

17. RADIOLARIA, LEG 12, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT

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INTRODUCTION

The stratigraphic distribution, abundance, and degree of preservation of radiolarians recovered at Leg 12 sites are given in Figure 1. The absolute ages are from Perch-Nielsen (this volume) and are based on the distribution of calcareous nannoplankton. Details of the distribution and preservation of Radiolaria in each hole drilled are given in the paleontology sections of each Site Report.

In general, radiolarians are not overwhelming abundant in sample residues from any of the sites because of their dilution due to relatively high sedimentation rates. Most of the Leg 12 sites either received large influxes of terrigenous sediment in comparison with deeper water areas farther removed from continental land masses or were characterized by high rates of nonsiliceous pelagic sediment accumulation, often under the influence of bottom contour currents. As a result no new information on the zonal schemes as proposed by Riedel and Sanfilippo (1970 and in press) and Moore (in press) is available from the stratigraphic distribution of radiolarians at Leg 12 sites.

STRATIGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND PRESERVATION

Nearly all assemblages, whether well-preserved or not, are dominated by long-ranging spheroidal and discoidal spumellarians. Standard radiolarian zones established for low to intermediate latitudes (Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, in press; Moore, in press) were recognized at only three sites. At Site 116 these include the *Spongaster pentas*, *Stichocorys peregrina/Ommatartus penultimus*, *Cannartus* (?) *petterssoni*, *Dorcadospyrus alata*, *Calocyctella virginis* and *Lychnocanium bipes* Zones (Table 1); at Site 118, one sample (12-1, bottom) has an assemblage typical of the *Calocyctella virginis* Zone; and, at Site 119, fossils characteristic of the *Calocyctella costata* and *C. virginis* Zones are present (Table 2). The zone not only best represented by stratigraphically significant fossils, but also the only one recognized at all three sites, is the *C. virginis* Zone of early Miocene age. Although the assemblages from this zone are quite diverse at Site 116, slightly greater total radiolarian diversity and a greater abundance of diagnostic fossils characterize the zone at Site 119 in the Bay of Biscay to the south. This apparently reflects the normal latitudinal diversity gradient.

Except for one poorly-developed assemblage of middle Miocene age at Site 112, no other Miocene radiolarian faunas were cored; therefore, comparisons of the Rockall-Biscay sites with those in the Labrador Sea are impossible. If comparison were possible one might expect more diverse radiolarian development in the former area because of the influence of the Gulf Stream.

The increasingly poorer representation of low latitude species and the dominance of high latitude or cosmopolitan species in middle Miocene through Pleistocene sediments (zones younger than the *C. virginis* Zone) apparently reflect the deterioration in late Tertiary climatic conditions. Most Pliocene-Pleistocene assemblages are quite similar in that robust spumellarians dominate and stratigraphically significant fossils are absent.

Radiolarian assemblages from sediments older than Miocene are either poorly developed, poorly preserved or, when well-developed, reflect the influence of high latitudes in that diagnostic low latitude species are lacking.

The only significant accumulation of well-preserved Oligocene radiolarians is at Site 112 in the Labrador Sea. The assemblages, however, are almost entirely lacking in the stratigraphically significant species which are used to define zones established for low latitude occurrences. Apparently the Oligocene at Site 112 was characterized by a high latitude fauna, as was the situation in the later Tertiary. Dominance of assemblages by spongodiscids and robust spumellarians lends support to this conclusion. The only other significant occurrence of Oligocene Radiolaria is from Site 119, but all specimens are zeolitized and consequently unidentifiable. Replacement of biogenous silica by zeolite may reflect the influence of volcanism and subsequent diagenetic alteration of volcanic ash as discussed by Gibson and Towe (1971).

Eocene and Paleocene assemblages are represented by poorly to moderately preserved specimens. Corroded and silicified skeletons generally are identifiable, and in nearly all instances they are rare; whereas, unidentifiable zeolitized radiolarians may reach abundant proportions of the sample residues. In Figure 1 where poorly preserved assemblages are noted as being common to abundant they are comprised of unidentifiable zeolitized skeletons. In the corroded or silicified assemblages, *Lithocampium* sp. A from the Paleocene of Hole 119 is the only species with silicified skeletons common in some samples. All others are rare to very rare.

The only occurrence of Mesozoic Radiolaria is in Hole 118, where abundant zeolitized late Cretaceous forms are present in sediments of late Paleocene-early Eocene age (Plate 3). They may have been derived from submarine outcrops of Upper Cretaceous sediments either on nearby sea-floor prominences or perhaps from as far away as the French or Spanish continental margins.

Data from Leg 12 suggest that corrosion and/or silicification of radiolarian skeletons are a function of geologic age and that zeolitization may be related to diagenetic alteration of volcanic ash. Not enough data was collected to test the hypothesis of a silica-compensation level (Kling, 1971, p. 1279-80) in the Tertiary North Atlantic. Observations on the diagenetic mobilization of

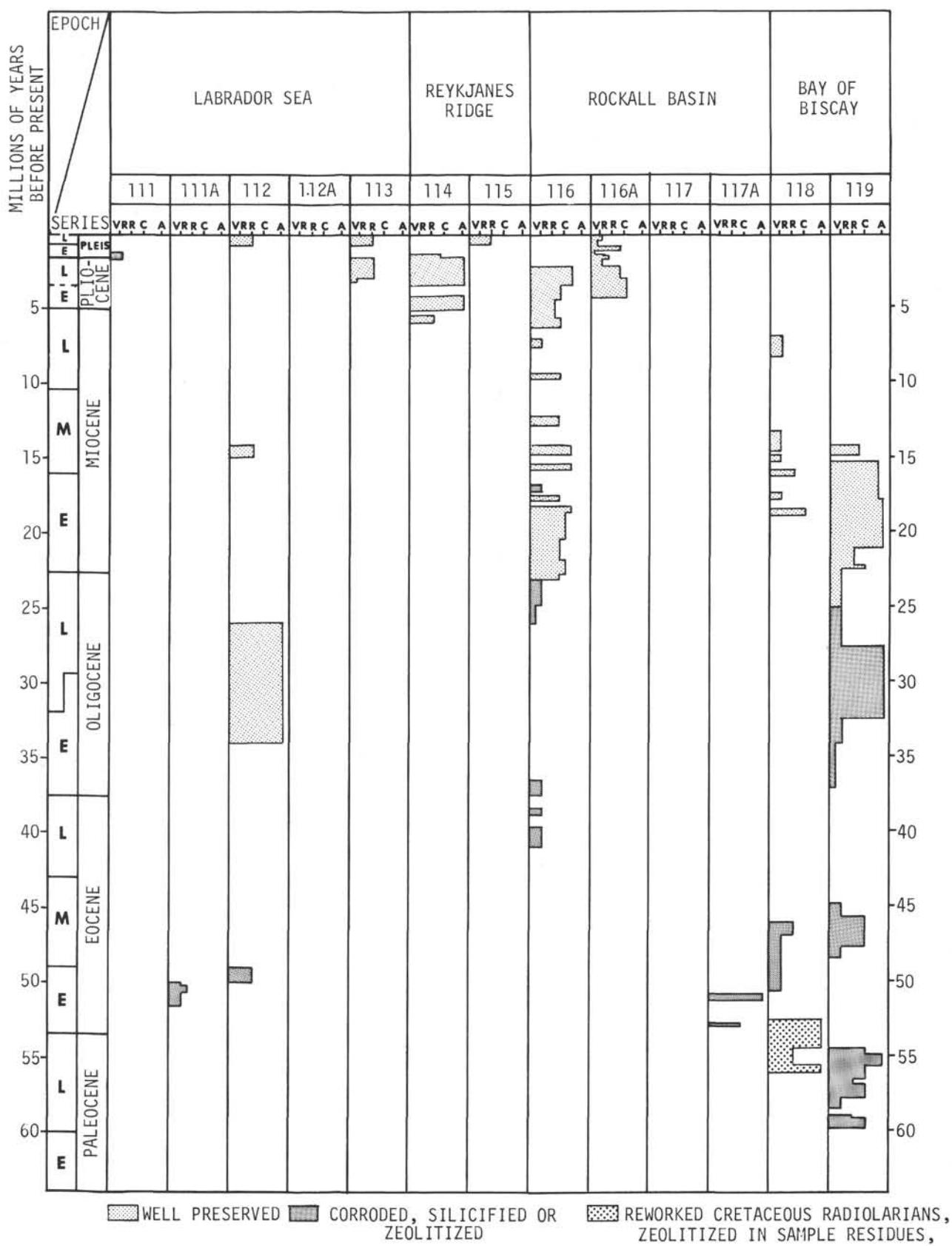


Figure 1. Stratigraphic distribution, abundance, and preservation of radiolarians in sample residues, Leg 12. Absolute ages based on calcareous nannoplankton.

TABLE 1
Stratigraphic Distribution of Neogene Radiolaria, Hole 116. Abundance Defined by Number of Specimens per Microscope Slide as Follows: 1-5, VR; 6-20, R; 21-50, C; More Than 50, A

AGE	SAMPLE	ZONE	SPECIES
LATE PLIOCENE	1-1, 69-71 cm	?	<i>Spongaster</i> sp. cf. <i>S. letros</i>
	1-2, 79-80 cm		<i>Spongaster</i> <i>letros</i>
	1-3, 78-79 cm		<i>Lampromyctes heteroporus</i>
	1-4, 81-82 cm		<i>Catolycocystis manganaense</i>
	1-5, 78-79 cm		<i>Stichococcus peregrina</i>
	1-6, 77-78 cm		<i>Androcytula gomphonucha</i>
	1-CC		<i>Stichococcus de leonensis</i>
EARLY PLIOCENE	2-1, 76.5-77.5 cm	<i>Spongaster pentas</i>	<i>Cyrtocapsella tetrapera</i>
	2-2, 79-80 cm		<i>Cyrtocapsella cornuta</i>
	2-3, bottom		<i>Cyrtocapsella japonica</i>
	2-4, bottom		<i>Ommatartus antequinatum</i>
	2-5, bottom		<i>Cannarius latissimus</i>
	2-6, bottom		Digitately Branched <i>Oceanaria</i>
	2-CC		spines curved, flat <i>Oceanaria</i> spines
LATE MIocene	3-1, 81-82 cm	<i>Stichococcus peregrina</i>	<i>Cyrtocapsella elongata</i>
	3-3, 79.5-81.0 cm		<i>Campocamptis crista-castanea?</i>
	3-4, 88-90 cm		<i>Lithoporea reniforme</i>
	3-5, bottom		<i>Lithoporea nodifera</i>
	3-6, 76-77 cm		<i>Stictococcus annulus</i>
	3-CC		<i>Cyclampserium (?) tanytrachos</i>
	4-1, 119-120 cm		<i>Cyclampserium (?) leptotrum</i>
	4-2, 97-98 cm		<i>Caryocamptis brunnescens</i>
	4-3, 79-80 cm		<i>Cyclampserium (?) miliaceum</i>
	4-4, 81-82 cm		<i>Cannarius primatus</i>
	4-5, 62-63 cm		<i>Stichococcus deplochirus</i>
	4-6, 89-90 cm		<i>Thiacytula spongicolum</i>
	4-CC		<i>Thiacytula amboea</i>
MIDDLE MIocene	5-0, bottom	<i>Ommatartus penultimus</i>	<i>Caryocamptis elongatum</i>
	5-1, 33-34 cm		<i>Artiplasmella granulata</i>
	5-2, 127-128 cm		
	5-3, 103-104 cm		
	5-4, 80-81 cm		
	5-5, 93-94 cm		
	5-6, bottom		
	5-CC		
	6-1, 78-79 cm		
	6-2, 78-79 cm		
	6-3, 79-80 cm		
	6-4, 61-62 cm		
	6-CC		
	7-1, 80-81 cm	<i>Cannarius (?) petterssoni</i>	
	7-2, 78-79 cm		
	7-3, 72-73 cm		
	7-4, bottom		
	7-5, bottom		
	7-6, 84-85 cm		
	7-CC		
	8-2, 81-82 cm		
	8-3, 79-80 cm		
	8-CC		
	9-1, 79-80 cm		
	9-2, 70-71 cm		
	9-3, 115-116 cm		
	9-CC		
	10-0, bottom	<i>Doradocapsys alata</i>	
	10-1, 83-84 cm		
	10-2, 128-130 cm		
	10-3, 69-71 cm		

