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Upper Oligocene (Egerian) ostracods in Hungary – systematic description

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(with 27 plates)

Abstract

This work is the second part of a monograph describing the ostracod fauna of the Oligocene sediments of Hungary. It contains the description of the forms of the Upper Oligocene (Egerian stage): *Cytherella compressa* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830); *Cytherella dentifera* MÉHES, 1941; *Cytherella* ex gr. *draco* PIETRZENIUK, 1969; *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894; *Cytherella hyalina* MÉHES, 1941; *Cytherella mehesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975; *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 s.l.; *Cardobairdia boldi* PIETRZENIUK, 1969; *Cardobairdia* sp.; *Bairdia brevis* LIENENKLAUS, sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1975; *Bairdia* sp.; *Bythocypris arcuata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830, sensu FAUPEL, 1975; *Microcytherura* ex gr. *lienenklausi* MOOS, 1971; *Cnestocythere* ex gr. *oligocaenica* MOOS, 1968; *Paijenborchella* (*Eopaijenborchella*) *sturovensis* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975; *Callistocythere majzoni* n. sp.; *Callistocythere*? sp.; *Cytheridea mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) s. l.; *Cytheridea pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 s.l.; *Cyamocytheridea punctatella* (BOSQUET, 1852); *Miocyprideis rara* (GOERLICH, 1953); *Hemicyprideis anterocostata* MONOSTORI, 1982; *Hemicyprideis dacica* (HÉJJAS, 1895); *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895); *Schuleridea rauracica* OERTLI, 1956; *Schuleridea dorsoarcuata* (MÉHES, 1941); *Schuleridea* sp.; *Cuneocythere* (*Cuneocythere*) *marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852); *Pontocythere truncata* (LIENENKLAUS, 1894); *Pontocythere* ex gr. *denticulata* (LIENENKLAUS, 1894); *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852); *Krithe pernoides* (BORNEMANN, 1855); *Krithe* sp. 2 MONOSTORI, 2004; *Parakrithe costatomarginata* MONOSTORI, 1982; *Parakrithe* sp.1 MONOSTORI, 2004; *Costa hermi* WITT, 1967; *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852); *Pterygocythereis retinodosa* OERTLI, 1956; *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850); *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830); *Leguminocythereis* ex gr. *sorneana* OERTLI, 1956; *Leguminocythereis subtiliclatrata* n. sp.; *Murrayina*? *gibberula* (REUSS, 1856); *Muellerina latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863); *Aurila*? sp. 1; *Pokornyella*? sp. 1.; *Pokornyella*? sp. 2; *Hornibrookella confluens confluens* (REUSS, 1856); *Hornibrookella confluens xeniae* (MOOS, 1963); *Bosquetina zalanyii* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975; *Bosquetina kisegedense* MONOSTORI, 2004; *Bosquetina macroreticulata* n. sp.; *Occultocythereis rupelica* MONOSTORI, 1982; *Cytheretta* (*Flexus*) *plicata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830); *Cytheretta posticalis* (TRIEBEL, 1952); *Cytheretta sagri* DELTEL, 1964; *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853 s.l.); *Cytheretta* ex gr. *tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853); *Cytheretta variabilis* OERTLI, 1956 s.l.; *Cytheretta*? sp. 1.; *Loxoconcha carinata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894; *Loxoconcha favata* KUIPER, 1918; *Loxoconcha subovata* (MÜNSTER, 1830); *Loxoconcha* (*Loxocorniculum*) sp. 1; *Paracytheridea* cf. *gradata* (BOSQUET, 1852); *Eucytherura dentata* LIENENKLAUS, 1905; *Eucytherura* ex gr. *macropora* LIENENKLAUS, 1894; *Cytheropteron* sp.; *Kangarina* sp.; *Xestoleberis obtusa* LIENENKLAUS, 1900; *Xestoleberis* sp.; *Protoargilloecia* ex gr. *angulata* DELTEL, 1961; *Phlyctenophora* ex gr. *grosdidieri* STHÉPINSKY, 1963.

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Introduction

This work is the second part of a monograph describing the ostracod fauna of the Oligocene sediments of Hungary. Part I has been published as MONOSTORI (2004). It contains the description of the forms of the Upper Oligocene (Egerian stage).

Systematic palaeontology

Subclass Ostracoda LATREILLE, 1806
Order Podocopida G.W. MÜLLER, 1894
Suborder Platycopa SARS, 1866
Familia Cytherellidae SARS, 1866
Genus *Cytherella* JONES, 1849

Cytherella compressa (VON MÜNSTER, 1830)
Pl. 1, figs 1–4.

1830. *Cythere compressa* n. sp. – MÜNSTER, p. 64
1981. *Cytherella (Cytherella) compressa* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – UFFENORDE, pp. 128–129, Pl. 1, Fig. 2.
1982. *Cytherella compressa* (VON MÜNSTER) – MONOSTORI, pp. 45–47, Pl. II, f. 6–9, (cum syn)
1985. *Cytherella (Cytherella) compressa* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – MONOSTORI, pp. 165–166.
2004. *Cytherella (Cytherella) compressa* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – MONOSTORI, pp. 28–29, Pl. 1, figs 1–4.

Remarks: The relation of *C. compressa/dentifera* is discussed in MONOSTORI, 2004.
Dimensions (carapace): L = 0.63–0.76 mm, H = 0.45–0.47 mm, L/H = 1.5–1.67.
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.0–34.3 m; Eger Wind brickyard section samples 18–23.
Material: 72 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Belgium: Upper Ypresian–Rupelian; The Netherlands: Bartonian, Rupelian?; Great Britain: Bartonian; Austria: Middle Eocene; Ukraina: Eocene; Slovakia: Lower Oligocene–Upper Oligocene
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Priabonian–Upper Oligocene.

Cytherella dentifera MÉHES, 1941
Pl. 1. figs 5–8.

1941. *Cytherella dentifera* n. sp. – MÉHES, pp. 78–90, Pl. VII, figs 12–16, textfigs 20a, 94, 103.
1982. *Cytherella dentifera* Méhes, 1941 – MONOSTORI, pp. 47–48, Pl. III, figs 1–4 (cum syn.)
2004. *Cytherella dentifera* Méhes, 1941 – MONOSTORI, pp. 29–30, Pl. 1, figs 5–7.

Remarks: The relation of *C. compressa/dentifera* is discussed in MONOSTORI (2004).

Dimensions (carapace): L = 0.78–0.84 mm, H = 0.45–0.53 m, L/H = 1.58–1.73
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.0–34.9 mm; Eger Wind brickyard section 32; Esztergom 123 borehole 303.0 m; Ózd–Szentsimon section.
Material: 44 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary. Priabonian–Upper Oligocene.

Cytherella ex gr. *draco* PIETRZENIUK, 1969
Pl. 2. figs 1–3.

1982. *Cytherella draco* PIETRZENIUK, 1969 – MONOSTORI, pp. 49–50, Pl. IV, figs 1–3.

Remarks: Most of the Oligocene specimens from Hungary have „more oval" form, than the type, their ventral outline is frequently well rounded. Part of the specimens have a height more moved forward and a less rounded posterior end. This form may be a new species.
Dimensions (carapace): L = 0.60–0.82 mm, H = 0.38–0.60 mm, L/H = 1.35–1.33,
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 7.8–48.0 m.
Material: 58 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Priabonian–Upper Oligocene.

Cytherella gracilis LIENENKLAUS, 1894
Pl. 2. figs 4–8.

1894. *Cytherella gracilis* n. sp. – LIENENKLAUS, p. 267, Pl. XVIII, fig. 11.
1956. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS – SUZIN, pp. 160–161, Pl. I, fig. 5.
1956. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – OERTLI, pp. 27–29, Pl. 1, figs 1–6.
?1961. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – DELTEL, pp. 14–15, Pl. 1, figs 14–16.
1962. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – BASSIOUNI, p. 13, Pl. 1, f. 1.
?1965. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS MOYES, 1965 – p. 9, Pl. I, fig. 7.
?1966. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS – MOUSSOU, 1966, pp. 16–17, Pl. 1, figs 1a–b, 2.
1969. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – PIETRZENIUK, p. 12, Pl. II, fig. 1, Pl. XV, fig. 3.
1969. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS – SCHEREMETA, p. 42, Pl. I, fig. 1.
1973. *Cytherella gracilis* (LIENENKLAUS, 1905) – SONNE, 1973, Abb. 9.
1975. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 380, Pl. 1, fig. 11.
1975. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – FAUPEL, pp. 62–63, Pl. 10, fig. 1.
1981. *Cytherella (Cytherella) gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – UFFENORDE, p. 131, Pl. 10, fig. 1.

Description: Elongated form with nearly eqally rounded anterior and posterior ends. The dorsal and ventral outlines are approximately parallel. The dorsal outline of the left valve is slightly and asymmetrically arcuated, the ventral outline is nearly symmetrically hollowed. The dorsal outline of the right valve is straight or slightly hollowed, the ventral outline is more or less hollowed.

In the dorsal view of the carapace the posterior end is rounded, the anterior end is more pointed, the valves are slowly convergent from the rounded posterior end to the more pointed anterior end with a very weak depression in the middlethird of the lenght.

The carapaces have a flattened form, the ventral and dorsal overlaps are slight, the surface is usually smooth.
Remarks: There is some variation in elongation. A few well preserved specimens have a concentrical ornamentation of fine and dotted striae.
Dimensions: L = 0.64–0.73 mm, H = 0.33–0.35 mm, L/H = 1.83–2.15
Occurrence: Csákvár 34 borehole 201.5–254.8 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 373.8–374.8 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 127.0–207.0 m; Sárisáp 112 borehole 28.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 37.7–73 m; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.9–5.4 m.
Material: 24 speciemens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Oligocene (Germany, France, Swiss, Ukraina).
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Cytherella hyalina Méhes, 1941
Pl. 3. figs 1–5.

1941. *Cytherella hyalina* n. sp. – MÉHES, p. 78, Pl. VII, figs 7–9.
1975. *Cytherella hyalina* MÉHES, 1941 – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 381–382, Pl. 1, figs 12–14, Pl. 2, figs 1–3.
1982. *Cytherella* aff. *mehesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, pp. 50–51, Pl. IV, figs 4–7 (Pars).
1985. *Cytherella* aff. *méhesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, p. 166, Pl. 1, figs 3–4 (Pars).
2004. *Cytherella hyalina* (MÉHES, 1941) – MONOSTORI, p. 91.

Remarks: The relation of the *hyalina/mehesi* is discussed in MONOSTORI (2004).
Occurrence. Csákvár–34 borehole 115.5–126–3 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 207.0 m, Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.0–46.6 m.
Dimensions: L = 0.6–0.71 mm, H = 0.37–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.59–1.77
Material: 103 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Priabonian–Upper Oligocene.

Cytherella mehesi BRESTENSKÁ, 1975
Pl. 3. fig 5.

1975. *Cytherella mehesi* n. sp. – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 234–235, Pl. 2, figs 4–8.
1982. *Cytherella* aff. *mehesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, pp. 50–51, Pl. 4, Figs 3–4 (pars).
1985. *Cytherella* aff. *mehesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, p. 166, Pl. 1, figs 3–4. (pars).
2004. *Cytherella mehesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, pp. Pl. figs

Remarks: The relation of the *hyalina/mehesi* is discussed in MONOSTORI (2004).
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 115.5–128.3 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 488–500 m; Ózd–Szentsimon outcrop; Törökbálint brickyard, sample 717/13; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.4–34.1 m.
Dimensions: L = 0.66–0.70 mm, H = 0.44–0.49 mm, L/H = 1.43–1.67.
Material: 134 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Slovakia: Oligocene.

Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Priabonian–Upper Oligocene.

Cytherella transversa SPEYER, 1863 s.l.
Pl. 4. figs. 1–4.

1863. *Cytherella transversa* n. sp. – SPEYER, p. 56, Pl. I, fig. 2.
1941. *Cytherelloidea pestiensis* n. sp. – MÉHES, pp. 81–82, Pl. VII, figs 21–22, text figs 18, 95, 105.
1957. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – KEIJ, p. 47, Pl. I, fig. 2.
1961. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – DELTEL, p. 17, Pl. II, figs 22–23.
1963. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – STCHÉPINSKY, p. Pl. I, figs 1–3.
1969. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – PIETRZENIUK, p. 13, Pl. I, figs 11–12.
1969. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – SCHEREMETA, 1969, p. 45, Pl. I, figs 8–9.
1969. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – DUCASSE, p. 12, Pl. I, fig. 11.
1975. *Cytherella pestiensis* (MÉHES) – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 382–383, Pl. 1, figs 1–9.
1975. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – FAUPEL, p. 64, Pl. 10, figs 5–6.
1981. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – DUCASSE, pp. 175–176, Pl. II, figs 4–9, (forme „ovoide"), figs 10–11, (forme „pentagonale"), figs 12–14, (forme „infléchie"), fig 15, (forme „hastée").
1981. *Cytherella (Cytherella) transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – UFFENORDE, p. 131, Pl. 1, fig. 3.
1982. *Cytherella pestiensis* (MÉHES, 1941) – MONOSTORI, pp. 48–49, Pl. III, figs 5–8.
1985. *Cytherella (Cytherella) pestiensis* (MÉHES, 1941) – MONOSTORI, p. 166–167, Pl. 1, figs 5–7.
1985. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – DUCASSE et al., Pl. 71, fig. 16.
1988. *Cytherella* gr. *transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – BARBIN et GUERNET, pp. 215–216, Pl. 1, figs 4–5.
1989. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863 – KEEN, Pl. 2, fig. 7.

Remarks: The relation of *C. pestiensis/transversa* is discussed in Monostori (2004).
Dimensions: L = 0.66–0.80 mm, H = 0.37–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.15–1.78
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–128.3 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 199.0 m; Törökbálint brickyard 717/3 sample; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.0–18.3 m; Eger Wind brickyard section, samples 21, 23.
Material: 112 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Bartonian–Upper Oligocene.

Suborder Metacopa SYLVESTER–BRADLEY, 1967
Superfamila Healdiacea HARLTON, 1933
Familia Saipanettidae MCKENZIE, 1968
Genus *Cardobairdia* VAN DEN BOLD, 1960

Cardobairdia boldi PIETRZENIUK, 1969
Pl. 4. figs 3–4.

1969. *Cardobairdia boldi* n. sp. – PIETRZENIUK, p. 16, Pl. VII, figs 1–3, Pl. XVII, figs 7– 8.
2004. *Cardobairdia boldi* PIETRZENIUK, 1969 – MONOSTORI, pp. 34–35,(cum syn.).

Remarks: In the Upper Oligocene Eger Formation the L/H ratio and the overlap is rather variable.

Dimensions: L = 0.42–0,50 mm, H = 0.26–0.27 mm, L/H = 1.62–1.85
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 8.3–9.2 m.
Material: 3 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany, Rumania: Eocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Priabonian–Oligocene.

Cardobairdia sp.

Remarks: a single and badly preserved specimen perhaps according to *C. boldi* group.
Dimensions: L = 0.90 mm, H = 0.44 mm, L/H = 2.05

Suborder Podocopa SARS, 1866
Superfamilia Bairdiacea SARS, 1866
Familia Bairdidae SARS, 1888
Genus *Bairdia* MCCOY, 1844

Bairdia brevis LIENENKLAUS, 1900 sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1875
Pl. 5, fig. 1.

1975. *Bairdia brevis* LIENENKLAUS, 1900 – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 383–386, Pl. 4, figs 7–8, 10–11.
?1985. *Bairdia* cf. *brevis* LIENENKLAUS, 1900 – MONOSTORI, pp. 169–170, Pl. 2, f. 4.

Remarks: All specimens are more acute posteriorly as the type figures of LIENENKLAUS, 1900 and most of the specimens figured later after name *brevis* except of some ones having outlines very different from the type figures. Our specimens originate from BRESTENSKÁ's main quarry (Eger).
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 6.1–34.1 m.
Material: 25 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary. Slovakia, Upper Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene. (There are some similar but very badly preserved specimens in the Uppermost Eocene of Hungary).
Dimensions: L = 0.54–0.91 mm, H = 0.45–0.64 mm, L/H = 1.42–1.58

Bairdia sp.
Pl. 5. fig. 2.

Remarks: A single right valve having no depression on the ventral outline, the form is more elongate and less angular then the brevis.
Dimensions: L = 0.98 mm, H = 0.7 mm, L/H = 1.4.
Occurrence: Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 34,3–34,6 m.

? *Bythocypris arcuata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) sensu FAUPEL, 1975
Pl. 5. figs 3–4.

Remarks: The form is similar to specimen figured in FAUPEL, 1975 as *B. arcuata*. Forms, described as *B. arcuata* in the literature are very different. All the investigated

specimens are carapaces, without any inner characters.
Dimensions: L = 0.55–0.90 mm, H = 0.25–0.37 mm, L/H = 2.20–2.77
Occurrence: Piliscsaba–2 borehole 224.9–372.9 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 19.5–20.5 m.
Material: 3 carapaces.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Familia Cytheridae BAIRD, 1850
Subfamilia Cytherinae BAIRD, 1850
Genus *Microcytherura* G.W. MÜLLER, 1894

Microcytherura ex gr. *lienenklausi* MOOS, 1971
Pl. 5. fig. 5.

Remarks: The trapezoid form, very fine and dense punctation of the valve and the polygonal nest of weak ribs is characteristic for this group. According to UFFENORDE (1981) this form is a subspecies of *M. broeckiana*. Our speciemen is much more high and more stubby as forms figured from Oligocene of Germany.
Dimensions: L = 0.51 mm, H = 0.31 mm, L/H = 1.65
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 33.9–341.1 m.
Material: 2 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Genus *Cnestocythere* TRIEBEL, 1950

Cnestocythere ex gr. *oligocaenica* MOOS, 1968
Pl. 5. figs 6–7, Pl. 6. figs 1–2.

Remarks: The form figured by BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 as *Schizocythere* sp. obviously belongs to the genus *Cnestocythere* according to its hinge (Pl. 12, fig. 15). The large irregular polygonal reticulation and strong ventral ridge is similar to this species, but also similar to ornamentation of *C. lamellicosta* TRIEBEL, 1950 (a species from the Neogene). The rare and damaged material hinder the correct species determination. There are also some instars in the material.
Dimensions: L = 0.43–0.55 mm, H = 0.27–0.45 mm, L/H = 1.48–1.70
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 33.9–34.9 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 174 m.
Material: 11 specimens.

Genus *Paijenborchella* KINGMA, 1948

Paijenborchella (Eopaijenborchella) sturovensis BRESTENSKÁ, 1975
Pl. 6 fig. 3.

1975. *Paijenborchella (Eopaijenborchella) sturovensis* n. sp. – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 401–403, Pl. 9, fi. 1–9.
1985. *Paijenborchella (Eopaijenborchella) sturovensis* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, pp.

173–174, Pl. 2, f. 9.
2004. *Paijenborchella* (*Eopaijenborchella) sturovensis* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, p. 39, Pl. 4, fig. 6–7.

Remarks: Very rare form.
Dimensions: L = 0.50 mm, H = 0.30 mm, L/H = 1.66
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 33.4–33.9 m.
Material: 1 specimen.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Family Leptocytheridae HANAI, 1957
Genus *Callistocythere* RUGGIERI, 1953

Callistocythere majzoni n. sp.
Pl. 6. figs 4–6.

1941. *Cythere egregia* MÉHES, 1907 – MÉHES, pp. 31–32, Pl. VI, figs 20–22.

Derivatio nominis: After micropaleontologist L. MAJZON
Locus typicus: Szentendre–2 borehole.
Stratum typicum: 68.0–71.0 m, Törökbálint Sand Formation.
Diagnosis: Posterior part of the valves has a dense and strong reticular ornamentation consisting of nearly equal elements. The anterior network is more irregular with a distinct inclined anterior costa starting from the eye-knot.
Description. Anterior outline of the right valve is broadly and somewhat asymmetrically rounded. The dorsal outline is nearly straight, with a slight break at 2/3 of the length. The posterior outline is nearly straight with a 110–120^{o} break at the dorsal/posterior transition. The lower part of the posterior outline is rounded. There is a broad and asymmetrical shallow embayment on the ventral outline. Max width at ~¼ of the length.

The ornamentation consists of strong and dense reticulation. This reticulation has nearly equal elements on the posterior half of the valve; in the mid-length there is a small triangular dorsal depression with strengthening of the ornamentation. From the elongated eye–knot starts an inclined costa, the anterior reticulation is more irregular.

In the dorsal view of the carapaces the anterior part of the valves rise ~30^{o} up to 0.25 of the length, than the valves are parallel up to the 0.9 of the length, the caudal end is depressed after a ~120^{o} break. In inner lateral view of the right valve the broad anterior and posteroventral parts of the inner lamella are visible. The hinge has a simple elongated anterior tooth and a short incurved posterior tooth with a narrow bar among that.
Dimensions: L = 0.5–0.57 mm, H = 0.25–0.27 mm, L/H = 2.0–2.13
Comparison: Some Neogene forms are similar with their ornamentation (*Callistocythere antoniettae* RUGGIERI, 1967; *Callistocythere cryptoploca* (EGGER, 1858); *C. maculata* (PIETRZENIUK, 1973); *C. perfossa* CIAMPO, 1984; *C. propecornuta* OERTLI, 1956; *C. rastrifera* (RUGGIERI, 1953), but different with their outlines and details of the ornamentation. There is no similarity with *C. egregia* (MÉHES, 1907), having very different ornamentation.

Occurrence: Szentendre–2 borehole 38– 72 m.
Material: 21 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.
Holotype: right valve, deposited in the collection of the Natural History Museum of the Eötvös University, Budapest.

Callistocythere ? sp.
Pl. 6. fig. 7.

Remarks: Damaged specimen with reticulation from undulating costae, characteristic of *Callistocythere*.
Dimensions: L = 0.48 mm, H = 0.24 mm, L/H = 2.0
Occurrence: Ózd, Szentsimon outcrop.
Material: 1 carapace.

Genus *Cytheridea* BOSQUET, 1852

Cytheridea mülleri (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) s. l.
Pl. 6. fig. 8., Pl. 7. figs 1–3.

1830. *Cythere mülleri* n. sp. – VON MÜNSTER, p. 63.
1852. *Cytheridea mülleri* VON MÜNSTER – (BOSQUET), Pl. II, fig. 4.
1863. *Cytheridea mülleri* (BOSQUET) – SPEYER, p. 48, Pl. I, fig. 8.
1896. *Cytheridea mülleri* (MÜNSTER) – LIENENKLAUS, Pl. II, fig. 5.
1918. *Cytheridea mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER) – KUIPER, pp. 28–31, Pl. I, fig. 9.
1952. *Cytheridea mülleri* (MÜNSTER, 1830) – GOERLICH, pp. 188–191, figs 5–12.
1952. *Cytheridea mülleri* (MÜNSTER, 1830) – STRAUB, pp. 500–501, Pl. C, figs 63–65.
1953. *Cytheridea mülleri truncatula* n. sp. – GOERLICH, pp. 131–132, Pl. 1, fig. 6.
1956. *Cytheridea mülleri* (MÜNSTER, 1830) – OERTLI, 1956, p. 36, Pl. 2, figs 39–41.
1975. *Cytheridea mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – FAUPEL, pp. 23–24, Pl. 8, fig. 2.
1975. *Cytheridea mülleri* truncatula GOERLICH, 1953 – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 396–397, Pl. 5, figs 7–11.
1981. *Cytheridea (Cytheridea) mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – UFFENORDE, 1981, p. 137, Pl. 1, figs 5–8.
1983. *Cytheridea (Cytheridea) mülleri mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – WEISS, pp. 89–94, Pl. 19, figs 1–2, 4–5, Pl. 20, figs 1–8, Pl. 21, figs 1–6.
1985. *Cytheridea mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830), sensu FAUPEL, 1975 – MONOSTORI, pp. 175–177, Pl. 3, figs 1–3.
1985. *Cytheridea mülleri truncatula* GOERLICH, 1953 – MONOSTORI, pp. 177–178, Pl. 3, fig. 4.
1985. *Cytheridea mülleri truncatula* GOERLICH, 1953 – MÜLLER, p. 17, Pl. 2, figs 5–7.

Remarks: This group is very variable in the material. Several forms have the characteristics of *C. mülleri truncatula*, others are close to characteristics of nominate subspecies and there are many transitional forms. A typical feature is the ordered reticulation on the anterior part of the valves.
Dimensions: L = 0.66–0.80 mm, H = 0.31–0.37 mm, L/H = 1.87–2.19
Occurrence: Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 120.0 m, 246.0 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–

308.9 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 191.7–395.5 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 98.0–165.0 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 19.6–28.0 m; Sárisáp–115 borehole 9.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 27.0–54.0 m; Sárisáp–121 borehole 27.8 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Solymár–72 borehole 188.9–198.6 m; Eger Wind brickyard 4.6–6.1 m; K clay above bed K; Varbó–50 borehole 142.4–209.0 m.
Material: 638 pieces.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Oligocene
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.
Cytheridea mülleri/pernota transitional forms also are frequent.
Their occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 133.6–324.0 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 109.0–147.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 27.7–86.0 m.
Material: 363 specimens.

Cytheridea pernota OERTLI et KEY,1955
Pl. 7. figs 4–7.

