

14. CENOZOIC CALCAREOUS NANNOFOSSILS FROM DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT LEG 75, SOUTHEAST ATLANTIC OCEAN¹

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ABSTRACT

Sediments from the three DSDP Leg 75 sites in the southeast Atlantic Ocean collectively contain a calcareous nanofossil record of almost the entire Cenozoic. Two rotary-cored holes and six hydraulic piston-cored holes were drilled. The youngest sediment recovered is Recent from the *Emiliana huxleyi* Zone, and the oldest sediment is at the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary in Hole 530A. The nanofossils are generally common to abundant and moderately well-preserved. One new species is described, *Biantholithus astralis* nov. spec.

INTRODUCTION

Cenozoic sediments were recovered on Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) Leg 75 at all three sites occupied in the Angola Basin and on the Walvis Ridge in the southeast Atlantic Ocean (Fig. 1). Only two of the eight holes were rotary-cored; the remainder were hydraulic piston cored (HPC). The oldest Cenozoic sediments recovered are basal Paleocene in age in Hole 530A. Cenozoic sediments generally contain common to abundant, moderately well-preserved nanofossils. Species assemblages are relatively diverse, permitting use of low-latitude zonations for biostratigraphy. Reworked older taxa were rarely encountered.

METHODS

Smear slides of samples were prepared employing commonly accepted techniques suggested by Bramlette and Sullivan (1961) and Hay (1961, 1965). The slides were examined under both cross-polarized and phase-contrast light at $\times 1200$ magnification. The scanning electron microscope was used to confirm the presence of *Emiliana huxleyi* in cores where it was suspected. The Cenozoic nanofossils considered in this chapter are listed in the Appendix along with an index to the plates. The presence and abundance of all nanofossils observed were recorded in range charts (see Tables 1 through 4). Abundance estimates of the total number of taxa present and of individual taxa in the assemblage were made according to the method introduced by Hay on Leg 4 (1970). The abundance is estimated by the order of magnitude of its frequency per field of view at $\times 1200$. This is expressed in terms of an exponent to the base ten. Table 5 lists the frequency estimate designations used and their meanings. The overall preservation of nanofossil assemblages was recorded using one of three letter designations instituted on Leg 49 (Steinmetz, 1979).

G = Good preservation. Fossils lack evidence of dissolution or overgrowth.

M = Moderately good preservation. A majority of the specimens are slightly etched. Fine structures are missing, but no diagnostic changes of form are evident in light microscopy. Rim margins of plankoliths are slightly serrate. All taxa may be easily identified. Diversity is normal.

P = Poor preservation. A majority of the specimens are deeply etched. Identity of many centerless and fragmented specimens is questionable. Diversity is low.

NANOPLANKTON ZONATION

Three nannoplankton zonations were employed to make zonal and geological age assignments of the samples. The Standard Nannoplankton Zonation of Martini (1971) was used for the shipboard and site reports. After closer inspection of the samples in shore-based studies, we found that Bukry's (1973, Leg 15; 1975, Leg 32) and Ellis' (1979; 1982, Leg 60) zonations offered higher resolution. Okada and Bukry (1981) introduced code numbers to the low-latitude zonation of Bukry (1973, 1975). Table 6 shows a correlation of the calcareous nannoplankton zonation schemes proposed by Martini (1971), Bukry (1973, 1975), and Ellis (1979, 1982), as well as their respective code numbers which are used throughout this report. Table 6 also shows the geologic age and nanofossil zone assignments of Leg 75 cores correlated with the zonations.

Site 530

Site 530 ($19^{\circ}11.26'S$, $9^{\circ}23.15'E$; water depth, 4629 m) is located in the southeastern corner of the Angola Basin, about 20 km north of the Walvis escarpment, near the eastern end of the Walvis Ridge. Three holes were drilled at Site 530. Hole 530 was drilled using a standard rotary coring assembly, but was terminated (115 m below the seafloor) by technical failure. Hole 530A (1121 m penetration) was drilled using a standard rotary coring assembly. Hole 530B (180 m penetration) was cored using the hydraulic piston coring (HPC) device first employed on Leg 65.

