

cially as palaeoecological indicators relies on understanding the distribution and ecology of their modern counterparts. Microborings are normally produced but not restricted to algae, (blue-green (cyanophyta), green (chlorophyta), red (rhodophyta)); fungi, and bacteria. As in the case here microborings cannot be assigned to such phyla and instead are also associated with boring sponges. In the fossil record, however, it is possible, albeit rare, to find borer/boring associations. From the Somerset Formation, White Limestone Group, such an association has been recorded in a foraminifer *Lepidocyclina* sp. and identified as a sponge bearing a new species name *Aka robinsoni* Blissett, Pickerill and Rigby. Normally sponges are preserved and recognized by individual signature spicules; here they are preserved as a bundled form with recognizable excurrent/incurrent canals alongside the boring identified as *Entobia* isp. based on its immaturity.

Microborings in the foraminifer *Lepidocyclina* sp.,
Cenozoic White Limestone Group, Jamaica:
possible causative organisms

DONOVAN J. BLISSETT AND RON K. PICKERILL

Department of Geology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton,
NB, E3B 5A3 <donovan.blissett@unb.ca>

The extensively outcropping Middle Eocene to Middle Miocene White Limestone Group, Jamaica, not only preserves soft-sediment and macroboring ichnotaxa but also microborings represented by *Mycelites ossifragus* Roux and *Oichnus* isp. that previously have only been recorded in shark teeth. We add to this database by reporting 14 additional ichnogenera, represented by 27 nominal ichnospecies and three problematic ichnospecies. These are *Centrichnus eccentricus* Bromley and Martinell, *Curvichnus pediformis* isp. nov., *Dendrorete balani* Tavernier, Campbell and Golubic, *Dipatulichnus rotundus* Nielsen and Nielsen, *Entobia volzi* Bromley and D'Alessandro, *Entobia* isp. cf. *E. ovula*, *Entobia* isp. form A, *Entobia* isp. form B, *Maeandropolydora elegans* Bromley and D'Alessandro, *Maeandropolydora sulcans* Voigt, *Oichnus asperus* Nielsen and Nielsen, *Oichnus excavatus* Donovan and Jagt, *Oichnus gradatus* Nielsen and Nielsen, *Oichnus ovalis* Bromley, *Oichnus paraboloides* Bromley, *Oichnus simplex* Bromley, *Oichnus* isp., *Planobola microgota* Schmidt, *Podichnus centrifugalis* Bromley and Surlyk, *Ramosulcichnus biforans* Hillmer and Schulz, *Reticulina elegans* Radtke, *Scolecia filosa* Radtke, *Scolecia maeandria* Radtke, *Stellatichnus radiatus* Nielsen and Nielsen, *Trypanites fimbriatus* (Stephenson), *Trypanites solitarius* (Hagenow), *Trypanites weisei* Mägdefrau, "*Fossichnus solus*" *nomen non rite publicatum*, and one example each of unnamed crescent-shaped and sub-horizontal to undulatory borings.

It is well known that the value of using microborings espe-