1955. *Cytheridea pernota* n. sp. – OERTLI et KEY, pp. 19–25, Pl. 1, figs 1–15, textfig. 2.
1983. *Cytheridea (Cytheridea) pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 – WEISS, pp. 96–100, Pl. 23–24.
1985. *Cytheridea pernota* OERTLI and KEIJ, 1955 – DUCASSE et al., Pl. 75, figs 8–10.
1985. *Cytheridea pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 – MONOSTORI, pp. 178–179, Pl. 3, fig. 5. (cum syn.)
1989. *Cytheridea (Cytheridea) pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 – UFFENORDE, Pl. 1, fig. 2.
1989. *Cytheridea pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 – KEEN, 1989, Pl. 2, fig. 1.
1993. *Cytheridea pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 – ZIEGLER et RÖDDER, Pl. 1, fig. 12.

Remarks: The size of the pits are very variable. Nearly concentrical anterior wrinkles are characteristic.
Occurrence: Alcsútdoboz–3 120–246 m; Solymár–72 188.9–198.6 m; Piliscsaba–2 191.7–395.5 m; Piliscsaba–3 98.0–165.0 m; Sárisáp 112 19.6–22.8–28.0 m; Sárisáp 115 9.0 m; Sárisáp 117 27.0–54.5 m; Sárisáp 121 27.8 m; Sárisáp 128 18.5 m; Csákvár 34 123.6–324.0 m; Szentendre 2 78.0–86.0 m.
Material: 354 specimens.
Dimensions: L = 0.67–0.89 mm, H = 0.35–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.72–1.84
Material: 202 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene, Switzerland: Oligocene, France: Oligocene, Belgium: Oligocene, Ukraina: Oligocene, Slovakia: Oligocene, Great Britain: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Family Cytheridae SARS, 1925
Subfamily Cytherideinae SARS, 1924
Genus *Cyamocytheridea* OERTLI, 1956

Cyamocytheridea punctatella (BOSQUET, 1852)
Pl. 8. figs 1–4.

1852. *Bairdia punctatella* n. sp. – BOSQUET, p. 26, Pl. 1, fig. 10.

1985. *Cyamocytheridea punctatella* (BOSQUET, 1852) – MONOSTORI, pp. 180–181, Pl. 3, fig. 6 (cum syn.).
2004. *Cyamocytheridea punctatella* (BOSQUET, 1852) – MONOSTORI, pp. 41–42.

Remarks: Description see in MONOSTORI (1985). The density of pits are rather variable.
Dimensions: L = 0.63–0.84 mm, H = 0.32–0.43 mm, L/H = 1.91–2.23
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 142.3–308.5 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 178.3–179.3 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 127.0–128.0 m; Sárisáp–115 borehole 9.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 49.5 m; Sárisáp–122 borehole 47.5 m; Úny outcrop; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 199.3 m.
Material: 22 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: France: Stampian–Aquitanian; Switzerland: Rupelian–Chattian; Belgium: Rupelian; Germany: Rupelian; Slovakia: Egerian.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Genus *Miocyprideis* KOLLMANN, 1960

Miocyprideis rara (GOERLICH, 1953)
Pl. 8. figs 5–8., Pl. 9. figs 1–2.

1953. *Cyprideis*? *rara* n. sp. – GOERLICH, pp. 130– 131, T. 1, F. 1.
1985. *Miocyprideis rara* (GOERLICH, 1953) – MONOSTORI, pp. 182–183, Pl. 3, figs 9–10, Pl. 4, fig. 1 (cum syn.).
2004. *Miocyprideis rara* (GOERLICH, 1953) – MONOSTORI, pp. 41. Pl. 6. figs 5–8, Pl. 7. fig. 1.

Remarks: There is a very large variability in the ornamentation and valve forms of the specimens within the same samples. We have specimens with strong and weak ornamentation (up to smooth valves) with transitions. Also we have specimens with distinct knots and without those. All the variability has obviously phenotypical feature with intermediate forms. *M. corbleuensis* DUCASSE, 1995 is a very similar form also with a great variability.
Dimensions: L = 0.68–0.76 mm, H = 0.32–0.42 mm, L/H = 1.77–1.97
Occurrence: Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 1.99–223.0 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–285.9 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 224–9–374.8 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 98.0–165.0 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 19.6–28.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 25.0–27 m; Sárisáp–122 borehole 41.9–49.5 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 93.0 m; Varbó–50 borehole 207.1–209.0 m; Eger E 77.
Material: 349 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Rupelian; Switzerland: Rupelian.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Hemicyprideis anterocostata MONOSTORI, 1982
Pl. 9. figs 3–6.

1982. *Hemicyprideis anterocostata* n. sp. – MONOSTORI, pp. 32–34, Pl. I, fig. 2.
2004. *Hemicyprideis anterocostata* MONOSTORI, 1982 – MONOSTORI, pp. 42–43.

Dimensions: L = 0.81–0.91 mm, H = 0.39–0.52 mm.
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 18.5–380.0 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 224.9–374.8 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 19.6–28.0 m; Sárisáp–115 borehole 9.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 25.1–54.5 m; Sárisáp–121 borehole 27.8 m; Sárisáp–122 borehole 24.2–43.0 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m.
Material: 168 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Hemicyprideis dacica (HÉJJAS, 1895)
Pl. 9. figs 7–8., Pl. 10. figs 1–4.

1895. *Cytheridea dacica* n. sp. – HÉJJAS, pp. 59–60, Pl. IV, figs 10 a–c.
1913. *Cytheridea dacica* HÉJJAS, 1894 – ZALÁNYI, pp. 97–99, fig. 15.
1929. *Cytheridea dacica* HÉJJAS, 1894 – ZALÁNYI, pp. 107–112, Pl. I, fig. 1, textfigs 47, 48.
1941. *Cytheridea dacica* HÉJJAS, 1894 – MÉHES, pp. 73– 74, Pl. III, figs 7–9, textfigs 91, 98, 138–139.
1975. *Hemicyprideis dacica dacica* (HÉJJAS, 1894) – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 397, Pl. 2, figs 15–16.
1979. *Hemicyprideis dacica dacica* HÉJJAS, 1894 – BASSIOUNI, pp. 58–59, Pl. 13, figs 11–12.
1983. *Hemicyprideis dacica* (HÉJJAS, 1894) – MÜLLER, pp. 22–24, Pl. 3, figs 10–17, Pl. 4, figs 1–4.
1985. *Hemicyprideis dacica* (HÉJJAS, 1894) – CARBONNEL et al, p. 224, Pl. II, figs 10–12.

Remarks: The elongation is variable. The surface may be smooth or differently pitted. There are specimens with concentrical wrinkles common on several species of *Cytheridea*. All these characters are figured on figs published as *H. dacica.*
Dimensions: L = 0.72–0.89 mm, H = 0.34–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.81–2.02
Occurrence: Csv–34 borehole 175.0–271.2 m; Me–78 borehole 322.0–353.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 17.8–73.0 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 373.0–380.0 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole ; Esztergom–123 borehole 109.0 m; Sárisáp–111 borehole 25.0–25.5 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 28.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 27.0 m; Eger Wind brickyard, clay above bed K; Eger E–77 section, I/26.
Material: 742 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene, France: Oligocene, Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene

Hemicyprideis helvetica (LIENENKLAUS, 1895)
Pl. 10. figs 5–8., Pl. 11. figs 1–3.

1895. *Cytheridea mulleri* var. helvetica n. var. – LIENENKLAUS, p. 26, Pl. II, fig. 6.
1970. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – MALZ et TRIEBEL, p. 13, Pl. 13, figs 102–105.
1972. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – CARBONNEL, Pl. IV, f. 11–12.
1972. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – DOEBL et SONNE, p. 72, Pl. 14, f. 12a, c.
1978. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – MONOSTORI, pp. 34–35, Pl. I, figs 3–5. (cum syn.)
1983. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – JIŘIČEK, Pl. I, f. 1.

1985. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (Lienenklaus, 1895) – MONOSTORI, pp. 181–182, Pl. 3, figs 7–8.
1985. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – DUCASSE et al., Pl. 76, f. 15.
1992. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – APOSTOLESCU, GUERNET, p. 108, Pl. 2, f. 1, 4.
1993. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – OLLIVIER-PIERRE et al., Pl. IV, f. 3.
1995. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – DUCASSE, pp. 117–119, Pl. 3, f. 1– 7.
2004. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895) – MONOSTORI, pp. Pl. 7, fig. 8, Pl. 8, figs 1–4.

Dimensions: L = 0.58–0.68 mm, H = 0.30–0.45 mm, L/H = 1.54–1.85
Occurrences: Csákvár–34 borehole 167.7 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 19.6–28.0 m; Sárisáp–111 borehole 25.0–63.6 m; Sárisáp–115 borehole 9.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 27.0–49.5 m; Sárisáp–122 borehole 41.9–49.5 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 199.0–201.0 m; Me–78 borehole 322.0 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 98.0–165.0 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 372.0–373.8 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 109.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 17.5–19.5 m; Eger E–77 I/26.
Material: 1177 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene, France: Oligocene, Slovakia: Oligocene.

Hemicyprideis ex gr. *parvula* MALZ et TRIEBEL, 1970
Pl. 11. fig. 4.

1970. *Hemicyprideis parvula* n. sp. – MALZ et TRIEBEL, pp. 11–12, Pl. 6, figs 39–44.
1982. cf. *Hemicyprideis parvula* MALZ et TRIEBEL, 1970 – MONOSTORI, pp. 35–36, Pl. I, figs 6–8.
2004. *Hemicyprideis parvula* MALZ et TRIEBEL, 1970 – MONOSTORI, pp. 44, Pl. 8, figs 5–8.

Remarks: The Upper Oligocene forms are more elongated and less acute. The ventral and dorsal outlines are less converging.
Dimensions: L = 0.87–0.89 mm, H = 0.42 mm, L/H = 2.07–2.12
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 161.2–162.3 m.
Material: 2 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Subfamily Schulerideinae MANDELSTAM, 1960
Genus *Schuleridea* SWARTZ et SWAIN, 1946

Schuleridea rauracica OERTLI, 1956
Pl. 11. figs 7–8., Pl. 12. figs 1–2.

1956. *Schuleridea rauracica* n. sp. – OERTLI, pp. 47–50, Pl. 5, figs. 110–123.
1982. *Schuleridea rauracica* OERTLI, 1956 – MONOSTORI, pp. 37–38, Pl. I, figs 9– 13. (cum syn.)
2004. *Schuleridea rauracica* OERTLI, 1956 – MONOSTORI, pp. 44–45.

Remarks: Some specimens have phenotypical knots.
Dimensions: L = 0.75–0.85 mm, H = 0.50–0.53 mm, L/H = 1.6–2.2
Occurrence: Sárisáp–112 borehole 20.5–28.6 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 27.0 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 372.9–377.0 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 98.0–165.0 m.
Material: 44 pieces.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: France: Stampian; Germany: Rupelian; Switzerland: Rupelian.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Schuleridea (Aequacytheridea) dorsoarcuata (MÉHES, 1941)
Pl. 11. figs 5–6.

1941. *Cytheridea dorsoarcuata* n. sp. – MÉHES, pp. 70–71, Pl. III, figs 5–6.
1970. *Schuleridea (Aequacytheridea) oculata* n. sp. – MOOS, pp. 296 –298, Pl. 29, figs 6–12.
1975. *Schuleridea (Aequacytheridea) dorsoarcuata* (MÉHES, 1941) – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 398–399, Pl. 6, figs 13–14.
1975. *Schuleridea (Aequacytheridea) oculata* MOOS, 1970 – FAUPEL, pp. 27–28, Pl. 8, fig. 1.
1981. *Schuleridea (Aequacytheridea) oculata* MOOS, 1970 – UFFENORDE, pp. 142–143, Pl. 2, figs 1, 4. cf. *oculata*: Pl. 2, fig. 23.
1983. *Schuleridea (Aequacytheridea) oculata* MOOS, 1970 – WEISS, pp. 50–54, Pl. 1–3.
1985. *Schuleridea dorsoarcuata* (MÉHES, 1941) – MONOSTORI, 1985, pp. 183–184, Pl. 4, fig. 2.

Remarks: *Sch. oculata* of MOOS is probably conspecific with *Sch. dorsoarcuata* of MÉHES considering their ornamentation with very large pits and their protruding eye knobs. Some later figures of *Sch. oculata* have more elongated form (FAUPEL, 1975, UFFENORDE, 1981, WEISS, 1983 except of *Sch*. cf. *oculata* in UFFENORDE, 1981) which is more close in form to our material. The H/L ratio shows rather large variations in the *oculata* type material and also within our forms.
Dimensions: L = 0.87 mm, H = 0.60 mm, L/H = 1.45
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 24.6 m.
Material: 2 pieces.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene, Slowakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Schuleridea sp. 1.
Pl. 12. figs 3–4.

Remarks: Some valves with small and dense pits, more or less convex ventral outline, hardly visible eye knobs and form mainly somewhat more elongated as the typical form of *rauracica*.
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 201.5–201.7 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 355.5–363.5 m.
Material: 3 specimens.
Dimensions: L = 0.71–0.84 mm, H = 0.48–0.55 mm, L/H = 1.48–1.60

Genus *Cuneocythere* LIENENKLAUS, 1894
Subgenus *Cuneocythere* LIENENKLAUS, 1894

Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata (BOSQUET, 1852) s.l.
Pl. 12. figs 5–8, Pl. 13. figs 1–2.

1852. *Bairdia marginata* n. sp. – BOSQUET, pp. Pl. I, fig. 12.
1957. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – KEIJ, p. 75, Pl. IX, figs 17–22.
1964. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – SCHEREMETA, pp. 119 – 120, Pl. IV, figs 11–12.
1969. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – SCHEREMETA, p. 86, Pl. VI, figs 13–15.
1973. *Cuneocythere marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – SÖNMEZ-GÖKÇEN, p. 53, PL. VI, figs 27–28.
1975. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 399, Pl. 6, figs 10–12.
1981. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) s.l. – UFFENORDE, p. 143, Pl. 2, figs 2, 5.
1983. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – WEISS, pp. 74–78, Pl. 14–15.
1985. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) marginata marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – MONOSTORI, p. 186.
1993. *Cuneocythere marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852) – ZIEGLER et RÖDDER, Pl. 1, figs 7–8.
1894. *Cuneocythere truncata* n. sp. – LIENENKLAUS, p. Pl. XVIII, fig. 6.
1973. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) truncata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – MOOS, p. 48, Pl. 6, figs 6a–b.
1975. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) truncata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – FAUPEL, pp. 28–29, Pl. 13, figs 2,7.
1983. *Cuneocythere (Cuneocythere) truncata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – WEISS, p. 68–74, Pl. 12–13.
1985. *Cuneocythere truncata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – MONOSTORI, pp. 186–187, Pl. 4, fig. 7.

Remarks: KEIJ (1957) belive the species *truncata* to be only a variation of the species *marginata*. After other ostracodologists (UFFENORDE, 1981; WEISS, 1983) they are distinct species, but in the Upper Oligocene materials of Hungary there are transitional forms. I think it is a rather variable species with some ecological forms.
Dimensions: L = 0.51–0.66 mm, H = 0.31–0.36 mm, L/H = 1.55–1.83
Occurrences: Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 170.0–373.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 68.0–71.0 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 18.5–28.0 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 115.5–308.9 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18,5 m; Eger–77 section I/26.
Material: 15 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Family Cushmanideidae PURI, 1973
Genus *Pontocythere* DUBOWSKI, 1939

Pontocythere truncata (LIENENKLAUS, 1894)
Pl. 13. figs 4–5.

1894. *Cytherideis denticulata* var. truncata n. var. – LIENENKLAUS, p. 258.
1985. *Pontocythere truncata* (LIENENKLAUS, 1894) – MONOSTORI, pp. 188–189, Pl. 4, fig. 8. (cum syn.).

Description: See in Monostori, 1985.
Dimensions: L = 0.66 mm, H = 0.27 mm, L/H = 2.44
Occurrence: Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 126.0 m; Szalavár–34 borehole 133.6–143.2 m.
Material: 2 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Upper Oligocene, Slovakia: Upper Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Pontocythere ex gr. *denticulata* (LIENENKLAUS, 1894)

Remarks: See in MONOSTORI, 1985.
Occurrences: Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 126.0 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 133.6–143.2 m.
Material: 3 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Family Krithidae MANDELSTAM, 1960
Genus *Krithe* BRADY, CROSSKEY ET ROBERTSON, 1874

Krithe papillosa (BOSQUET, 1852)
Pl. 13. figs 6–8., Pl. 14. figs 1–3.

1852. *Cytheridea papillosa* n. sp. – BOSQUET, p. 42, Pl. III, fig. 5.
1975. *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852) – DOEBL, SONNE, p. 143, Pl. 2, fig. 12.
1982. *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852) – MONOSTORI, pp. 38– 40, Pl, I, fig. 14. (cum syn.)
1985. *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852) – CARBONEL, 1985, Pl. 94, figs 1–3.
2004. *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852) – MONOSTORI, pp. 47–48.

Remarks: After KEIJ's revision all the BOSQUEt's specimens from the Eocene belong to *Kr. rutoti*. Another references to the *papillosa* from the Eocene are also questionable (BLONDEAU, 1971).

The form of the Eger Formation have a less ventral sinus than the forms collected from the Mány Formation (ecological difference?). There are also some differences in the elongation and the running of the dorsal arc.
Dimensions: L = 0.52–0.79 mm, H = 0.27–0.36 mm, L/H = 1.66–2.20
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–364.3 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 372.0–380.0 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Sárisáp–121 borehole 27.8 m; Úny outcrop; Esztergom–123 borehole 313.5–500.0 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 27.0 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 120.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 38.8–363.5 m; Sárisáp–11.2–28.0 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 164.0–165.0 m; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–34.9 m.

Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Burdigalian; France: Eocene? Stampian–Burdigalian; Slovakia: Egerian; Ukraina: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Krithe pernoides (BORNEMANN, 1855)
Pl. 14. Figs 4–7.

1855. *Bairdia pernoides* n. sp. – BORNEMANN, Pl. XX, figs 7–8.
1982. *Krithe pernoides* (BORNEMANN, 1855) – MONOSTORI, pp. 55–56, Pl. V, figs 4–10. (cum syn.)
1985. *Krithe pernoides* (BORNEMANN, 1855) – MONOSTORI, pp. 189–190, Pl. 4, fig. 9.
2004. *Krithe pernoides* (BORNEMANN, 1855) – MONOSTORI, pp. 48–49.

Remarks: L/H is variable.
Dimensions: L = 0.35–0.39 mm, H = 0.63–0.85 mm, L/H = 1.98–2.33
Occurrences: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 4.4–18.3 m; Eger H 5/1 borehole 16.5–54.0 m; Varbó–50 borehole 309.6–315.7 m.
Material: 52 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Great Britain, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Ukraina: Paleogene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Middle Eocene–Upper Oligocene.

Krithe sp. 2 MONOSTORI, 2004
Pl. 14. fig. 8., Pl. 15. fig. 1.

2004. *Krithe* sp. 2 – MONOSTORI, pp. 49–50.

Remarks: The ventral outline of the left valves is convex, the blunt posterior end is at about the third of the height. The dorsal outline is convex, height is at about 1/3 of the length. Perhaps it is a new species.
Dimensions: L = 0.5–0.54 mm, H = 0.24–0.28 mm, L/H = 1.93–2.08
Occurrences: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 5.4–34.3 m.
Material: 31 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Parakrithe costatomarginata MONOSTORI, 1982
Pl. 15. fig. 2.

1982. *Parakrithe costatomarginata* n. sp. – MONOSTORI, pp. 54–55, Pl. V, fig. 3.
2004. *Parakrithe costatomarginata* MONOSTORI – MONOSTORI, Pl. 12, fig. 3.

Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard 31.9–32.5 m.
Material: 1 specimen.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Parakrithe sp. 1 MONOSTORI, 2004
Pl. 15. fig. 3.

2004. *Parakrithe* sp. 1 – MONOSTORI, pp. Pl. 12, figs 4–5.

Remarks: The specimen has somewhat more blunt posterior end.
Dimensions: L = 0.59 mm, H = 0.26 mm, L/H = 2.27
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard 4.6–4.9 m; Eger Wind brickyard sample 24.
Material: 2 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Family Trachyleberididae SYLVESTER-BRADLEY, 1948
Subfamily Trachyleberidinae SYLVESTER-BRADLEY, 1948

Costa hermi WITT, 1967
Pl. 15. figs 4–8., Pl. 16. fig. 1.

1967. *Costa hermi* n. sp. – WITT, p. 31, Pl. 1, figs 21–26.
1982. *Costa hermi* WITT, 1967 – MONOSTORI, pp. 57–58, Pl. V, figs 11–12, Pl. VI, fig. 1. (cum syn.).
1982. *Costa* cf. *hermi* WITT, 1967 – MONOSTORI, pp. 40–41, Pl. II, fig. 1.
1985. *Costa* cf. *hermi* WITT, 1967 – MONOSTORI, p. 192.
2004. *Costa hermi* WITT, 1967 – MONOSTORI, pp. 51– 52, Pl. 12. fig 7., Pl. 13. figs 1–7, Pl. 14. fig. 1.

Remarks: There is a large variation of ornamental elements even in the same section (strengthening of the main costae, dented elements). Some elongated specimens of the Mány Formation are similar to the forms of the Hárshegy Sandstone Formation (MONOSTORI, 2004).
Dimensions: L = 0.66–1.03 mm, H = 0.42–0.57 mm, L/H = 1.83–2.2
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 115.5–343.9 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 187.0–423.5 m; Solymár–72 borehole 258.7–298.0 m; Törökbálint brickyard 717/13; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 53.5–374.4 m; Úny outcrop; Sárisáp–112 borehole 28.0 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Serényfalva outcrop, Ózd–Szentsimon outcrop, Zádorfalva, Péterhegy 88 section sample 2, Varbó–50 borehole, Eger Wind brickyard borehole 0–50.3 m; Eger 5/1 borehole 28.0 m; 48.2 m; Eger section, samples 23, 24, 27, 28, 34.
Material: 260 examples.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Chattian, Aquitanian; Slovakia: Kiscellian–Egerian.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Priabonian–Upper Oligocene.

Pterygocythereis ceratoptera (BOSQUET, 1852)
Pl. 16. figs 2–7.

1852. *Cythere ceratoptera* n. sp. – BOSQUET, p. 114, Pl. VI, fig. 2.
1956. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852) – OERTLI, pp. 86–87, Pl. 11,figs 299–301, 309; Pl. 16, figs 402–403.

1962. *Pterygocythereis* aff. *ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1850) – DOEBL et MALZ, 1962, p. 297, Pl. 59, figs 5–6.
1965. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET) – MOYES, pp. 87–88, Pl. X, fig. 4.
1967. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET) – WITT, p. 34, Pl. 2, fig. 5.
1975. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852) – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 393–394, Pl. 7, figs 12–14.
1975. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852) – DOEBL et SONNE, pp. 141–142, Pl. 1, fig. 5.
1981. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852) – UFFENORDE, pp. 176–177, Pl. 2, fig. 8.
1990. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852) – GUERNET, Pl. 3, figs 8–10.
1996. *Pterygocythereis (Pterygocythereis) ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852) s.l. sensu UFFENORDE, 1981 – ZIEGLER, pp. 24–26, Abb. 2, figs 1, 5.

Description: Anterior outline of the left valve is asymmetrically rounded, dorsal outline is somewhat concave due to the projecting anterior and posterior corners. After a ~120^{o} break the upper part of the posterior outline is gently concave, the lower part is convex and turns into the nearly straight ventral outline. There are some strong denticles on the dorsal outline. A sharp anterior edge runs on the anterior outline with strong spines and it continues in a straight row of spines terminating at about 0.7 of the length with a strong denticle. The posterior outline also has a distinct edge with some strong denticles on the lower part. The lateral surface is mainly smooth, the eye tubercle is very strong. The right valve is very similar, the dorsal outline is not depressed.
Variations: The ventral row of spines sometimes consist of well separated spines, on other forms they joint on their basis.
Dimensions: L = 0.83–1.05 mm, H = 0.42–0.47 mm, L/H = 1.82–2.02
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 144.4–308.5 m; Sárisáp–111 borehole 20.5 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 24.2–28.0 m; Sárisáp–121 borehole 27.8 m; Sárisáp–122 borehole 49.5 m; Sárisáp–115 borehole 9.0 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 373.8–374.9 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 100.0–165.1 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 140.0 m; Zádorfalva; Eger Wind brickyard 5.4–46.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 71.0–72.0 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 170.3 m.
Material: 70 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Slovakia, Ukraina: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Pterygocythereis retinodosa Oertli, 1956
Pl. 16. fig. 8.

1956. *Pterygocythereis retinodosa* n. sp. – OERTLI, pp. 83–85, T. 11, figs 291–298, 307; T. 15, figs 397–398; T. 16, fig. 410.
1969. *Pterygocythereis retinodosa* OERTLI – SCHEREMETA, pp. 109–110, Pl. IX, fig. 7.
1985. *Pterygocythereis retinodosa* OERTLI – MONOSTORI, pp. 194–159, Pl. 5. fig. 4.

Description: See in MONOSTORI, 1985.
Occurrence: Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole
Material: 1 specimen.

Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Switzerland, France, Ukraina: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene

Henryhowella asperrima (REUSS, 1850)
Pl. 17. figs1–6.