(continued)

TABLE 1 - *Continued*

AGE	SAMPLE	ZONE	<i>Spongaster</i> sp. cf. <i>S. tetras</i>	<i>Spongaster</i> <i>terrea</i>	<i>Lamprophyllida heteropora</i>	<i>Calocyctella marginata</i>	<i>Stictocyctella latigenita</i>	<i>Androcyte</i> <i>luz</i> <i>gammophyllophila</i>	<i>Stictocyctella levigata</i>	<i>Cyrtocarpella norvegica</i>	<i>Cyrtocarpella japonica</i>	<i>Omniscutella antipodalimana</i>	<i>Camarotoxella elongata</i>	<i>Cyrtocarpella elongata?</i>	<i>Digitately Branched</i> <i>Oncosphaera</i> spines	<i>Digitately Branched</i> <i>Oncosphaera</i> spines curved, flat	<i>Oncosphaera</i> spines	<i>Cyrtocarpella elongata</i>	<i>Lithopore</i> <i>reniforme</i>	<i>Lithopore</i> <i>neocerata</i>	<i>Siphonogorgia armata</i>	<i>Glycimeristrium</i> (?) <i>tenuisporae</i>	<i>Cyclomertrium</i> (?) <i>Leptothecum</i>	<i>Cyrtocarpella brunnellei</i>	<i>Lophoconium bipes</i>	<i>Cyclomertrium</i> (?) <i>pragatum</i>	<i>Dorsodoliopora</i> <i>stimpsoni</i>	<i>Dorsodoliopora</i> <i>distichinus</i>	<i>Cyclomertrium</i> (?) sp. cf. <i>C. (F.) mizorii</i>	<i>Connarus primatulus</i>	<i>Siphonogorgia diplochona</i>	<i>Thecidia</i> <i>appongicorum</i>	<i>Thecidia</i> <i>anisoda</i>	<i>Cyrtocarpella elongata</i>	<i>Antiphormis granifrons</i>
EARLY MIOCENE	10-4, 69-70 cm	? (CHERTY) <i>Calocyctella virginiae</i>	R	VR R VR																															
	10-6, 86-87 cm		R	VR R VR																															
	10-CC		R	VR A Vh VR																															
	11-0, bottom																																		
	11-1, bottom																																		
	11-2, 77-78 cm																																		
	11-3, bottom																																		
	11-4, bottom																																		
	11-5, bottom																																		
	11-6, 77-78 cm																																		
	11-CC																																		
	12-1, 66-67 cm		R	VR C R VR																															
	12-2, 91-92 cm		R	C VR VR																															
	12-3, 80-81 cm		R	VR C VR																															
	12-4, 72-73 cm		R	VR R VR																															
	12-5, bottom		R	VR C R																															
	12-6, 83-84 cm		R	VR C VR																															
	12-CC		C	R A C VR																															
	13-CC		R	VR C VR																															
	14-CC		VR	VR C R																															
	15-0, bottom		R	VR C R																															
	15-1, 81-82 cm		R	R A C VR																															
	15-3, 77-78 cm		R	A R																															
	15-5, 79-80 cm		VR	C R																															
	15-6, 76-77 cm		VR	C R																															
	15-CC		R	C C																															
	16-0, bottom		VR	C R																															
	16-2, 74-75 cm		VR	VR R																															
	16-3, bottom		VR	VR C C																															
	16-4, 76-77 cm		VR	C R																															
	16-CC		VR	VR C C																															
	17-0, bottom		VR	C C																															
	17-3, bottom		VR	R R																															
	17-4, 81-82 cm		VR	? R VR																															
	17-6, 82-83 cm		VR	? R VR																															
	17-CC		VR	R R																															
	18-0, bottom		VR	VR C C																															
	18-3, bottom		VR	VR R R																															
	18-4, 74-75 cm		VR	R VR																															
	18-CC		VR	VR R R																															
	19-1, 105-106 cm	<i>Lycnocoanum bipes</i>	VR	R VR																															
	19-2, 44-46 cm		VR	R R																															
	19-3, bottom		VR	VR VR																															
	19-4, 60-61 cm		?	R VR																															
	19-CC		VR	R C																															
	20-1, 46-48 cm		R VR																																
	20-5, 89-92 cm																																		
	20-CC																																		
	21-0, bottom																																		
	21-4, 51-52 cm																																		
	21-CC																																		
	22-0, bottom																																		
	22-1, bottom																																		
	22-2, bottom																																		
	22-3, bottom																																		
	22-4, bottom																																		
	22-5, bottom																																		
	22-CC																																		

TABLE 2
 Stratigraphic Distribution of Neogene Radiolaria, Hole 119. Abundance Defined by Number of Specimens per Microscope Slide as
 Follows: 1-5, VR; 6-20, R; 21-50, C; More Than 50, A

AGE	SAMPLE	ZONE	SPECIES
MIDDLE MIocene	5-1, 79-80 cm	?	Digitately branched <i>Oroscoena</i> spines
	5-2, 74-75 cm		<i>Calocyctes marginatus</i>
	5-3, 76-77 cm		<i>Cyrtocoapsella elongata</i>
	5 - CC		<i>Cyrtocoapsella tetrapora</i>
	6-1, 137-138 cm		<i>Stictocoryne armata</i>
	6-2, 78-79 cm		<i>Stictocoryne wolfii</i>
	6-3, 78-79 cm		<i>Cyclampterium (?) leptotrum</i>
	6-4, 80-81 cm		<i>Camarthus tubarius</i>
	6-CC		<i>Stictocoryne delmontensis</i>
	7-1, 78-79 cm		<i>Cyrtocoapsella cornuta</i>
EARLY MIocene	7-2, 78-79 cm	?	<i>Calocyctea virginis</i>
	7-3, 77-78 cm		<i>Cyrtocoapsella virginis</i>
	7-cc		<i>Calocyctea costata</i>
	8-1, 78-79 cm		<i>R</i>
	8-2, 76-77 cm		<i>R</i>
	8-3, 81-82 cm		<i>R</i>
	8-4, 76-77 cm		<i>R</i>
	8-5, 52-53 cm		<i>R</i>
	9-1, 139-140 cm		<i>C</i>
	9-2, 80-81 cm		<i>R</i>
LATE OLIGOCENE	9-3, 107-108 cm	?	<i>R</i>
	10-1, 73-74 cm		<i>R</i>
	10-2, 78-79 cm		<i>R</i>
	10-3, 5-6 cm		<i>R</i>
	11-1, 69-70 cm		<i>R</i>
	11-2, 75-76 cm		<i>C</i>
	11-3, 51-52 cm		<i>?</i>
	12-1, 109-111 cm		<i>VR</i>
	12-2, 77-78 cm		<i>VR</i>
	12-3, 82-83 cm		<i>VR</i>

biogenous silica are discussed by the author in the lithology section of Chapter 8 (this volume). No seismically traceable chert layer correlative with Horizon A was observed at any of the Leg 12 sites, although in the Lower Eocene of Hole 111A a thin green chert bed was noted in Core 10, Section 1.

TAXONOMIC NOTES, CENOZOIC RADIOLARIA

Species referred to in the radiolarian reports of each site and in the distribution charts are given below but without complete synonymies. The first entry under each species refers to the author of the species, and subsequent entries refer to the species concepts used by various authors and utilized by the writer in identification of Leg 12 material. No attempt was made to classify species into natural genera. Species are listed in alphabetical order under family (or subfamily) designations as proposed by Riedel (1967b).

Order POLYCYSTINA Ehrenberg

Polycystina Ehrenberg, 1838, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 291.

Suborder SPUMELLARIA Ehrenberg, 1875

Family OROSPHAERIDAE Haeckel, 1887

Genus *Oroscona* Haeckel, 1887

The two forms of detached orosphaerid spines noted in Leg 12 samples are designated "curved, flat *Oroscona* spines" according to Kling's (1971, p. 1086-7) terminology, and "digitately branched *Oroscona* spines" according to Friend and Riedel's (1967, p. 224) terminology. Illustrations of these two forms are given by Friend and Riedel (1967, Plate 2, Figures 5, 6), Nigrini, (1970, Plate 1, Figures D, E, p. 31), and Kling (1971, Plate 3, Figures 1, 7).

Family COLLOSPHAERIDAE Müller, 1858

Solenosphaera sp.

Solenosphaera sp.; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, Plate 1A, Figure 21.

Family ACTINOMMIDAE Haeckel

Actinommidae Haeckel, 1862, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 294.

Actinomma antarcticum (Haeckel)

Spongoplegma antarcticum Haeckel, 1887, p. 90.

Actinomma antarcticum (Haeckel); Nigrini, 1967, p. 26, Plate 2, Figures 1a-d.

Actinomma medianum Nigrini

Actinomma medianum Nigrini, 1967, p. 27, Plate 2, Figures 2a, 2b.

Amphisphaera cronos (Haeckel)

Amphisphaera cronos Haeckel, 1887, p. 144, Plate 17, Figure 5.

Xiphactractus cronos (Haeckel); Benson, 1966, p. 182, Plate 7, Figures 12, 13.

Druppatractus aquilonius Hays

Druppatractus aquilonius Hays; Kling, 1971, p. 1086, Plate 1, Figures 5, 6

Druppatractus irregularis Popofsky

Druppatractus irregularis Popofsky (sic.), 1912, p. 114, text-figures 24-26.

Druppatractus irregularis Popofsky; Benson, 1966, p. 180, Plate 7, Figures 7-11.

Druppatractus sp. cf. *D. pyriformis* (Bailey)

(?) *Haliomma* ? *pyriformis* Bailey, 1856, p. 2, Plate 1, Figure 29.

Druppatractus cf. *pyriformis* (Bailey); Benson, 1966, p. 177, Plate 7, Figures 2-6.

Subfamily ARTISCINAE Haeckel

Artiscinae Haeckel, 1881, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 294.

Cannartus laticonus Riedel

Cannartus laticonus Riedel, 1959, p. 291, Plate 1, Figure 5; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 520, Plate 14, Figure 2; Kling, 1971, p. 1086, Plate 3, Figure 6.

Cannartus prismaticus (Haeckel)

Pipetella pristica Haeckel, 1887, p. 305, Plate 39, Figure 6; Riedel, 1959, p. 287, Plate 1, Figure 1.

Cannartus prismaticus (Haeckel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 520, Plate 15, Figure 1; Kling, 1971, p. 1086, Plate 3, Figure 2.

Cannartus tubarius (Haeckel)

Pipettaria tubaria Haeckel, 1887, p. 339, Plate 39, Figure 15; Riedel, 1959, p. 289, Plate 1, Figure 2.

