

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996202747203316
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Titolo	Atlas of benthic foraminifera [[electronic resource] /] / Ann Holbourn, Andrew S. Henderson, and the trustees of the Natural History Museum
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex ; ; Hoboken, NJ, : Natural History Museum, 2013
ISBN	1-118-45249-6 1-118-45252-6 1-299-46476-9 1-118-45250-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (656 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	HendersonAndrew S
Disciplina	578.77/7
Soggetti	Foraminifera Benthos Marine organisms
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title page; Copyright page; Contents; Acknowledgements; Introduction; Atlas of Benthic Foraminifera; Abyssamina poagi Schnitker and Tjalsma, 1980; Abyssamina quadrata Schnitker and Tjalsma, 1980; Alabamina creta (Finlay), 1940; Alabamina dissonata (Cushman and Renz), 1948; Ammoanita ingerlisae Gradstein and Kaminski, 1997; Ammobaculites agglutinans (d'Orbigny), 1846; Ammobaculites jarvisi Cushman and Renz, 1946; Ammobaculoides carpathicus Geroch, 1966; Ammodiscus infimus Franke, 1936; Ammodiscus latus Grzybowski, 1898; Ammodiscus pennyi Cushman and Jarvis, 1928 Ammodiscus tenuis (Brady), 1881Ammolagena clavata (Jones and Parker), 1860; Amphicoryna scalaris (Batsch), 1791; Annectina biedai Gradstein and Kaminski, 1997; Annectina grzybowskii (Jurkiewicz), 1960; Anomalinella rostrata (Brady), 1881; Anomalinoides capitatus (Gumbel), 1868; Anomalinoides globulosus (Chapman and Parr), 1937; Anomalinoides rubiginosus (Cushman), 1926; Anomalinoides semicribratus (Beckmann), 1954; Aragonia aragonensis (Nuttall), 1930; Aragonia velascoensis (Cushman), 1925; Astrononion stelligerum

(d'Orbigny), 1839; *Bigenerina nodosaria* d'Orbigny, 1826
Bolivina decussata Brady, 1881 *Bolivina huneri* Howe, 1939; *Bolivinita quadrilatera* (Schwager), 1866; *Bolivinoides delicatulus* Cushman, 1927; *Bolivinoides draco* (Marsson), 1878; *Brizalina alata* (Seguenza), 1862; *Brizalina aliformis* (Cushman), 1926; *Brizalina antegressa* (Subbotina), 1953; *Brizalina subaenariensis* var. *mexicana* (Cushman), 1922; *Brizalina subspinescens* (Cushman), 1922; *Bulbobaculites problematicus* (Neagu), 1962; *Bulimina aculeata* d'Orbigny, 1826; *Bulimina alazanensis* Cushman, 1927; *Bulimina callahani* Galloway and Morrey, 1931; *Bulimina elongata* d'Orbigny, 1846
Bulimina gibba Fornasini, 1902 *Bulimina glomarchallengeri* Tjalsma and Lohmann, 1983; *Bulimina impendens* Parker and Bermudez, 1937; *Bulimina jacksonensis* Cushman, 1925; *Bulimina jarvisi* Cushman and Parker, 1936; *Bulimina macilentia* Cushman and Parker, 1939; *Bulimina marginata* d'Orbigny, 1826; *Bulimina mexicana* Cushman, 1922; *Bulimina midwayensis* Cushman and Parker, 1936; *Bulimina rostrata* Brady, 1884; *Bulimina semicostata* Nuttall, 1930; *Bulimina taylorensis* Cushman and Parker, 1935; *Bulimina thanetensis* Cushman and Parker, 1947; *Bulimina trinitatensis* Cushman and Jarvis, 1928
Bulimina tuxpamensis Cole, 1928 *Bulimina velascoensis* (Cushman), 1925; *Buliminella beaumonti* Cushman and Renz, 1946; *Buliminella grata* Parker and Bermudez, 1937; *Buzasina galeata* (Brady), 1881; *Cancris auriculus* (Fichtel and Moll), 1798; *Cancris nuttalli* (Palmer and Bermudez), 1936; *Cassidulina teretis* Tappan, 1951; *Cassidulinoides parkerianus* (Brady), 1881; *Caudammina excelsa* (Dylazanka), 1923; *Caudammina gigantea* (Geroch), 1960; *Caudammina ovula* (Grzybowski), 1896 emend. Geroch, 1960; *Chilostomella oolina* Schwager, 1878; *Chrysalidinella dimorpha* (Brady), 1881
Cibicides lobatulus (Walker and Jacob), 1798

Sommario/riassunto

An up-to-date atlas of an important fossil and living group, with the Natural History Museum. Deep-sea benthic foraminifera have played a central role in biostratigraphic, paleoecological, and paleoceanographical research for over a century. These single-celled marine protists are important because of their geographic ubiquity, distinction morphologies and rapid evolutionary rates, their abundance and diversity deep-sea sediments, and because of their utility as indicators of environmental conditions both at and below the sediment-water interface. In addition, stable isotopes