1850. *Cypridina asperrima* n. sp. – REUSS, p. 74, Pl. X, fig. 5.
1982. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – MONOSTORI, pp. 60–62, Pl. VI, figs 3–5. (cum syn.)
1985. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1856) – MONOSTORI, pp. 195–196, Pl. 5. figs 5–6, (cum syn.)
1986. *Henryhowella* gr. *asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – LÁZARO et al. 1986, Pl. IV, fig. 1.
1987. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – ARANKI, pp. 64–65, Pl. 5, figs 1–2.
1989. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – KEEN, Pl. 2, fig. 10.
1993. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – KEMPF et NINK, pp. 95–114, figs 1–27.
1993. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – ZIEGLER et RÖDDER, 1993, Pl. 1, figs 9–10.
1994. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – SZCZECHURA, p. 145, Pl. 1, figs 9–12.
2000. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) juv. – SZCZECHURA, Pl. VII. fig. 8.
2004. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850) – MONOSTORI, pp. Pl. figs

Dimensions: L = 0.62–0.76 mm, H = 0.41–0.49 mm, L/H = 1.49–1.86
Occurrence: Eger, Wind brickyard outcrop, 4.4–34.1 m.
Material: 164 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Europa: Eocene–Pliocene?
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Bartonian–Upper Oligocene

Subfamilia Campilocytherinae PURI, 1960
Genus *Leguminocythereis* HOWE et LAW, 1936
Leguminocythereis scrobiculata (VON MÜNSTER, 1830)
Pl. 17. figs 7–8., Pl. 18. figs 1–2.

1830. *Cythere scrobiculata* n. sp. – VON MÜNSTER, 1830.
1838. *Cythere scrobiculata* VON MÜNSTER, 1830 – ROEMER, p. 515, Pl. 6, fig. 1.
1941. *Cythereis*? *scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – TRIEBEL, Pl. 4, fig. 43.
1956. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* (MÜNSTER, 1830) – OERTLI, p. 92, Pl. 13, fig. 341.
1975. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* (MÜNSTER, 1830) – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 392, Pl. 8, figs 4–7.
1975. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – FAUPEL, pp. 46–48, Pl. 3, figs 4a, b.
1981. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – UFFENORDE, p. 175, Pl. 3, figs 1, 2, 4.
1988. *Leguminocythereis* aff. *scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – DUCASSE et ROUSSELLE, pp. 145–146, Pl. 4, figs 9–12.
1989. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – KEEN, Pl. 1, fig. 17.
1993. *Alteratrachyleberis scrobiculata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – ZIEGLER et RÖDER, Pl. 1, f. 1–4.

Description: In lateral view of the left valves the anterior outline is somewhat asymmetrical, the dorsal outline nearly straight, slightly convex, the posterior outline is

obliquely nipped with rounded lower part. The ventral outline is slightly convex. There is a rough and equal reticulation on the lateral surface with large elements. Some anteromarginal concentrical elements are more strong with the characteristic described in UFFENORDE, 1981. Also there is an anteromarginal thickening of the concentrical rib at the eye area. There are three spines on the posteroventral margin, the two lower ones are stronger.

On the right valve ventral outline is sometimes more convex, there is a distinct posterodorsal corner, causing slight concavity on the anterior part of the posterior outline.

The carapax is very inflated, only a very slightly depressed area is before the end of the valves.

Remarks: our forms are somewhat more convex both dorsally and ventrally. Such rectangular form as on Fig. 6 of FAUPEL are unknown (are they really conspecific?).
Dimensions: L = 0.86–1.16 mm, H = 0.54–0.68 mm, L/H = 1.75–2.06
Occurrence: Csákvár 34 borehole 184.5–324.0 m.
Material: 18 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: France: Eocene, Oligocene, Belgium, Ukraina: Eocene, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Leguminocythereis ex gr. *sorneana* OERTLI, 1956
Pl. 18. figs 3–5.

Remarks: there is a somewhat stronger anterodorsal obligue fosse. *L. lienenklausi* OERTLI, 1956 is a very similar form, but the ornamentation is better-in-rows ordered.
Occurrence: Szentendre 2 borehole 27.7–86.0 m.
Material: 3 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Leguminocythereis subtiliclatrata n. sp.
Pl. 18. figs 6–8.

Derivatio nominis: after the very fine reticulation of the valves.
Holotypus: left valve.
Locus typicus: Szentendre–2 borehole.
Stratum typicum: 17.5–18.5 m, Törökbálint Formation, Egerian.
Diagnosis: posteriorly acute form with strong ventral swelling, the fine polygonal reticulation of the ventrolateral area is characteristic.
Description: the anterior outline of the left valve is asymmetrically rounded. The dorsal outline is broadly and nearly symmetrical except of the acute posterior end. Before the posterior end there is a bordering depression. The ventral swelling shows a symmetrical area in lateral view with a little concave part at the ventral/posterior transition. Near the anterior margine there is a small keel. Very characteristic is the fine polygonal reticulation of the lateral surface. This is more distinct on the ventrolateral parts and very week dorsally. Also there is a hardly visible elevation in the eye area.

In dorsal view the carapace is inflated, maximal width behind the half of the lengt,h

the outline in this view is strongly convex throughout, except of the flat posterior end of the valves.

There is typical hinge with many similar, elongated tooth and sockets.

Comparison: *Leguminocythereis pertusa* (ROEMER, 1838) have similar outlines and his morpha „*erasa*" (= *L. erasa* DUCASSE, 1967) also has a reduced ornamentation (but different in his characteristic).

Dimensions: carapace: L = 0.77–0.84 mm, H = 0.46–0.50, L/H = 1.54–1.83

Occurrence: Szentendre 2 borehole 17.5–21.5 m; Csákvár 34 borehole 136.2–134.4 m.

Material: 16 specimens.

Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Egerian.

Holotype: left valve, deposited in the collection of the Natural History Museum of the Eötvös University, Budapest.

Genus *Murrayina* PURI, 1953

Murrayina? *gibberula* (Reuss, 1856)

Pl. 19, Figs 1–6.

1856. *Cythere gibberula* n. sp. – REUSS, p. 255, Pl. X, fig. 97.
1863. *Cythere gibberula* REUSS – SPEYER, p. 19, Pl. IV, fig. 11.
1975. *Hazelina* cf. *gibberula* (REUSS) – BRESTENSKÁ, pp. 388–389, Pl. 6, figs 7–9, Pl. 10, fig. 14.
1985. *Murrayina*? *gibberula* (REUSS, 1856) – MONOSTORI, pp. 197–198, Pl. 6, figs 1–2.

Dimensions: L = 0.70–0.75 mm, H = 0.38–0.43 mm, L/H = 1.71–1.88

Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 133.6–308.5 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 19.5–87.0 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 126.0–336.0 m.

Material: 31 specimens.

Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany, Austria, Slovakia: Oligocene.

Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Genus *Muellerina* BASSIOUNI, 1965

Muellerina latimarginata (SPEYER, 1863)

Pl. 19. fig. 7.

1863. *Cythere latimaraginata* n. sp. – SPEYER, p. 22, Pl. 3, figs
1975. *Muellerina latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863) – FAUPEL, p. 46, Pl. 11, figs 2a–c, 3a–e.
1981. *Muellerina latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863) – UFFENORDE, pp. 161–162, pl. 3, figs 7, 10, Pl. 7, fig. 4.
1989. *Muellerina latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863) – KEEN, 1989, Pl. 1, fig. 18.
1992. *Muellerina latimarginata latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863) – RUSBÜLT, STRAUSS et HAUPT, 1992, Abb. 6/4.
1993. *Muellerina latimarginata latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863) – ZIEGLER et RÖDDER, Pl. 1, fig. 11.
1997. *Muellerina latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863) – WEISS, 1997, pp. 504–518, Pl. 1–4.

Remarks: a single damaged specimen, but the visible details all are characteristics of this species.

Occurrence: Eger 11 section.
Material: 1 specimen.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany, Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Aurila? sp. 1.
Pl. 19. fig. 8.

Remarks: damaged specimen. Moderately elongated form with curved dorsal outline. Lateral surface with fine and dense pits. There is a weak reticulation near the anterior margin with very fine pits in it. The remains of the fine reticulation is visible ventrally and posteriorly, too.

The form is similar to *A. laryeyensis* MOYES, 1961 from the Aquitanian of France.
Dimensions: L = 0.7 mm, H = 0.43 mm, L/H = 1.63
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 34.3–34.6 m.
Material: 1 specimen.

Pokornyella? sp. 1
Pl. 20. fig. 1.

Remarks: damaged specimen with large and rare pits. The distinct anteromarginal row of the reticulation is characteristic, the dorsal outline is strongly curvedd, the posterior end is acute.
Dimensions: L = 0.76 mm, H = 0.46 mm, L/H = 1.65.
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 33.4–33.9 m.
Material: 1 specimen.

Pokornyella ? sp. 2.
Pl. 20. fig. 2.

Remarks: very damaged stubby specimen with large and dense pits.
Dimensions: L = 0.51 mm, H = 0.36 mm, L/H = 1.4
Occurrence: Csákvár 34 borehole
Material: 1 specimen.

Subfamily Thaerocytherinae HAZEL, 1967

Hornibrookella confluens confluens (Reuss, 1856)
Pl. 20. figs 3–6.

1856. *Cythere confluens* n. sp. – REUSS, p. 257, Pl. X, fig. 102.
1863. *Cythere confluens* Rss. – SPEYER, p. 31, Pl. IV. fig. 3.
1963. *Quadracythere confluens confluens* (REUSS, 1856) – MOOS, pp. 24–27, Pl. 1, figs 3–9.
1967. *Quadracythere confluens confluens* (REUSS, 1856) – WITT, p. 44, pl. 3, figs 16–17.
1975. *Quadracythere confluens confluens* (REUSS, 1856) – FAUPEL, p. 60, pl. 13, figs 4–5.
?1975. *Quadracythere confluens* cf. *confluens* (REUSS, 1856) – DOEBL et SONNE,, p. 146, Pl. 3, fig. 25.

1985. *Quadracythere confluens confluens* (REUSS, 1856) – MÜLLER, pp. 14–15, Pl. 1, figs 13–14.

Description: The anterior outline of the left valve is nearly symmetrically rounded, its upper radius is somewhat larger. The cardinal angle is hardly projecting. The dorsal outline is straight, the posterior one is after a 120° break concave on his upper part and convex on his lower part. The ventral outline is gently convex.

There are aproximate parallel horizontal rows tendency in the ornamentation. Anteriorly and posteriorly there are depressive borders, the anterior one is narrow with the traces of nearly radial ribblets, the posterior one is large with a distinct ventral rib running from the end of the ventral ridge to the end of the valves.

The eye knot and the subcentral tubercle are distinct, the last is covered by strong reticulation. Some marginal denticles are there posteroventrally. The ventral ridge is distinct, sharp, long and gently arched, the normal pores are rather rare and large. On the right valve the posteroventral corner is more acute.

Remarks: on material of DOEBL et SONNE (1975) the ornamental elements are more dense and less arranged horizontally.

Dimensions: L = 0.7–0.8 mm, H = 0.39–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.66–2.0

Occurrence: Szentendre–2 borehole 27.7–41.0.

Material: 4 specimens.

Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Austria, Germany: Oligocene.

Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Hornibrookella confluens xeniae (MOOS, 1963) sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1975
Pl. 20. fig. 7.

?1963. *Quadracythere confluens xeniae* n. ssp. – MOOS, p. 27, figs 15–17.

1975. *Quadracythere confluens xeniae* MOOS, 1963 – BRESTENSKÁ, 1975, p. 388, Pl. 8, figs 9–14.

Remarks: this form is nearly equivalent with specimens described by BRESTENSKÁ (1975).

Typical is the rather short and arched strong wentral ridge and the backward narrowing form. The type is more elongated and hardly narrowing backward.

Dimensions: L = 0.76 mm, H = 0.43 mm, L/H = 1.76

Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.

Material: 1 specimen.

Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene.

Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Bosquetina zalanyii BRESTENSKÁ, 1975
Pl. 20. fig. 8., Pl. 21. fig. 1.

1929. *Cythereis dentata* G. W. MÜLLER, 1878 – ZALÁNYI, pp. 111–118, Pl. I, figs 4–7, 12–13, Pl. III, figs 1–8, textfigs 49–50 (partim).

1975. *Bosquetina zalanyii* n. sp. – BRESTENKÁ, pp. 390–392, Pl. 8, figs 1–3.

1985. *Bosquetina zalanyii* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, p. 201, Pl. 6, figs 9–10.

Dimensions: L = 0.50–0.77 mm, H = 0.28–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.75–1.79
Occurrence: Sárisáp 112 borehole 28.0 m; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 6.1–6.4 m; Eger outcrop, samples 28.3 m.
Material: 4 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Slovakia: Upper Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Bosquetina kisegedense MONOSTORI, 2004
Pl. 21. figs 2–3.

?1918. *Cythereis dentata* G.W. MÜLLER – KUIPER, pp. 68–69, Pl. III, fig. 29.
1985. *Bosquetina* cf. *reticulata* (SCHEREMETA, 1969) sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1975 – MONOSTORI, p. 202, Pl. 7, figs 1–2.

Remarks: there are (similarly to Lower Oligocene materials (see MONOSTORI, 2004) specimens with smaller pits and specimens with larger pits, the size of the pits on the same valve are irregular differently from the similar BRESTENSKÁ's (1975) *B*. cf. *reticulata* (SCHEREMETA, 1969).
Dimensions: L = 1.08 mm, H = 0.58 mm, L/H = 2.72
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 5.7–11.1 m; Eger outcrop sample 26.
Material: 4 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Bosquetina macroreticulata n. sp.
Pl. 21. figs 4–5.

1941. *Cythereis dentata* G. W. MÜLLER, 1894 – MÉHES, pp. 55–57, Pl. IV, figs 1–3, textfigs 43, 81, 131.
1975. *Bosquetina* cf. *reticulata* (SCHEREMETA, 1969) – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 389, Pl. 8, fig. 8.

Diagnosis: large pits cover the lateral surfaces.
Remarks: the pits are very large and evenly cover the lateral surface of valves except of the anterior and posterior smooth and depressed parts. These pits are so dense that they form a reticulated surface. The form and ventral keels are similar to *Bosquetina kisegedense* (MONOSTORI, 2004).
Dimensions: L = 0.91–0.94 mm, H = 0.55–0.60 mm, L/H = 1.57–1.65
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 5.7–6.1 m; Eger outcrop, samples 27.34 m.
Material: 4 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.
Holotype: left valve, deposited in the Collection of the Natural History Museum of Eötvös University, Budapest.

Occultocythereis rupelica MONOSTORI, 1982
Pl. 21. figs 6–8.

1982. *Occultocythereis rupelica* n. sp. – MONOSTORI, pp. 63–64, Pl. VII, fig. 1.

1985. *Occultocythereis rupelica* MONOSTORI, 1982 – MONOSTORI, p. 202.
2004. *Occultocythereis rupelica* MONOSTORI, 1982 – MONOSTORI, p. 63, Pl. 19, fig. 5.

Dimensions: L = 0.53–0.57 mm, H = 0.26–0.36 mm, L/H = 1.83–2.08
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard, 5.4–34.8 m.
Material: 14 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Cytheretta (Flexus) plicata (VON MÜNSTER, 1830)
Pl. 22. figs 1–6.

1830. *Cythere plicata* n. sp. – MÜNSTER, p. 63.
1838. *Cythere plicata* VON MÜNSTER – ROEMER, p. 518, Pl. 6, fig. 26.
1850. *Cypridina plicata* (VON MÜNSTER) – REUSS, p. 83, Pl. 10, fig. 21.
1896. *Cythere plicata* VON MÜNSTER – LIENENKLAUS, p. 141.
1952. *Cytheretta plicata* (VON MÜNSTER) – TRIEBEL, p. 28, Pl. 5, figs 34–35.
1956. *Cytheretta plicata* (VON MÜNSTER) – OERTLI, p. 65, Pl. 8, fig. 194.
1972. *Flexus plicatus* (von MÜNSTER, 1830) – KEEN, p. 339, Pl. 22, fig. 1.
1975. *Cytheretta (Flexus) plicata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – FAUPEL, pp. 21–22, Pl. 2, fig. 3.
1983. *Cytheretta (Flexus) plicata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) – WEISS, pp. 64–68, pl. 9–11.

Description: the anterior outline of the left valve is asymmetrically rounded. The dorsal outline hold three parts: short and elevated convex posterior on anterior parts and large and slightly depressed median part consisted of the dorsal ridge. The posterior outline have a shorter and concave upper part and a convex lower part. the ventral outline is convex than straight. The valve become narrower backwards.

Main elements of the ornamentation are the ridges. There is a distinct anteromarginal ridge. The convex dorsal ridge begins at about 0.1 of the length and at ~0.3 of the local height, obliquely run to the dorsal margin then it makes the dorsal margin and disappear on the posterodorsal part of the valve.

There is a thick and slightly convex ridge from 0.5 of the height. It begins at reticulated anterior part of the valve and terminates the posterior reticulated part of the valve at 0.75 of the local height. The third ridge is connected with the second one anteriorly than it is curving down and run parallel with it. There are some weak parallel costae ventrally. All the surface is reticulated, the anterior margin has some minor denticles, the lower part of the posterior margin has 2–4 strong denticles.

On the right valve the anterior outline is less asymmetrical, the dorsal margin is uniformly convex, the anteroventral margin is slightly concave.

In dorsal view the valves arise descreasing from 45^{o} to 0^{o} from the anterior end to the 0.8 of the length, then slope with 45^{o} to 0.9 of the length and terminate with a thick caudal end holding spines.
Remarks: there are more and less elongated form and the reticulation is also variable from the distinct to the indistinct.
Dimensions: L = 0.68–0.80 mm, H = 0.33–0.42 mm, L/H = 1.81–2.22
Material: 6 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene, Ukraina: Eocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Cytheretta posticalis TRIEBEL, 1952
Pl. 23. figs 1–3.

1952. *Cytheretta posticalis* n. sp. – TRIEBEL, p. 23, Pl. 3, figs 18–21.
1956. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – OERTLI, pp. 59–60, Pl. 6, figs 160–162.
1972. *Cytheretta posticalis posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – KEEN, 1972, p. 320.
1972. *Cytheretta posticalis parisiensis* n. ssp. – KEEN, pp. 320–321, pl. 18, figs 1–4, 6.
1973. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – SONNE, Abb. 6.
1975. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 394.
1975. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – FAUPEL, pp. 19–20, Pl.2, fig. 4.
1978. *Cytheretta posticalis parisiensis* KEEN, 1972 – KEEN, Pl. 8, fig. 13.
1985. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – MONOSTORI, p. 203.
2004. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952 – MONOSTORI, p. 64, Pl. 19, fig. 6.

Remarks: the specimens are mainly smooth, rare forms have remains of the ventrolateral costae. The lengthening is also different.
Dimensions: L = 0.78–0.91 mm, H = 0.31–0.42 mm, L/H = 1.93–2.05
Occurrence: Szentendre–2 borehole 17.5–72.0 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m; Úny outcrop; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 239.0 m.
Material. 39 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Oligocene, Switzerland: Oligocene, France: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.
Occurrence. Csv–34 borehole 157.0–324.0 m.
Material: 9 specimens.

Cytheretta sagri DELTEL, 1964
Pl. 23. figs 4–6.

1964. *Cytheretta sagri* n. sp. – DELTEL, pp. 156–157, Pl. III, figs 56–57.
1966. *Cytheretta sagri* DELTEL, 1964 – MOUSSOU, pp. 45–46, Pl. 13, fig. 47 a–c.
1969. *Cytheretta sagri* DELTEL, 1964 – DUCASSE, p. 71, Pl. V, fig. 95.
1972. *Cytheretta sagri* DELTEL, 1964 – KEEN, 1972, pp. 327–329.
1972. *Cytheretta sagri sagri* DELTEL, 1964 – KEEN, pp. 329–330, Pl. 19, figs 1–4, textfig. 28.
1972. *Cytheretta sagri inconstans* n. ssp. – KEEN, pp. 330–331, Pl. 19, figs 5–7,9.
1972. *Cytheretta sagri martini* n. ssp. – KEEN, pp. 331–332, Pl. 20, figs 1–4.
1985. *Cytheretta sagri* DELTEL, 1964 – DUCASSE et al., Pl. 86, fig. 9.

Remarks: the variable ornamentation is discussed in KEEN, 1972. In the Hungarian material the anterior part of the valves is more or less smooth, the posterior part is characterised by more or less developed parallel ridges. The posteroventral reticulation sometimes is missing, the posteroventral part of the valves are compressed.
Dimensions: L = 0.80–0.90 mm, H = 0.40–0.44 mm, L/H = 1.98–2.12
Occurrence: Piliscsaba–3 borehole 5.0–50.5 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 221.3–308.9 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 68.0–71.0 m.
Material: 9 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: France: Eocene–Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Cytheretta tenuistriata REUSS, 1853 s. l.
Pl. 23. figs 7–8., Pl. 24. fig. 1.

1853. *Cytherella tenuistriata* n. sp. – REUSS, p. 676, Pl. 9, fig. 10.
1952. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – TRIEBEL, p. 22, Pl. 3, figs 12–15.
?1955. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – KEIJ, p. 119, Pl. 19, fig. 8.
1956. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – OERTLI, p. 61, Pl. 6, figs 163–165.
1972. *Cytheretta tenuistriata tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – KEEN, pp. 312–313, Pl. 16, figs 5,7.
1972. *Cytheretta tenuistriata ornata* n. ssp. – KEEN, pp. 313–314, pl. 13, figs 1–12, textfigs 17–20.
1973. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – SÖNMEZ–GÖKÇEN, p. 45, Pl. V, figs 25–27.
?1975. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 395.
1975. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – DOEBL et SONNE, p. 142, Pl. 1, fig. 8.
1975. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – FAUPEL, pp. 20–21, Pl. 2, fig. 5.
1980. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – OLTEANU, Pl. 5, fig. 4.

Remarks: most of the specimens are similar to *C. tenuistriata ornata* KEEN, 1972 with their sharp and alternate costae, the strongness of the ornamental elements are different. Young specimens narrow backwards.
Dimensions: L = 0.79–0.83 mm, H = 0.43–0.48 mm, L/H = 1.73–1.86.
Occurrence: Szentendre–2 borehole 18.5–72.0 m; Csákvár–34 borehole 279.4–308.9 m.
Material: 32 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany, Switzerland: Rupelian, France: Eocene–Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Cytheretta ex gr. *tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853)
Pl. 24, figs 2–4

1985. *Cytheretta* cf. *tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853) – MONOSTORI, pp. 203–204.

Remarks: the ornamental elements are similar to those of tenuistriata, but there are rather large pits between costae (typical at *C. tenuipunctata* (BOSQUET, 1852)). (see in KEEN, 1972 the *tenuipunctata/tenuicostata* relations).
Dimensions: L = 0.67, H = 0.37, L/H = 1.86.
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 221–3–308.9 m.
Material: 25 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Cytheretta variabilis OERTLI, 1956 s. l.
Pl. 24. figs 5–7.

1956. *Cytheretta variabilis* n. sp. – OERTLI, pp. 62–63, Pl. 7, figs 172, 180–188.
1982. *Cytheretta variabilis* OERTLI, 1956 – MONOSTORI, pp. 43–44, Pl. II, figs 4–5.
2004. *Cytheretta variabilis* OERTLI, 1956 – MONOSTORI, p. 65, Pl. 19, figs 7–8.

Remarks: the main ornamental elements (short upper swelling anteriorly and longer

lower swelling posteriorly) have same orientation, but the reticulation of the surface is coarser that at the type material.
Dimensions: L = 0.78–0.99 mm, H = 0.42–0.49 mm, L/H = 1.86–2.02
Occurrence: Sárisáp–112 borehole 22.8–26.5 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 372.9–374.8 m; Úny outcrop.
Material: 11 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Oligocene, Miocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Cytheretta? sp. 1
Pl. 24. fig. 8.

Remarks: the surface is covered by rather irregular large pits. Three longitudinal elements are visible joining near the posterior end, the mid-element only posteriorly visible, anteriorly fade into the strong pitting. The longitudinal elements are close to those of the *Flexus*. The reticulation is similar to pitting *Cytheretta rhenana stigmosa* TRIEBEL, 1952.
Material: 3 specimens.
Dimensions: L = 0.88 mm, H = 0.44 mm, L/H = 2.0

Family Loxoconchidae SARS, 1925
Genus *Loxoconcha* SARS, 1866
Loxoconcha carinata LIENENKLAUS, 1894
Pl. 25. figs 1–2.

1894. *Loxoconcha carinata* n. sp. – LIENENKLAUS, p. Pl. XVI, fig. 5.
?1956. *Loxoconcha carinata* LIENENKLAUS – SUZIN, pp. 68–69, Pl. VI, figs 1–2.
?1959. *Loxoconcha carinata* LIENENKLAUS – MOYES, p. 22, Pl. 7, fig. 1.
?1965. *Loxoconcha carinata* LIENENKLAUS – MOYES, 1965, p. 68, Pl. VII, fig. 11.
1975. *Loxoconcha carinata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 – BRESTENSKÁ, p. 404, Pl. 10, figs 10–13.
?1981 *Loxoconcha (Loxoconcha) carinata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894 s. l. – UFFENORDE, p. 177, Pl. 8, figs 17, 19.

Remarks: the revision of this form is necessary. Our material is very sporadical for this, but obviously conspecific with BRESTENSKÁ's material (1975).
Dimensions: L = 0.38–0.44 mm, H = 0.22–0.23 mm, L/H = 1.65–2.00
Occurrence: Eger outcrop, sample 24.
Material. 3 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany, Russia, Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigaraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Loxoconcha favata KUIPER, 1918
Pl. 25. figs 3–7.

