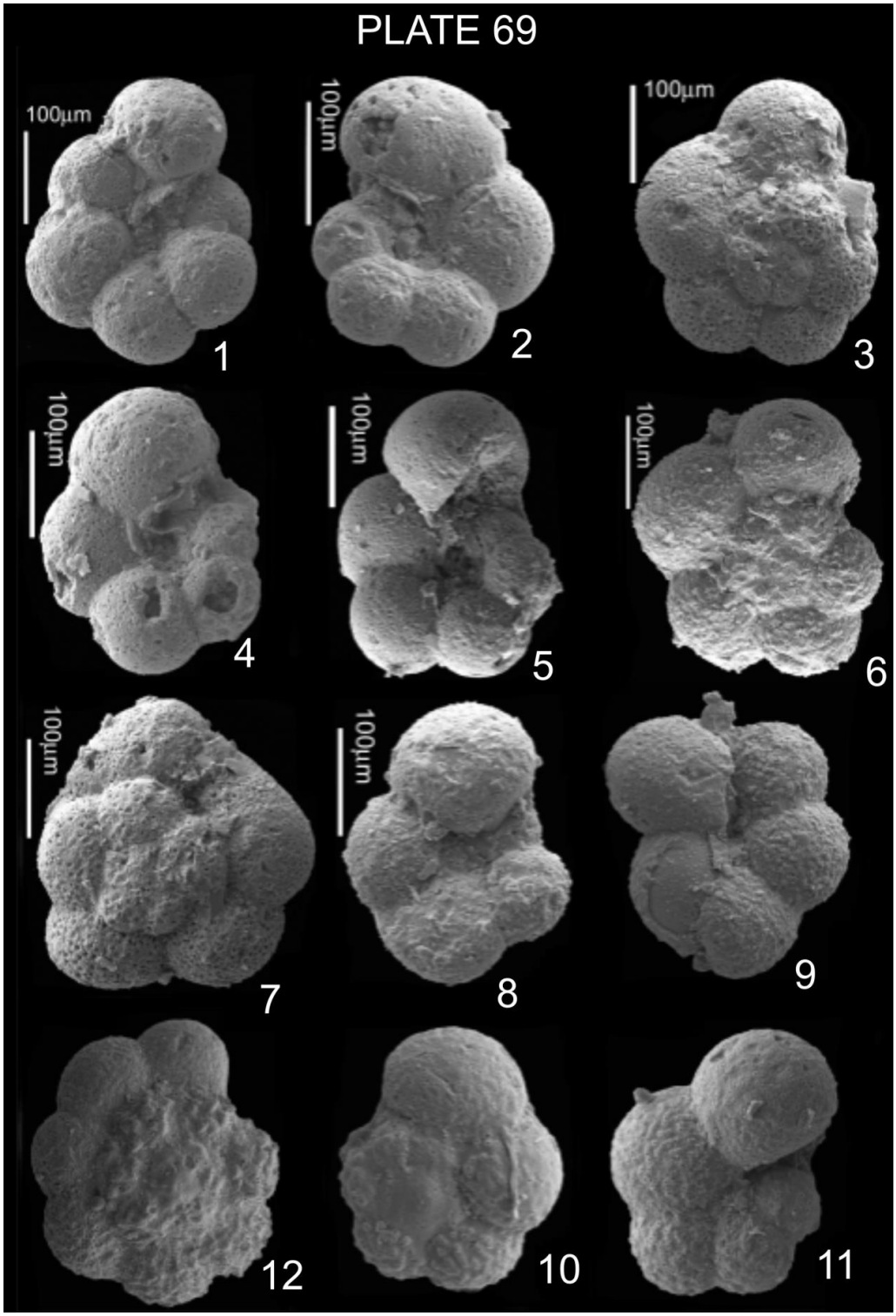
Figs. 1–3, 6–9 *Hedbergella planispira* (TAPPAN) 1949, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod. **Figs. 4, 5** *Hedbergella* (?) cf. *gautirensis* (BRONNIMAN) 1952, (wall with muricae) Middle Albian-Eohoplitan, Zimnicea drilling, Putineiu core. **Figs. 10–12** *Hedbergella rischi* MOULLADE 1974, Middle Albian-Hoplitan, Giurgiu Pod.



