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Late Jurassic (Kimmeridgian) larger foraminifera from Santiago Coatepec, SE Puebla, Mexico

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The studied section crops out on the Santiago Coatepec stream, located in southeast Puebla, Mexico.

The sedimentary sequence consists of a reddish conglomerate, overlies by a rhythmic alternations of thin to thick beds of gray-greenish sandstone that passed upward to a fine grained calcareous sandstone, followed by a limestone deposit.

The reddish conglomerate could represent a continental deposit and the transgression started with the sandstone deposit that contains an invertebrate marine faunal association composed of trigonids, ostreids, other bivalves, gastropods and echinoids.

The succession also provides a rich assemblage of larger foraminifera as well as algae, that is reported for the first time in this site.

The larger agglutinated foraminiferal assemblage is composed of *Alveosepta jaccardi, Everticyclammina virguliana, Rectocyclammina chouberti, Pseudocyclammina lituus, Nautiloculina oolitica, Freixialina planispiralis* and *Glomospira* sp, that were adapted to a special paleoecological and sedimentary conditions as a continuous terrigenous input.

A Kimmeridgian age is proposed based on the benthic foraminiferal association for the studied sequence. The widening of the Atlantic Ocean during the Jurassic and Early Cretaceous, permitted the colonization of its margins by the larger foraminifera.

The presence of the larger foraminifera and the lithology suggest a warm shallow-water marine platform environment.

The identified benthic foraminifera species are cosmopolitan forms well represented in the Tethys Realm.