Four sedimentary units were described in the Cenozoic sediments at Site 530. Unit 1 consists of Holocene to early Pleistocene diatom nanofossil ooze, marl, and debris-flow deposits to a depth of 110.0 m sub-bottom. Unit 2 consists of early Pleistocene to late Miocene nanofossil clay, marl, ooze, and debris-flow deposits from 110.0 to 277.0 m sub-bottom. Unit 3 consists of late Miocene to Oligocene red and green muds from 277.0 to 467.0 m sub-bottom. Unit 4 consists of Eocene to Danian multicolored mudstone, marlstone, chalk, and clastic limestones from 467.0 to 592.6 m sub-bottom.

¹ Hay, W. W., Sibuet, J.-C., et al., *Init. Repts. DSDP*, 75: Washington (U.S. Govt. Printing Office).

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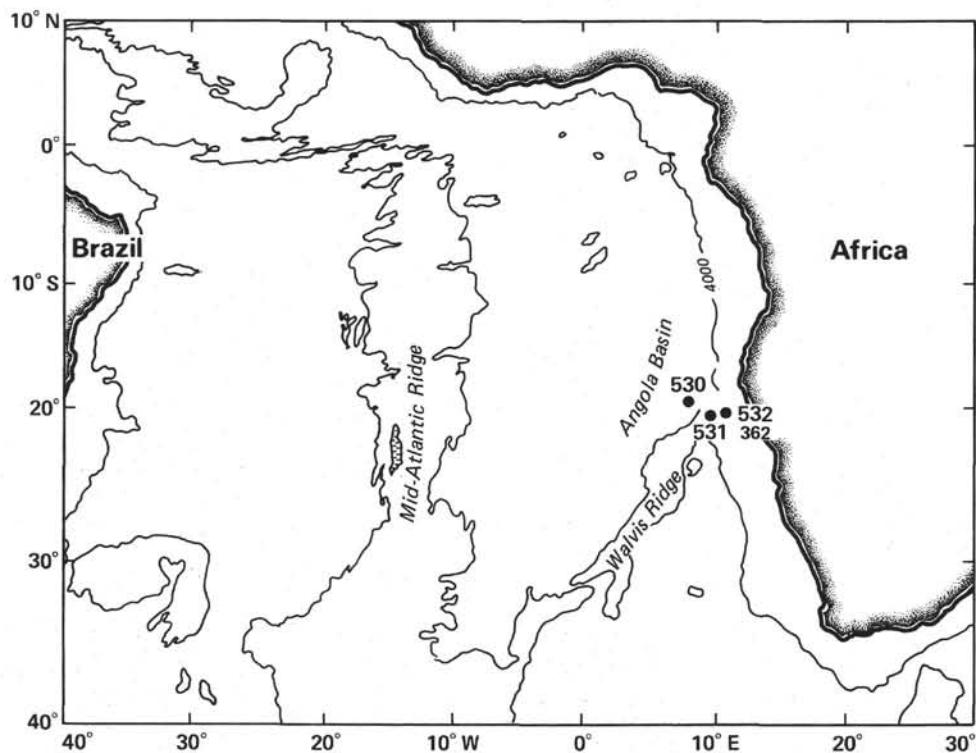


Figure 1. Location of Sites 530-532, Leg 75.

In Holocene through late Miocene sediments, nannofossils are generally common to abundant in number and show moderate to good preservation. The early and middle Miocene is largely unzoned because of repeated barren sections. The remainder of the Tertiary record is well-zoned using common to abundant numbers of moderately to poorly preserved nannofossils.

Hole 530. Only two cores were recovered from Hole 530. The presence of *Emiliania huxleyi* in Core 1 (0.0 m to 1.5 m sub-bottom) indicates the Holocene *E. huxleyi* Zone (NN21, CN15, WPN32). Core 2 (taken after washing to 115.5 m sub-bottom) contains an assemblage characteristic of the early Pliocene *Discoaster asymmetricus* Subzone (upper NN15, CN11b, WPN28b): *Calcidiscus macintyrei*, *D. brouweri*, *D. pentaradiatus*, *D. surculus*, *D. tamalis*, and *Sphenolithus abies*. *Gephyrocapsa caribbeana* is present as a Pleistocene contaminant.