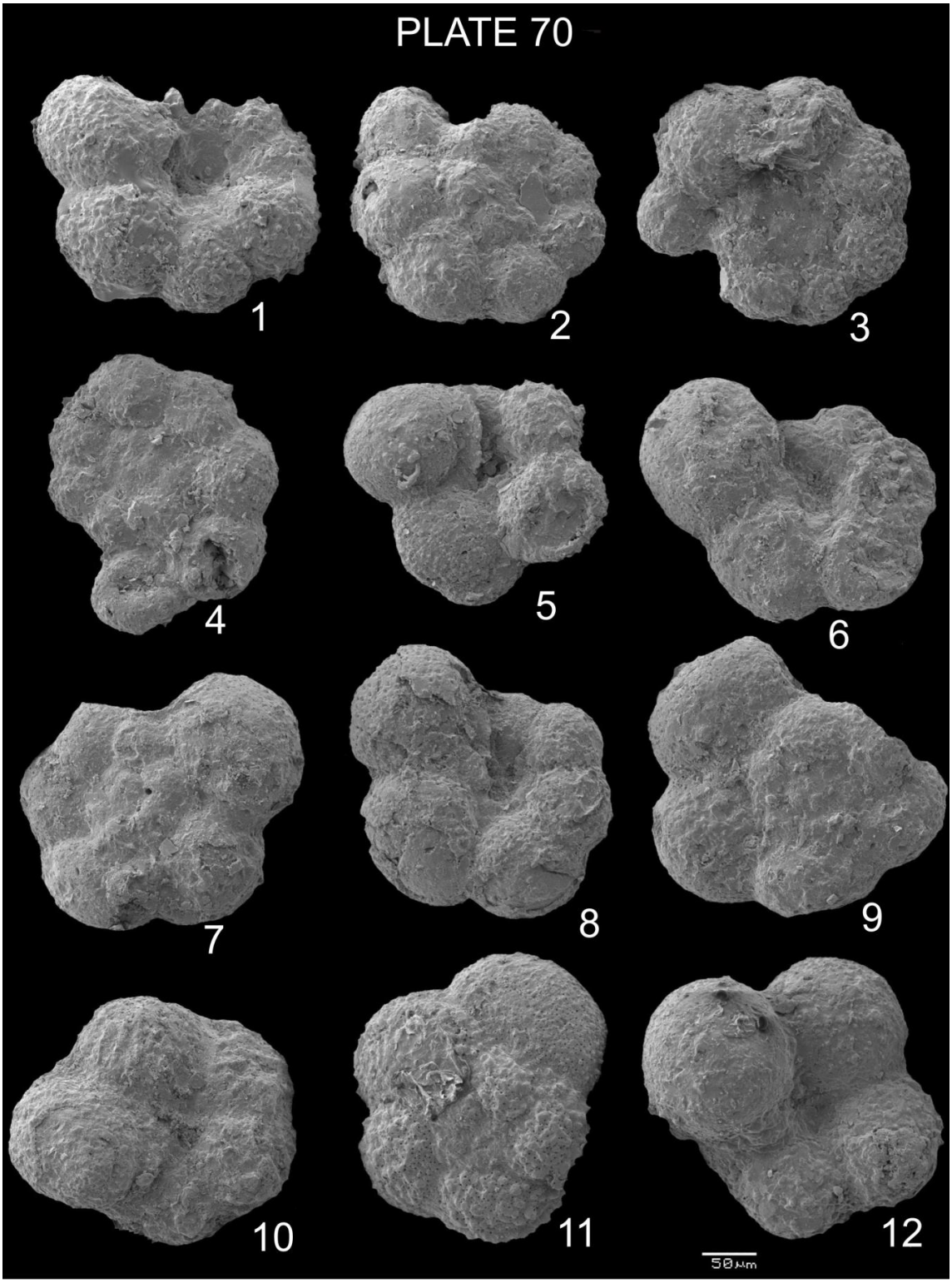
Figs. 1, 2 *Ticinella primula* LUTERBACHER 1964, Lower Albian (L. taredefurcata zone), Călăraşi drillings. **Figs. 3–7** *Hedbergella trochoidea* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan Zimnicea drilling, Putineiu core. **Figs. 9–12** *Hedbergella gautirense* BRONNIMAN) 1952, Middle Albian-Eohoplitan Putineiu core.