1918. *Loxoconcha favata* n. sp. – KUIPER, pp. 25–26, Pl. 1, fig. 7.
1982. *Loxoconcha* cf. *favata* KUIPER, 1918 – MONOSTORI, pp. 44–45.
1985. *Loxoconcha favata* KUIPER, 1918 – MONOSTORI, pp. 206– 207, Pl. 7, figs 5–6. (cum

syn)
2004. *Loxoconcha favata* KUIPER, 1918 – MONOSTORI, p. 67, Pl. 21, figs 6–7.

Dimensions: L = 0.54–0.63 mm, H = 0.29–0.33 mm, L/H = 1.69–1,82
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–395.0 m; Piliscsaba–2 borehole 379.0–395.8 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 98–102.5 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 330.0–413.0 m, 124.8–187.8 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 336.0–413.0 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 19.5–39.7 m; Esztergom–123 borehole 124.8–174.0 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 24.2 m; Sárisáp–117 borehole 27.0 m; Sárisáp–122 borehole 49.5 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 170.0–413.0 m; Eger Wind brickyard clay above the K horizon.
Material: 346 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Oligocene–Miocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Oligocene.

Loxoconcha subovata (MÜNSTER, 1830) sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1975
Pl. 26. fig. 1.

Remarks: our specimens are very similar to specimens of OERTLI (1956), MOUSSOU (1966), FAUPEL (1975), BRESTENSKÁ (1975), BEKAERT et al (1991), DUCASSE et al. (1991), DUCASSE et CAHUZAC (1997) and MONOSTORI (1985, 2004) with some variations in inflexion of the dorsal outline and the heighth/length ratio.
Dimensions: L = 0.42–0.43 mm, H = 0.28 mm, L/H = 1.50–1.54
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard 4.9–34.3 m.
Material: 17 specimens.

Loxoconcha (Loxoconcha) loxocorniculum sp. 1
Pl. 26. fig. 2.

Remarks: very similar form to *Loxocorniculum hastata* (REUSS, 1850) morphe „crêtée" in BEKAERT et al. (1991).
Dimensions: L = 0.40 mm, H = 0.25 mm, L/H = 1.6
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard 33.4–33.9 m.
Material: 1 specimen.

Family Paracytheridae PURI, 1957
Genus *Paracytheridea* g. W. MÜLLER, 1894
Paracytheridea cf. *gradata* (BOSQUET, 1852)
Pl. 26. fig. 3.

Remarks: single damaged specimen. His form and ornamentation is very close to this species.
Dimensions: L = 0.60 mm, H = 0.32 mm, L/H = 2.06
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard 33.9–34.1 m
Material: 3 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Family Cytheruridae G. W. MÜLLER, 1894
Subfamily Cytherurinae G. W. MÜLLER, 1894
Genus *Eucytherura* G. W. MÜLLER, 1894
Eucytherura dentata LIENENKLAUS, 1905
Pl. 26.figs 4–5.

1905. *Eucytherura dentata* n. sp. – LIENENKLAUS, p. 57, Pl. IV, fig. 31.
1985. *Eucytherura dentata* LIENENKLAUS, 1905 – MONOSTORI, pp. 208–209, Pl. 7, fig. 7, (cum syn).
2004. *Eucytherura dentata* LIENENKLAUS, 1905 – MONOSTORI, p. 69, Pl. 22, fig. 5.

Dimensions: L = 0.42 mm, H = 0.23 mm, L/H = 1.74
Occurrence: Ózd–Szentsimon outcrop; Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–128.3 m.
Material: 6 specimens.
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany: Rupelian, Belgium: Bartonian–Rupelian, Slovakia: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Eucytherura ex gr. *macropora* LIENENKLAUS, 1894
Pl. 26. figs 6–7.

Remarks: the anterior part is very angular, the dorsal outline is concave, the caudal part is short. There is a prominal ventral swelling form the 1/3 of the length terminating with posteroventral blunt spine. *E. macropora* in PIETRZENIUK (1969) is very similar.
Dimensions: L = 0.45–0.52 mm, H = 0.27–0.33 mm, L/H = 1.58–1.67
Occurrence: Ózd–Szentsimon outcrop; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 33.4–34.3 m.
Material: 7 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Subfamily Cytheropterinae HANAI, 1957
Genus *Cytheropteron* SARS, 1866
Cytheropteron sp.
Pl. 26. fig. 8.

Remarks: some fragmental forms belonging to this genus.
Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–128.3 m; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 33.9–34.1 m.
Material: 7 specimens.
Dimensions: L = 0.40 mm, H = 0.30 mm, L/H = 1.33

Genus *Kangarina* CORYELL and FIELDS, 1937
Kangarina? sp.
Pl. 27. fig. 1.

Remarks: very poorly preserved specimen with form and sculpture similar to this genus.
Occurrence: Ózd–Szentsimon outcrop.
Material: 1 specimen.

Dimensions: L = 0.36 mm, H = 0.21 mm, L/H = 1.71
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Family Xestoleberididae Sars, 1928
Genus *Xestoleberis* Sars, 1866
Xestoleberis obtusa Lienenklaus, 1900
Pl. 27. fig. 2.

Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 12.0–12.6 m.
Material. 1 specimen.
Dimensions: L = 0.40 mm, H = 0.26 mm, L/H = 1.54
Stratigraphical range without Hungary: Germany, Switzerland, Ukraina, Turkey: Oligocene.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Xestoleberis sp.

Remarks: the variation and relations of material is similar those of described in MONOSTORI (1985), the material consist of juvenile forms.
Dimensions: L = 0.43 mm, H = 0.29 mm, L/H = 1.48.
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 5.7–6.1 m.
Material:1 specimen.

Family Pontocyprididae G. W. MÜLLER, 1894
Genus *Protoargilloecia* LIUBIMOVA 1955
Protoargilloecia ex gr. *angulata* DELTEL, 1961
Pl. 27. figs 3–5.

Remarks: variable form, similar those of figured from Uppermost Eocene–Lower Oligocene of Hungary (MONOSTORI, 1985, 2004).
Dimensions: L = 0.42–0.55 mm, H = 0.19–0.30 mm, L/H = 1.83–2.21
Occurrence: Eger Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–10.9 m; Eger Wind brickyarad H–51 borehole 35.0 m; Varbó–50 borehole 319.0–322.0 m.
Material: 4 specimens.
Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

Family Candonidae KAUFMANN, 1900
Subfamily Paracypridinae SARS, 1923
Genus *Phlyctenophora* BRADY, 1880
Phlyctenophora ex gr. *grosdidieri* STCHÉPINSKY, 1963
Pl. 27. figs 6–9.

1963. *Phlyctenophora grosdidieri* n. sp. – STCHÉPINSKY, pp. , Pl. I, figs 8–13.
1985. *Phlyctenophora grosdidieri* SCHÉPINSKY, 1963 – MÜLLER, 1985, pp. 12–13, Pl. 1, figs 1–5.
1985. *Phlyctenophora oligocaenica* (ZALÁNYI, 1929) – MONOSTORI, pp. 220–221, Pl. 8, fig. 4.

Remarks: the differences from *Ph. oligocaenica* were written in MONOSTORI (1985). After the investigation new and large material together the two valves available in 1985 cleared their relationship with species *grosdidieri*.

The elongated form, the distinct ventral sinus obviously different form the species *oligocaenica*. There are some variations in the details.

Dimensions: L = 0.80–0.88 mm, H = 0,36–0.39 mm, L/H = 2.16–2.26.

Occurrence: Csákvár–34 borehole 115.5–145.8 m; Piliscsaba–3 borehole 127.0–128.0 m; Sárisáp–112 borehole 24.2–26.5 m; Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m; Szentendre–2 borehole 18.5–73.0 m; Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 199.0 m; Eger Wind brickyard borehole 33.9–34.3 m.

Material: 54 specimens.

Stratigraphical range without Hungary: France, Germany: Oligocene.

Stratigraphical range in Hungary: Upper Oligocene.

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Plate 1

Figs 1–4. *Cytherella compressa* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830)

Fig. 1. Carapace from the left valve. 91x. Eger section, sample 24.
Fig. 2. Carapace from the right valve. 80x. Eger section, sample 30.
Fig. 3. Carapace from the right valve. 82x. Eger section, sample 36.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 90x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 4.9–5.4 m.

Figs 5–8. *Cytherella dentifera* MÉHES, 1941

Fig. 5. Left valve. 75x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 8.3–9.2 m.
Fig. 6. right valve. 80x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 7.0–7.8 m.
Fig. 7. right valve, 75x. Eger section, sample 32.
Fig. 8. Right valve. 80x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 7.5–7.8 m.

Plate 1

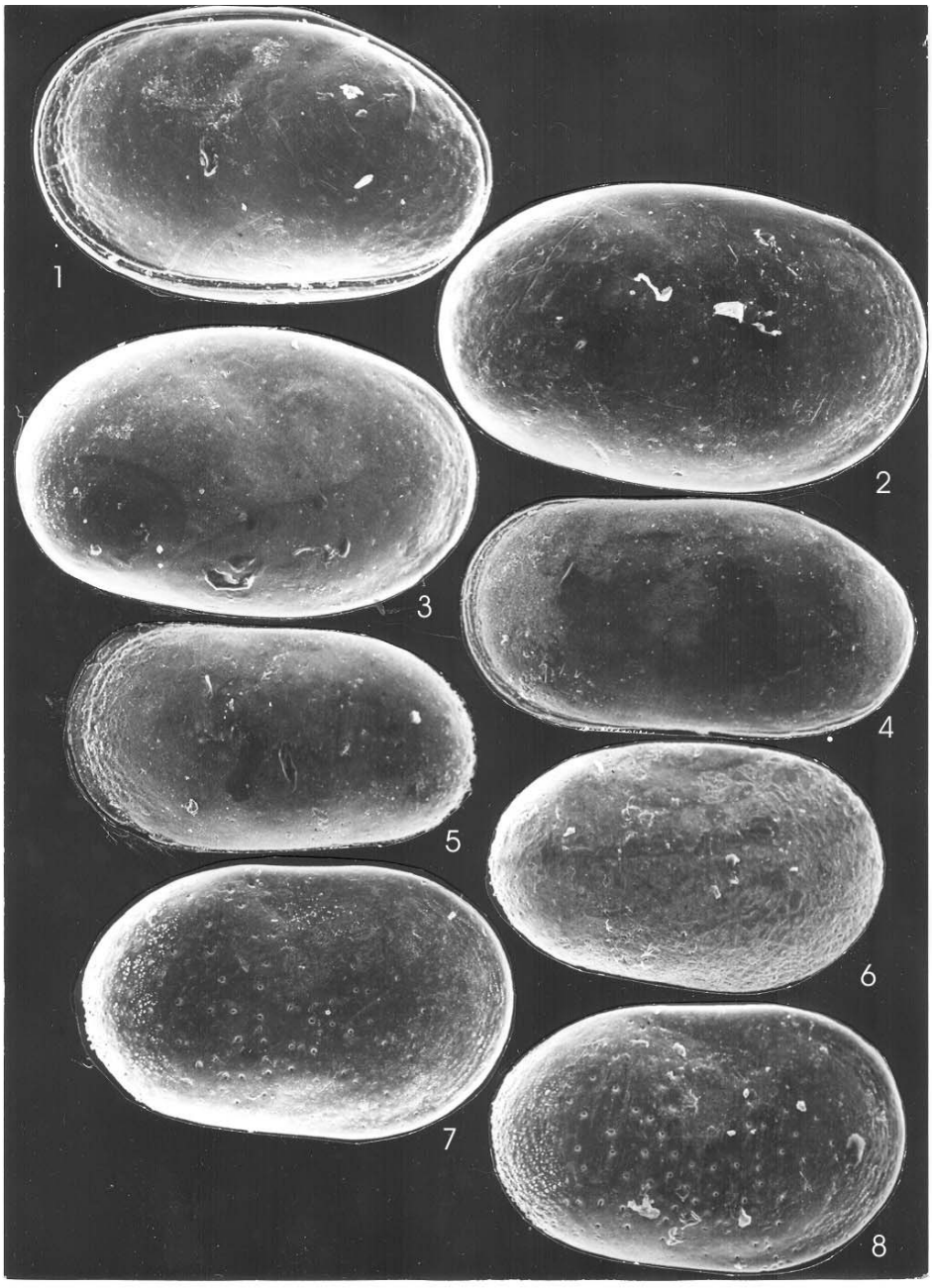

Plate 2

Figs 1–3. *Cytherella drako* PIETRZENIUK, 1969.
Fig. 1. Right valve. 60x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 34.3 m.
Fig. 2. Right valve. 62x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 34.3 m.
Fig. 3. Carapace from the dorsal side. 62x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 8.3 m.

Figs 4–8. *Cytherella gracilis* LIENENKLAUS, 1894.
Fig. 4. Carapace from the left valve. 75x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 71.0–72.0 m.
Fig. 5. Carapace from the left valve, Szentendre–2 borehole, 71.0–72.0 m.
Fig. 6. Right valve. 80x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 71.0–72.0 m.
Fig. 7. Right valve. 80x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 71.0–72.0 m.
Fig. 8. Carapace from the dorsal side. 80x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 71.0–72.0 m.

Plate 2

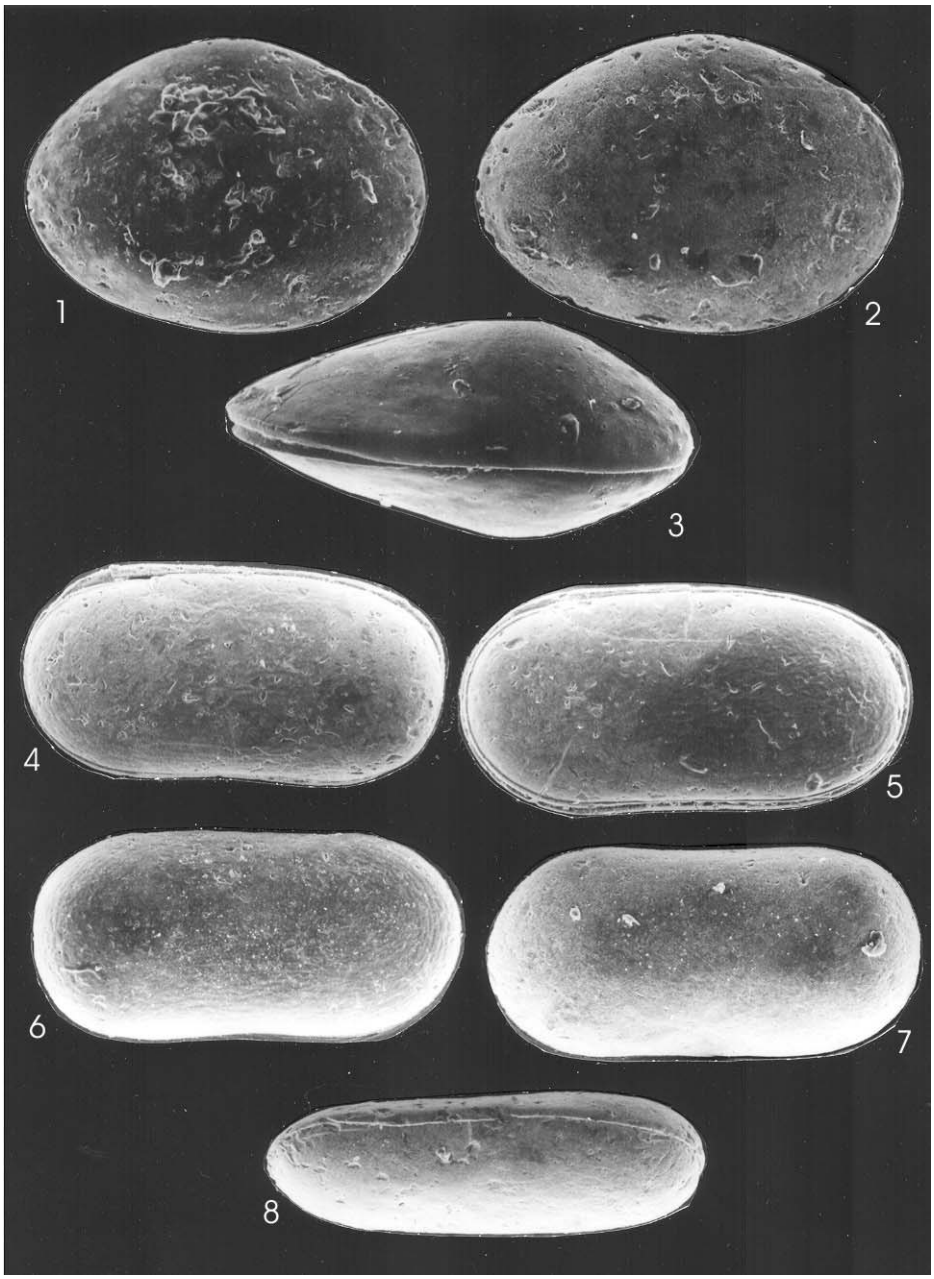

Plate 3

Figs 1–4. *Cytherella hyalina* MÉHES, 1941
Fig. 1. Left valve. 72x. Wind brickyard borehole, 10.9–11.1 m.
Fig. 2. Carapace from the left valve. 72x. Wind brickyard borehole 14.6–14.9 m.
Fig. 3. Left valve. Eger section, sample 31.
Fig. 4. Carapace from the left valve. 32x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 4.4–4.6 m.

Fig. 5. *Cytherella mehesi* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975. Right valve. 75x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole 8.3 m/a.

Figs 6–8. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 70x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 5.7–6.1 m.
Fig. 7. Inside of the right valve. 70x. Eger section sample 30.
Fig. 8. right valve. 75x. Eger section, sample 30.

Plate 3

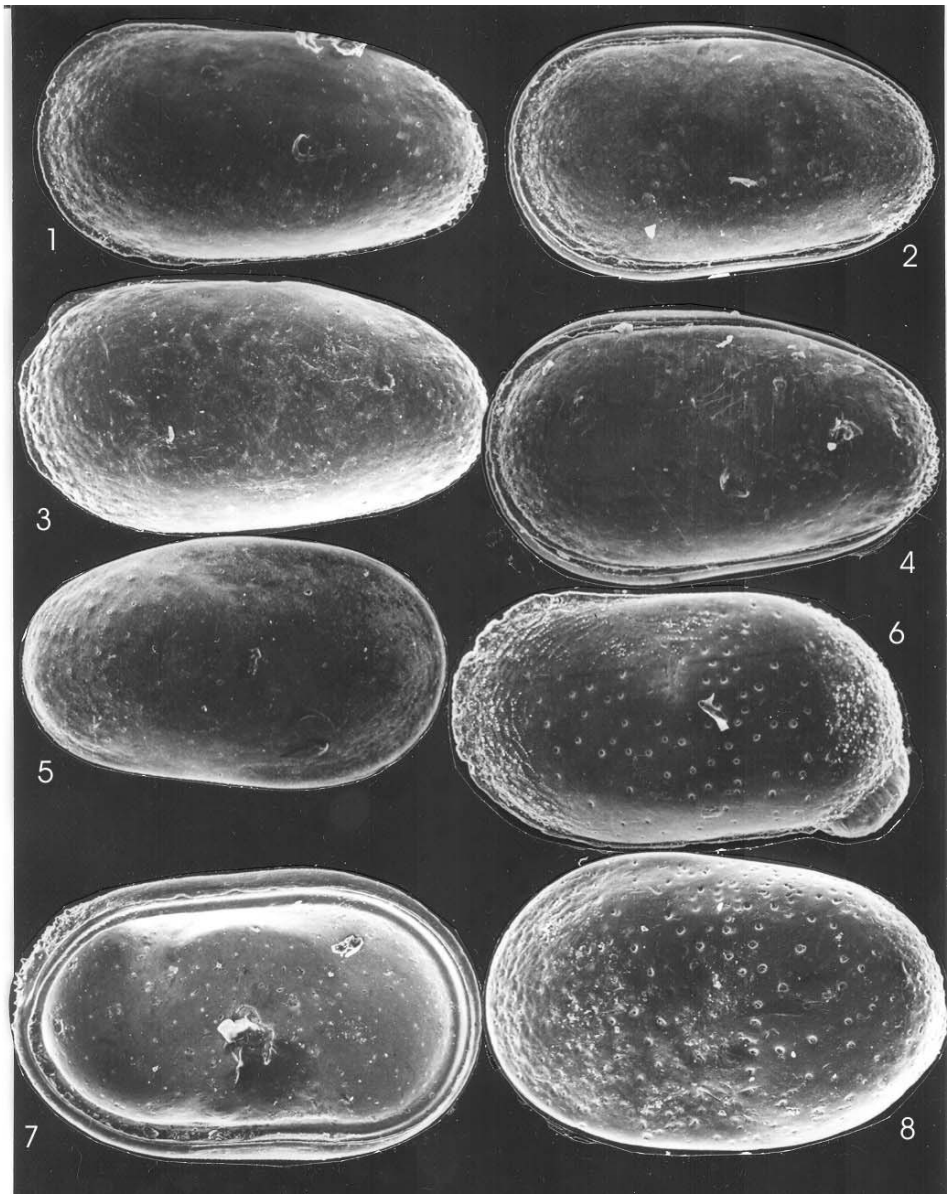

Plate 4

Figs 1–2. *Cytherella transversa* SPEYER, 1863.
Fig. 1. Inside of the right valve. 70x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 9.7–10.3.
Fig. 2. Left valve. Eger section, sample 24. 83x.

Figs 3–4. *Cardobairdia boldi* PIETRZENIUK 1969.
Fig. 3. Carapace from the right valve. 112x. Eger, Wind brickyard H 5/1 borehole, 22.5 m.
Fig 4. Carapace from the right valve. 120x. Eger, Wind brickyard 5/1 borehole 46 m.

Fig. 5. *Cardobairdia*? sp. Carapace from the right valve. 70x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–10.9 m.

Figs 6–7. *Bairdia brevis* LIENENKLAUS, 1900 sensu BRENSTENSKÁ, 1975.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 90x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole, 10.9–11.1 m.
Fig. 7. Right valve. 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 7.5–7.8 m.

Plate 4

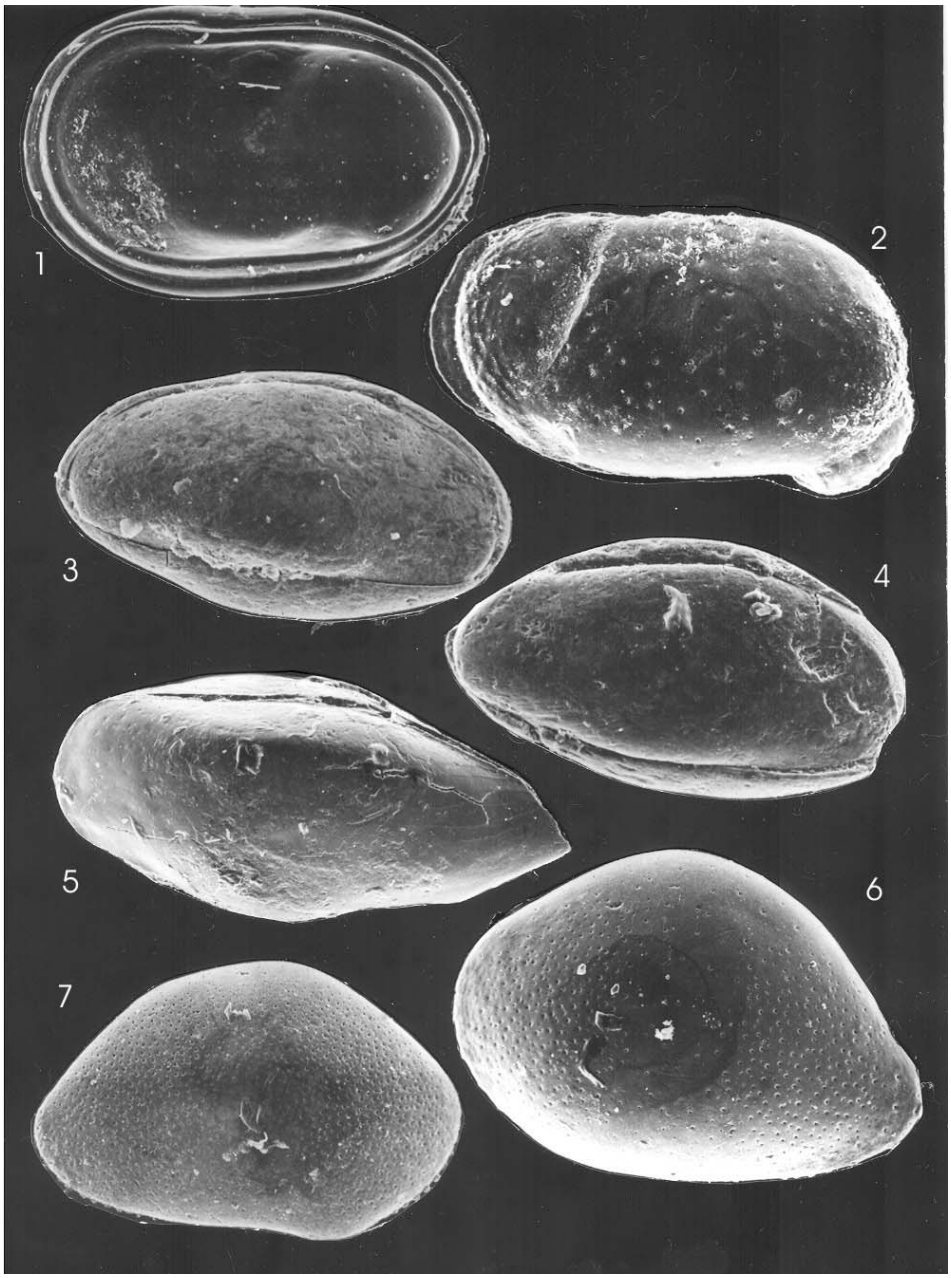

Plate 5

Fig. 1. *Bairdia brevis* sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1975.
Right valve. 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 6.1–6.4 m.