Hole 530A. Coring in Hole 530A was begun after washing to 125.0 m sub-bottom. Core 1 to Core 4, Section 4 (125.0 m to 158.7 m) are latest early Pliocene age, *Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica* Zone (NN15, CN11, WPN28). *Discoaster asymmetricus* Subzone (upper NN15, CN11b, WPN28b) is delimited on the top by the last occurrences of *Sphenolithus abies* and *R. pseudoumbilica*, and on the bottom by the first occurrence of *D. tamalis*, not by the acme of *D. asymmetricus* as proposed by Bukry (1973). The *S. neoabies* Subzone (lower NN15, CN11a, WPN28a) occurs from 4-4 to 5,CC (158.7 m to 172.5 m) and is delimited on the top and bottom, respectively, by the first occurrence of *D. tamalis* and the last occurrence of *Amaurolithus tricorniculatus*.

Only one distinct subzone is discernable in the *A. tricorniculatus* Zone (NN12-14, CN10, WPN27). The *Ceratolithus rugosus* Subzone (NN13-14, CN10c, WPN27c) occurs between the last occurrence of *A. tricorniculatus* at 5,CC (172.5 m) and the first occurrence of *C. rugosus* at 7-4 (187.2 m). Below this is a section with mixed subzone indicators (NN12, CN10a-10b, WPN27a-27b) which extends down to the last occurrence of *D. quinqueramus* at 8,CC (201.0 m).

The late Miocene *D. quinqueramus* Zone (NN11, CN9, WPN26) occurs from 8,CC to 15,CC (201.0 m to 267.5 m) and is divisible into two subzones: the *A. primus* Subzone (upper NN11, CN9b, WPN26b) and the *D. berggrenii* Subzone (lower NN11, CN9a, WPN26a). The first occurrence of *A. primus* (13,CC, 248.5 m) separates the two subzones. From 15,CC to 18-4 (267.5 m to 291.7 m) the middle to late Miocene interval is compressed, and individual zones or subzones are not resolvable. Indicators of Subzones CN5b to CN8b (NN7 to NN10, WPN22b to WPN25b) are absent. Much of the middle Miocene is barren and unzoned from Sections 18-5 to 21-5 (293.2 m to 321.7 m). Only one sample, Sample 530A-21-4, 70-71 cm (310.7 m), of the 22 samples taken in this interval, contains a poorly preserved assemblage of *C. macintyrei*, *Coccolithus eopelagicus*, *C. pelagicus*, *D. bollii*, *D. exilis*, *D. kugleri*, *D. variabilis*, *R. pseudoumbilica*, *S. abies*, and *Triquetrorhabdulus rugosus*, suggesting the *D. exilis* Zone (NN6 to NN7, CN5, WPN22).

The *S. heteromorphus* Zone (NN5, CN4, WPN21) is found from Section 21-6 (323.0 m) down to at least 24-2 (345.2 m), and may extend farther down, but the section

is barren through 31-1 (410.7 m). The interval from Sections 31-2 to 34-6 (412.3 m to 446.7 m) is largely barren, but a few samples contain moderately well-preserved assemblages indicating the *Dictyococcites bisectus* Subzone of the *Sphenolithus ciperoensis* Zone (NP25, CP19b, WPN17b). This is underlain by a short, but better-represented, interval of the *Cyclicargolithus floridanus* Subzone (NP24, CP19a, WPN17a) from 35-1 to 37-1 (448.7 m to 467.0 m).

Core 37 (467.0 to 476.5 m) contains a relatively well-represented, unusually compressed section. The late Oligocene *C. floridanus* Subzone (NP24, CP19a, WPN17a) is found in Sample 530A-37-1, 1-2 cm. From 37-1, 63-64 cm to 37-2, 2-3 cm, the *S. distentus* Zone, *S. predistentus* Zone, and *R. hillae* Subzone (NP23 to NP22, CP18 to CP16c, WPN16 to WPN14c) are indicated. This interval is characterized by the *Braarudosphaera bigelowi* ooze, which has been reported at DSDP Holes 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 362A, and 363 in the South Atlantic Ocean (Maxwell et al., 1970; Bolli et al., 1978). This is a particularly thin section of *Braarudosphaera* ooze, and is likely an erosional remnant of a much thicker section. It is bounded on either end by barren intervals of unknown duration, and nearby Holes 362A and 363 on the Walvis Ridge contain as many as 42 m of *Braarudosphaera* ooze or chalk (Bolli et al., 1978).