Cannartus tubarius (Haeckel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 520, Plate 15, Figure 2; Kling, 1971, p. 1086, Plate 3, Figure 3.

Cannartus violina Haeckel

Cannartus violina Haeckel, 1887, p. 358, Plate 39, Figure 10; Riedel, 1959, p. 290, Plate 1, Figure 3; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 520, Plate 15, Figure 4; Kling, 1971, p. 1086, Plate 3, Figure 4.

Ommatartus antepenultimus Riedel and Sanfilippo

Ommatartus antepenultimus Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 521, Plate 14, Figure 4; Kling, 1971, p. 1086, Plate 3, Figure 10; Moore, in press, Plate 12, Figures 9, 10; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 82, Plate 1C, Figures 11, 12.

Family PHACODISCIDAE Haeckel 1881

Heliodiscus asteriscus Haeckel

Heliodiscus asteriscus Haeckel, 1887, p. 445, Plate 33, Figure 8; Nigrini, 1967, p. 32, Plate 3, Figures 1a - b.

Heliodiscus heliastericus Clark and Campbell

Heliodiscus (*Heliodiscetta*) *heliastericus* Clark and Campbell, 1942, p. 39, Plate 3, Figures 10-11.

Family COCCODISCIDAE Haeckel 1862

Styloclista validispina Joergensen

Styloclista validispina Joergensen, 1905, p. 119, Plate 10, Figure 40; Benson, 1966, p. 203, Plate 9, Figures 5, 6, text-figure 11.

Family SPONGODISCIDAE Haeckel

Spongodiscidae Haeckel, 1862, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 295.

Amphicraspedum murrayanum Haeckel

Amphicraspedum murrayanum Haeckel, 1887, p. 523, Plate 44, Figure 10.

Spongaster tetras Ehrenberg

Spongaster tetras Ehrenberg, 1860, p. 833; 1861, p. 301; 1872b, Plate 6, Figure 8; Nigrini, 1967, p. 41, Plate 5, Figures 1a-b, 2; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 89, Plate 1D, Figures 2-4.

Spongaster sp. cf. *S. tetras* Ehrenberg
(Plate 1, Figures 3-5)

This species differs from *Spongaster tetras* in that instead of consisting of a quadrangular, spongy discoidal structure with four mutually perpendicular, denser rays it consists of four relatively narrow, distinct arms or rays, with or without a secondarily developed patagium. The four arms of several specimens exhibit a departure from orthogonalism (Plate 1, Figure 3). As discussed in the Site Reports for Sites 114 and 116, the short term presence of this species perhaps represents a migration event which occurred during the nonglacial Pliocene-glacial Pliocene transition in the northeast Atlantic.

Spongasteriscus cruciferus Clark and Campbell

Spongasteriscus (*Spongasteriscinus*) *cruciferus* Clark and Campbell, 1942, p. 50, Plate 1, Figures 1-6, 8, 10, 11 (?), 16-18.

Spongocore puella Haeckel

Spongocore puella Haeckel, 1887, p. 347, Plate 48, Figure 6; Benson, 1966, p. 187, Plate 8, Figures 1-3.

Spongodiscus biconcavus (Haeckel) Popofsky

Spongodiscus biconcavus H., Popofsky, 1912, p. 143, Plate 6, Figure 2; Benson, 1966, p. 214, Plate 11, Figure 1, text-figure 14.

Spongopyle osculosa Dreyer

Spongopyle osculosa Dreyer, 1889, p. 118, Plate 11, Figures 99, 100; Riedel, 1958, p. 226, Plate 1, Figure 12; Benson, 1966, p. 215, Plate 11, Figures 2, 3, text-figure 15.

Spongotrochus sp. cf. *S. glacialis* Popofsky

Spongotrochus cf. *glacialis* Popofsky; Benson, 1966, p. 218, Plate 11, Figure 14, text-figure 16.

Spongurus bilobatus Clark and Campbell

Spongurus (*Spongurantha*) *bilobatus* Clark and Campbell, 1942, p. 36, Plate 1, Figures 7, 9; 1945, p. 20, Plate 3, figures 5-7.

Family PYLONIIDAE Haeckel 1881

Phorticum pylonium (Haeckel?) Cleve

(?) *Phorticum pylonium* Haeckel, 1887, p. 709, Plate 49, Figure 10.

Phorticum pylonium Haeckel; Cleve, 1899, p. 31, Plate 3, Figures 2a-d.

Phorticum pylonium (Haeckel?) Cleve; Joergensen, 1905, p. 120, Plate 10, Figures 42a-d, Plate 11, Figures 42e-f, 43-45d; Riedel, 1958, p. 229, Plate 2, Figure 5.

Family THOLONIIDAE Haeckel 1887

The presence of very rare specimens of *Amphitholus* sp. in sediments of early Oligocene age in Hole 112 (see below) extends the range of this family from Pliocene to Recent as indicated by Riedel (1967b, p. 295) to Oligocene to Recent. Only a few specimens of members of this family were observed in Leg 12 samples.

Amphitholus sp.
(Plate 2, Figures 1, 2)

The earliest occurrence of specimens referred to the genus *Amphitholus* Haeckel is from the Lower Oligocene of Hole 112 (calcareous nannoplankton zone NP 23: *Sphenolithus predistentus* Zone). In addition, very rare occurrences were noted in Hole 119, the earliest being at 119-8-3, 81 to 82 centimeters from the *Calocyctetta virginis* Zone of early Miocene age.

Tholocubus sp.
(Plate 2, Figures 3, 4)

The earliest occurrence of specimens referred to the genus *Tholocubus* Haeckel is from the *Calocyctetta virginis* Zone of early Miocene age in Hole 116 (Core 16, CC). Only a few occurrences of this genus were noted in all of the Leg 12 samples.

Family LITHELIIDAE Haeckel 1862

Lithelius minor Joergensen

Lithelius minor Joergensen, 1899, p. 65, Plate 5, Figure 24; Benson, 1966, p. 262, Plate 17, Figures 9, 10, Plate 18, Figures 1-4.

SUBORDER NASSELLARIA Ehrenberg 1875

Family PLAGONIIDAE Haeckel

Plagoniidae Haeckel, 1881, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 295.

Helotholus histrinosa Joergensen

Helotholus histrinosa Joergensen, 1905, p. 137, Plate 16, Figures 86-88; Riedel, 1958, p. 234, Plate 3, Figure 8, text-figure 6.

Lithomelissa thoracites Haeckel

Lithomelissa thoracites Haeckel, 1862, p. 301, Plate 6, Figures 2-8; Benson, 1966, p. 366, Plate 24, Figures 10-13.

Family ACANTHOESMIIDAE Haeckel 1862

Dorcadospyris ateuchus (Ehrenberg)

Ceratospyris ateuchus Ehrenberg, 1873, p. 218; 1875, Plate 21, Figure 4.

Cantharospyris ateuchus (Ehrenberg); Riedel, 1959, p. 294, Plate 2, Figures 3, 4.

Dorcadospyris ateuchus (Ehrenberg); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 523, Plate 15, Figure 4; Kling, 1971, p. 1087, Plate 4, Figure 6; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 92, Plate 2D, Figure 6, Plate 3A, Figures 9, 10; Moore, in press, Plate 8, Figures 1, 2.

Dorcadospyris simplex (Riedel)

Brachiospyris simplex Riedel, 1959, p. 293, Plate 1, Figure 10.

Dorcadospyris simplex (Riedel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 523, Plate 15, Figure 6; Kling, 1971, Plate 4, Figure 1; Moore, in press, Plate 10, Figures 3, 4.

Tristylospyris triceros (Ehrenberg)

Ceratospyris triceros Ehrenberg, 1873, p. 220; 1875, Plate 21, Figure 5.

Tristylospyris triceros (Ehrenberg); Haeckel, 1887, p. 1033; Riedel, 1959, p. 292, Plate 1, Figures 7, 8; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 99, Plate 3A, Figures 11, 12.

Tymanidium binoctonum Haeckel

Tymanidium binoctonum Haeckel, 1887, p. 1004, Plate 94, Figure 18; Riedel, 1957, p. 78, Plate 1, Figure 2.

Family THEOPERIDAE Haeckel

Theoperidae Haeckel, 1881, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 296.

(?) *Artophormis barbadensis* (Ehrenberg)

(?) *Calocyclas barbadensis* Ehrenberg, 1873, p. 217; 1875, Plate 18, Figure 8.

(?) *Artophormis barbadensis* (Ehrenberg); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 532, Plate 13, Figure 5; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 100, Plate 3B, Figures 8, 9.

Single occurrences of questionable representatives of *Artophormis barbadensis* were encountered in Cores 8 and 10 of Hole 112.

Artophormis gracilis Riedel

Artophormis gracilis Riedel, 1959, p. 300, Plate 2, Figures 12, 13; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 532, Plate 13, Figures 6, 7; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 101, Plate 3B, Figures 5-7, Plate 6, Figure 7.

The few specimens of *Artophormis gracilis* present in Cores 5 through 10 of Hole 112 correspond to Figure 6, Plate 3B of Riedel and Sanfilippo's synchronopticon (in press). In addition, one specimen corresponding to their Figure 7 of Plate 6 was observed in Core 9.

Bekoma bidarfensis Riedel and Sanfilippo
(Plate 2, Figures 6, 7)

Bekoma bidarfensis Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 102, Plate 7, Figures 1-7.

The very rare specimens present at Site 119 are referable to Figures 1, 2 and 7 of Riedel and Sanfilippo's Plate 7 (in press).

Coracalyptra cervus (Ehrenberg)

Eucyrtidium cervus Ehrenberg, 1872a, p. 308; 1872b, Plate 9, Figure 21.

Coracalyptra cervus (Ehrenberg); Popofsky, 1913, p. 383, Plate 34, Figure 3; Benson, 1966, p. 447, Plate 30, Figures 3-5.

Cornutella profunda Ehrenberg

Cornutella clathrata β *profunda* Ehrenberg, 1854, Plate 35B, Figure 21.

Cornutella profunda Ehrenberg, 1858, p. 31; Riedel 1958, p. 232, Plate 3, Figures 1, 2.

Cyclampterium (?) *leptetrum* Sanfilippo and Riedel

Cyclampterium (?) *leptetrum* Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 456, Plate 2, Figures 11, 12; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 104, Plate 2D, Figures 9-12.

Cyclampterium (?) *milowi* Riedel and Sanfilippo

Cyclampterium (?) *milowi* Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 105, Plate 3B, Figure 3, Plate 7, Figures 8, 9.

Cyclampterium (?) sp. cf. *C.* (?) *milowi*

Riedel and Sanfilippo
(Plate 1, Figures 1, 2)

This species resembles *Cyclampterium* (?) *milowi* Riedel and Sanfilippo but differs from it in being generally campanulate rather than subcylindrical, in having a campanulate to truncate conical, not hemispherical thorax, in having a shorter, more inflated, subcylindrical to slightly campanulate abdomen with more regular pore arrangement, and in having a more regular arrangement of the three feet which are three-bladed, latticed, and hollow, proximally, but solid and circular to subtriangular in section distally. Most of the rare occurrences of this species are represented by single feet attached to portions of the abdomen. Only in Sample 119-8-5, 52 to 53 centimeters were sufficient complete forms present to enable the above diagnosis.