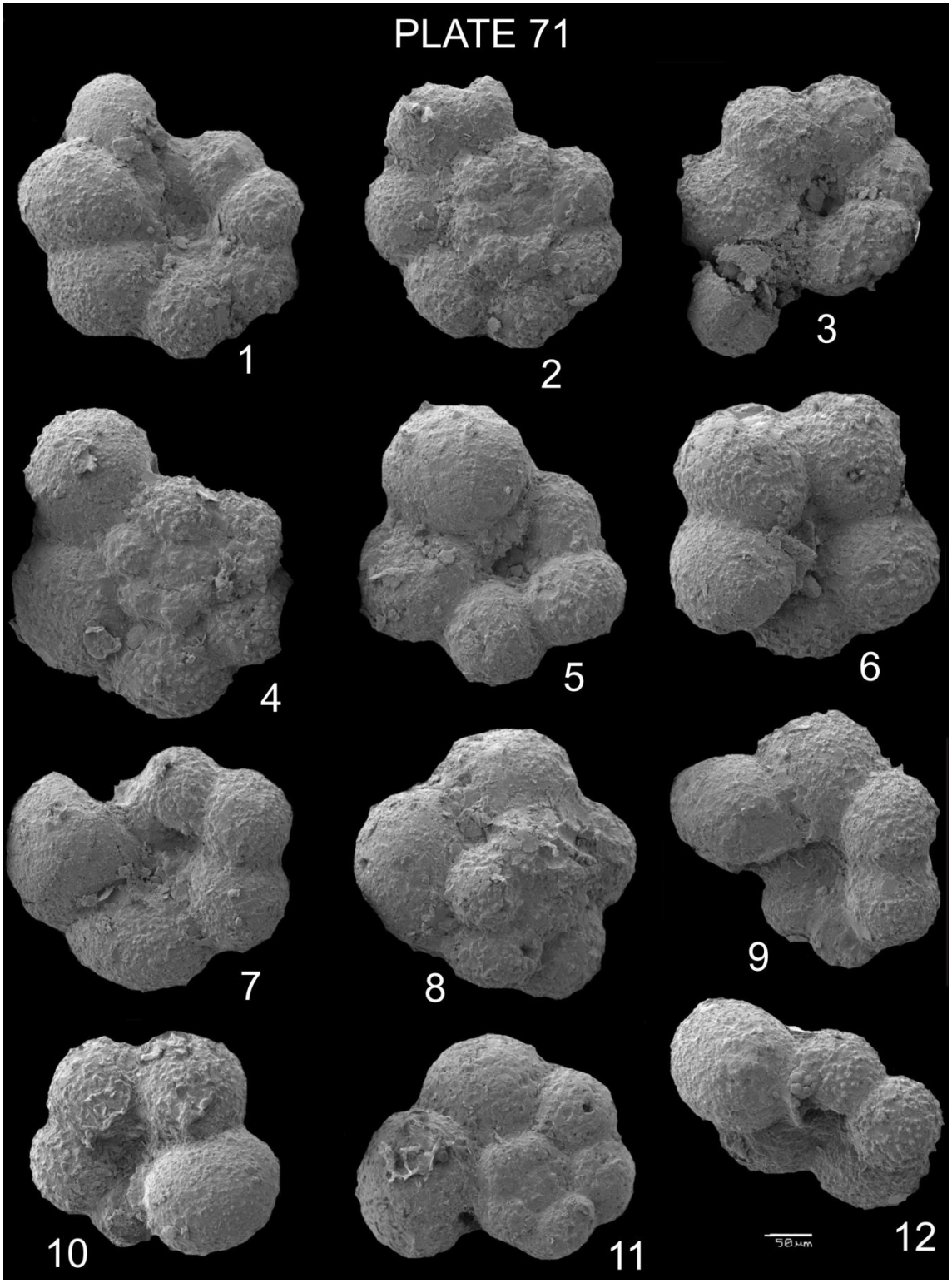
Figs. 1–7 *Ticinella raynauldi* SIGAL 1966, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Figs. 8–11** *Hedbergella gautirense* (BRONIMANN) 1952, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Fig. 12** *Ticinella roberti* (GANDOLFI) 1942, UpperAlbian, Buzescu core.