Samples 37-2, 52-53 cm and 37-2, 81-82 cm are earliest Oligocene (NP21, CP16a and 16b, WPN14a and 14b) and are bounded by the last occurrence of *Calcidiscus formosus* and *Discoaster saipanensis* on the top and bottom, respectively. The latest Eocene, *Isthmolithus recurvus* Subzone (NP19/20, CP15b, WPN13b) is indicated by the assemblage in Sample 37-2, 87-88 cm. Present in rare to few numbers are *R. dictyoda*, *I. recurvus*, *D. saipanensis*, *D. tanii*, and *R. umbilica*. Martini's (1971) *D. tanii nodifer* Zone (NP16, CP13/14) is suggested in Sample 530A-37-2, 105-106 cm with the lowest occurrence of *D. tanii*. Section 8 of Core 37 is middle Eocene (NP15, CP13b).

The early-mid Eocene *D. sublodoensis* Zone (NP14, CP12), bounded on the top by the first occurrence of *Nannotetraena alata* in 37,CC and by the first occurrence of *D. sublodoensis* in 38-2, 1-2 cm, is found between 476.5 and 478.0 m sub-bottom. The early Eocene (NP13 to NP10, CP11 to CP9) is well defined from 38-2, 133-134 cm to 41-1, 75-76 cm (479.3 m to 505.8 m). The *D. lodoensis* Zone (NP13, CP11) is bounded on the bottom by the last occurrence of *Tribrachiatus orthostylus* in 39-2, 19-20 cm. The *T. orthostylus* Zone (NP12, CP10) is bounded on the bottom by the first occurrence of *D. lodoensis* in 40-3, 122-123 cm. Subzones in the *D. diastypus* Zone (NP10/11, CP9) are not resolvable; the zone is bounded on the bottom by the first occurrence of *T. bramlettei* in Sample 530A-41-1, 75-76 cm.

The top of the Paleocene, *D. multiradiatus* Zone (NP9, CP8), occurs from 41-1, 141-142 cm to 42-2, 63-64 cm (506.4 m to 516.6 m); its base is determined by the first occurrence of *D. multiradiatus*. The two sub-zones are not distinguished. The first occurrences of both *D. nobilis* and *Heliolithus riedeli* in 43,CC (533.5 m) established the base of the *H. riedeli* Zone (NP8) of

Martini (1971), and the base of the *D. nobilis* Zone (CP7) of Bukry (1973). *H. riedeli* is usually not used because of its rare and sporadic occurrence in oceanic assemblages (Bukry, 1973), but in this case both zonal markers occur at the same level.

The *D. mohleri* Zone (NP7, CP6) is short, restricted to only one section, Section 44-1 (533.5 to 535.0 m). Its base is defined by the first occurrence of *D. mohleri*.

The *H. kleinpelli* Zone (NP6, CP5) extends from 42-2, 75-76 cm to 46,CC (535.7 to 562.0 m), the first occurrence of *H. kleinpelli*. The *Fasciculithus tympaniformis* Zone (NP5, CP4) is present in only two samples, 47-1, 18-19 cm and 47-1, 70-71 cm. The first occurrence of *F. involutus* in the lower sample defines the base of this zone.

The *Ellipsolithus macellus* Zone (NP4, CP3) is not distinguished and may be missing. Assemblages of the *Chiasmolithus danicus* Zone (NP3, CP2) and the *Cruciplacolithus tenuis* Zone (NP2) (Martini, 1971), or Sub-zone (CP1b) (Bukry, 1973), are found mixed together from 47-1, 143-144 cm to 48,CC (563.4 to 581.0 m). *Chiasmolithus danicus*, the first occurrence of which separates these two zones, is found only in the first of ten samples downcore. Poor preservation obscures the true first occurrence datum. Core 49 and part of Core 50 (581.0 to 590.7 m), down to 50-1, 16-17 cm, the first occurrence of *Cruciplacolithus tenuis*, are in the *C. tenuis* Zone.

The lowermost Paleogene, or Danian (NP1, CP1a), occurs in a 142 cm interval from 50-1, 30-31 cm down to 50-2, 22-23 cm. The bottom of the Paleogene, or the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary, is defined here by the first occurrence of *Biantholithus sparsus* (592.2 m sub-bottom).