The highest stratigraphic occurrence of this species is within the *Calocycletta virginis* Zone (Sites 116 and 119), but it ranges downward into the Lower Oligocene (Site 112). This corresponds with the range of *Cyclampterium* (?) *milowi* as indicated by Riedel and Sanfilippo (in press, Figure 3). Whether or not *C.* (?) sp. cf. *C.* (?) *milowi* is part of a lineage leading from *C.* (?) *milowi* to *C.* (?) *pegetrum* (Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 105) or simply a high latitude variant of *C.* (?) *milowi* could not be determined from the available data.

Cyclampterium (?) *pegetrum* Sanfilippo
and Riedel

Cyclampterium (?) *pegetrum* Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 456, Plate 2, Figures 8-10; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 106, Plate 2D, Figures 13, 14, Plate 3B, Figures 1, 2.

Cyclampterium (?) *tanythorax* Sanfilippo and Riedel

Cyclampterium (?) *tanythorax* Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 457, Plate 2, Figures 13, 14; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 106, Plate 1E, Figures 8-10, Plate 2D, Figures 7, 8.

Cyrtocapsella cornuta Haeckel

Cyrtocapsa cornuta Haeckel, 1887, p. 1513, Plate 78, Figure 9.

Cyrtocapsella cornuta Haeckel; Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 453, Plate 1, Figures 19-20; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 531, Plate 14, Figure 8; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 2, Figure 7; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 106, Plate 2E, Figures 1-4.

Cyrtocapsella elongata (Nakaseko)

Theocapsa elongata Nakaseko, 1963, p. 185, Plate 3, Figures 4, 5.

Cyrtocapsella elongata (Nakaseko); Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 452, Plate 1, Figures 11, 12; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 2, Figure 1.

Cyrtocapsella japonica (Nakaseko)

Eusyringium japonicum Nakaseko, 1963, p. 193, Plate 4, Figures 1-3.

Cyrtocapsella japonica (Nakaseko); Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 452, Plate 1, Figures 13-15; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 532, Plate 14, Figure 9; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 2, Figure 2; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 107, Plate 1F, Figure 1, Plate 2E, Figure 12.

Cyrtocapsella tetrapera Haeckel

Cyrtocapsa (*Cyrtocapsella*) *tetrapera* Haeckel, 1887, p. 1512, Plate 78, Figure 5.

Cyrtocapsella tetrapera Haeckel; Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 453, Plate 1, Figures 16-18; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 530, Plate 14, Figure 7; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 2, Figure 3; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 107, Plate 2E, Figures 5-7.

Dictyophimus gracilipes Bailey

Dictyophimus gracilipes Bailey, 1856, p. 4, Plate 1, Figure 8; Benson, 1966, p. 382, Plate 25, Figures 4-6

Eucyrtidium calvertense Martin

Eucyrtidium calvertense Martin, 1904, p. 450, Plate 130, Figure 5; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 1, Figure 3.

Lithocampium sp. A
(Plate 2, Figures 8, 9)

Lithocampium sp. A, Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 109, Plate 7, Figure 12.

This species is present only in the Paleocene section of Hole 119, and, although generally rare, it dominates the assemblages. All specimens observed conform to Riedel and Sanfilippo's (in press, Plate 7, Figure 12) illustration in that the pores of the third segment are rectangularly arranged, aligned both longitudinally and transversely in rows.

Lithopera neotera Sanfilippo and Riedel

Lithopera (*Lithopera*) *neotera* Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 454, Plate 1, Figures 24-26, 28; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 2, Figure 11; Sanfilippo and Riedel, in press, p. 111, Plate 1F, Figures 14, 15, Plate 2E, Figure 19.

Lithopera renzae Sanfilippo and Riedel

Lithopera (*Lithopera*) *renzae* Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 454, Plate 1, Figures 21-23, 27; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 111, Plate 2E, Figures 17, 18, Plate 7, Figure 14.

Lophoconus titanothericeraos Clark and Campbell

Lophoconus titanothericeraos Clark and Campbell, 1942, p. 89, Plate 8, Figures 24-26, 28, 30-37.

Lophocyrtis biaurita (Ehrenberg)

Eucyrtidium biauritum Ehrenberg, 1875.

Lophocyrtis biaurita (Ehrenberg); Nigrini, 1970, p. 404, Plate 2, Figures J, K.

Lychnocanium bipes Riedel

Lychnocanium bipes Riedel, 1959, p. 294, Plate 2, Figures 5, 6; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 529, Plate 15, Figure 8; Kling, 1971, p. 1087, Plate 5, Figure 5; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 112, Plate 2F, Figures 1, 2.

Peripyramis circumtexta Haeckel

Peripyramis circumtexta Haeckel, 1887, p. 1162, Plate 54, Figure 5; Riedel, 1958, p. 231, Plate 2, Figures 8, 9.

Phormocyrtis striata Brandt
(Plate 2, Figure 5)

Phormocyrtis striata Brandt, 1935, in Wetzel, 1935, p. 55, Plate 9, Figure 12; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 532, Plate 10, Figure 7; in press, p. 113, Plate 8, Figure 4.

Pterocanium trilobum (Haeckel)

Dictyopodium trilobum Haeckel, 1860, p. 839; 1862, p. 340, Plate 8, Figures 6-10.

Pterocanium trilobum (Haeckel); Haeckel, 1887, p. 1333; Popofsky, 1913, p. 390, text-figures 104-109; Hays, 1965, p. 177, Plate 3, Figure 10; Nigrini, 1967, p. 71, Plate 7, Figures 3a, b.

 (?) *Sethochytris babylonis* (Clark and Campbell) group

(?) *Dictyophimus* (*Dictyophimum*) *babylonis* Clark and Campbell, 1942, p. 67, Plate 9, Figures 32, 36; Nigrini, 1970, p. 401, Plate 1, Figure D.

(?) *Sethochytris babylonis* (Clark and Campbell) group; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 528, Plate 9, Figures 1-3.

Because of the presence of three-bladed rather than conical feet, specimens resembling *Sethochytris babylonis* are placed questionably within the species group proposed by Riedel and Sanfilippo (1970). Individuals from Leg 12 samples actually resemble more closely the specimen illustrated by Nigrini (1970, Plate 1, Figure D) and identified as *Dictyophimus babylonis*. This form appears to have three-bladed rather than conical feet.

Stichocorys armata (Haeckel)

Cyrtophormis armata Haeckel, 1887, p. 1460, Plate 78, Figure 17.

Stichocorys armata (Haeckel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 115, Plate 2E, Figures 13-15.

Stichocorys delmontensis (Campbell and Clark)

Eucyrtidium delmontense Campbell and Clark, 1944a, p. 56, Plate 7, Figures 19, 20; Riedel, 1957, p. 93.
Stichocorys delmontensis Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 451, Plate 1, Figure 9; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 530, Plate 14, Figure 6; Kling, 1971, p. 1087, Plate 2, Figure 4; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 115, Plate 1F, Figures 5-7, Plate 2E, Figures 10, 11; Moore, in press, Plate 13, Figure 7.

Stichocorys diploconus (Haeckel)

Cyrtocapsa diploconus Haeckel, 1887, p. 1513, Plate 78, Figure 6.

Stichocorys diploconus (Haeckel); Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 451, Plate 1, Figures 31-32; Kling 1971, p. 1088, Plate 2, Figure 6; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 115, Plate 2E, Figure 16.

Stichocorys peregrina (Riedel)

Eucyrtidium elongatum peregrinum Riedel, 1953, p. 812, Plate 85, Figure 2; 1957, p. 94.

Stichocorys peregrina (Riedel); Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 451, Plate 1, Figure 10; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 530; Kling, 1971, p. 1087, Plate 2, Figure 13; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 116, Plate 1F, Figures 2-4, Plate 8, Figure 5; Moore, in press, Plate 13, Figures 9, 10.

Stichocorys wolffii Haeckel

Stichocorys wolffii Haeckel, 1887, p. 1479, Plate 80, Figure 10; Riedel, 1957, p. 92, Plate 4, Figures 6, 7; Kling, 1971, p. 1087, Plate 2, Figure 5; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 116, Plate 2E, Figures 8, 9.

Theocalyptra davisianna (Ehrenberg)

Cycladophora ? davisianna Ehrenberg, 1861, p. 297; 1872b, Plate 2, Figure 11.

Theocalyptra davisianna (Ehrenberg); Riedel, 1958, p. 239, Plate 4, Figures 2, 3, text-figure 10; Hays, 1965, p. 180; Benson, 1966, p. 441, Plate 29, Figures 14-16.

Theocorys spongoconum Kling

Theocorys spongoconum Kling, 1971, p. 1087, Plate 5, Figure 6; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 116, Plate 2F, Figure 4, Plate 3C, Figure 3.

Theocorythium trachelium (Ehrenberg)

Eucyrtidium trachelius Ehrenberg, 1872a, p. 312; 1872b, p. 293, Plate 7, Figure 8.

Theocorythium trachelium trachelium (Ehrenberg); Nigrini, 1967, p. 79, Plate 8, Figure 2, Plate 9, Figure 2.

Family CARPOCANIIDAE Haeckel

Carponcaniidae Haeckel, 1881, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 296.

Carpocanistrum spp.

Carpocanistrum spp.; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 119, Plate 1G, Figures 1-6, 8-13, Plate 2F, Figures 5-16, Plate 3D, Figures 1, 2, 6, 7, 9.

Members of this genus are present but generally rare at nearly every Leg 12 site. Without large populations it was impossible to try to apply Riedel and Sanfilippo's (in press) stratigraphic arrangement of these forms as illustrated in their synchronopticon.

Carpocanopsis bramlettei Riedel and Sanfilippo

Carpocanopsis bramlettei Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 121, Plate 2G, Figures 8-14, Plate 8, Figure 7.

Carpocanopsis cingulatum Riedel and Sanfilippo

Carpocanopsis cingulatum Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 121, Plate 2G, Figures 17-21, Plate 8, Figure 8.

Carpocanopsis cristatum (Carnevale) ?

? *Sethocorys cristata* Carnevale, 1908, p. 31, Plate 4, Figure 18.

Carpocanopsis cristatum (Carnevale) ?; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 122, Plate 1G, Figure 16, Plate 2G, Figures 1-7.

Carpocanopsis favosum (Haeckel)

Cycladophora favosa Haeckel, 1887, p. 1380, Plate 62, Figures, 5, 6.

Carpocanopsis favosum (Haeckel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 123, Plate 2G, Figures 15, 16, Plate 8, Figures 9-11.

Family PTEROCORYIDAE Haeckel

Pterocoryidae Haeckel, 1881, emend. Riedel, 1967b, p. 296.

Androcyclas gamphonycha (Joergensen)

Pterocorys gamphonyxos Joergensen, 1899, p. 86.

Androcyclas gamphonycha (Joergensen); Hays, 1965, p. 178, Plate III, Figure 2.

Anthocyrtidium cineraria Haeckel

Anthocyrtidium cineraria Haeckel, 1887, p. 1278, Plate 62, Figure 16; Riedel, 1957, p. 84, Plate 2, Figures 6-9, text figure 4.

Anthocyrtium ehrenbergii
ehrenbergii (Stöhr)

Anthocyrtis ehrenbergi Stöhr, 1880, p. 100, Plate 3, Figures 21a, b.

Anthocyrtium ehrenbergii ehrenbergii (Stöhr); Riedel, 1957, p. 83, Plate 2, Figures 1-3.

Calocyclus margatensis Campbell and Clark

Calocyclus (Calocycletta) margatensis Campbell and Clark, 1944a, p. 47, Plate 6, Figures 17, 18.

Calocyclus margatensis Campbell and Clark; Riedel, 1953, p. 811, Plate 85, Figure 8.