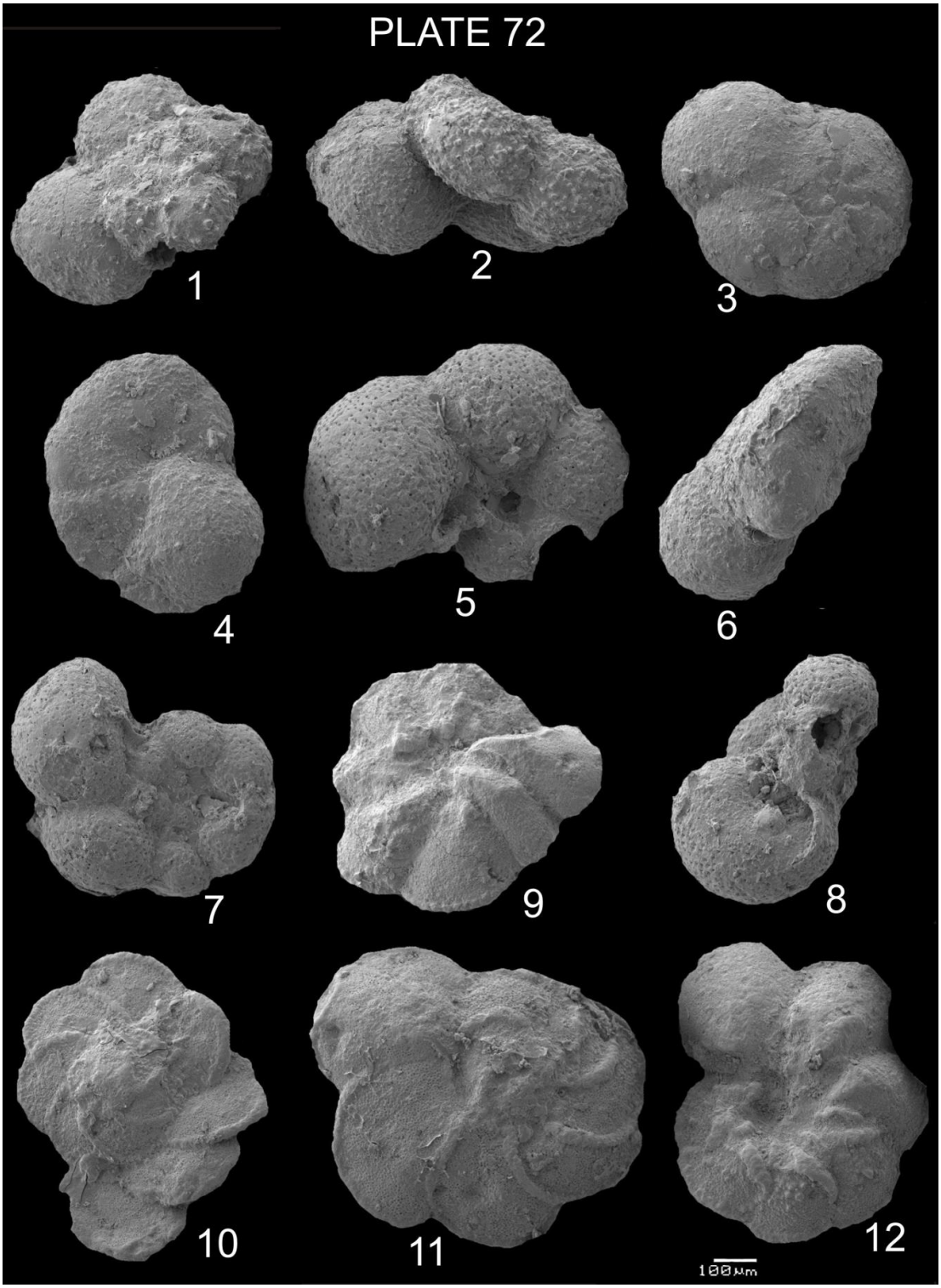
Figs. 1–4 *Ticinella praeticinensis* SIGAL 1966, Upper Albian-Vraconian, Glogoveanu core. **Figs. 5–9** *Rotalipora balernaensis* GANDOLFI 1957, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core. **Fig. 10** *Rugohedbergella mutziui* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Dumbrăviţa core. **Figs. 11, 12** *Hedbergella gautirensis* (BRONNIMAN) 1952, Upper Albian, Buzescu core.