Fig. 2. *Bairdia* sp. Left valve. 60x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 34.3–34.6 m.

Figs 3–4. *Bythocypris arcuata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830) sensu FAUPEL, 1975.
Fig. 3. Carapace from the right valve. 68x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 224.9–226.9 m.
Fig. 4. Right valve. 95x. Szentendre–2 borehole 19.5–20.5 m. (instar?).

Fig. 5. *Microcytherura* ex gr. *lienenklausi* MOOS, 1971. Right valve. 110x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 33.9–34.1 m.

Figs 6–7. *Cnestocythere* ex gr. *oligocaenica* MOOS, 1968.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 105x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole 34.1–34.3 m.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 130x. Eger Wind brickyard borehole 34.1–34.3 m.

Plate 5

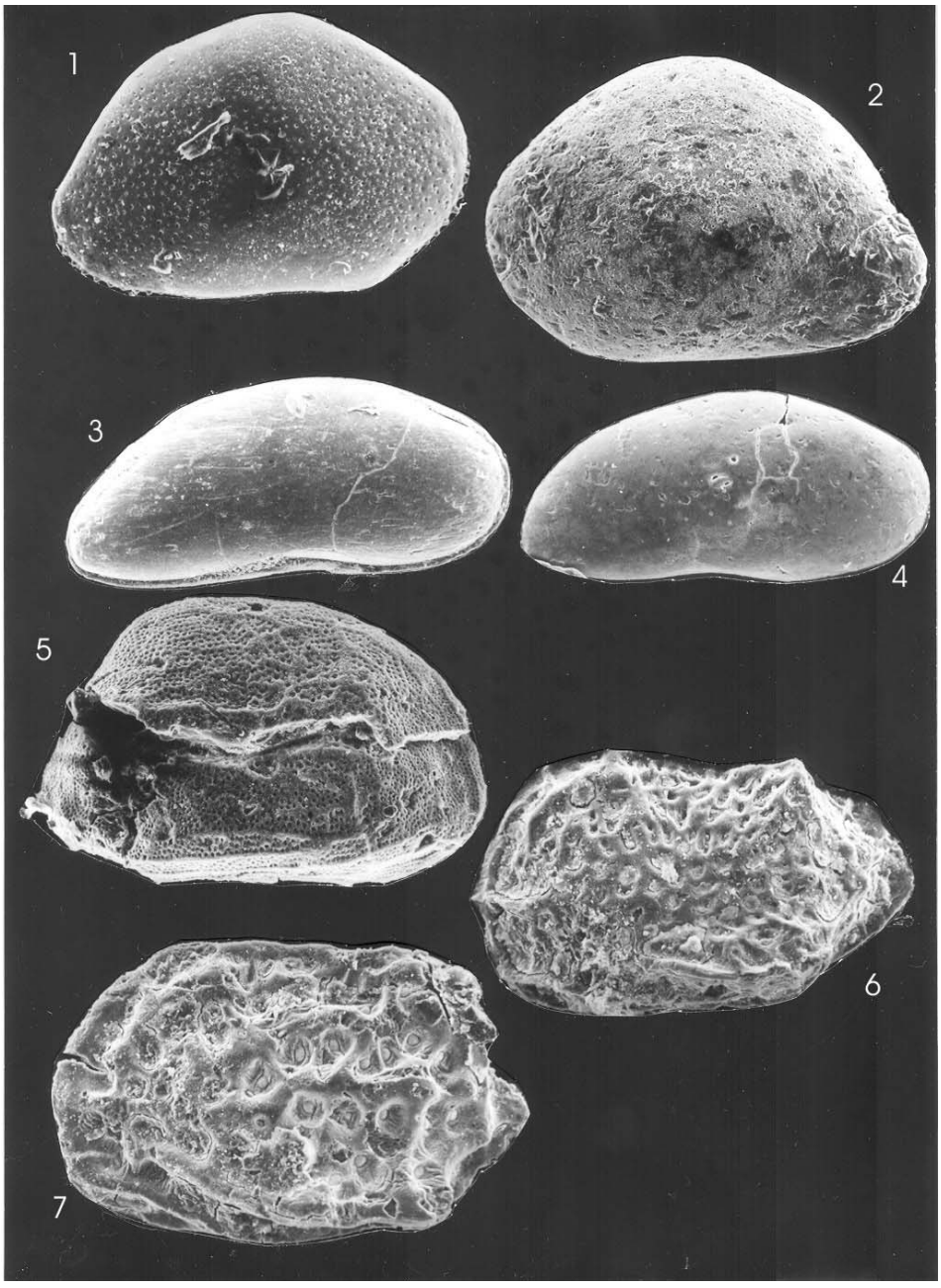

Plate 6

Figs 1–2. *Cnestocythere* ex gr. *oligocaenica* MOOS, 1968.
Fig. 1. Left valve. 100x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 33,4–33.9 m.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 105x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 34.1–34.3 m.

Fig. 3. *Paijenborchella sturovensis*. Left valve. 128x.

Figs 4–6. *Callistocythere majzoni* n. sp.
Fig. 4. Holotypus. Right valve. 102x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 71.0–72.0 m.
Fig. 5. Carapace from dorsal side. 100x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 68.0–71.0 m.
Fig. 6. Inside of the right valve. 100x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 68.0–71.0 m.

Fig. 7. *Callistocythere* ? sp. Right valve. 95x. Ózd, Szentsimon.

Fig. 8. *Cytheridea mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830 s. l.)
Fig. 1. Inside of the left valve. 70x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 246.0 m.

Plate 6

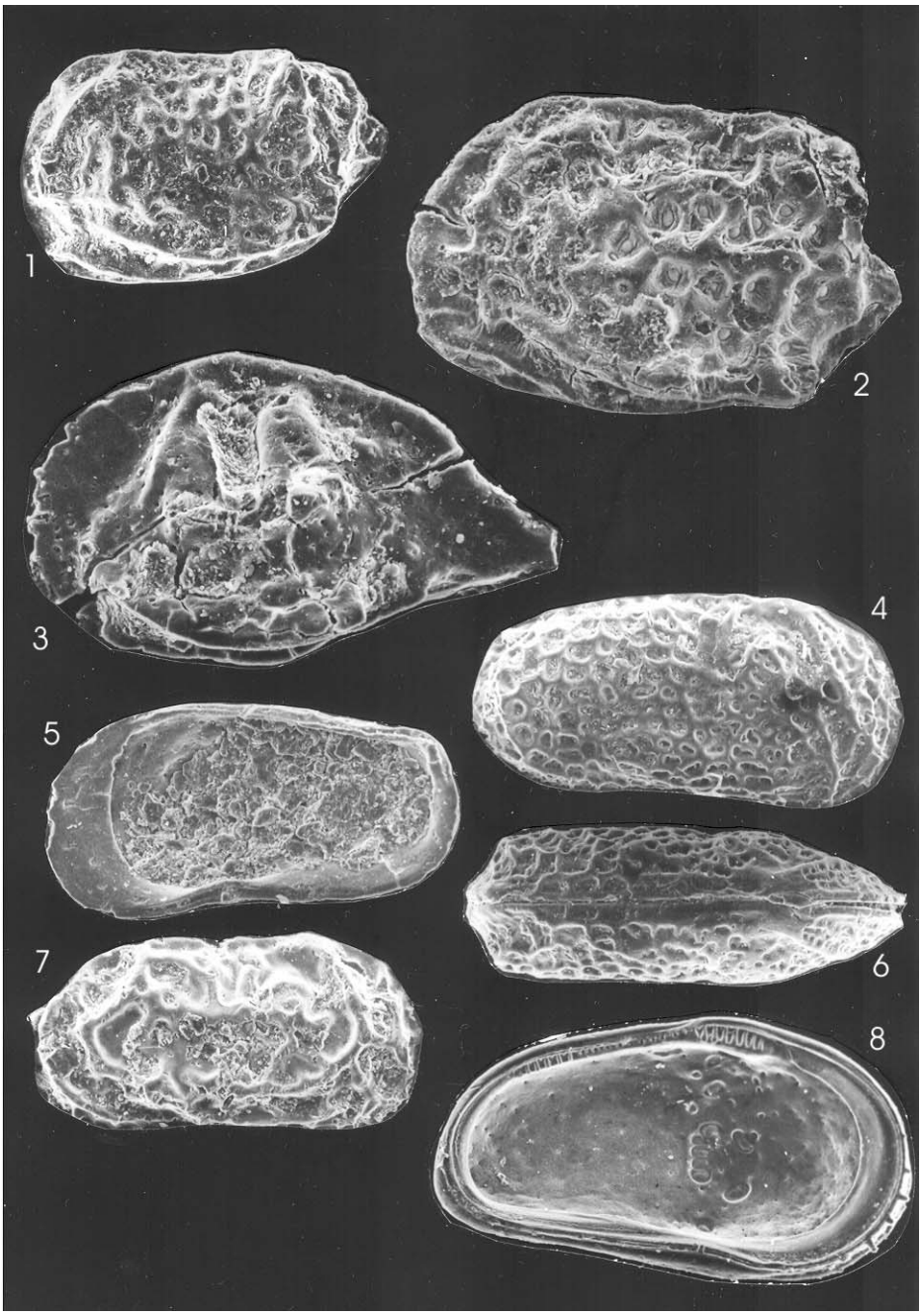

Plate 7

Figs 1–3. *Cytheridea mülleri* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830 s. l.)

Fig. 1. Left valve. 75x. Eger, Wind brickyard, clay on the K horizont.
Fig. 2. right valve. 72x. Eger section, sample 18.
Fig. 3. Left valve. 70x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 126.0 m.

Figs 4–7. *Cytheridea pernota* OERTLI et KEY, 1955 s. l.

Fig. 4. Carapace from the right valve. 67x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 191.7–192.9 m.
Fig. 5. Carapace from the dorsal side. 70x. Csákvár–34 borehole 123.6–123.8 m.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 65x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole, 373.8–374.8 m.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 85x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 170.0 m.

Plate 7

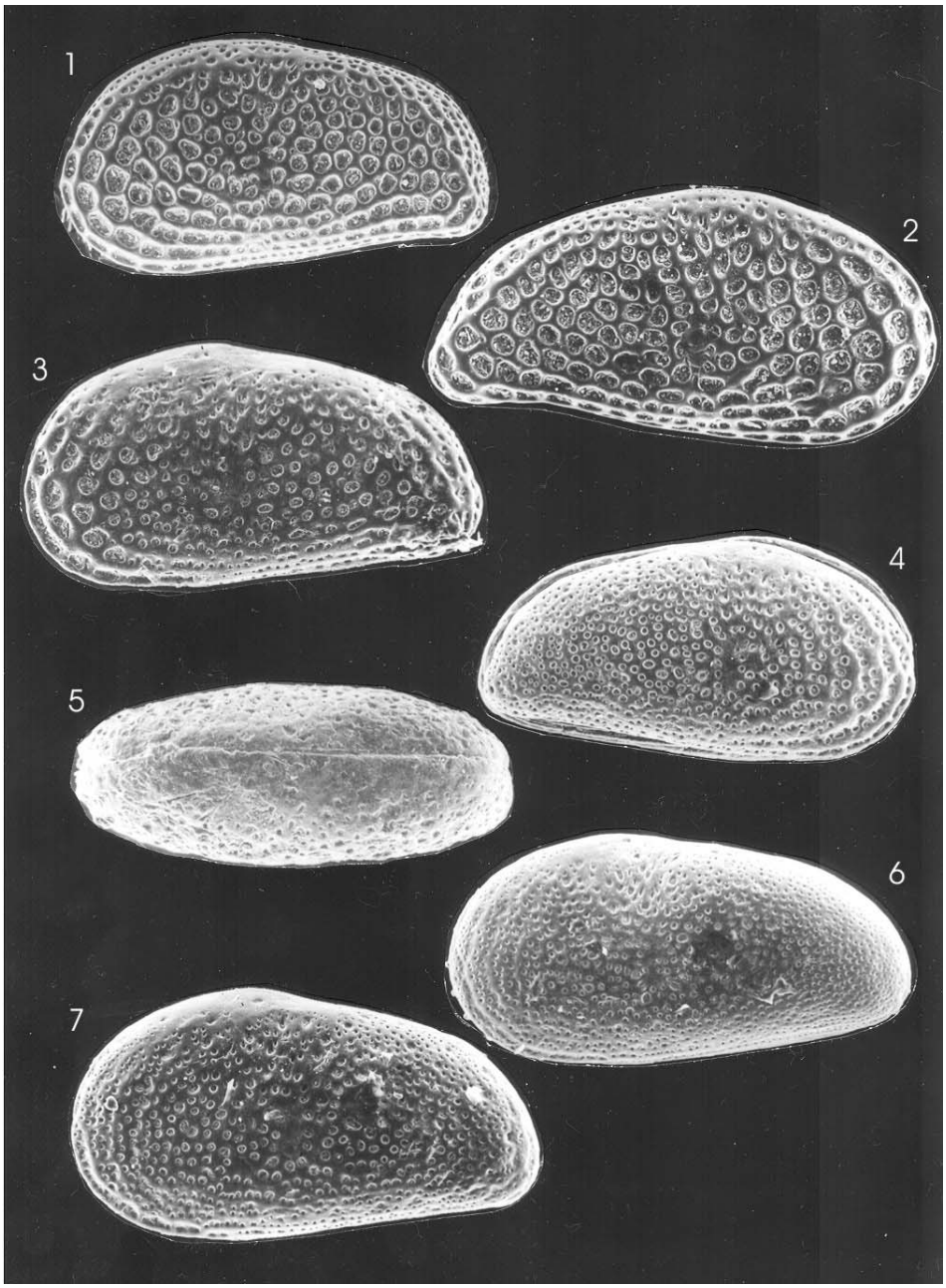

Plate 8

Figs 1–4. *Cyamocytheridea punctatella* (BOSQUET, 1852).
Fig. 1. Left valve. 90x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 263.0–263.3 m.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 80x. Úny.
Fig. 3. Left valve. 80x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 178.3–179.3 m.
Fig. 4. Carapace from the dorsal side. 80x. Sárisáp–115 borehole 9.0 m.

Figs 5–8. *Miocyprideis rara* (GOERLICH, 1963).
Fig. 5. Left valve. 70x. Eger 77 section (Wind brickyard).
Fig. 6. Right valve. 78x. Csákvár–34 borehole 164.6–166.1 m.
Fig. 7. Left valve. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 223.0 m.
Fig. 8. Inside of the right valve. 67x. Csákvár–34 borehole 175.0–177.0 m.

Plate 8

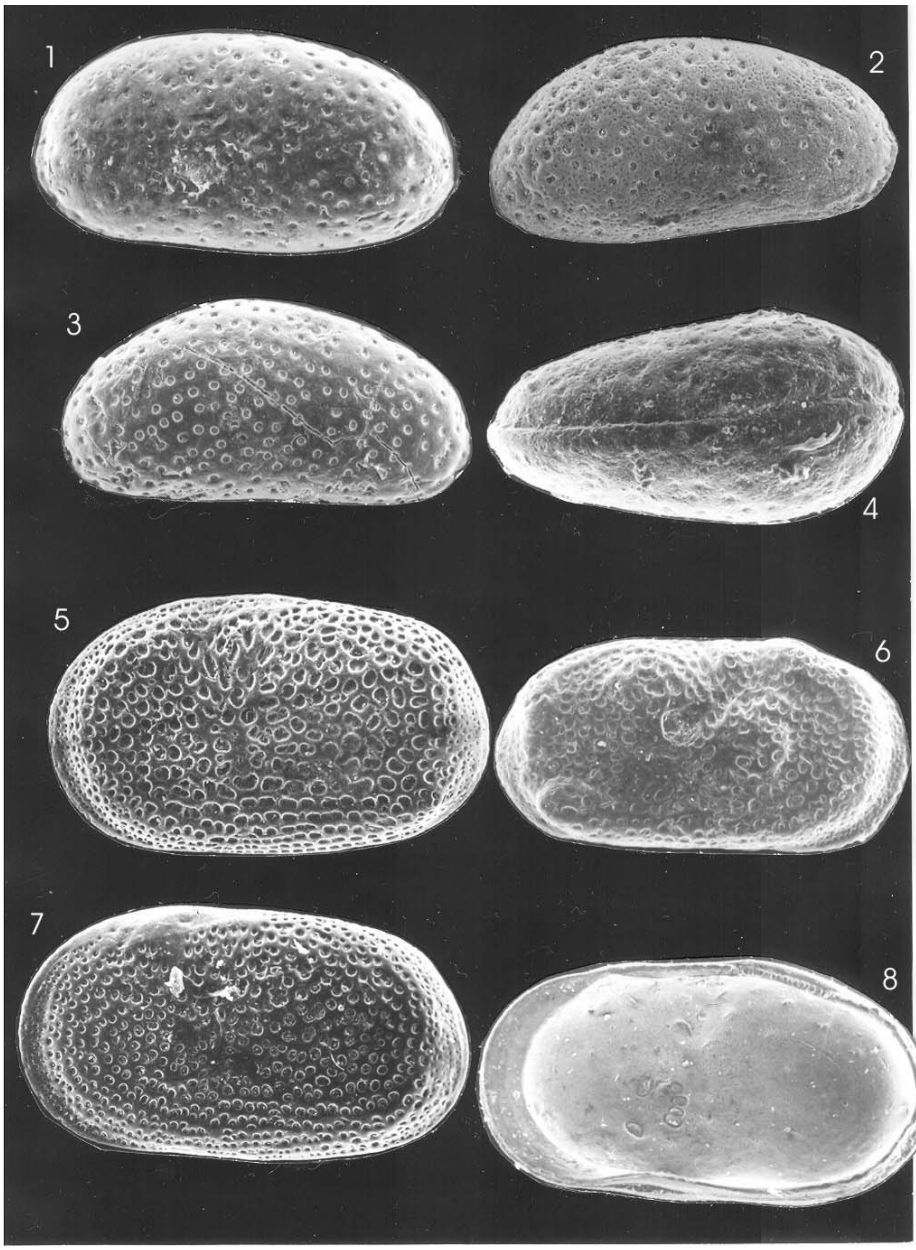

Plate 9

Figs 1–2. *Miocyprideis rara* (GOERLICH, 1963).
Fig. 1. Carapace from the dorsal side. 70x. Csákvár–34 borehole 164–6–166.1 m.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 65x. Csákvár–34 borehole 175.0–177.0 m.

Figs 3–6. *Hemicyprideis anterocostata* MONOSTORI, 1982.
Fig. 3. Right valve. 65x. Piliscsaba–3 borehole 164.0–165.0 m.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 55x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 372.0–372.9 m.
Fig. 5. Inside of the right valve. 72x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 224–9–226.9 m.
Fig. 6. Caraapace from the dorsal side. 60x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 372.0–372.9 m.

Figs 7–8. *Hemicyprideis dacica* HÉJJAS, 1894.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 85x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 19.5–20.5 m.
Fig. 8. Right valve. 67x. Csákvár–34 borehole 175.0–177.0 m.

Plate 9

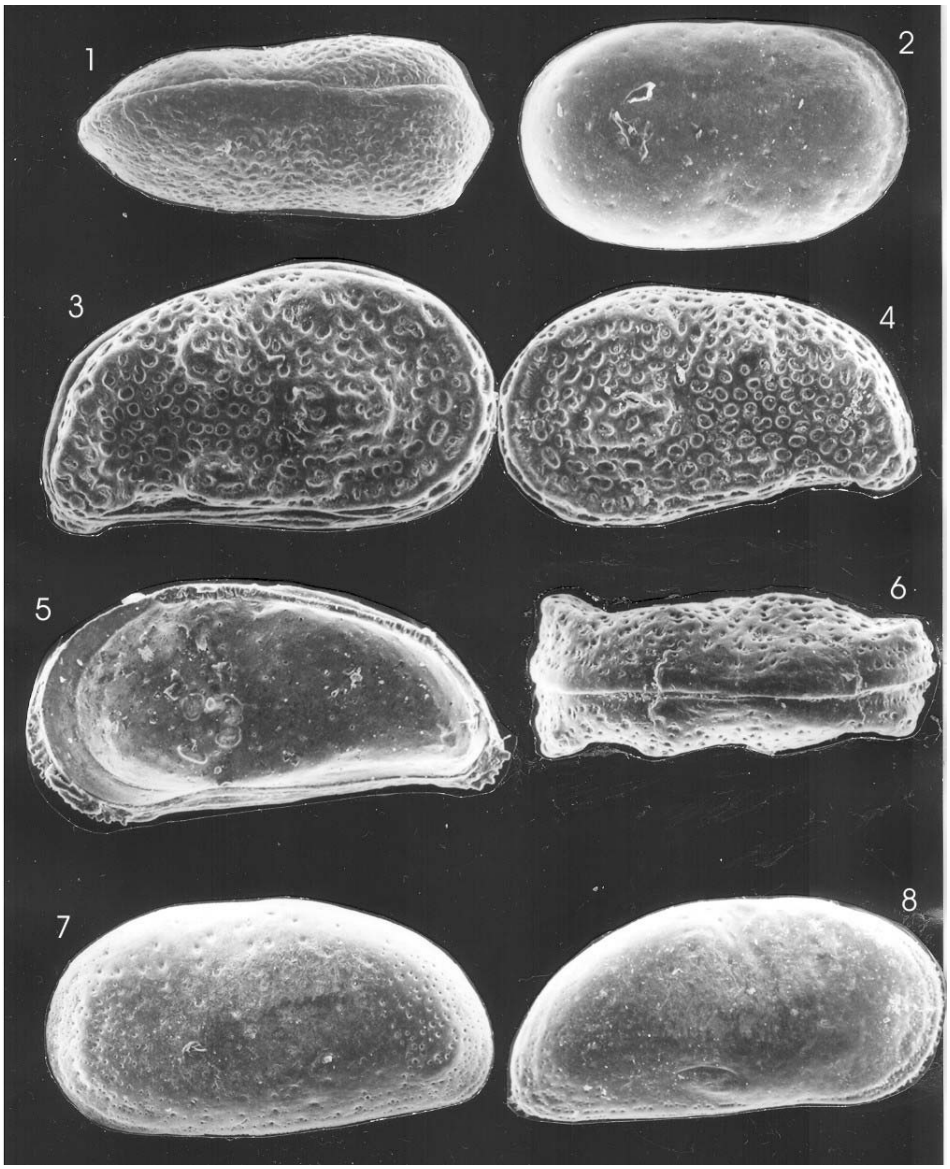

Plate 10

Figs 1–4. *Hemicyprideis dacica* HÉJJAS, 1894.

Fig. 1. Right valve. 62x. Szentendre–2 borehole 17.5–18.5 m.
Fig. 2. Right valve. 65 x. Mesterberek–78 borehole 322.0 m.
Fig. 3. Carapace from the dorsal side. 70x. Csákvár–34 borehole 175.0–177.0 m.
Fig. 4. Inside of the right valve. 60x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 175.0–177.0 m.

Figs 5–8. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895).

Fig. 5. Right valve. 80x. Csákvár–34 borehole 271.6–271.9 m.
Fig. 6. Carapace from the dorsal side. 85x. Sárisáp–122 borehole, 43.0 m.
Fig. 7. Right valve. 80x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 201.0 m.
Fig. 8. Left valve. 70x. Csákvár–34 borehole 167.7–171.9 m.

