



FIGURE 4.10. Skeletal grains. (A) A scanning electron photomicrograph of one of the most common coccolithophores, *Emiliania huxleyi*. Width of field ~ 15 microns. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (B) A segment of the green alga *Halimeda*, a common sand grain on modern carbonate tropical shelves. Width of field ~ 2.5 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (C) Fragment of coralline red alga. Width of field ~ 5 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (D) Pieces of brachiopod shells, showing various wall structures. Width of field ~ 4 mm. From Adams et al. (1984). (E) Casts of mollusc fragments including bivalve and gastropod shells. Width of field ~ 8.5 mm. From Adams et al. (1984). (F) Ostracod shells above a straight trilobite fragment. Width of field ~ 4 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (G) Longitudinal sections through parts of two crinoid stems, each comprising nine or ten ossicles. Width of field ~ 10 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (H) An oblique cut through a branch of a bryozoan colony. Small partitions are where the individual zooids resided. Width of field ~ 12.5 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (I) A cross section through a trilobite carapace. Arrows point to characteristic "shepherd's crook" shapes. Width of field ~ 14.5 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (J) A cross section through a number of corallites of a modern aragonitic scleractinian coral. The epoxy resin in the pore space is stained blue. Width of field ~ 16 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (K) A grain mount of various foraminifera. Width of field ~ 5 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). (L) Shell fragments (probably bivalve molluscs) that are preserved only as micrite envelopes. Width of field ~ 10 mm. From Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle (2003). All figures from Scholle and Ulmer-Scholle AAPG © (2003). Reprinted by permission of the AAPG, whose permission is required for further use.