In hole 116 (Table 1) this species ranges from 20-CC through 5-0, bottom, a range from late Oligocene through late Miocene. Riedel (1953, p. 811) identified this form from the Island of Rotti in samples defined as "very late Tertiary in age, probably Pliocene or Pleistocene" (*op. cit.*, p. 806). Campbell and Clark (1944a, p. 47) originally

defined this species from the Miocene of southern California. Its most persistent occurrence in Leg 12 samples is in early and middle Miocene sediments (Tables 1 and 2). Further work on this species as well as the *Lamprocyclas maritalis* group may lead to eventual lineage determinations of stratigraphic usefulness, but the generally rare occurrences of this form in Leg 12 samples prohibited such a study at this time.

Calocyclus semipolita semipolita Clark and Campbell

Calocyclus (Calocycletta) semipolita semipolita Clark and Campbell, 1942, p. 83, Plate 8, Figures 12, 14, 17-19, 22, 23.

Calocycletta costata (Riedel)

Calocyclus costata Riedel, 1959, p. 296, Plate 2, Figure 9. *Calocycletta costata* (Riedel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 535, Plate 14, Figure 12; in press, p. 125, Plate 2H, Figures 12-14.

Calocycletta virginis Haeckel

Calocyclus virginis Haeckel, 1887, p. 1381, Plate 74, Figure 4; Riedel, 1959, p. 295, Plate 2, Figure 8.

Calocycletta virginis Haeckel; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 535, Plate 14, Figure 10; in press, p. 125, Plate 2H, Figures 5-11.

Calocycletta sp. cf. *C. virginis* Haeckel

Calocycletta cf. *virginis*; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, Plate 14, Figure 11.

Calocycletta sp. cf. *C. virginis* Haeckel; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 125, Plate 8, Figure 12.

Included in this group are specimens having a subspherical thorax, indistinct lumbar stricture, and a distally tapering abdomen terminating in triangular lamellar feet as illustrated by Riedel and Sanfilippo (1970, Plate 14, Figure 11). Some of these may represent the later forms of *Calocycletta robusta* Moore (in press, Plate 10, Figures 5, 6). Also included in this group are forms with subspherical thorax but little or no development of the abdomen. These could represent incompletely developed specimens of *Calocycletta virginis*.

Lamprocyclas heteroporus Hays

Lamprocyclas heteroporus Hays, 1965, p. 179, Plate 3, Figure 1; Kling, 1971, p. 1088, Plate 1, Figure 1.

Lamprocyclas maritalis maritalis Haeckel

Lamprocyclas maritalis Haeckel, 1887, p. 1390, Plate 74, Figures 13, 14.

Lamprocyclas maritalis maritalis Haeckel, Nigrini, 1967, p. 74, Plate 7, Figure 5.

Lamprocyclas maritalis polypora Nigrini

Lamprocyclas maritalis Haeckel *polypora* Nigrini, 1967, p. 76, Plate 7, Figure 6.

Podocyrtis papalis Ehrenberg

Podocyrtis papalis Ehrenberg, 1847, Figure 2; 1854, Plate 36, Figure 23; 1873, p. 251; Nigrini, 1970, p. 403, Plate 1, Figure H.

Podocyrtis (Podocyrtis) papalis Ehrenberg; Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 533, Plate 11, Figure 1.

Theocyrtis annosa (Riedel)

Phormocyrtis annosa Riedel, 1959, p. 295, Plate 2, Figure 7.

Theocyrtis annosa (Riedel); Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1970, p. 535, Plate 15, Figure 9; in press, p. 128, Plate 2H, Figure 4, Plate 3D, Figures 12, 13; Moore, in press, Plate 7, Figures 6, 7.

Family AMPHIPYNDACIDAE Riedel: 1967a

(?) *Amphipyndax stocki* (Campbell and Clark)
(Plate 2, Figures 10, 11)

(?) *Stichocapsa* (?) *stocki* Campbell and Clark, 1944b, p. 44, Plate 8, Figures 31-33.

(?) *Amphipyndax stocki* (Campbell and Clark); Foreman, 1968, p. 78, Plate 8, Figures 12a-c.

One specimen tentatively identified as this species was observed from the Lower Paleocene of Hole 119 (36-CC). Foreman (1968, Table 1) indicates a Paleocene occurrence of this late Cretaceous form in California from the 175 to 297 foot interval her Cima Hill locality.

Family ARTOSTROBIIDAE Riedel 1967a

Artostrobium auritum (Ehrenberg) group

Lithocampe aurita Ehrenberg, 1844, p. 84; 1854, Plate 22, Figure 25.

Artostrobium auritum (Ehrenberg) group; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 129, Plate 1H, Figures 5-8.

Artostrobium miralestense (Campbell and Clark)

Dictyocephalus miralestensis Campbell and Clark, 1944a, p. 45, Plate 6, Figures 12-14.

Artostrobium miralestense (Campbell and Clark); Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 131, Plate 1H, Figures 9-17, Plate 2I, Figures 9, 10, Plate 3E, Figure 12.

Because of the rare occurrence of this species no attempt was made to establish identity with the various specimens illustrated in Riedel and Sanfilippo's (in press) synchronopticon.

Lithomitra lineata (Ehrenberg) group

Lithocampe lineata Ehrenberg, 1838, p. 130 (partim); 1854, Plate 22, Figure 26, Plate 36, Figure 16.

Lithomitra lineata (Ehrenberg); Haeckel, 1887, p. 1484.

Lithomitra lineata (Ehrenberg) group; Riedel and Sanfilippo, in press, p. 133, Plate 1I, Figures 1-11, Plate 21, Figures 14-16, Plate 3E, Figure 14.

Radiolaria *Incertae Sedis*

Hataina ovata Huang

Hataina ovata Huang, 1967, p. 178, Plate 17; Figures 1-6; Plate 18, Figures 1-4, Plate 19, Figures 1-6.

Spumellina incertae sedis Forma A; Benson, 1966, p. 283, Plate 19, Figures 6-8.

As discussed in the radiolarian report for Site 113 (Chapter 5), *Hatina ovata* is one of several ellipsoidal, thick-walled, siliceous cysts (?) which according to Riedel (personal communication) may be parts of sponge skeletons. Huang (1967), however, suggested that *H. ovata* and presumably other cyst-like bodies similar to it are radiolarians (for example, *Spumellina incertae sedis* Forma B from the Gulf of California: Benson, 1966, p. 284, Plate 19, Figures 9-11). There are about six or seven different types of these cyst-like structures present in Leg 12 samples. Because they appear to have undergone little or no evolutionary change no attention was paid to them except to note their presence. At certain sites (for example, Site 116) they contribute notably to the total biogenous opal. They also are quite resistant to corrosion, being fairly well preserved, whereas radiolarians are nearly obliterated in the same sample.

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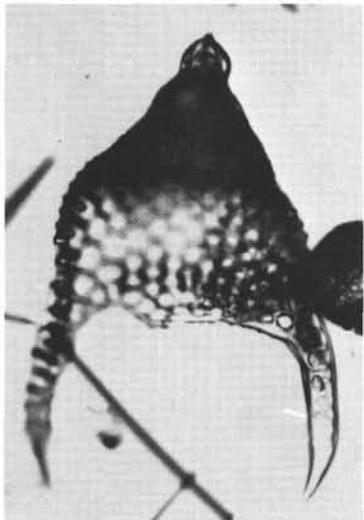
Explanation of Plates

DSDP sample numbers follow the specimen identification and are to be interpreted as follows: 12 (for Leg 12) followed in turn by hole number, core number, section number (or CC for core catcher), interval sampled, and slide number (BN-1, BN-2, etc.). Notation of specimen location on the slide follows the DSDP sample numbers and is indicated by England Finder coordinates (Riedel and Foreman, 1961). The England Finder was used with its label to the observer's left.

PLATE 1
Cenozoic Radiolaria

- Figures 1,2 *Cyclampterium* (?) sp. cf. *C. (?) milowi* Riedel and Sanfilippo. X132. 12-119-8-4, 76-77 cm; BN-1; D44/1.
- Figures 3, 4, 5 *Spongaster* sp. cf. *S. tetras* Ehrenberg. X132.
12-114-3-CC; BN-1.
3: Slide location G40/0.
4: Slide location L8/1.
5: Slide location G33/2.

PLATE 1



1



2



3



4



5

PLATE 2
Family Tholoniidae

Figures 1, 2

Amphitholus sp. X400. 12-112-9-CC; BN-1; D10/4.
From the Lower Oligocene (calcareous nannoplankton zone NP 23: *Sphenolithus predistinctus* Zone).

Figures 3, 4

Tholocubus sp. X400. 12-112-4-CC; BN-2; F15/0.
From the Middle Miocene (? calcareous nannoplankton zone NN 6: *Discoaster exilis*).

Paleocene Radiolaria

Figure 5

Phormocyrtis striata Brandt. X200. 12-119-28-CC;
BN-1, Z25/1.

Figures 6, 7

Bekoma bidarfensis Riedel and Sanfilippo. X200.
12-119-28-CC; BN-1.
6: Slide location T48/3.
7: Slide location D21/1.

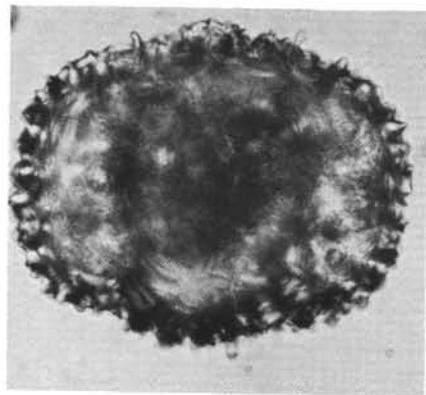
Figure 8, 9

Lithocampium sp. A. 12-119-29-CC; BN-1.
8: X400. Slide location T27/4.
9: X200. Slide location W40/3.

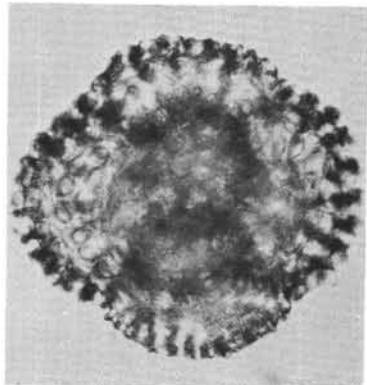
Figure 10, 11

(?) *Amphipyndax stocki* (Campbell and Clark).
12-119-36-CC; BN-4; D34/4.
10: X200.
11: X400.