Obtaining a section across the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary was one of the objectives of Leg 75. The boundary is well represented in this unit, documented by poorly to moderately preserved, common to abundant nannofossils in Core 50, Section 2 (592.0 m). Table 2H shows the occurrences of nannofossils at intervals sampled close to the boundary. They reveal that the boundary, as far as can be judged by calcareous nanno-plankton, lies between 23 and 28 cm in Core 50, Section 2. The high relative abundance of *Micula staurophora* across the boundary is a reflection of both the dissolution resistance of *M. staurophora* (Thierstein, 1980), as well as the generally poor preservational record of the other nannofossils in the assemblage (Thierstein, 1981). The boundary is not a sharp break between Maestrichtian and Paleocene assemblages, and there may be some interlayering or mixing. Paleomagnetic studies (Keating, this volume) show a shift in polarity just below the paleontologic boundary, from normal above to reversed below 63 cm.

Hole 530B. A complete Holocene-Pleistocene record is present from the mudline to 28,CC (113.2 m sub-bottom). The presence of the Holocene *Emiliania huxleyi* Zone (NN21, CN15, WPN32) was confirmed using the scanning electron microscope. A typical assemblage down to 2-1, 10-11 cm (2.5 m) consists of *Calcidiscus leptoporus*, *Coccolithus carteri*, *C. pelagicus*, *Crenalith-*

us doronicoides, *E. huxleyi*, *Gephyrocapsa caribbeana*, *G. oceanica*, *Helicosphaera carteri*, and *Umbilicosphaera sibogae*. Four Pleistocene subzones of Bukry (1975) and Ellis (1979) are discernable. The *G. oceanica* Zone of Martini (1971), or the *Ceratolithus cristatus* Subzone of Bukry (1975) and Ellis (1979, 1982) (NN20, CN14b, WPN31b), extends from Samples 2-2, 113-114 cm, below the first occurrence of *E. huxleyi*, down to 7-1, 55-56 cm (5.0 to 24.0 m), just above the last occurrence of *E. ovata*.

From the last occurrence of *E. ovata* in 7,CC (27.8 m) to the first occurrence of *G. oceanica* in 13,CC (954.2 m), the *E. ovata* Subzone (CN14a, WPN31a) is present. Two other datums of potential biostratigraphic importance are present in this subzone: the last occurrences of *Calcidiscus macintyrei* in 11,CC (45.4 m) and *Discolithina japonica* in 13,CC.

The *G. caribbeana* Subzone (mid NN19, CN13b, WPN30b) is present from 14,CC to the first occurrence of *G. caribbeana* in 18,CC (58.2 to 76.2 m). The earliest Pleistocene *E. annula* Subzone (early NN19, CN13a, WPN30a) extends down to 28,CC (113.2 m). The last occurrences of *D. brouweri* and *D. variabilis* in 29,CC (116.2 m) indicate that the Pleistocene lies unconformably upon the earliest late Pliocene *Discoaster tamalis* Subzone (lower NN16, CN12a, WPN29a). From 30,CC to 40,CC (118.2 to 154.6 m) the *D. asymmetricus* Subzone (upper NN15, CN11b, WPN28b) is indicated, bounded on top by the last occurrence of *Sphenolithus abies* and on the bottom by the first occurrence of *D. tamalis*. Below this, the *S. neoabies* Subzone (lower NN15, CN11a, WPN28a) continues from 41,CC to 44,CC (158.0 to 167.5 m) and lies unconformably upon the late Miocene.

The top of the late Miocene begins between 44,CC and 45,CC with the last occurrence of *D. berggrenii* and *D. quinqueramus* in 45,CC (170.8 m). This defines the top of the *Amaurolithus primus* Subzone (upper NN11, CN9b, WPN26b) which continues to the bottom of the cored section in 48,CC (180.6 m).

Site 531

Site 531 ($19^{\circ}38.40'S$, $9^{\circ}35.47'E$; water depth, 1267 m) is located on the eastern end of the Walvis Ridge. Two holes were attempted at Site 531, but in each case the bottom was found to be firm and could not be penetrated. Hole 531 yielded only a core catcher filled with foraminiferal ooze. Hole 531A was 1000 feet west and yielded only 27 cm of foraminiferal ooze.