Plate 10

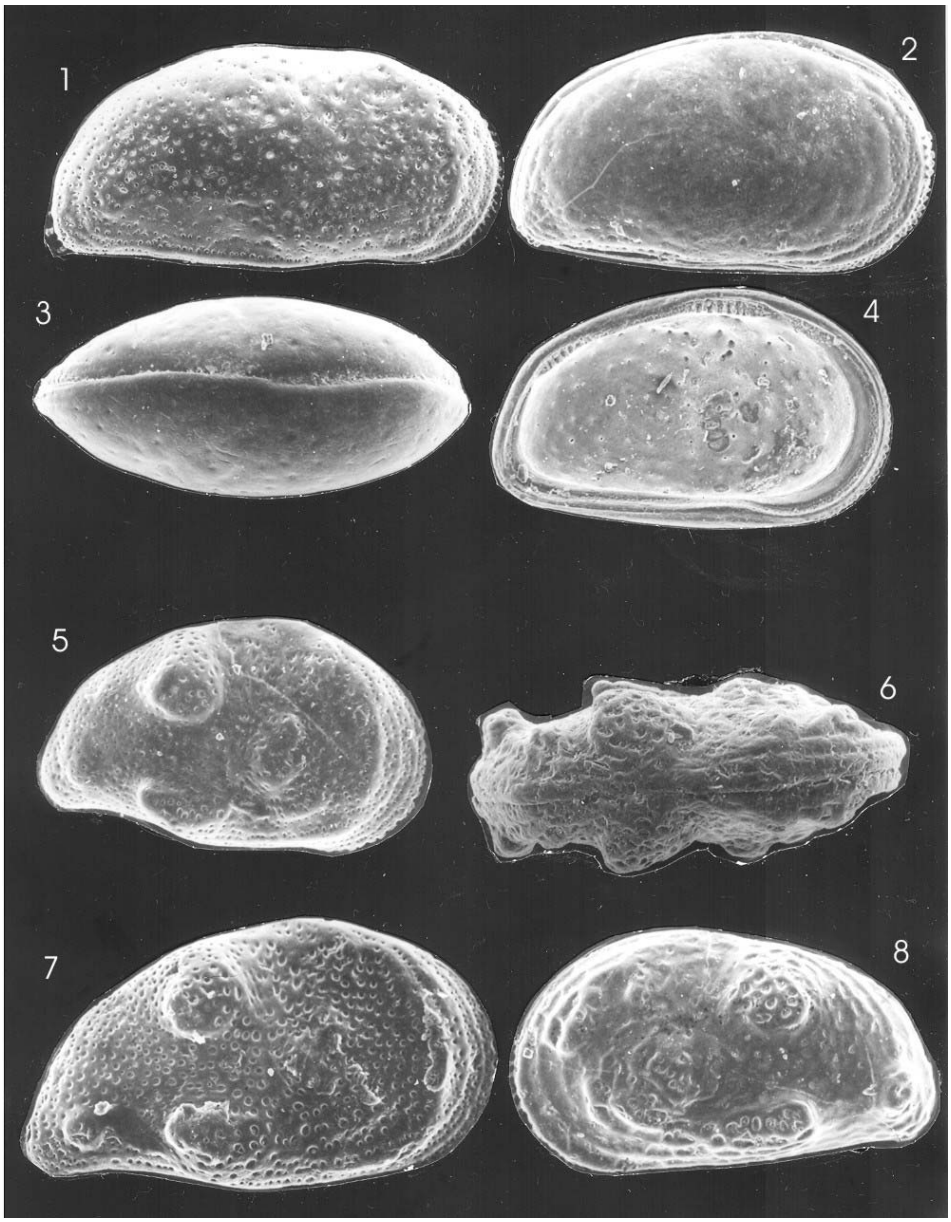

Plate 11

Fig. 1–3. *Hemicyprideis helvetica* (LIENENKLAUS, 1895).
Fig. 1. Right valve. 80x. Sárisáp–122 borehole 43.0 m.
Fig. 2. Right valve. 60x. Csákvár–34 borehole 175.0–177.0 m.
Fig. 3. Inside of the right valve. 78x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 368.7 m.

Fig. 4. *Hemicyprideis* ex gr. *parvula* MALZ et TRIEBEL, 1970. Carapace from the right valve. 60x. Csákvár–34 borehole 161.2–162.3 m.

Figs 5–6. *Schuleridea dorsoarcuata* (MÉHES, 1941).
Fig. 5. Left valve. 70x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 246.0 m.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 53x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.

Figs 7–8. *Schuleridea rauracica* OERTLI, 1956.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 67x. Sárisáp–128 borehole 18.5 m.
Fig. 8. Carapace from the right valve. 60x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole, 372.0–371.9 m.

Plate 11

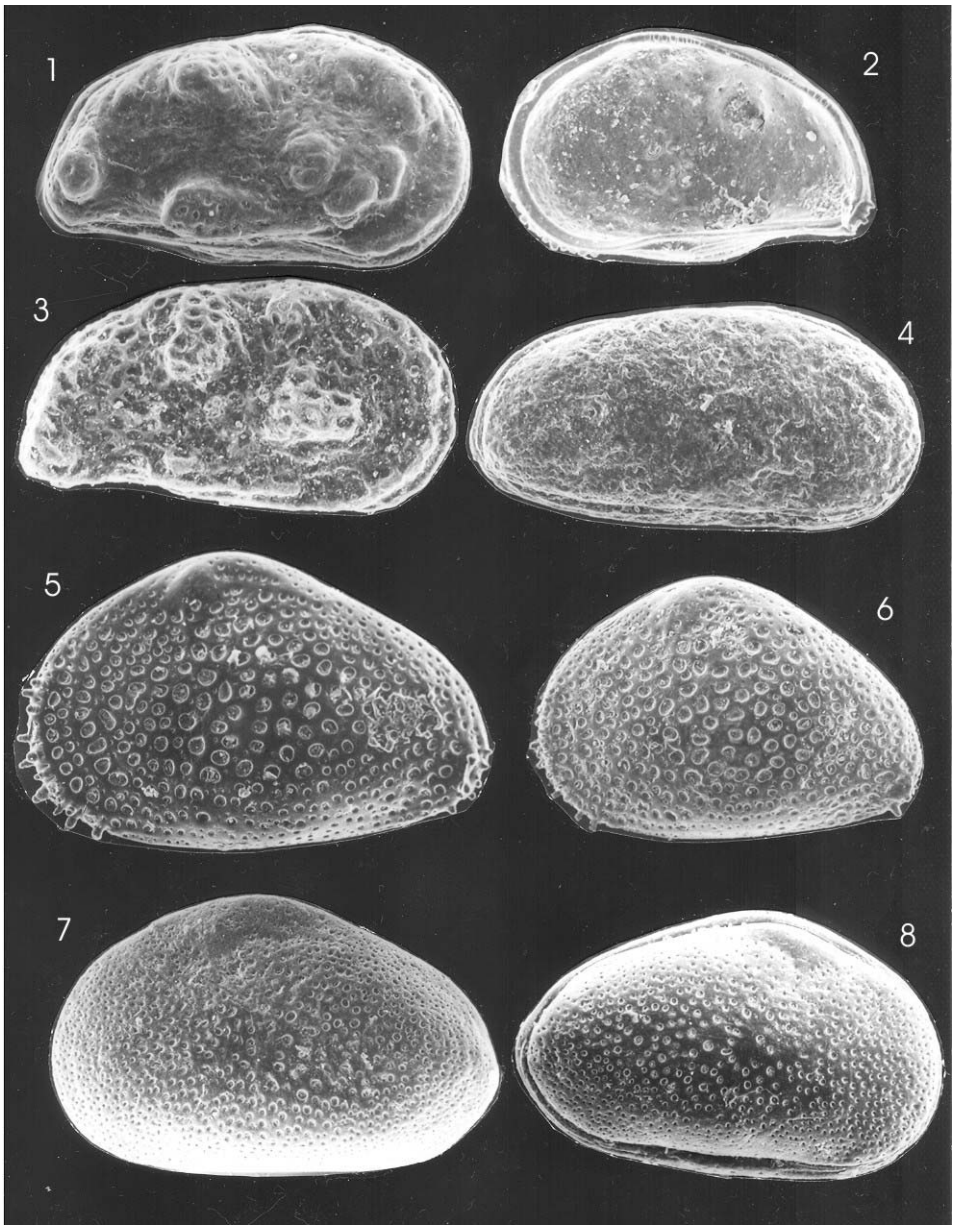

Plate 12

Figs 1–2. *Schuleridea rauracica* OERTLI, 1956.

Fig. 1. Carapace from the right valve. 70x. Piliscsaba–3 borehole 164.0–165.0 m.

Fig. 2. Carapace from the dorsal side. 65x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole, 373.8–374.8 m.

Figs 3–4. *Schuleridea* sp. 1.

Fig. 3. Left valve. 60x. Csákvár–34 borehole 201.5–207.1 m.

Fig. 4. Right valve. 65x. Csákvár–34 borehole 201.5–207.1 m.

Figs 5–8. *Cuneocythere marginata* (BOSQUET, 1852).

Fig. 5. Left valve. 98x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.

Fig. 6. Left valve. 100x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 68.0–71.0 m.

Fig. 7. Carapace from the dorsal side. 90x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 123.6–128.3 m.

Fig .8. Right valve. 85x. Csákvár–34 borehole 306.8–308.5 m.

Plate 12

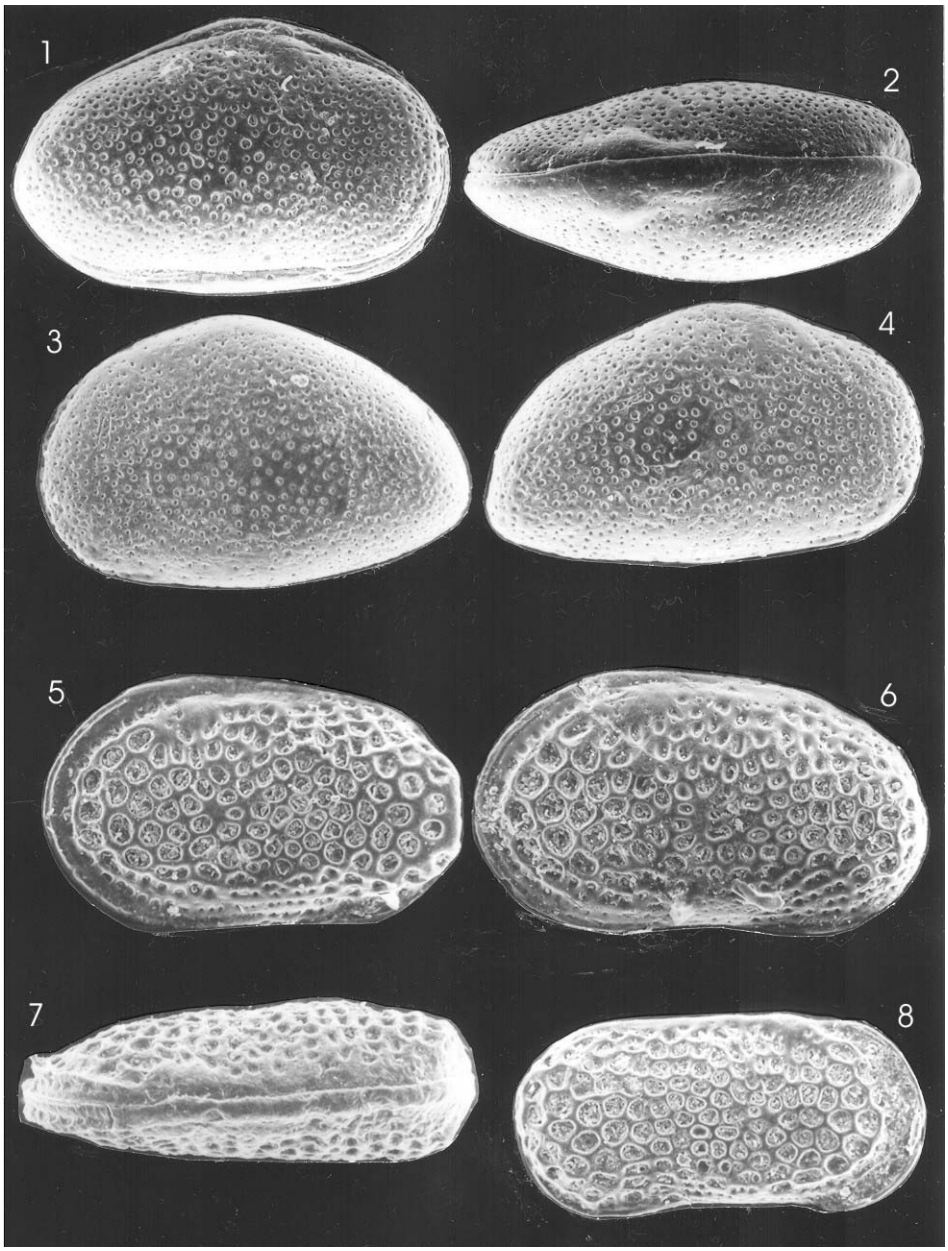

Plate 13

Figs 1–2. *Cuneocythere marginata* BOSQUET, 1852.
Fig. 1. Left valve. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 170.0 m.
Fig. 2. Right valve. 90x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 373.0 m.

Fig. 3. *Pontocythere* ex gr. *denticulata* (LIENENKLAUS,1894).

Figs 4–5. *Pontocythere truncata* (LIENENKLAUS, 1894).
Fig. 4. Right valve. 82x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 53.6–54.6 m.
Fig. 5. Left valve. 80x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 126.0 m.

Figs 6–8. *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852).
Fig. 6. Right valve. 78x. Sárisáp–128 borehole, 18.5 m.
Fig. 7. Carapace from the right valve. 120x. Eger, Wind brickyard 5/1 borehole, 22.5 m.
Fig. 8. Carapace from the right valve. 75x. Sárisáp–112 borehole, 26.5 m.

Plate 13

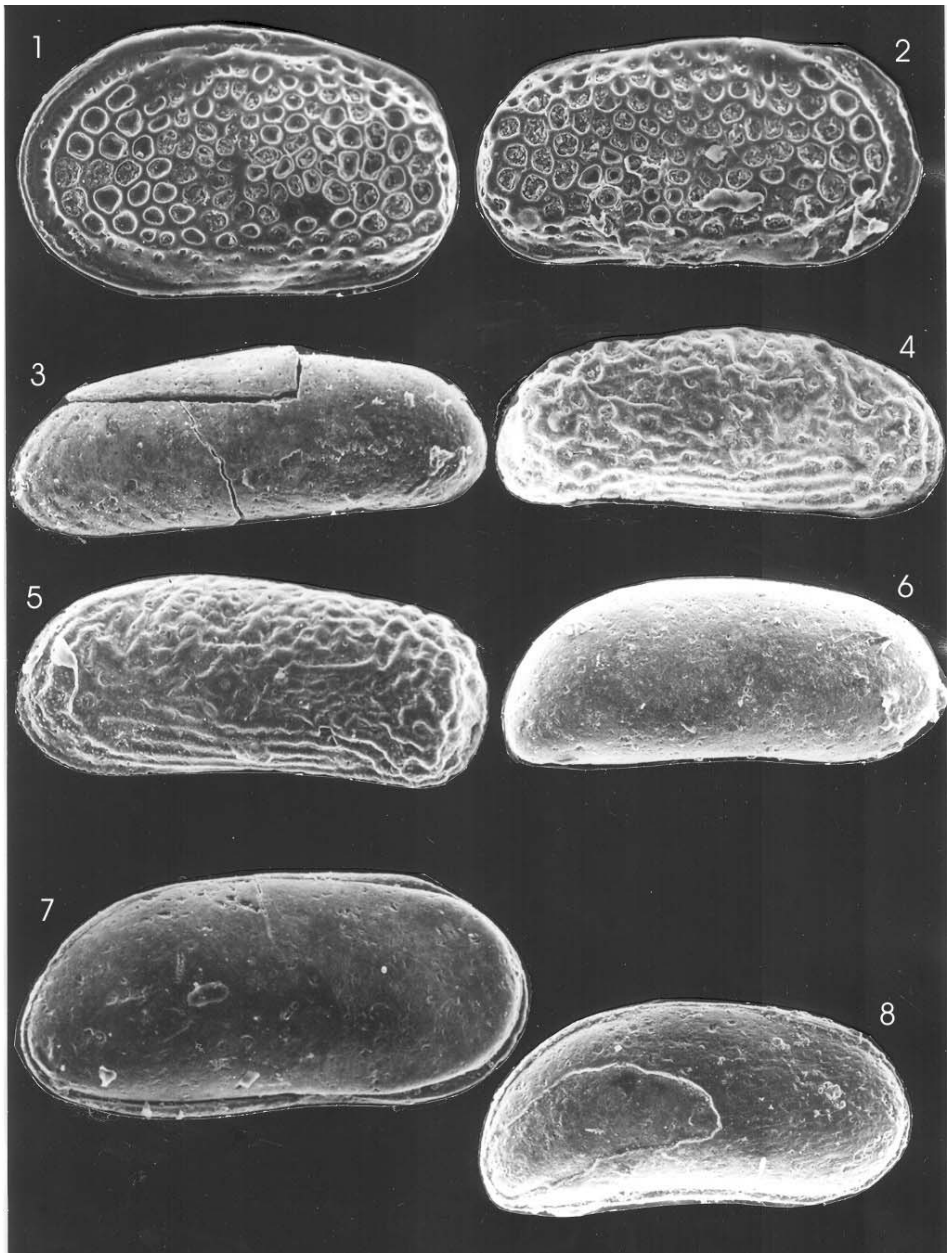

Plate 14

Figs 1–3. *Krithe papillosa* (BOSQUET, 1852).
Fig. 1. Left valve. 88x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 33.4–33.9 m.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 75x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 34.8–34.9 m.
Fig. 3. Left valve. Csákvár–34 borehole, 133.6–134.0 m.

Figs 4–7. *Krithe pernoides* (BORNEMANN, 1855).
Fig. 4. Right valve. 98x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 5.7–6.1 m.
Fig. 5. Right valve. 68x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 10.9–11.1 m.
Fig. 6. Right valve. 68x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 14.0–14.6 m.
Fig. 7. Right valve. 68x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 14.0–14.6 m.

Fig. 8. *Krithe* sp. 2. MONOSTORI, 2004.
Left valve. 120x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 10.3–10.9 m.

Plate 14

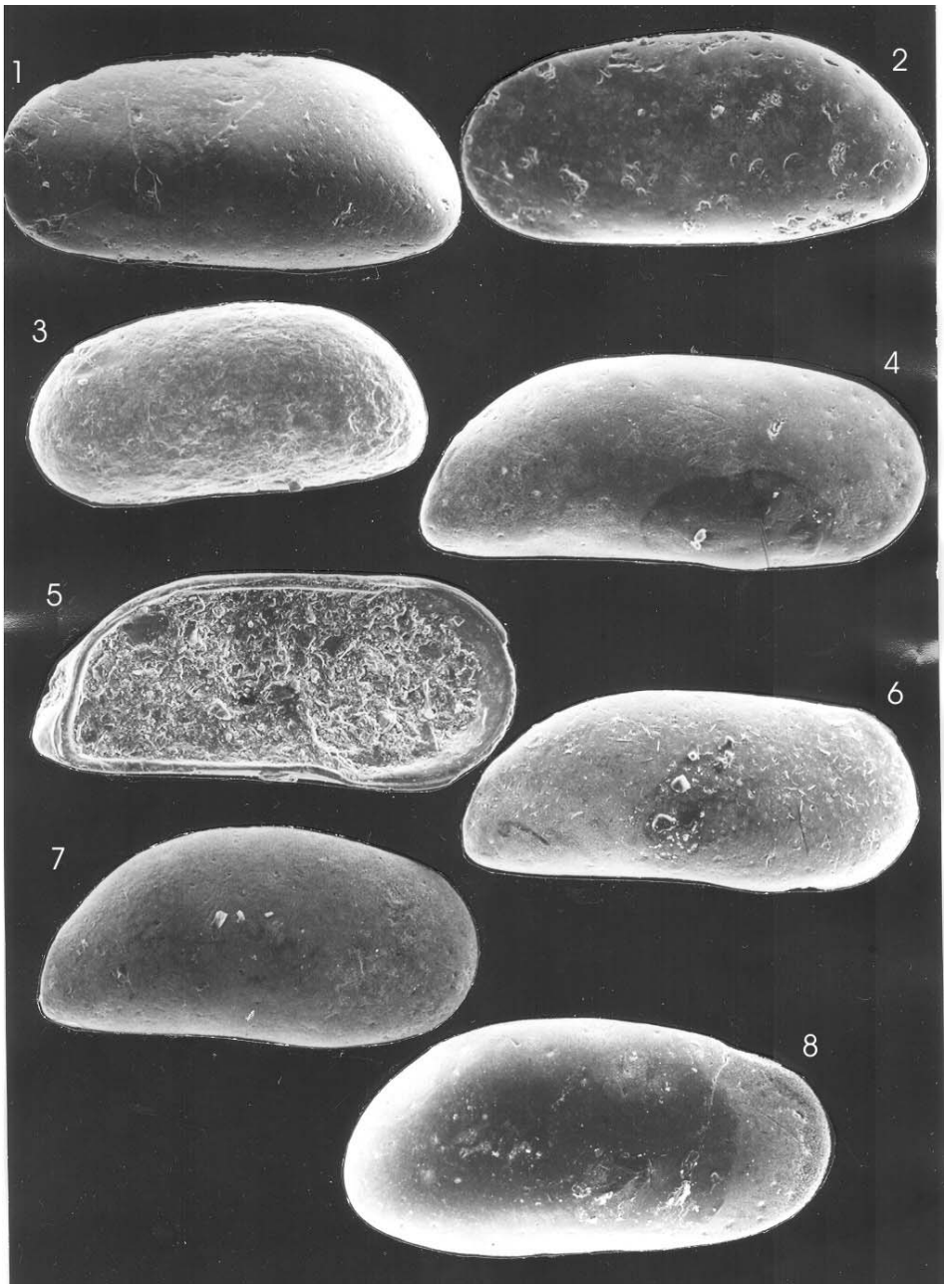

Plate 15

Fig. 1. *Krithe* sp. 2 MONOSTORI, 2004.
Right valve. 110x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–10.9 m.

Fig. 2. *Parakrithe costatomarginata* MONOSTORI, 1982. Fragment of the right valve.

Fig. 3. *Parakrithe* sp. 1. Carapace from the right valve. 100x. Eger section, sample 24.

Figs 4–8. *Costa hermi* WITT, 1967.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 72x. Wind brickyard borehole, 4.0–4.1 m.
Fig. 5. Left valve. 68x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 5.7–6.1 m.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 5.4–5.7 m/b.
Fig 7. Inside of the right valve. 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 5.7–6.1 m.
Fig. 8. Carapace from the dorsal side. 70x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 4.4–4.6 m.

Plate 15

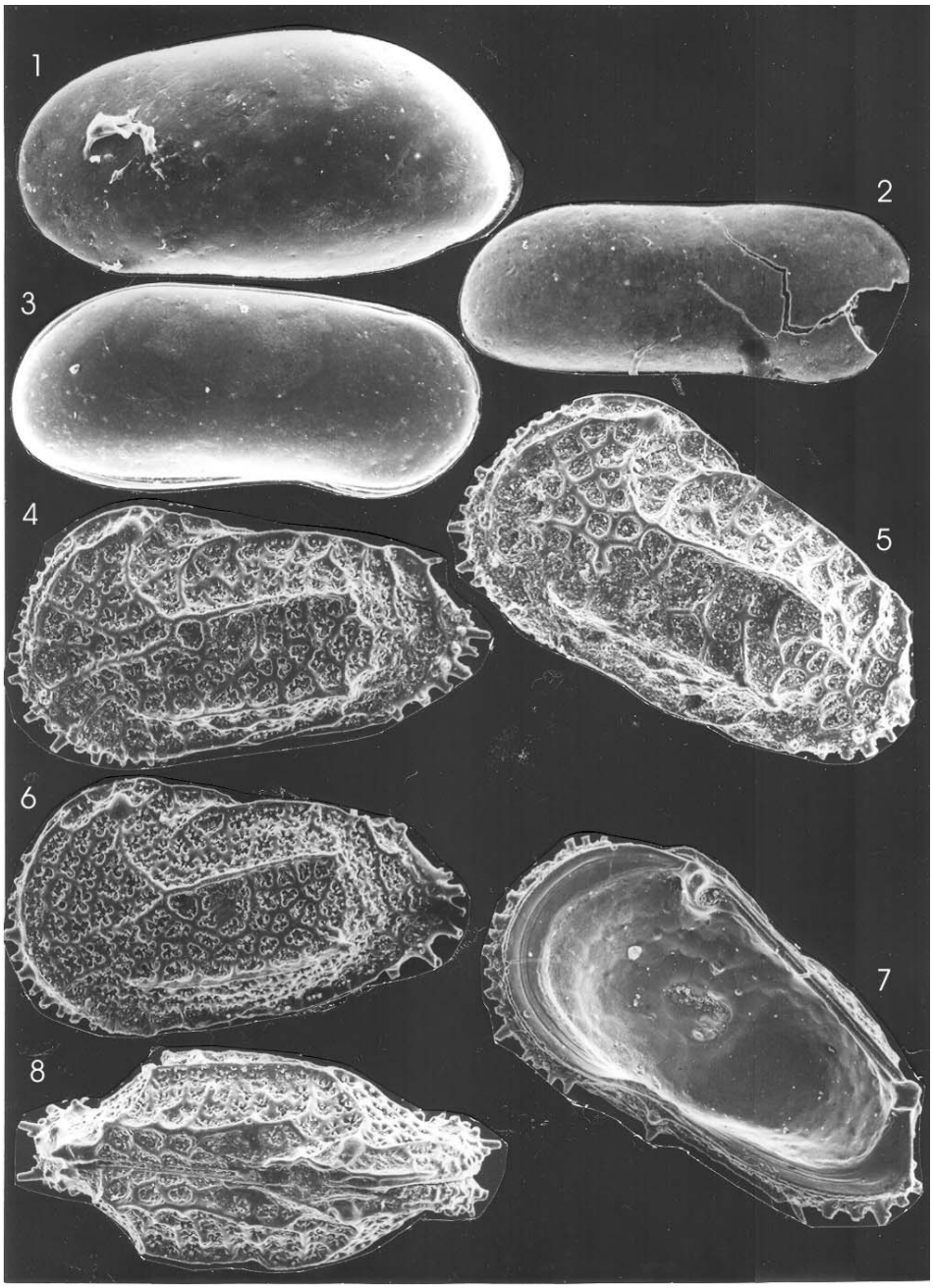

Plate 16

Fig. 1. *Costa hermi* WITT, 1967.
Left valve. 100x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 4.4–4.6 m.