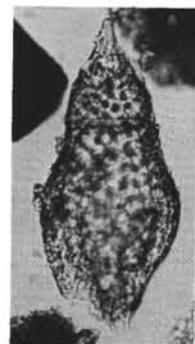
PLATE 2



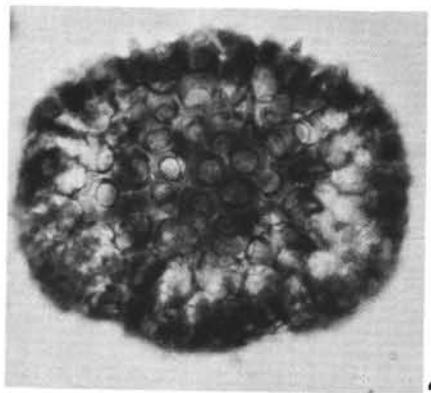
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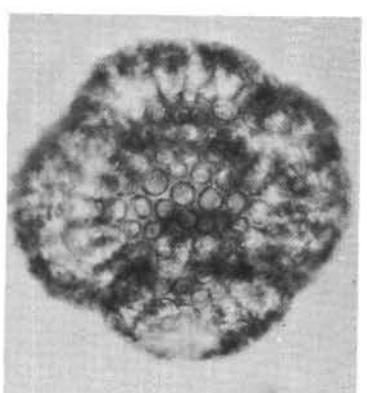
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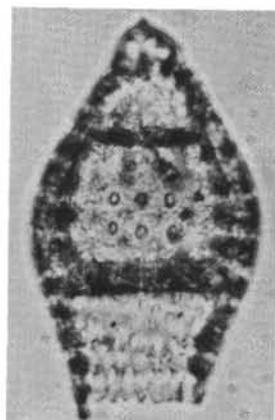
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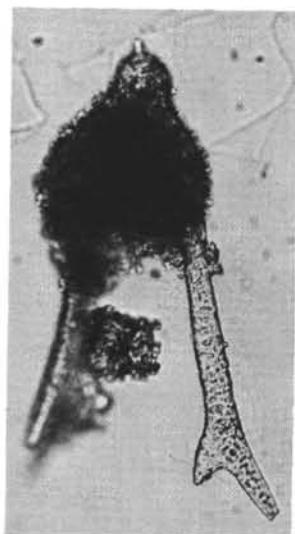
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8



6



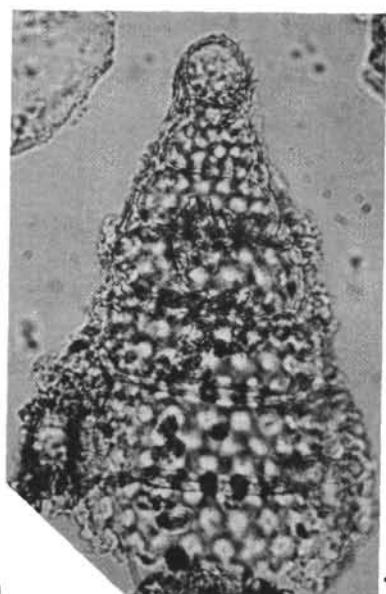
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9



10



11

PLATE 3

Reworked zeolitized Upper Cretaceous Radiolaria at Site 118

Figures 1, 2, 3 Unidentified theoperids. X273. 12-118-16-CC; BN-1.

Figure 4 General view of assemblage. X68. 12-118-16-CC; BN-1.

Figure 5 Unidentified hagiastrin. X273. 12-118-16-CC; BN-1.

Figure 6 Unidentified spumellarian with well-developed zeolite crystals. X273. 12-118-16-CC; BN-1.

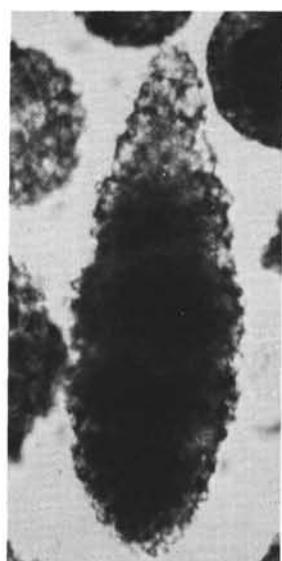
PLATE 3



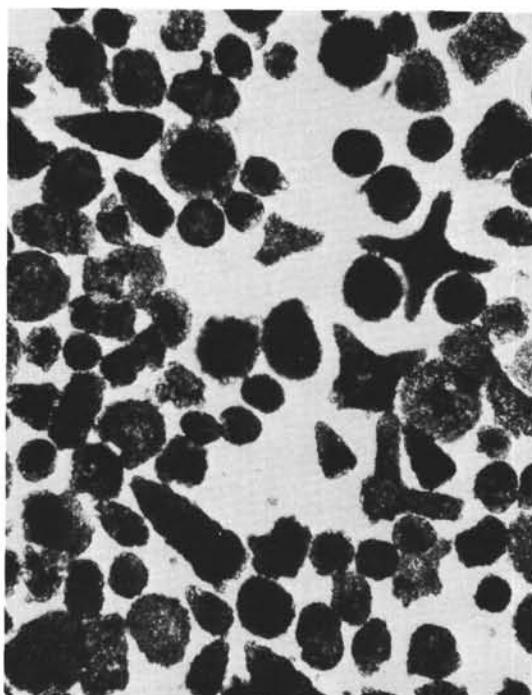
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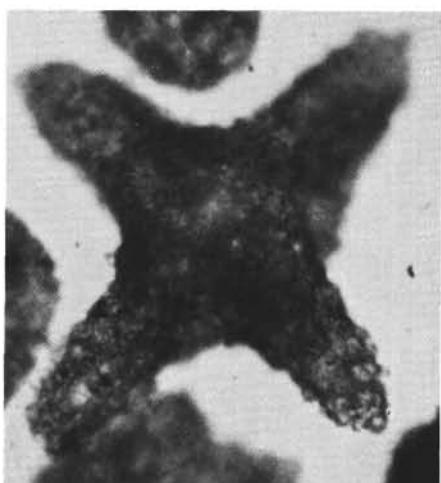
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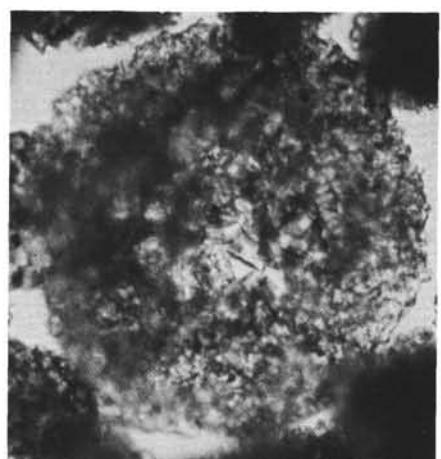
3



4



5



6

INDEX OF RADIOLARIAN NAMES¹

Only species-group taxa are indexed.

- Actinomma antarcticum* 6 (114); 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Actinomma medianum* 6 (114); 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Amphicraspedum murrayanum* 3 (111)
 - (?) *Amphipyndax stocki* 10 (119); 17 (Pl. 2, Figs. 10, 11)
- Amphisphaera cronos* 8 (116)
- Amphitholus* sp. 17 (Pl. 2, Figs 1, 2)
- Androcyclas gamphonycha* 8 (116); 17 (T.1)
- Anthocyrtidium cineraria* 8 (116)
- Anthocystium ehrenbergii ehrenbergii* 8 (117)
- (?) *Artophormis barbadensis* 4 (112)
- Artophormis gracilis* 4 (112); 17 (T.1)
- Artostrobium auritum* 6 (114); 8 (116)
- Artostrobium miralestense* 5 (113)
- Bekoma bidarfensis* 10 (119); 17 (Pl. 2, Figs. 6, 7)
- Calocyclas margatensis* 8 (116); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Calocyclas semipolita semipolita* 8 (116)
- Calocyclette costata* 10 (119), 2 references; 17 (T.2)
- Calocyclette virginis* 9 (118); 17 (T.2)
- Calocyclette* sp. cf. *C. virginis* 17 (T.2)
- Cannartus laticonus* 4 (112); 17 (T.1)
- Cannartus prismaticus* 8 (116); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Cannartus tubarius* 17 (T.2)
- Cannartus violina* 17 (T.2)
- Carpocanistrum* spp. 8 (116)
- Carpocanopsis bramlettei* 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Carpocanopsis cingulatum* 8 (116); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Carpocanopsis cristatum*? 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Carpocanopsis favosum* 17 (T.2)
- Coracalyptra cervus*
- Coracalyptra cervus* 8 (116)
- Cornutella profunda* 6 (114); 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Cyclampterium* (?) *leptetrum* 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Cyclampterium* (?) *milowi* 8 (116)
- Cyclampterium* (?) sp. cf. *C. (?) milowi* 4 (112); 8 (116); 10 (119); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2); 17 (Pl. 1, Figs. 1, 2)
- Cyclampterium* (?) *pegetrum* 8 (116); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Cyclampterium* (?) *tanythorax* 17 (T.1)
- Cyrtocapsella cornuta* 4 (112), 2 references; 8 (116), 2 references; 9 (118), 3 references; 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Cyrtocapsella elongata* 9 (118); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Cyrtocapsella japonica* 4 (112), 2 references; 8 (116); 9 (118), 3 references; 17 (T.1)
- Cyrtocapsella tetrapera* 4 (112), 2 references; 8 (116), 4 references; 8 (117); 9 (118), 3 references; 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Dictyophimus gracilipes* 6 (114); 7 (115)
- Dorcadospyris ateuchus* 4 (112); 8 (116), 2 references; 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Dorcadospyris simplex* 8 (116); 9 (118); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Druppatractus aquilonius* 8 (116)
- Druppatractus irregularis* 5 (113); 6 (114); 8 (116)
- Druppatractus* sp. cf. *D. pyriformis* 4 (112); 6 (114)

¹The first number following species name refers to chapter number, this volume; the number following this in parenthesis refers to the site number. If the species name appears in one of the tables or plates of Chapter 17 it is referred to as 17 (T.1), 17 (T.2) or 17 (Pl. 1, Figs. 1-3), respectively.

- Eucyrtidium calvertense* 6 (114); 8 (116)
- Hataina ovata* 5 (113)
- Heliodiscus asteriscus* 6 (114); 8 (116)
- Heliodiscus heliastericus* 8 (116)
- Helotholus histicosa* 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Lamprocyclas heteroporus* 7 (115); 8 (116); 17 (T.1)
- Lamprocyclas maritatis maritatis* 8 (116)
- Lamprocyclas maritatis polypora* 8 (116)
- Lithelius minor* 4 (112); 8 (116)
- Lithocampium* sp. A 10 (119); 17 (Pl. 2, Figs 8, 9)
- Lithomelissa thoracites* 8 (116)
- Lithomitra lineata* 8 (116)
- Lithopera neotera* 8 (116), 2 references; 17 (T.1)
- Lithopera renzae* 8 (116); 2 references; 17 (T.1)
- Lophoconus titanothericeros* 8 (116)
- Lophocyrts biaurita* 3 (111)
- Lychnocanium bipes* 8 (116), 2 references; 9 (118), 2 references; 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Ommatartus antepenultimus* 4 (112); 8 (116); 9 (118); 17 (T.1)
- Oroscena* sp., curved, flat spines 8 (116); 9 (118); 17 (T.1)
- Oroscena* sp., digitately branched spines 4 (112); 8 (116); 9 (118); 10 (119); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Peripyramis circumtexta* 6 (114); 7 (115)
- Phormocyrtis striata* 3 (111); 4 (112); 10 (119); 17 (Pl. 2, Fig. 5)
- Phorticium pylonium* 4 (112); 5 (113); 6 (114); 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Podocyrtis papalis* 3 (111)
- Pterocanium trilobum* 8 (116)
- (?) *Sethochytris babylonis* 3 (111); 8 (116)
- Solenosphaera* sp. 4 (112)
- Spongaster tetras* 17 (T.1)
- Spongaster* sp. cf. *S. tetras* 6 (114); 8 (116), 2 references; 17 (T.1); 17 (Pl. 1, Figs. 3-5)
- Spongasteriscus cruciferus* 3 (111); 8 (116)
- Spongocore puella* 6 (114); 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Spongodiscus biconcavus* 6 (114), 4 references; 7 (115), 2 references
- Spongopyle osculosa* 4 (112); 5 (113), 2 references; 6 (114); 7 (115), 2 references; 8 (116)
- Spongotrochus* sp. cf. *S. glacialis* 6 (114); 7 (115), 2 references; 8 (116)
- Spongurus bilobatus* 8 (116)
- Stichocorys armata* 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Stichocorys delmontensis* 4 (112), 2 references; 8 (116), 4 references; 9 (118), 2 references; 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Stichocorys diploconus* 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Stichocorys peregrina* 6 (114), 2 references; 8 (116), 2 references; 9 (118); 17 (T.1)
- Stichocorys wolffii* 9 (118), 2 references; 17 (T.2)
- Stylocidya validispina* 4 (112); 5 (113); 6 (114), 2 references; 7 (115), 2 references; 8 (116)
- Theocalyptra davisiana* 4 (112); 5 (113), 2 references; 6 (114), 4 references; 7 (115), 2 references; 8 (116)
- Theocorys spongoconum* 8 (116); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Theocorythium trachelium* 7 (115); 8 (116)
- Theocyrtis annosa* 8 (116); 17 (T.1); 17 (T.2)
- Tholocubus* sp. 17 (Pl. 2, Figs. 3, 4)