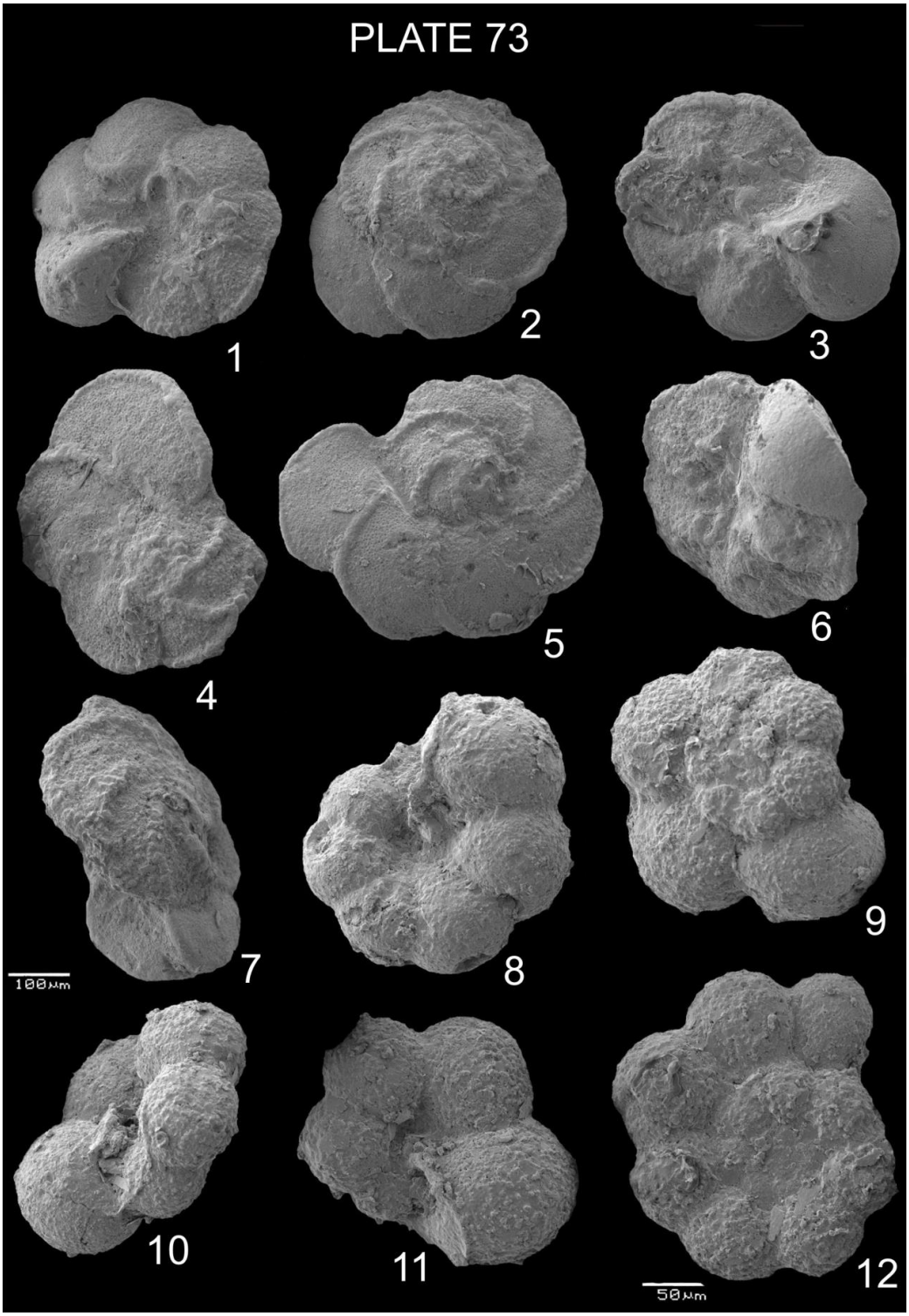
Figs. 1–3 *Ticinella roberti* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Vraconian, Buzescu core. **Figs. 4–12** *Ticinella madecassiana* SIGAL 1966, Vraconian, 138 Copăceni core.