Figs 2–7. *Pterygocythereis ceratoptera* (BOSQUET, 1852).
Fig. 2. Right valve. 60x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 16.8–17.2 m.
Fig. 3. Left valve. 60x. Piliscsaba–3 borehole, 164.0–165.0 m.
Fig. 4. Right valve. 60x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole, 373.8–374.8 m.
Fig. 5. Left valve. 68x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 5.4–5.7 m/c.
Fig. 6. Left valve. Sárisáp–117 borehole, 27.0 m.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 53x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 297.7–285.9 m.

Fig. 8. *Pterygocythereis retinodosa* OERTLI, 1956.
Left valve. 70x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 170.0 m.

Plate 16

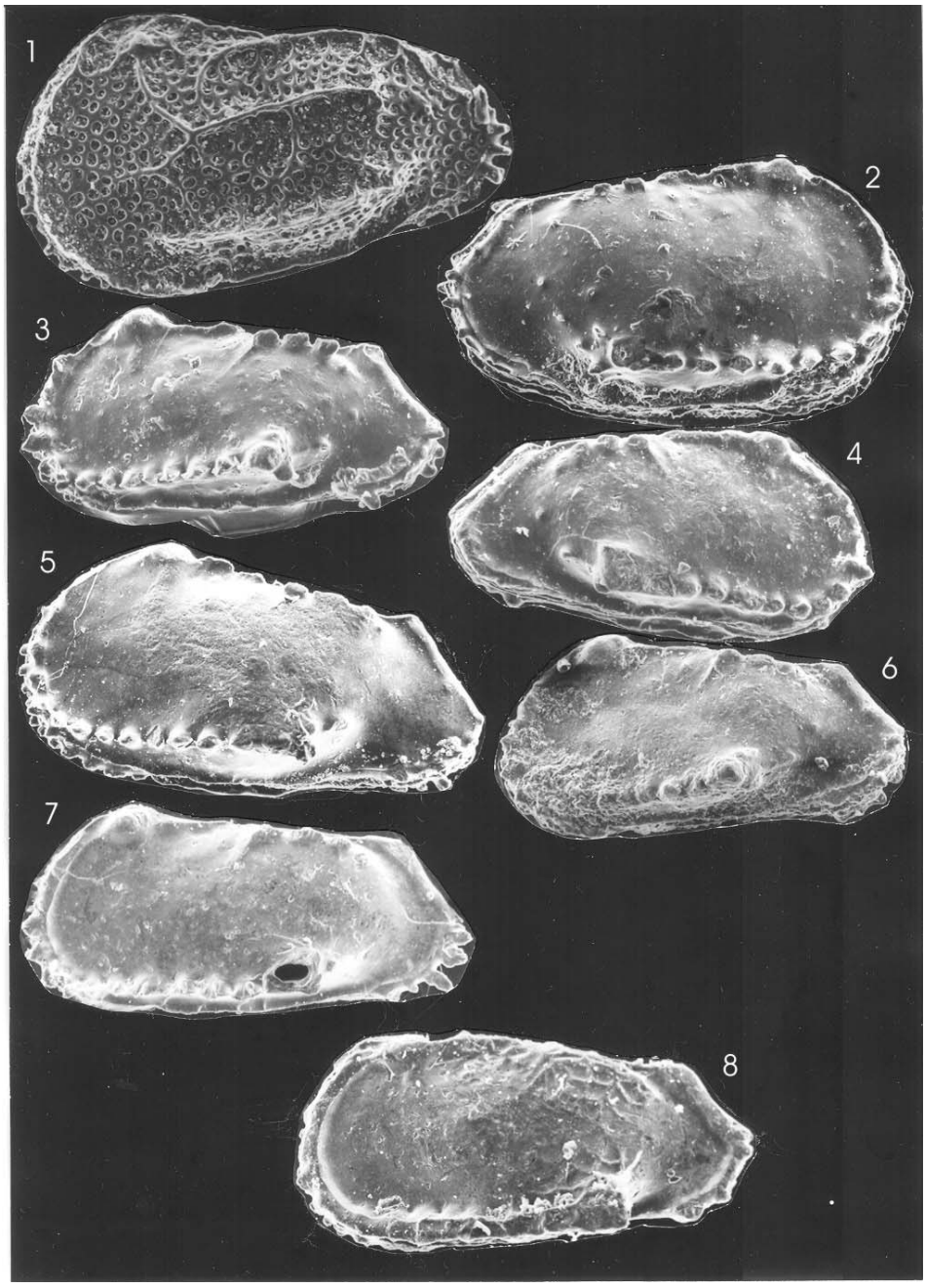

Plate 17

Figs 1–6. *Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS, 1850).

Fig. 1. Left valve. 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 4.4–4.6 m.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 68x. Zádorfalva outcrop.
Fig. 3. Left valve 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 33.9–34.1 m.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 75x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–10.9 m.
Fig. 5. Inside of the right valve. 76x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 6.4–6.6 m.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 95x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 5.5–5.7 m.

Figs 7–8. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* VON MÜNSTER, 1830.

Fig. 7. Inside of the right valve. 48x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308–9–324.0 m.
Fig. 8. Carapace from the dorsal side. 47x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.9–324.0 m.

Plate 17

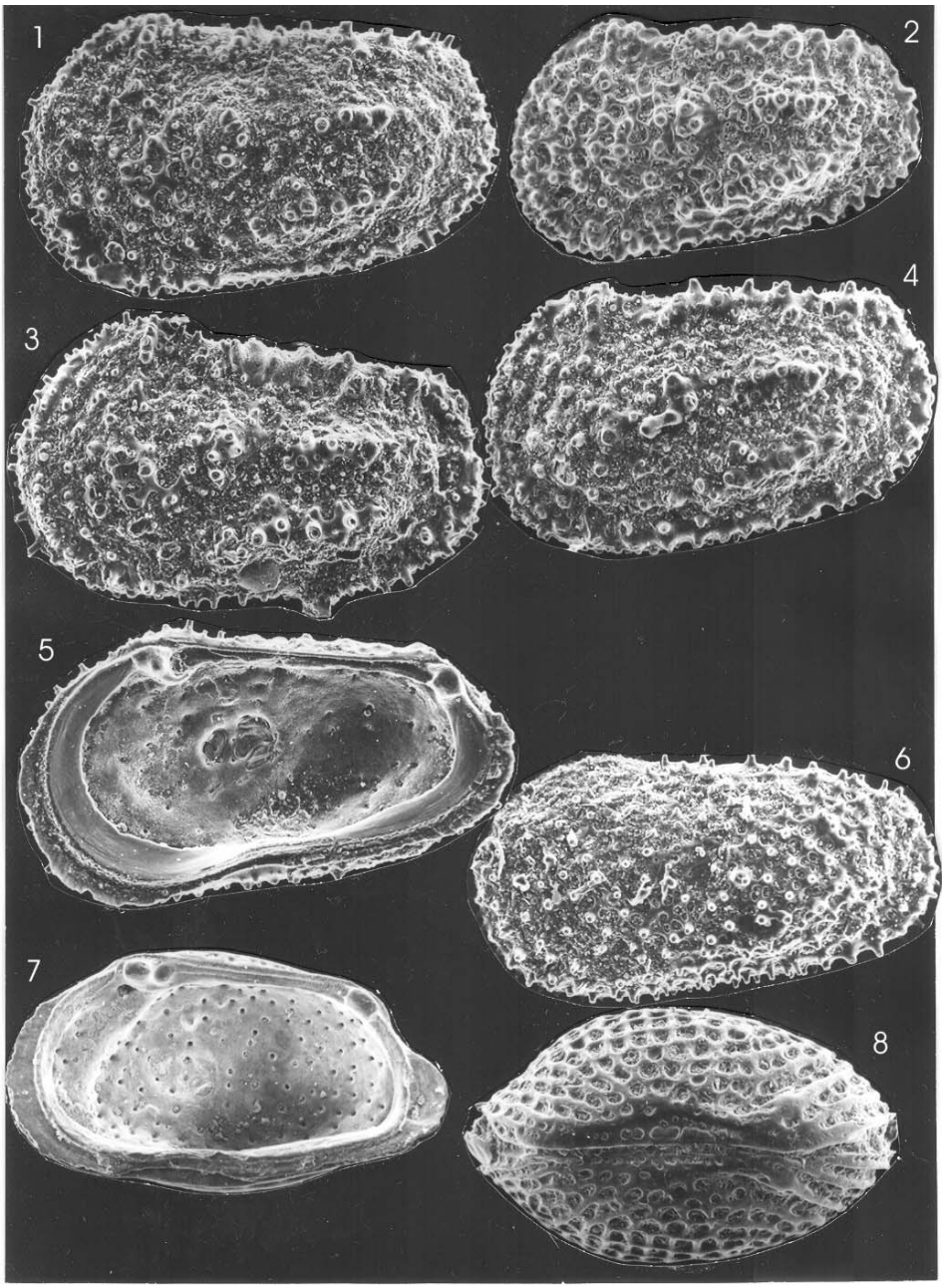

Plate 18

Figs 1–2. *Leguminocythereis scrobiculata* VON MÜNSTER, 1830.
Fig. 1. Right valve. 43x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.5–308.9 m.
Fig. 2. Right valve. 45x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.9–324.0 m.

Figs 3–5. *Legumiinicythereis* ex gr. *sorneana* OERTLI, 1956.
Fig. 3. Right valve. 70x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 84.5–86.0 m.
Fig. 4. Inside of the left valve. 70x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 84.5–86.0 m.
Fig. 5. Right valve. 70x. Szentendre–2 borehole 27.7–30.4 m.

Figs 6–8. *Leguminocythereis subtiliclatrata* n. sp.
Fig. 6. Left valve, Holotypus, Szentendre–2 borehole, 17.8–18.5 m.
Fig. 7. Inside of the right valve. 65x. Szentendre–2 borehole 18.5–19.5 m.
Fig. 8. Carapace from the dorsal side. 63x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 17–5–18.5 m.

Plate 18

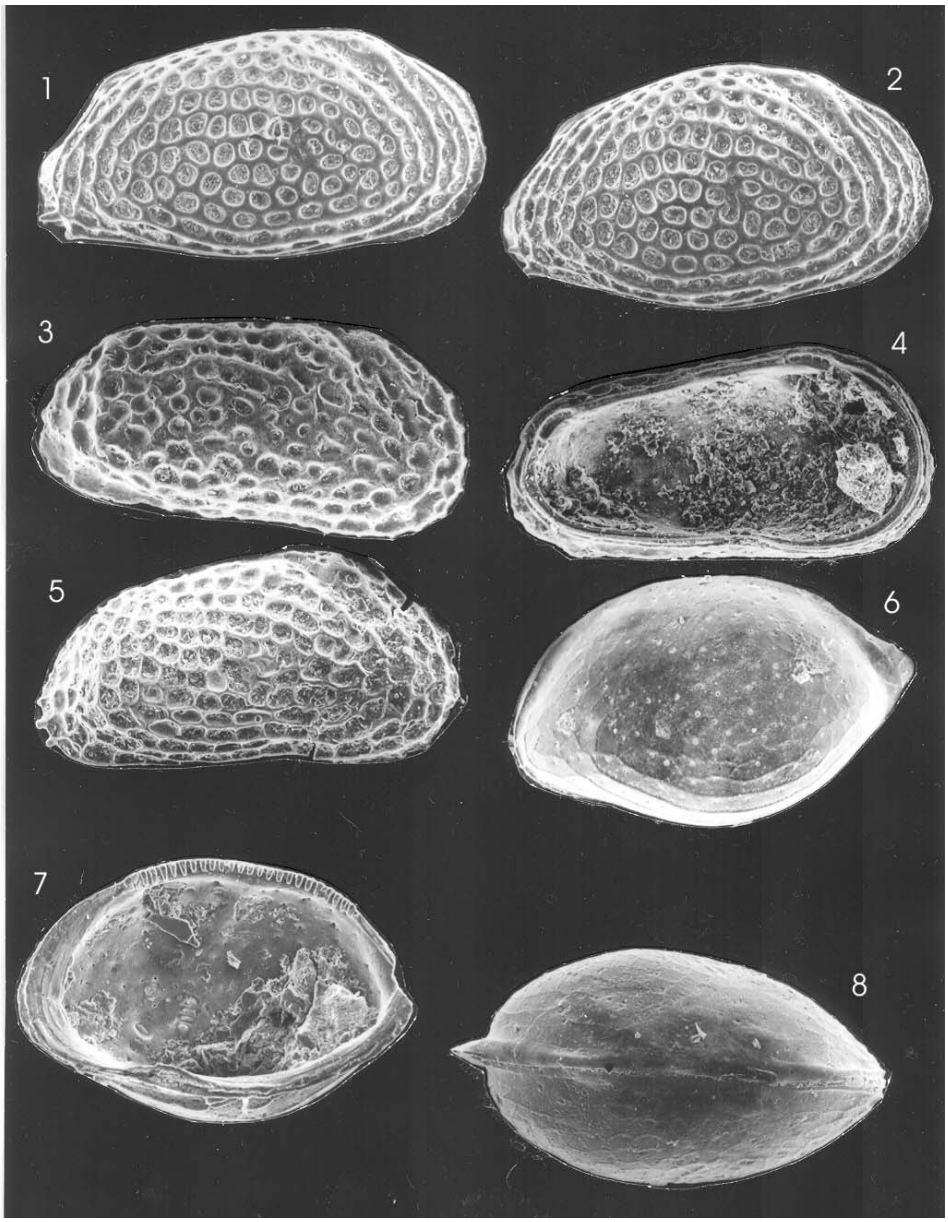

Plate 19

Figs 1–6. *Murrayina gibberula* (PURI, 1953).

Fig. 1. Inside of the left valve. 75x. Szentendre–2 borehole 20.5–21.5 m.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 75x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole, 336.0 m.
Fig. 3. Left valve. 75x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 164.0 m.
Fig. 4. Right valve. 70x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 20.5–21.5 m.
Fig. 5. Right valve. 72x. Szentendre–2 borehole 19.5–20.5 m.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 75x. Szentendre–2 borehole 84.5–86.0 m.

Fig. 7. *Mulellerina latimarginata* (SPEYER, 1863), Sample 11.

Fig. 8. *Aurila*? sp. 1. Left valve. 80x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 34.3–34.6 m.

Plate 19

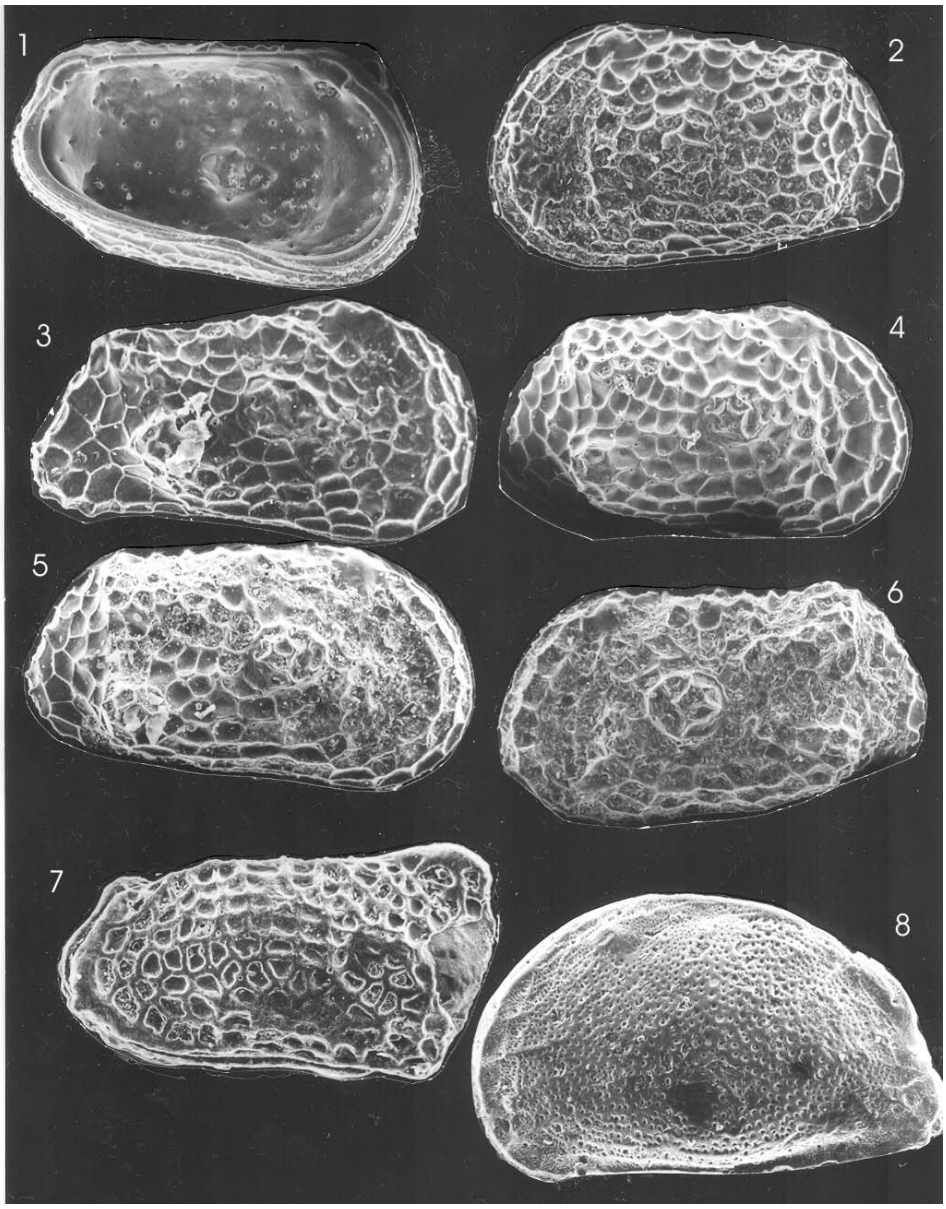

Plate 20

Fig. 1. *Pokornyella* ? sp. 1. Right valve. 82x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 33.4–33.9 m.

Fig. 2. *Pokornyella*? sp. 2. Right valve. 50x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 184.4–185.2 m.

Figs 3–6. *Hornibrookella confluens confluens* (REUSS, 1856).
Fig. 3. Inside of the left valve. 68x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 39.7–41.0 m.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 68x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 39.7–41.0 m.
Fig. 5. Right valve. 75x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 39.7–41.0 m.
Fig. 6. Right valve. 72x. Szentendre–2 borehole 27.7–30.7 m.

Fig 7. *Hornibrookella confluens xeniae* MOOS, 1963 sensu Brestenská, 1975.
Right valve. 65x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.

Fig. 8. *Bosquetina zalanyii* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975.
Left valve. 60x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 6.1–6.4 m/b.

Plate 20

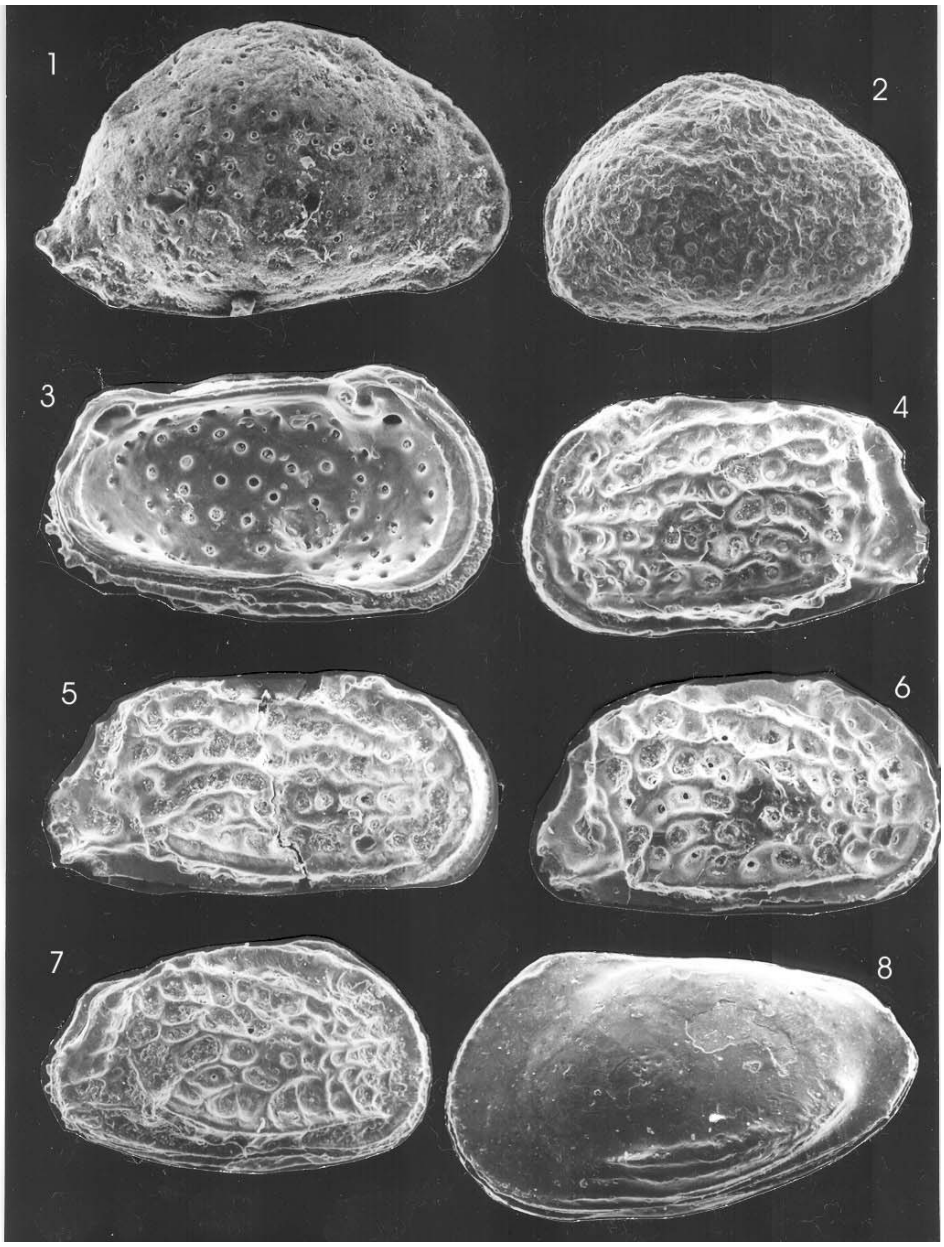

Plate 21

Fig. 1. *Bosquetina zalanyii* BRESTENSKÁ, 1975.

Figs 2–3. *Bosquetina kisegedense* MONOSTORI, 2004.
Fig. 2. Left valve. 60x. Eger ,Wind brickyard borehole 10.9–11.1 m.
Fig. 3. Fragment of the right valve. 70x. Eger section sample 34.

Figs 4–5. *Bosquetina macroreticulata* n. sp.
Fig. 4. Left valve. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 5.7–6.1 m. Holotype.
Fig. 5. Left valve. Eger section, Sample 34.

Figs 6–8. *Occultocythereis repelica* MONOSTORI, 1982.
Fig. 6. Right valve. 108x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 5.4–5.7 m/c.
Fig. 7. Right valve. 110x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 34.1–34.3 m.
Fig. 8. Left valve. 105x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 34.6–34.8 m.

Plate 21

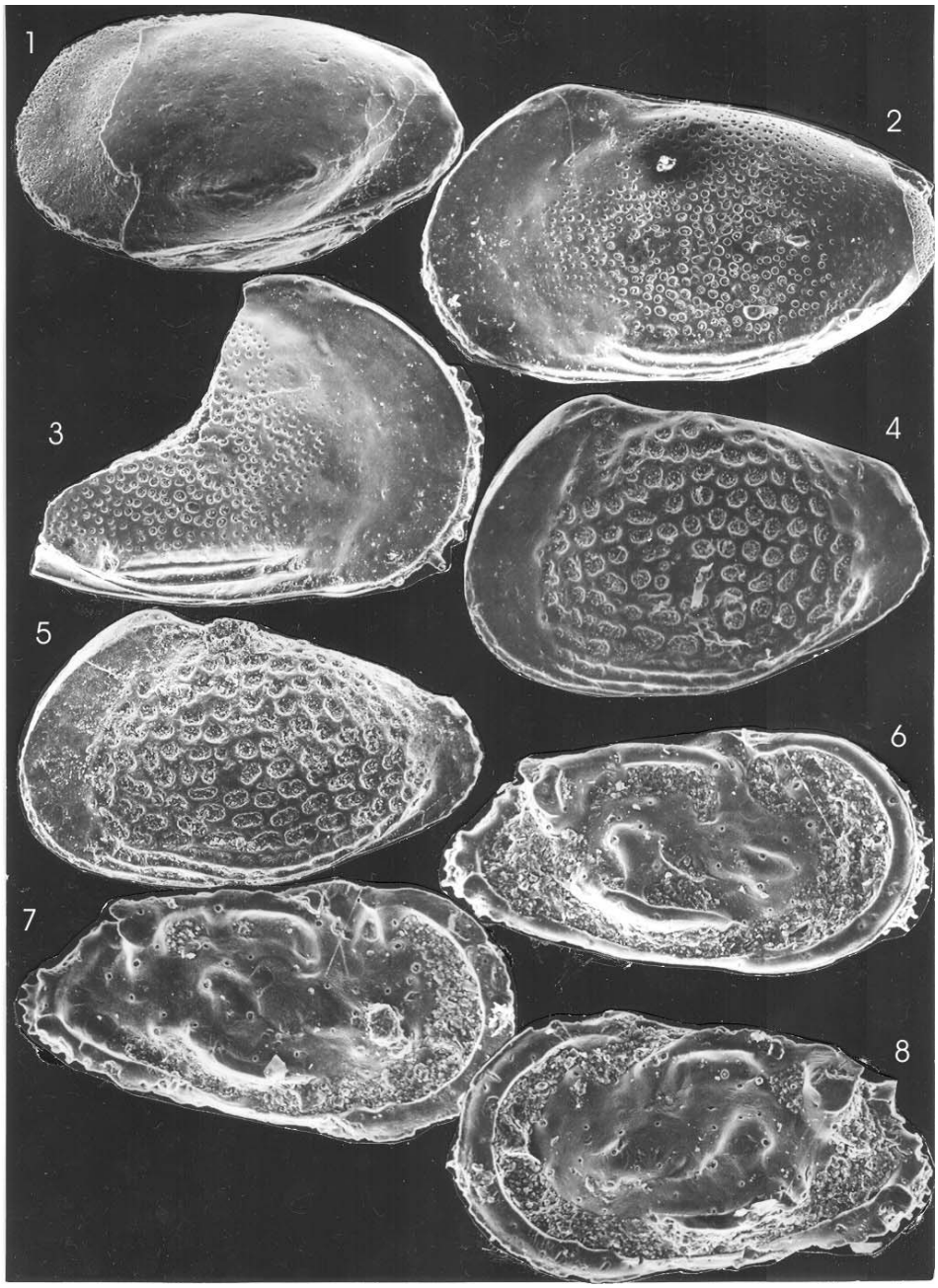

Plate 22

Figs 1–6. *Cytheretta (Flexus) plicata* (VON MÜNSTER, 1830).