Holes 531/531A. The following well-preserved, abundant calcareous nannofossils, typically found in the Holocene *Emiliania huxleyi* Zone (NN21, CN15, WPN32), were observed in 531-1,CC (1284 m): *Calcidiscus leptoporus*, *Coccolithus pelagicus*, *E. huxleyi*, *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*, *Helicosphaera carteri*, *Pontosphaera syracusana*, *Syracosphaera pulchra*, and *Umbilicosphaera mirabilis*. In addition to these species, the following occur in Section 531A-1-1: *Ceratolithus cristatus*, *Rhabdosphaera clavigera*, and *Scapholithus fossilis*.

Site 532

Site 532 ($19^{\circ}41.61'S$, $10^{\circ}31.13'E$; water depth, 1331 m) is located on the eastern part of the Walvis Ridge in a trough with relatively thick sediment fill, at a position close to Site 362 from Leg 40. The uppermost section at Site 362 was badly disturbed by rotary coring, and the HPC was employed at Site 532 in an attempt to recover an undisturbed upper section, close to the Walvis Bay zone of upwelling and high biotic productivity. Three holes were hydraulic piston cored (HPC) at Site 532. Hole 532 yielded 61 cores reaching a depth of 250.8 m. Hole 532A was offset about 50 m to the SSW. Forty-seven cores were taken to reach a depth of 199.6 m. This set of cores was taken for the JOIDES Sedimentary Petrology and Physical Properties Panel; the cores were sealed and not opened for examination and sampling aboard ship. Hole 532B was offset about 30 m to the south. Seventy-four cores were taken, reaching a depth of 291.3 m. Cores 1 to 56 were not opened, but were frozen to be examined later for geochemical studies. The remainder of the cores were studied in the usual manner. Control from the rig floor was so exact, that Cores 532-61 and 532B-61 correlate within 0.4 m and can be considered to have been taken at the same level. Hence, coring is continuous from the mudline to the total depth of 291.3 m in Core 532B-74.

A thick (291.3 m) Holocene to late Miocene unit of nannofossil marl and ooze was encountered at Site 532. The section was divided into three subunits: 1a, foram-nannofossil marl and ooze (Cores 1-12, 0 to 49.5 m, Pleistocene), 1b, diatom-nannofossil marl (Cores 12-26, 49.5 to 114.0 m, late Pliocene), and 1c, nannofossil marl (Cores 27-74, 114.0 to 291.3 m, late Pliocene to late Miocene). Calcareous nannofossils are common to abundant, showing moderate to good preservation in all samples studied. No barren intervals were encountered.

Figure 2 shows a comparison between the calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of Hole 362 (Bukry, 1978; Proto Decima, 1978) and Holes 532 and 532B. Immediately evident is the fact that the epoch boundaries in both sections are within 10 m of each other. The zonal boundaries, however, do not correlate as well. The higher zonal resolution in Holes 532 and 532B is the result of the diminished core disturbance with the HPC used in obtaining that core. The low resolution in the Early Pliocene sections of both Holes 362 and 532/532B is likely the result of slumping in the sediment.

Holes 532 and 532B. The Holocene *Emiliania huxleyi* Zone is detected from the mudline to Sample 1-2, 62-63 cm (2.1 m sub-bottom). A complete Pleistocene section, including the four subzones of Bukry (1975) and Ellis (1979, 1982), is present from 1-3, 65-66 cm down to 17,CC (74.4 m). The *E. ovata* datum occurs in 5,CC (21.6 m); the *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* datum occurs in 11,CC (48.0 m); and the *G. caribbeana* datum occurs in 15,CC (65.6 m).