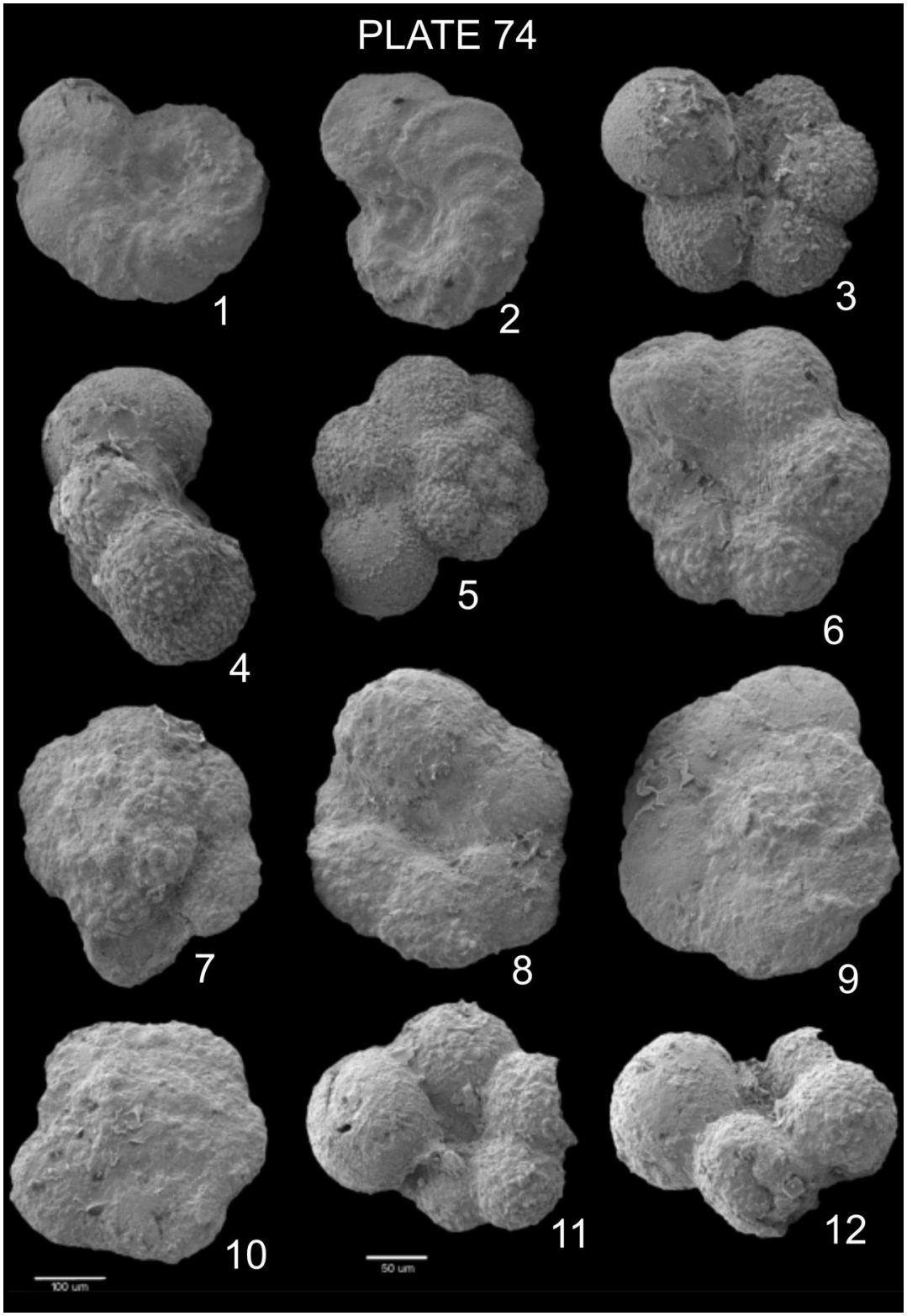
Figs. 1, 2 *Ticinella praeticinensis* SIGAL 1966, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core. **Figs. 3, 4** *Falsogavelinella umbilicitecta* (FUCHS) 1967, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Figs. 5–8** *Globigerinelloides carseyiae* BOLLI, LOEBLICH & TAPPAN 1957, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Figs. 9, 10** *Rotalipora moesiana* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Bălăria core.