Fig. 1. Left valve. 75x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 157.0–159.2 m.

Fig. 2. Carapace from the dorsal side. 75x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.9–324.0 m.

Fig. 3. Right valve. 75x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.9–324.0 m.

Fig. 4. Right valve. 80x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.9–324.0 m.

Fig. 5. Left valve. 70x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.9–324.0 m.

Fig. 6. Right valve. 68x. Csákvár–34 borehole. 38.9–324.0 m.

Figs 7–8. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952..

Fig. 7. Left valve. 69x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 68.0–71.0 m.

Fig. 8. Carapace from the dorsal side. 68x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 68.0–71. 0 m.

Plate 22

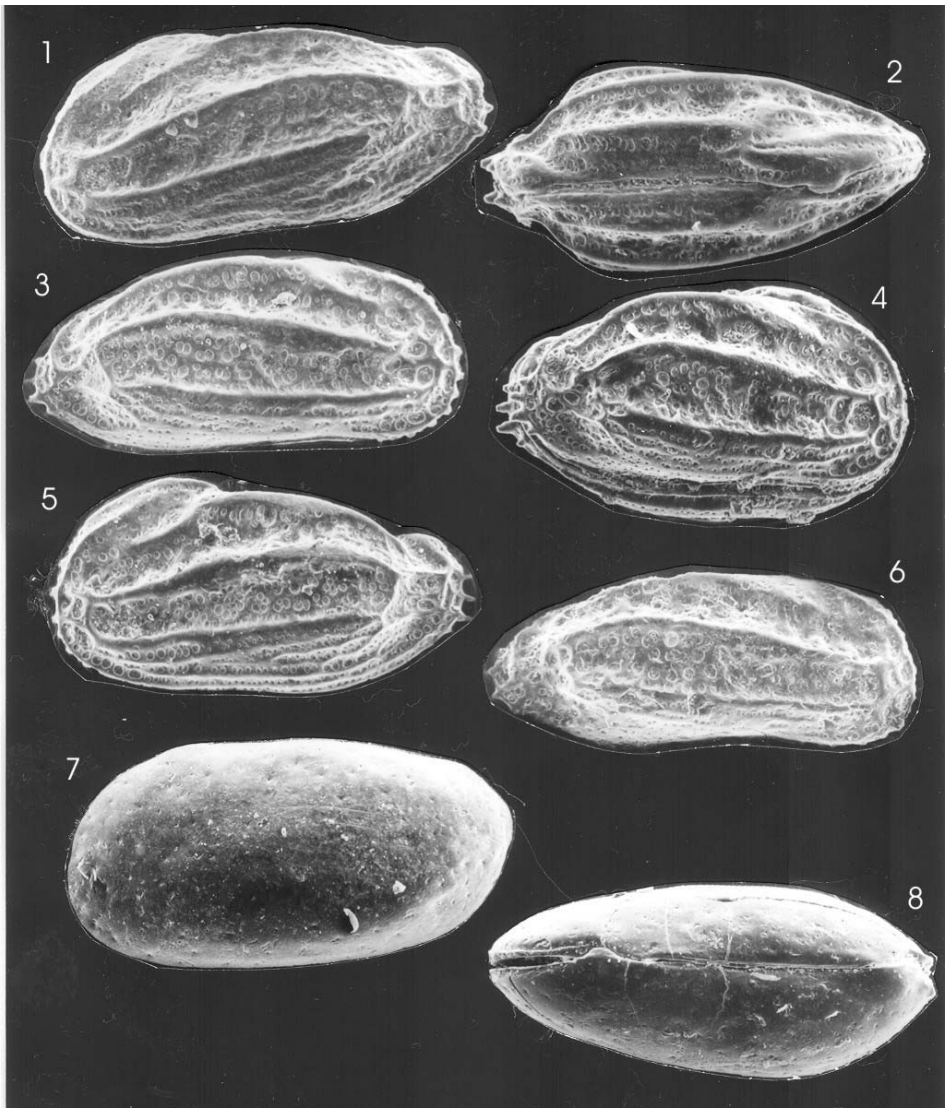

Plate 23

Figs 1–3. *Cytheretta posticalis* TRIEBEL, 1952.
Fig. 1. Left valve. 78x. Szentendre–2 borehole, 68.0–71.0 m.
Fig. 2. Inside of the right valve. 78x. Szentendre–2 borehole 68.0–71.0 m.
Fig. 3. Left valve. 62x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.5–308.9 m.

Figs 4–6. *Cytheretta sagri* DELTEL, 1964.
Fig. 4. Right valve. 67x. Csákvár–34 borehole 221.3–221.5 m.
Fig. 5. Right valve. 60x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.
Fig. 6. Right valve. 65x. Csákvár–34 borehole, 308.5–308.9 m.

Figs 7–8. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853).
Fig. 7. Left valve. 75x. Szentendre–2 borehole 71.0–72.0 m.
Fig. 8. Left valve. 63x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.

Plate 23

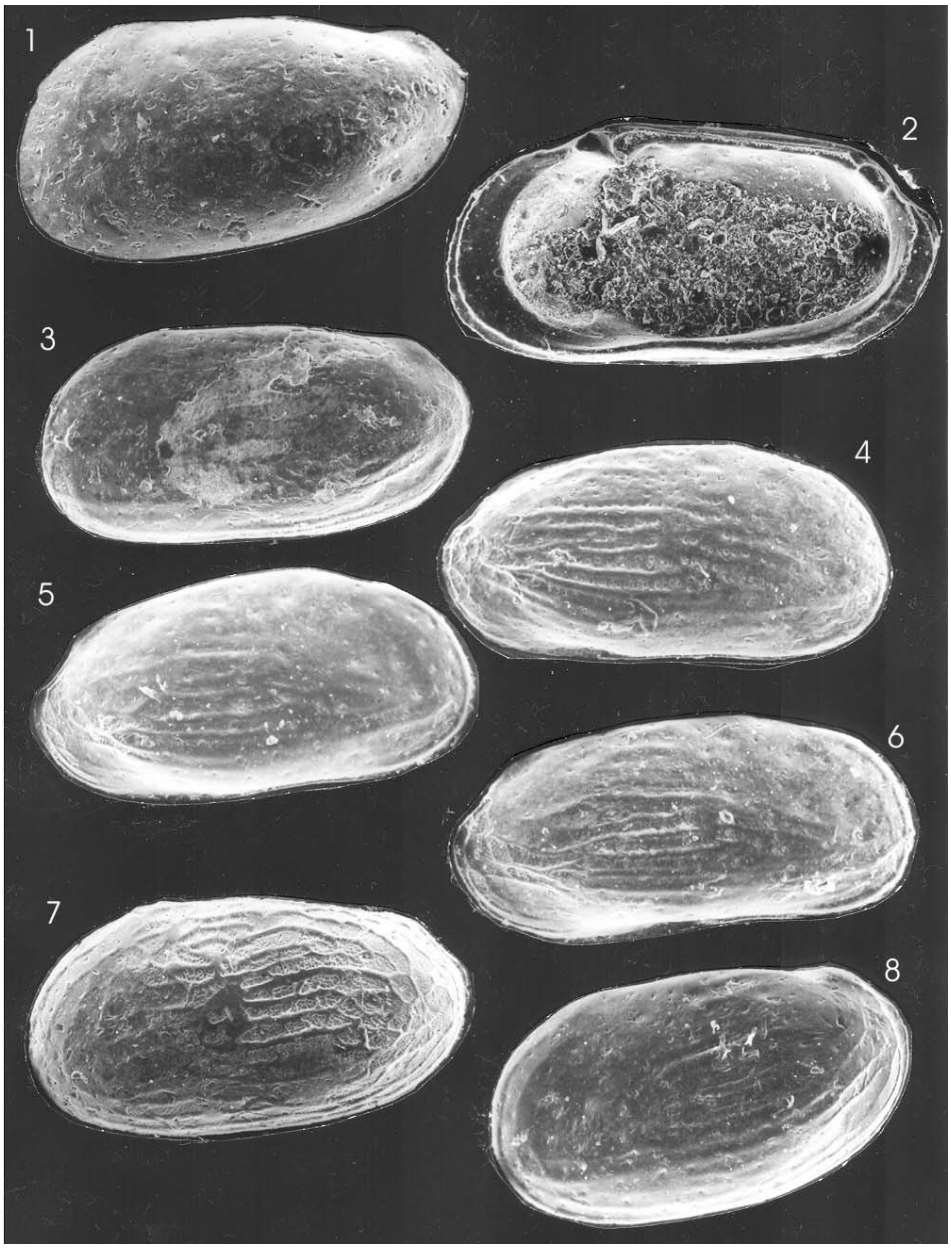

Plate 24

Fig. 1. *Cytheretta tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853).
Left valve. 65x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.

Figs 2–4. *Cytheretta* ex gr. *tenuistriata* (REUSS, 1853).
Fig. 2. Left valve. 70x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole–2, 23.0 m.
Fig. 3. Right valve. 70x. Csákvár–34 borehole 308.5–308.9 m.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 75x. Csákvár–34 borehole 221.3–221.5 m.

Figs 5–7. *Cytheretta variabilis* OERTLI, 1956.
Fig. 5. Inside of the right valve. 63x. Úny outcrop.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 65x. Sárisáp–112 borehole 26.5 m.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 55x. Piliscsaba–3 borehole 164.0–165.0 m.

Fig. 8. *Cytheretta* sp. 1.
Left valve. 58x. Szentendre–2 borehole 86.0–87.0 m.

Plate 24

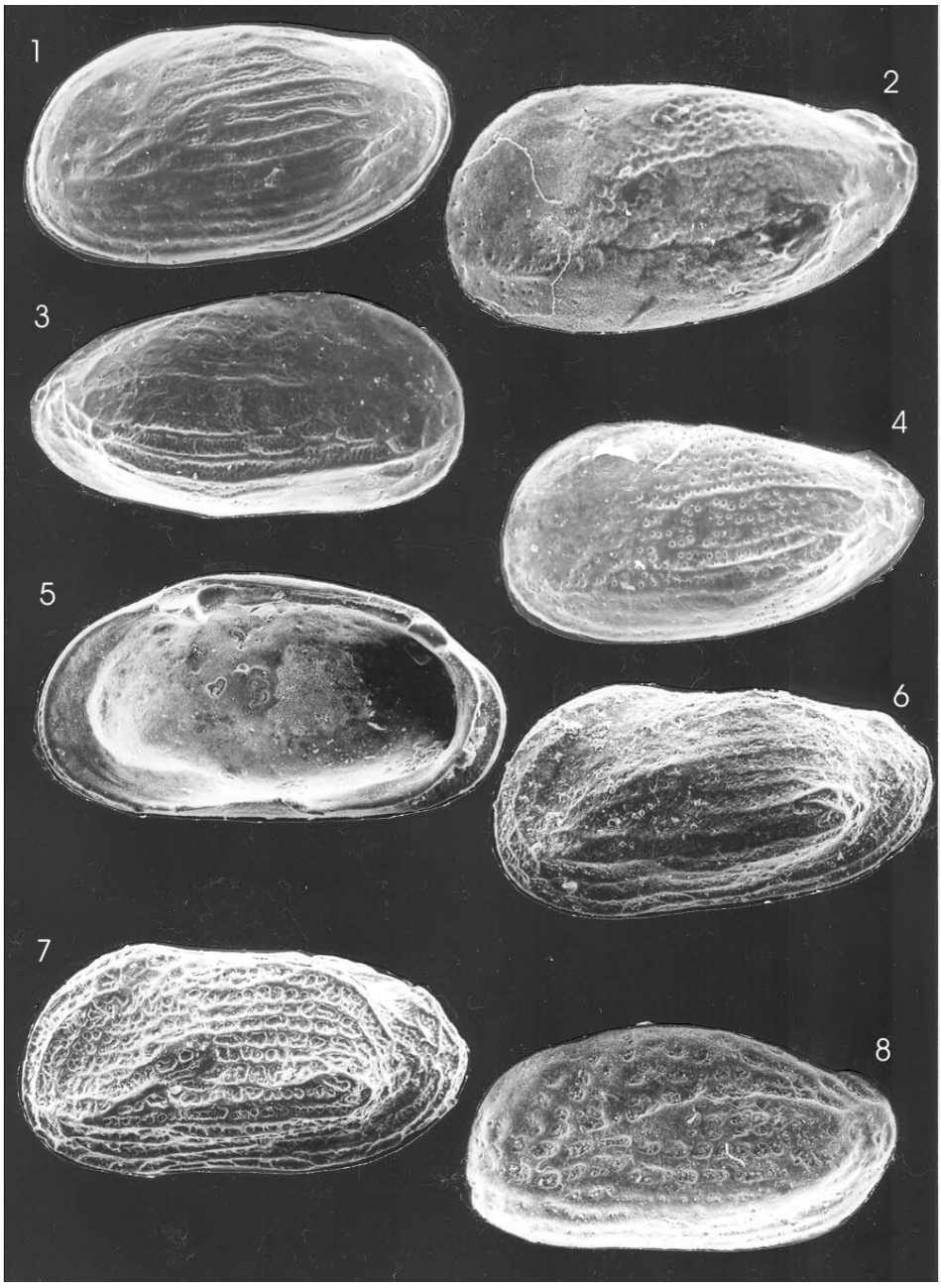

Plate 25

Figs 1–2. *Loxoconcha carinata* LIENENKLAUS, 1894.
Fig. 1. Left valve. 138x. Eger outcrop, sample 24.
Fig. 2. Right valve. 160x. Eger outcrop, sample 24.

Figs 3–7. *Loxoconcha favata* KUIPER, 1918.
Fig. 3. Inside of the left valve. 100x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 170.0 m.
Fig. 4. Right valve. 100x. Piliscsaba–2 borehole 373.8–374.8 m.
Fig. 5. Carapaace from the dorsal side. 100x. Szentendre–2 borhole 19.5–20.5 m.
Fig. 6. Left valve. 92x. Szentendre–2 borehole 20.5–21.5 m.
Fig. 7. Right valve. 85x. Piliscsaba–3 borehole 98.0–100.0 m.

Plate 25

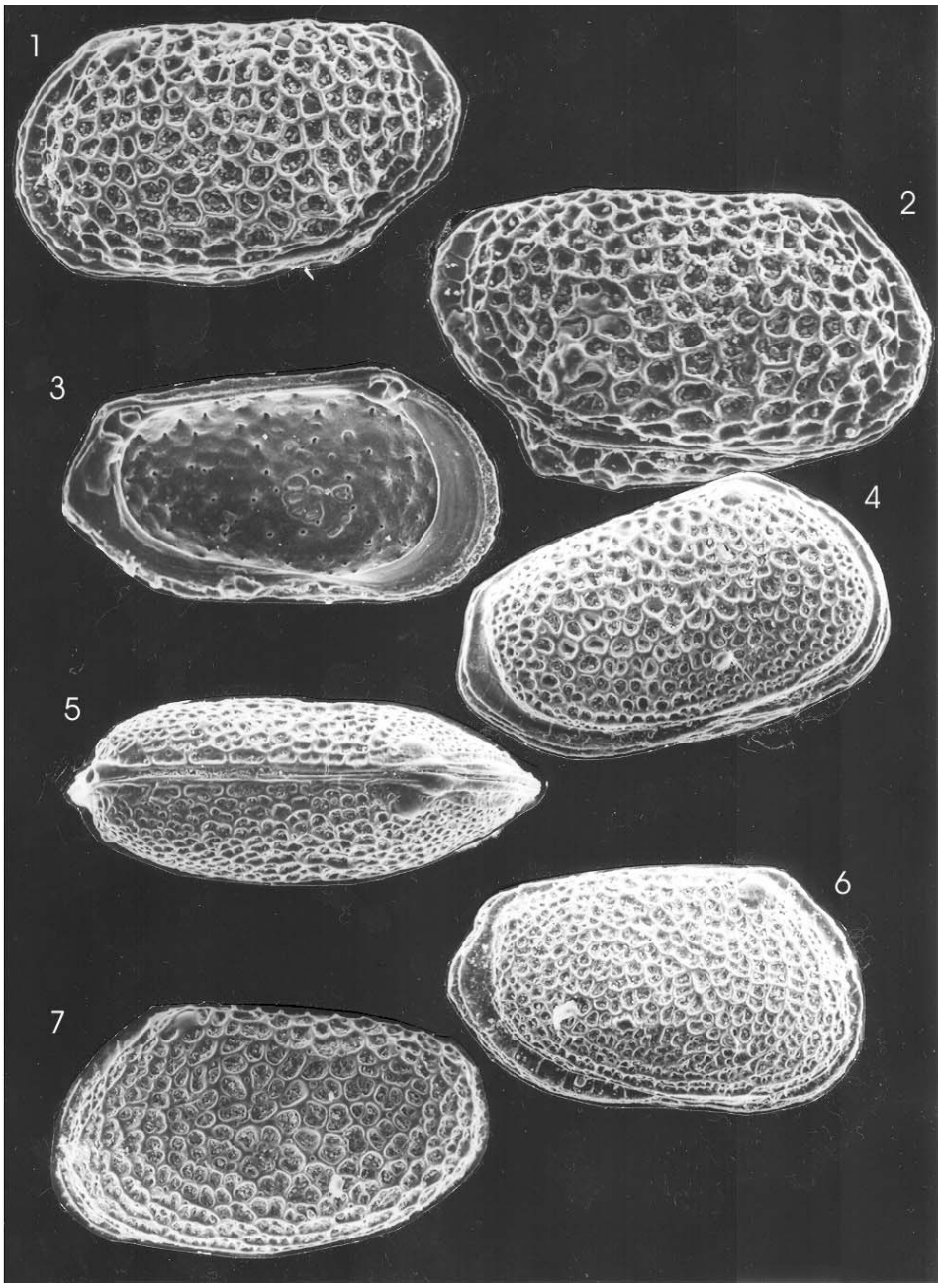

Plate 26

Fig. 1. *Loxoconcha subovata* (MÜNSTER, 1830) sensu BRESTENSKÁ, 1975.
Left valve. 140x.

Fig. 2. *Loxoconcha* (*Loxocorniculum*) sp. 1.
Left valve. 135x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 33.4–33.9 m.

Fig. 3. *Paracytheridea* cf. *gradata* (BOSQUET, 1852).
Right valve. 82x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 33.9–34.1 m.

Figs 4–5. *Eucytherura dentata* LIENENKLAUS, 1905.
Fig. 4. Left valve. 110x. Ózd–Szentsimon sutcrop.
Fig. 5. Carapace from the dorsal side. 120x. Ózd–Szentsimon sutcrop.

Figs 6–7. *Eucytherura* ex gr. *macropora* LIENENKLAUS, 1894.
Fig. 6. Right valve. 110x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 33.9–34.1 m.
Fig. 7. Left valve. 105x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole, 34.1–34.3 m.

Fig. 8. *Cytheropteron* sp.
Left valve. 140x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 33.9–34.1 m.

Plate 26

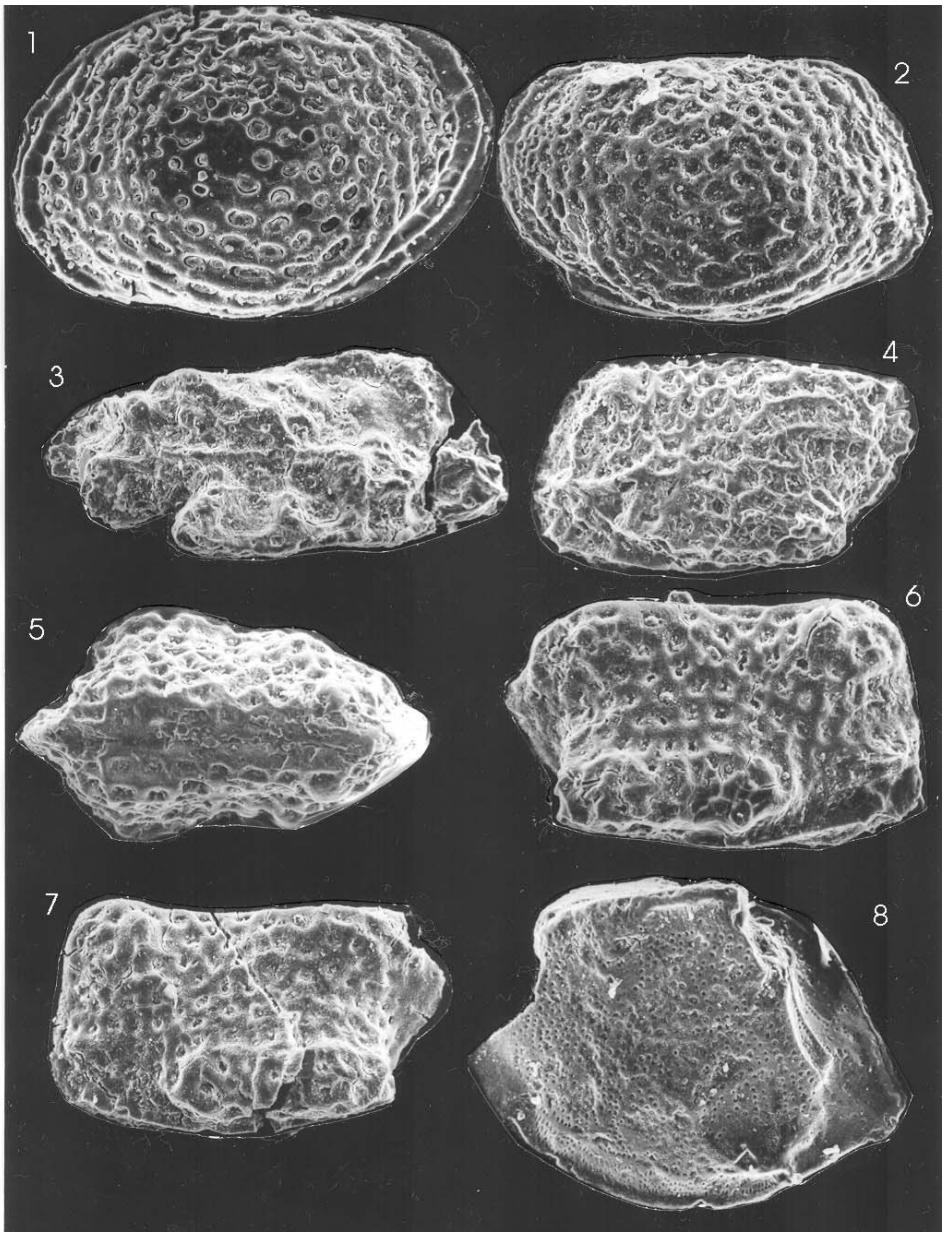

Plate 27

Fig. 1. *Kangarina*? sp.
Right valve. 125x. Ózd–Szentsimon outcrop.

Fig. 2. *Xestoleberis obtusa* LIENENKLAUS, 1900. Left valve. 133x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 12.0–12.6 m.

Figs 3–5. *Protoargilloecia* ex gr. *angulata* DELTEL, 1961
Fig. 3. Right valve. 145x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–10.9 m.
Fig. 4. Right valve. 140x. Eger, Wind brickyard borehole 10.3–10.9 m.
Fig. 5. Carapace from the left valve. 95x. Eger, Wind brickyard 5/1 borehole, 35.0 m.

Figs 6–9. *Phlyctenophora grosdidieri* STCHÉPINSKY, 1963.
Fig. 6. Inside of the left valve. 65x. Alcsútdoboz–3 borehole 199.0 m.
Fig. 7. Carapace from the dorsal side. 62x. Szentendre–2 borehole 68.0–71.0 m.
Fig. 8. Right valve. 65x. Szentendre–2 borehole 17.5–18.5 m.
Fig. 9. Carapace from the right valve. 60x. Szentendre–2 borehole 68.0–71.0 m.

Plate 27