Tristylospyris triceros 8 (116)
Tympañidium binoconum 17 (T.2)

**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 17 DEEP SEA DRILLING
PROJECT, LEG 12**

Table of radiolarian occurrences

In the following table the species as discussed in the taxonomic notes section of Chapter 17 are listed in

alphabetical order. Their abundances may be interpreted as follows: VR, 1 to 5 specimens per slide; R, 6 to 20 specimens per slide; C, 21 to 50 specimens per slide; A, more than 50 specimens per slide. Included in the table are only those samples in which one or more of the listed species are present. This does not imply that other samples were not examined because many of these have radiolarians either which, if well preserved, were not considered diagnostic or that are so poorly preserved that identification was impossible.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 17

Species	Site	111	112		113	114		115	116	
	Sampled interval (cm)	92.5-93.5	102-105	80-81		Core Water	Core Water		Bottom	
	Section	111A	10	1	112	5	CC		115	116
	Core	111A	10	1	112	6	CC		115	116
<i>Actinomma antarcticum</i>		111A	9	CC	112	4	2	115	116	116
<i>Actinomma medianum</i>		111A	10	1	112	5	CC	116	116	116
<i>Amphicraspedium murrayanum</i>		111A	10	1	112	6	CC	116	116	116
(?) <i>Amphipynx stocki</i>					112	7	CC	116	116	116
<i>Amphisphaera cronos</i>					112	8	CC	116	116	116
<i>Amphitholus</i> sp.					112	9	CC	116	116	116
<i>Androcyclas ganphonycha</i>					113	6	CC	116	116	116
<i>Anthocystidium cineraria</i>					113	7	2	106-110	116	116
<i>Anthocystidium chrenbergii ehrenbergii</i>					114	1	CC	116	116	116
(?) <i>Artophormis barbadensis</i>					114	2	CC	116	116	116
<i>Artophormis gracilis</i>					114	3	CC	116	116	116
<i>Arostrothium auritum</i>					114	4	CC	116	116	116
<i>Arostrothium miralestense</i>					114	5	CC	116	116	116
<i>Bekoma bidarfensis</i>					114	6	CC	116	116	116
<i>Calocyclas margatenensis</i>					114	8	Core Water	116	116	116
<i>Calocyclas semipolita semipolita</i>					115	2	C.B. (Center bit)	116	116	116
<i>Calocycletta costata</i>					115	3	Core Water	116	116	116
<i>Calocycletta virginis</i>					115	4	Core Water	116	116	116
<i>Calocycletta</i> sp. cf. <i>C. virginis</i>					115	5	Core Water	116	116	116
<i>Cannartus laticonus</i>					115	6	Core Water	116	116	116
<i>Cannartus prismaticus</i>					115	7	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cannartus tubarius</i>					115	8	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cannartus violina</i>					115	9	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Carpocanistrum</i> spp.					115	10	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Carpocanopsis bramlettei</i>					115	11	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Carpocanopsis cingulatum</i>					115	12	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Carpocanopsis cristatum?</i>					115	13	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Carpocanopsis favosum</i>					115	14	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Coracalyptra cervus</i>					115	15	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cornutella profunda</i>					115	16	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>leptetrum</i>					115	17	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>milowi</i>					115	18	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) sp. cf. <i>C.</i> (?) <i>milowi</i>					115	19	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>pegetrum</i>					115	20	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>tanythorax</i>					115	21	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyrtocapsella cornuta</i>					115	22	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyrtocapsella elongata</i>					115	23	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyrtocapsella faponica</i>					115	24	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Cyrtocapsella tetrapera</i>					115	25	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Dicyophimus gracilipes</i>					115	26	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Dorcadopsyris ateuchus</i>					115	27	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Dorcadopsyris simplex</i>					115	28	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Druppatractus acclivitus</i>					115	29	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Druppatractus irregularis</i>					115	30	Bottom	116	116	116
<i>Druppatractus</i> sp. cf. <i>D. pyriformis</i>					115	31	Bottom	116	116	116

*Some or all of the species in sample may be out of place as a result either of 1) reworking of older species into younger sediments in the marine environment, or 2) downhole movement of younger material during drilling and/or coring operations.

Species	Site	116																
	Sampled interval (cm)	103-104	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	
	Section	3	5	5	4	80-81	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Core	116	5	116	5	6	Bottom	116	5	6	4	61-62	116	6	CC	116	6	
	Hole	116	6	1	78-79	116	7	1	80-81	116	7	2	78-79	116	7	3	72-73	116
<i>Actinomma antarcticum</i>	VR					cf.												
<i>Actinomma medianum</i>																		
<i>Amphicraspedum murayananum</i>																		
(?) <i>Amphipyndax stocki</i>																		
<i>Amphisphaera cronos</i>	R R	V R R R R R R	R	R R	R C C R	?												
<i>Amphitholus</i> sp.	R																	
<i>Androcyclas gamphonycha</i>	?	?	VR															
<i>Anthocystidium cineraria</i>																		
<i>Anthocyrtium ehrenbergii ehrenbergii</i>						VR												
(?) <i>Artophormis barbadensis</i>																		
<i>Artophormis gracilis</i>																		
<i>Artostrobium auritum</i>	VR V R V R V R V R				VR	VR VR		VR V R V R R	R R V R	R	VR V R							
<i>Artostrobium miralestense</i>	VR				VR	VR V R R R		VR V R V R R	R R V R	R	VR V R							
<i>Bekoma bidarsensis</i>					VR	?	R C V R	VR VR V R	VR R R R R R R			VR R R R R R R	R R V R					
<i>Calocyclas margaretae</i>	VR	?			VR	?	R C V R	VR VR V R	VR R R R R R R			VR R R R R R R	R R V R					
<i>Calocyclas semipolita semipolita</i>																		
<i>Calocycletta costata</i>																		
<i>Calocycletta virginis</i>																		
<i>Calocycletta</i> sp. cf. <i>C. virginis</i>																		
<i>Cannartus laticonus</i>	?	?			?		?											
<i>Cannartus prismaticus</i>																		
<i>Cannartus tubarius</i>																		
<i>Cannartus violina</i>																		
<i>Carpocanistrum</i> spp.	VR VR R R	VR V R V R R	VR	VR V R	R V R R V R	VR VR	R	VR R R V R V R VR	VR		VR V R V R VR	VR R R R R R R	VR R R	RR	VR R R R R C	R C R R R R R		
<i>Carpocanopsis bramlettei</i>																		
<i>Carpocanopsis cingulatum</i>								VR										
<i>Carpocanopsis cristatum</i> ?																		
<i>Carpocanopsis favosum</i>																		
<i>Coracalyptra cervus</i>																		
<i>Cornutella profunda</i>	VR				R	VR VR		VR	VR R				VR	VR	VR V R VR	VR R R	VR VR VR	
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>leptopetrum</i>										VR			VR					
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>milowi</i>													VR	VR				
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) sp. cf. <i>C. (?) milowi</i>													VR	VR				
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>pigerum</i>															VR			
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>tanythorax</i>																VR		
<i>Cyrtocapnella cornuta</i>					VR	R	C R R V R R	VR VR VR	VR VR V R V R VR	VR R VR V R	VR R V R C V R	R R C R R	R C R	C	R C C R V R			
<i>Cyrtocapnella elongata</i>	VR	VR	VR V R V R C C	VR V R V R C C R R	R A C R R R	VR VR	C C A A A	R C C R R R	A VR V R	VR V R V R	VR C C V R	VR C C A A C	C C C C R C	C C C C R R				
<i>Cyrtocapnella japonica</i>	VR	VR VR	VR V R	VR V R	C C C C C	A A A A A	R C C C R R R	A VR V R	VR V R V R	VR C C C C C	VR C C C C C	C C C C C C	C C C C C C					
<i>Cyrtocapnella tetrapera</i>																		
<i>Dicyophimus gracilipes</i>																		
<i>Dorcadopsyrus ateuchus</i>																		
<i>Dorcadopsyrus simplex</i>																		
<i>Drupatracus acutlonius</i>	R V R V R V R	VR V R V R	VR V R C V R R	VR	R	VR C	VR C C C	R R V R R	R R V R R	R C R R R R	VR V R R	VR V R R	VR	VR	C R C R C R			
<i>Drupatracus irregularis</i>	R V R C	VR R R	R R V R C C R	VR	R	VR C	C C C	R C C R	R C C R	R R R R R R	VR V R R	VR V R R	R	VR	C R C R C R			
<i>Drupatracus</i> sp. cf. <i>D. pyriformis</i>	VR	VR R R	R R V R C C R	VR	R	VR C	C C C	R C C R	R C C R	R R R R R R	VR V R R	VR V R R	R	VR	C R C R C R			

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 17 — *Continued*

*Some or all of the species in sample may be out of place as a result either of 1) reworking of older species into younger sediments in the marine environment, or 2) downhole movement of younger material during drilling and/or coring operations.

