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*Supplement of*

## **Species of the diatom taxa *Aulacodiscus* and *Trinacria* with biostratigraphic utility in Palaeogene and Neogene North Sea sediments**

**Alexander G. Mitlehner**

*Correspondence to:* Alexander G. Mitlehner ([alexander.mitlehner@greenes.org.uk](mailto:alexander.mitlehner@greenes.org.uk))

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## Supplement

Onshore localities in Denmark where comparative material was collected:

**i) Knudeklint, Island of Fur, Limfjorden. Fur Formation:** Greyish-white layers of diatomite, intercalated with darker bands of volcanic ash. Note: the prominent thick ash layer (arrow) is a silicified band in the Knudeklint Member, part of the Negative Ash Series of Bøggild (1918).

**ii) Ølst claypit, Ølst Formation.** Note prominent white band in foreground, identified as ash Layer +19 by C. Heilmann-Clausen.

**iii) Section through the Uppermost part of the Knudeklint Member (with concretion) and Silstrup Member of the Fur Formation diatomite, Skarrehage Moler quarry, Ejersjev.** Note 1: person marks position of ash Layer +19; 2) arrow marks cementstone layer: calcareous concretions from which well-preserved fossils including fish, insects, birds, plants and abundant diatoms, have been recovered including comparative specimens of *Trinacria regina* discussed herein.

**iv) Calcareous concretion from the Silstrup Member, Ejerslev, with fossil fish (identified as an Argentioid by N. Bonde).** Note: laminae within the groundmass contain abundant diatom valves and frustules, including horizons dominated by *Trinacria regina*.