The last occurrence of *Discoaster brouweri*, defining the Pliocene/Pleistocene boundary, occurs in 18-1,

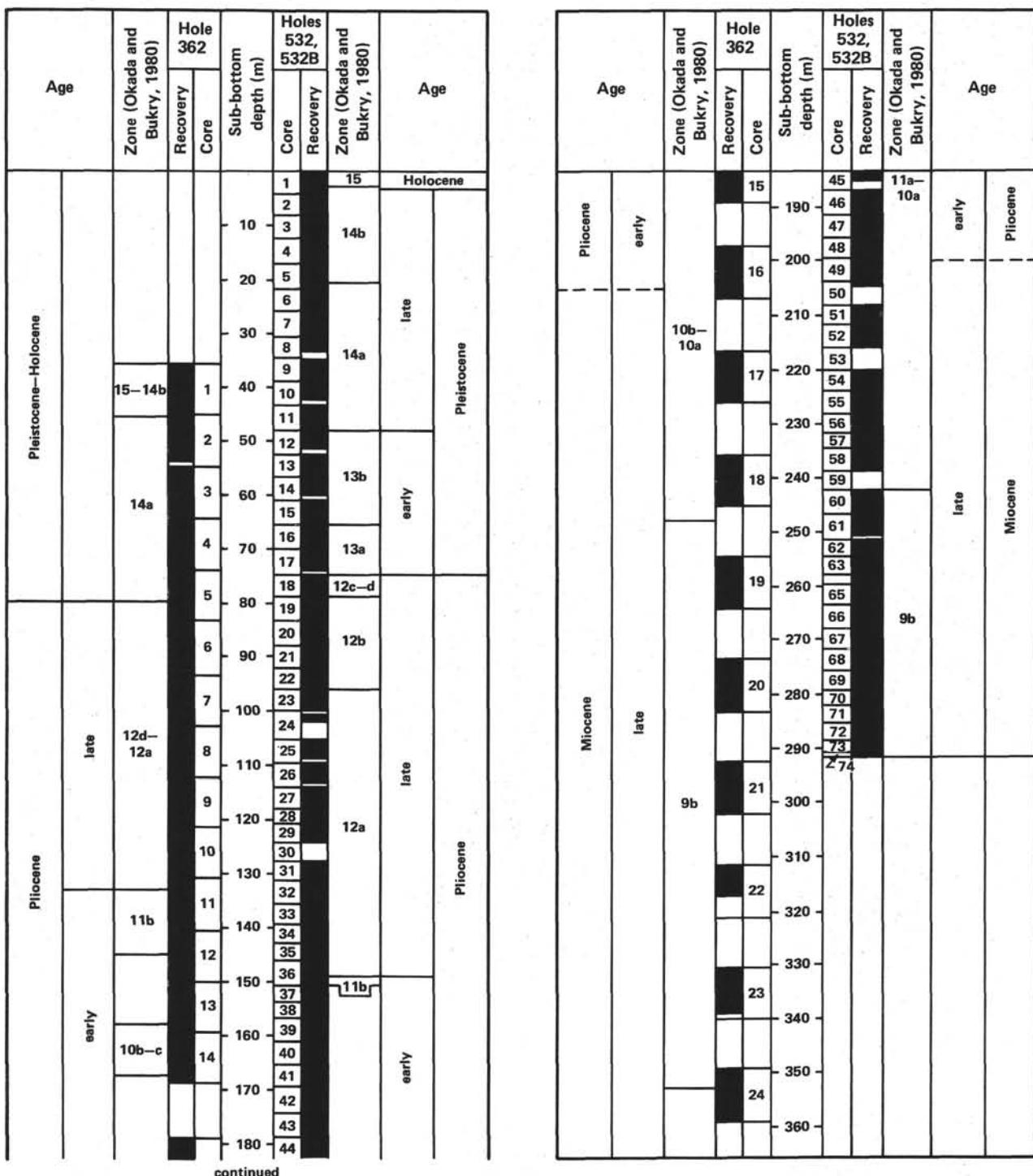


Figure 2. Comparison between the calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of Hole 362 and Holes 532 and 532B. Nannofossil zones and sub-zones are numbered according to the scheme proposed by Okada and Bukry (1980) and shown in Table 6.

125–126 cm (75.6 m). Three of four late Pliocene sub-zones of Bukry (1973, 1975) and Ellis (1979, 1982) are detectable; the upper two appear to be mixed together from 18-1, 125–126 cm to 18-3, 121–122 cm. The last occurrences of both *D. pentaradiatus* and *D. surculus* in 18,CC (78.8 m) indicate the top of the *D. surculus* Subzone (CN12b, WPN29b). This subzone extends down to 22-3, 80–81 cm (95.8 m). The last occurrence of *D. ta-*

malis in 22,CC (96.4 m) indicates the top of the *D. tamalis* Subzone. This extends down to 36-2, 107–108 cm (149.1 m).