Species	Site	119																119															
	Sampled interval (cm)	1	79-80	2	74-75	3	76-77	4	80-81	5	137-138	6	1	78-79	7	1	78-79	8	1	78-79	9	1	139-140	10	1	139-140	11	1	144-145				
	Section	119	5	119	5	119	5	119	6	119	6	119	6	119	7	119	7	119	7	119	7	119	9	1	139-140	10	1	144-145					
	Core	119	5	119	5	119	5	119	6	119	6	119	6	119	7	119	7	119	7	119	7	119	9	1	139-140	10	1	144-145					
	Hole	119	5	119	5	119	5	119	6	119	6	119	6	119	7	119	7	119	7	119	7	119	9	1	139-140	10	1	144-145					
<i>Actinomma antarcticum</i>																																	
<i>Actinomma medianum</i>																																	
<i>Amphicraspedum murrayanum</i>																																	
(?) <i>Amphipyndax stocki</i>																																	
<i>Amphisphaera cronus</i>																																	
<i>Amphitholus</i> sp.																																	
<i>Androcyclas gamphonycha</i>																																	
<i>Anthocystidium cineraria</i>																																	
<i>Anthocyrtium ehrenbergii ehrenbergii</i>																																	
(?) <i>Artophormis barbadensis</i>																																	
<i>Artophormis gracilis</i>																																	
<i>Artostrobium auritum</i>																																	
<i>Artostrobium miralestense</i>																																	
<i>Bekoma bidarfensis</i>																																	
<i>Calocycles margatensis</i>																																	
<i>Calocycles semipolita semipolita</i>																																	
<i>Calocycletta costata</i>																																	
<i>Calocycletta virginis</i>																																	
<i>Calocycletta</i> sp. cf. <i>C. virginis</i>																																	
<i>Cannartus laticonus</i>																																	
<i>Cannartus prismaticus</i>																																	
<i>Cannartus tubarius</i>																																	
<i>Cannartus violina</i>																																	
<i>Carpocanistrum</i> spp.																																	
<i>Carpocanopsis bramlettei</i>																																	
<i>Carpocanopsis cingulatum</i>																																	
<i>Carpocanopsis cristatum?</i>																																	
<i>Carpocanopsis favosum</i>																																	
<i>Coracalyptra cervus</i>																																	
<i>Cornutella profunda</i>	cf.	cf.																															
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>leptetrum</i>																																	
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>milowii</i>																																	
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) sp. cf. <i>C.</i> (?) <i>milowii</i>																																	
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>pegetrum</i>																																	
<i>Cyclampterium</i> (?) <i>tanythorax</i>																																	
<i>Cyrtocapsella cornuta</i>																																	
<i>Cyrtocapsella elongata</i>																																	
<i>Cyrtocapsella japonica</i>																																	
<i>Cyrtocapsella tetrapera</i>																																	
<i>Dictyophimus gracilipes</i>																																	
<i>Dorcadospyris atechus</i>																																	
<i>Dorcadospyris simplex</i>																																	
<i>Druppatractus acquilonius</i>																																	
<i>Druppatractus irregularis</i>																																	
<i>Druppatractus</i> sp. cf. <i>D. pyriformis</i>																																	

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 17 — *Continued*

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Species	Site	111	112			113	114			115	116		
	Sampled interval (cm)	9 CC	1 92.5-93.5	1 102-105		112 4 2 80-81		113 1 CC		114 1 CC	115 2 C.B. (Center bit)	116 1 Drill Bit-Bottom*	
	Section	111A 10	1 10	1 10		112 4 CC		113 4 CC		114 4 CC	115 3 Core Water	116 1	
	Core	111A 10	5 CC	5 CC		112 6 CC		113 6 CC		114 5 CC	115 4 Core Water	116 1	
	Hole	111A 10	10 CC	10 CC		112 7 CC		113 7 CC		114 6 CC	115 5 Core Water	116 1	
<i>Eucyrtidium calvertense</i>													
<i>Hataina ovata</i>													
<i>Heliodiscus asteriscus</i>													
<i>Heliodiscus heliastericus</i>													
<i>Helotholus histricosa</i>													
<i>Lamprocyclas heteroporus</i>													
<i>Lamprocyclas maritilis maritilis</i>													
<i>Lamprocyclas maritilis polypora</i>													
<i>Lithelius minor</i>													
<i>Lithocampum</i> sp. A													
<i>Lithomelissa thoracites</i>													
<i>Lithomitra lineata</i>													
<i>Lithopera neotera</i>													
<i>Lithopera renzae</i>													
<i>Lophoconus titanothericerasos</i>													
<i>Lophocyrtis biaurita</i>	VR VR												
<i>Lychnocanum bipes</i>													
<i>Ommatartus antepenultimus</i>													
<i>Oroscena</i> sp., curved, flat spines													
<i>Oroscena</i> sp., digitately branched spines		R R											
<i>Peripyramis circumtexta</i>			VR										
<i>Phormocyrts striata</i>	VR	R				VR VR VR VR	VR R R	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	
<i>Phorticium pylonium</i>	VR					VR VR VR VR R R	VR VR R R	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	
<i>Podocyrts papalis</i>						?	?						
<i>Pterocentrum trilobum</i>													
(?) <i>Sethochytris babylonis</i>	VR		VR										
<i>Solenosphera</i> sp.													
<i>Spongaster tetras</i>													
<i>Spongaster</i> sp. cf. <i>S. tetras</i>													
<i>Spongasteriscus cruciferus</i>	VR VR					A'							
<i>Spongocore puella</i>													
<i>Spongodiscus biconcavus</i>													
<i>Spongopyle osculosa</i>		R		C VR	R A A C		VR VR	VR VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	?
<i>Spongotrochus</i> sp. cf. <i>S. glacialis</i>				VR C	R VR		VR R	VR C	VR R	VR C	VR R	VR VR	?
<i>Spongurus bilobatus</i>				R	R		R	R	R	R	R	VR VR	?
<i>Stichocorys armata</i>			R									VR VR	VR VR
<i>Stichocorys delmontensis</i>												VR VR	RR
<i>Stichocorys diploconus</i>													
<i>Stichocorys peregrina</i>													
<i>Stichocorys wolffii</i>													
<i>Styldictya validispina</i>			VR		R R C C VR	VR VR	VR VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	RR
<i>Theocalyptra davisiiana</i>			VR	R VR	C C R VR	VR VR	VR VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR	RR
<i>Theocorys spongocomum</i>													
<i>Theocorythium trachelium</i>						VR							
<i>Theocrytis annosa</i>													
<i>Tholocubus</i> sp.			VR										
<i>Tristylospyrus triceros</i>													
<i>Tympanidium binoctonum</i>													

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 17 — *Continued*

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Species	Site	116														117		118		
	Sampled interval (cm)	82-83	6	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC
	Section	6	116	17	116	18	0	Bottom	116	18	3	Bottom	116	18	4	74-75	116	19	1	105-106
	Core	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	19	1	44-46	
	Hole	116	17	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	18	116	19	1	60-61	
<i>Eucyrtidium calvertense</i>	R R	116	17	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	116	18	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
<i>Hatina orata</i>		116	18	VR	VR	VR	VR		116	19	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
<i>Heliodiscus asteriscus</i>		116	18	VR	VR	VR	VR		116	19	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
<i>Heliodiscus heliastericus</i>		116	18	VR	VR	VR	VR		116	19	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
<i>Helotholus histicosa</i>		116	18	VR	VR	VR	VR		116	19	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
<i>Lamprocycles heteroporus</i>																				
<i>Lamprocycles maritatis maritatis</i>																				
<i>Lamprocycles maritatis polypora</i>																				
<i>Lithelius minor</i>																				
<i>Lithocampium</i> sp. A																				
<i>Lithomelissa thoracites</i>																				
<i>Lithomitra lineata</i>	R R R R VR	R R R	C																	
<i>Lithopera neotera</i>																				
<i>Lithopera renzae</i>																				
<i>Lophoconus titanothericeras</i>																				
<i>Lophocyrtis biaurita</i>	VR VR	VR VR VR	VR VR	VR VR																
<i>Lychnocanum bipes</i>																				
<i>Ommatartus antepenultimus</i>																				
<i>Oroscoena</i> sp., curved, flat spines																				
<i>Oroscoena</i> sp., digitately branched spines																				
<i>Peripyramis circumtexta</i>																				
<i>Phornocyrts striata</i>																				
<i>Phorticium pylonium</i>	R	R	R																	
<i>Podocystis papalis</i>																				
<i>Pterocanium trilobum</i>																				
(?) <i>Sethocynis babylonis</i>																				
<i>Solenosphera</i> sp.																				
<i>Spongaster tetras</i>																				
<i>Spongaster</i> sp. cf. <i>S. tetras</i>																				
<i>Spongasteriscus cruciferus</i>																				
<i>Spongocore puella</i>	VR		VR	VR																
<i>Spongodiscus biconcavus</i>																				
<i>Spongopyle osculosa</i>																				
<i>Spongotrochus</i> sp. cf. <i>S. glacialis</i>																				
<i>Spongurus bilobatus</i>																				
<i>Stichocorys armata</i>	?	VR VR	VR VR	?																
<i>Stichocorys delmontensis</i>	?	VR VR	VR VR	?																
<i>Stichocorys diploconus</i>																				
<i>Stichocorys peregrina</i>																				
<i>Stichocorys wolffii</i>																				
<i>Stylocidya validispina</i>	R	R	C	?	?	?	?													
<i>Theocalympha davisianna</i>																				
<i>Theocorys spongocomum</i>	VR																			
<i>Theocorythium trachelium</i>																				
<i>Theocrytis annosa</i>																				
<i>Tholocubus</i> sp.																				
<i>Tritylospyris triceros</i>																				
<i>Tympanidium binoculum</i>																				

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Species	Site	119																	
	Sampled interval (cm)	79-80	74-75	76-77	CC	137-138	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
	Section	1	2	3			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Core	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hole	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
<i>Eucyrtidium calvertense</i>			VRVRVRVR	VRVRVRVR	VR VR R VR			VR	VR R R		R								
<i>Hataina ovata</i>																			
<i>Heliodiscus asteriscus</i>																			
<i>Heliodiscus helastericus</i>																			
<i>Helotholus histricosa</i>																			
<i>Lamprocyclas heteroporus</i>																			
<i>Lamprocyclas maritatis maritatis</i>																			
<i>Lamprocyclas maritatis polypora</i>																			
<i>Lithellus minor</i>																			
<i>Lithocampum sp. A</i>																			
<i>Lithomelissa thoracites</i>																			
<i>Lithomitra lineata</i>			R VR	R	VR VR			VR											
<i>Lithopera neotera</i>			VR			VR													
<i>Lithopera renzae</i>																			
<i>Lophococonus titanothericeras</i>																			
<i>Lophocyritis biaurita</i>																			
<i>Lychnocanium bipes</i>		VR	A C R R R	C R R R R	C R R R VR	VR VR R VR VR	R C R	R	VR VR	R VR	R	VR VR	R VR	R	VR				
<i>Ommatartus antepenultimus</i>																			
<i>Oroscena</i> sp., curved, flat spines																			
<i>Oroscena</i> sp., digitately branched spines	VR R R C																		
<i>Peripyramis circumtextira</i>																			
<i>Phormocyrtis striata</i>																			
<i>Phorticium pylonum</i>																			
<i>Podocystis papalis</i>																			
<i>Pterocanum trilobum</i>																			
(?) <i>Sethocystis babylonis</i>																			
<i>Solenosphaera</i> sp.																			
<i>Spongaster tetras</i>																			
<i>Spongaster</i> sp. cf. <i>S. tetras</i>																			
<i>Spongasteriscus cruciferus</i>																			
<i>Spongocare piella</i>																			
<i>Spongodiscus biconcavus</i>																			
<i>Spongopyle osculosa</i>																			
<i>Spongotrochus</i> sp. cf. <i>S. glacialis</i>																			
<i>Spongurus hilobatus</i>																			
<i>Stichocorys armata</i>	VR	? VR cf.	VRVR		R	R	R VR	R	R	R	R	VR	VR	?	VR				
<i>Stichocorys delmontensis</i>	R	C R C A R	R R C R C	C R	R VR	VR	VR VR	R	C ?	R	C ?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
<i>Stichocorys diploconus</i>		? VR	R VR																
<i>Stichocorys peregrina</i>																			
<i>Stichocorys wolffii</i>	VR	R VR VR R VR	VR VR	VR	C	R	VR C ?	VR	VR	VR	VR	R	R	VRVR					
<i>Stylocyrtis validispina</i>																			
<i>Theocalympta davisiана</i>																			
<i>Theocorys spongoconum</i>																			
<i>Theocorythium trachelium</i>																			
<i>Theocrytis annosa</i>																			
<i>Tholocubus</i> sp.																			
<i>Tritylotospirys triceros</i>																			
<i>Tympodium binoculum</i>																			
	VR R VR VR VR	VR	VR VR	VR VR	VR VR VR VR VR	VR R													

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