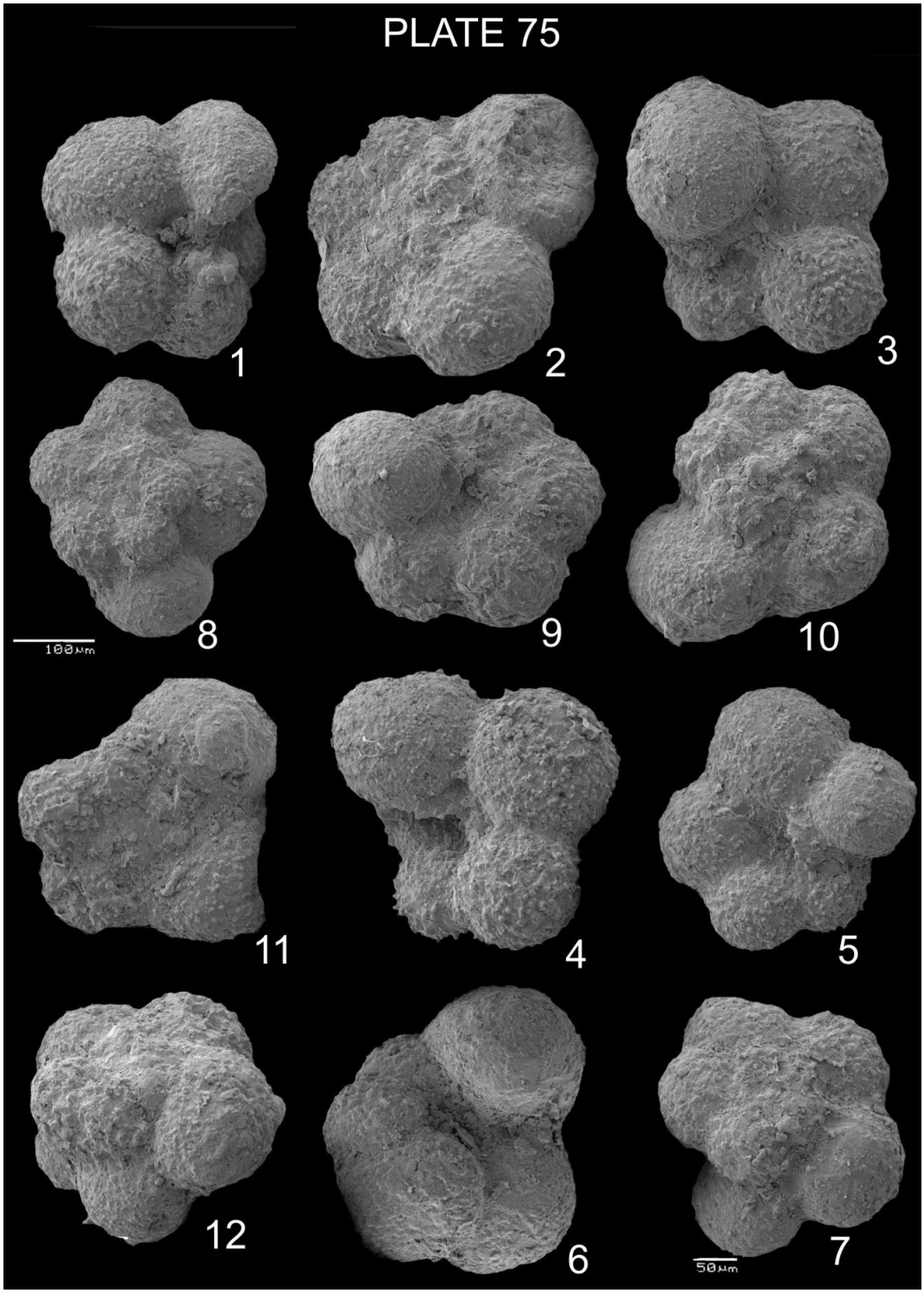
Figs. 1, 2 *Rotalipora praebrotzeni* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Bălăria core. **Figs. 3–4** *Rotalipora evoluta* SIGAL 1948, Vraconian, Bălăria core. **Figs. 5–7** *Rotalipora appenninica* (RENZ) 1936, Vraconian, Bălăria, core. **Figs. 8–13** *Rotalipora ticinensis* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Vraconian, Bălăria core.



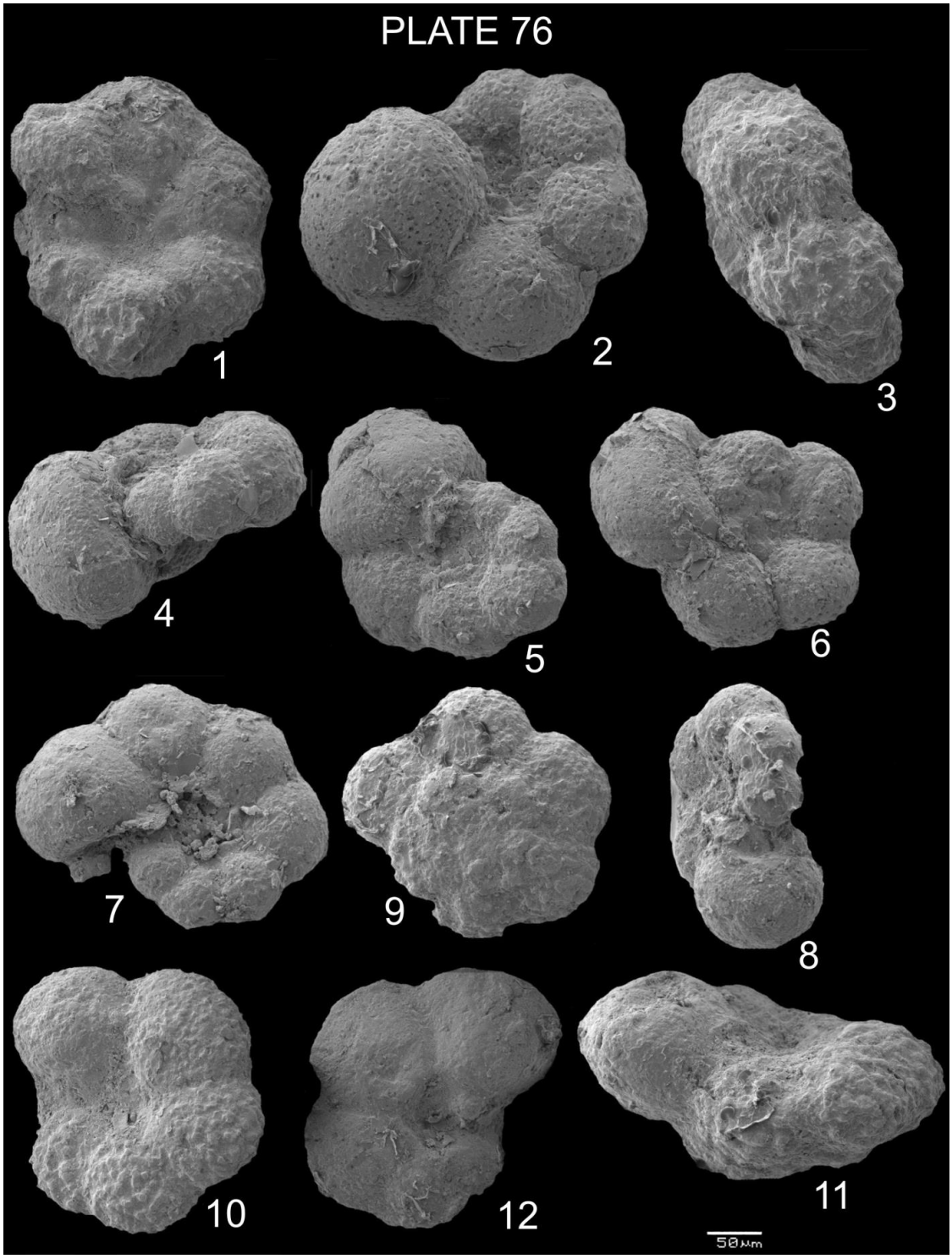
Figs. 1–2 *Planomalina buxtorfi* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core. **Figs. 3–5** *Ticinella roberti* (GANDOLFI) 1942, Upper Albian buzescu core. **Figs. 6–7** *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* SIGAL, 1969, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core. **Figs. 8–10** *Rotalipora subticinensis* GANDOLFI 1957, Vraconian Glogoveanu core. **Figs. 11,12** *Hedbergella gautirensis* (BRONNIMAN) 1952, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core.



Figs. 1–3, 4–7 *Ticinella praeticinensis* SIGAL 1969, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core.
Figs. 8–12 *Rugohedbergella mutziui* NEAGU 2006, Vraconian, Glogoveanu core.



Figs. 1–3 *Rotalipora subticinensis* GANDOLFI 1957, Vraconian Glogoveanu core, **Figs. 4–6** *Globigerinelloides carsyiae* BOLLI, LOEBLICH, TAPPAN 1957, Upper Albian Buzescu core. **Figs. 7–9** *Globigerinelloides eaglefordensis* (MOREMANN) 1927, Upper Albian, Buzescu core. **Figs. 10, 11** *Rotalipora praebalernaensis* SIGAL 1969, Upper Albian-Vraconian, Glogoveanu core. **Fig. 12** *Rotalipora evoluta* SIGAL 1948, Vraconian, Bălăria.



Figs. 1–7. *Ticinella raynauldi* (SIGAL, 1966), Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. Figs. **8–11.** *Hedbergella gautirensis* (BRÖNNIMANN, 1952), Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV. **Fig. 12.** *Ticinella roberti* (GANDOLFI, 1942), Upper Albian, Buzescu core, L.P.B.IV.