Ellis' (1982) *D. asymmetricus* Subzone (WPN28b) is found in only one sample examined: 36,CC (150.6 m). This sample contains the two datums defining this subzone: the first occurrence of *D. tamalis* and the last occurrence of *Sphenolithus abies*. Bukry's (1973, 1975) *D.*

asymmetricus Subzone (CN11b) is defined on the bottom of the acme of *D. asymmetricus*. This is not detectable in Hole 532.

The zones or subzones of the early Pliocene are not resolvable. From 37,CC to 60-3, 31-32 cm (153.8 to 241.1 m), an early Pliocene assemblage (NN12-NN15, CN10a-CN11a, WPN27a-WPN28a) is present, but none of the datums is present in any meaningful order.

The late Miocene *Amaurolithus primus* Subzone (upper NN11, CN9b, WPN26b) occurs from 60,CC to the bottom of the cored interval, 74B,CC (246.8 to 291.3 m). The first occurrence of *A. primus*, defining the bottom of this subzone, was not reached.

TAXONOMY

Biantholithus astralis Steinmetz and Stradner nov. spec. (Plate 52, Figs. 1, 4; Plate 53, Figs. 1, 2)

Description: This new species consists of seven to eight segments radiating from a common center. The segments are slightly imbricate and slightly tilted, as are the blades of a windmill. Each segment is in contact with adjacent segments for a little more than half its length. Beyond the point of contact, the segments taper slightly and end with rounded tips. A small hole is present in the center where the segments meet.

Remarks: *Biantholithus sparsus* Bramlette and Martini differs from *Biantholithus astralis* nov. spec. in that it has eight to twelve segments which are in contact for almost their entire length.

Holotype: Plate 53, Figure 1. Negative 2/92/007, Elmi-Lab, Geological Survey of Austria, Vienna.

Type locality and level: Southeast Atlantic Ocean, Angola Basin, DSDP 530A-50-1, 6-7 cm, *Cruciplacolithus tenuis* Zone (Martini, 1971), *Cruciplacolithus tenuis* Subzone (Bukry, 1973, 1975).

Known range: Danian.

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Table 1. Distribution of Holocene-Pliocene calcareous nannofossils, Hole 530.

Sub-bottom depth (m)	Core-Section (interval in cm)	Abundance	Preservation	<i>Sphenolithus abies</i>	<i>Emiliania annula</i>	<i>Discoaster asymmetricus</i>	<i>Gephyrocapsa caribeanica</i>	<i>Coccolithus carteri</i>	<i>Helicosphaera clavigera</i>	<i>Rhabdosphaera cristata</i>	<i>Ceratolithus delicatus</i>	<i>Crenolithus doronicoides</i>	<i>Thoracosphaera ellipsoidea</i>	<i>Thoracosphaera hemi</i>	<i>Emiliania huxleyi</i>	<i>Discolithina japonica</i>	<i>Calcidiscus leptoporus</i>	<i>Calcidiscus macintyrei</i>	<i>Discolithina multipora</i>	<i>Gephyrocapsa oceanica</i>	<i>Coccolithus pelagicus</i>	<i>Discoaster pentadiscatus</i>	<i>Reticulofenestra pseudounbilicalis</i>	<i>Syracospaera pulchra</i>	<i>Thoracosphaera stacea</i>	<i>Helicosphaera sellii</i>	<i>Umbilicosphaera shogae</i>	<i>Aspidorhabdus stylifera</i>	<i>Discoaster surculus</i>	<i>Discoaster tamalis</i>	<i>Discoaster variabilis</i>	Zone (Ellis, 1982)	Zone (Okada and Bukry, 1980)	Zone (Martini, 1971)	Age
0.25	1-1, 25-26 1-1, 60-61 1-1, 125-126 1,CC	C M A M C M C M		C C F C C F C C F C C F F R	C C F F	R R R R F F R C F	R R R F C R C F	C C F C C F C C F R C F F	C F C F C F F F F F	C F C F C F F R C	C F C F C F F R C	C F C C C C F R C	C F C C C C F R C	C F F F F F F R C	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	R F F R F F R F F R R R R R R	WPN32	CN15	NN21	Holocene									
1.5																																			
117.7	2-2, 71-72 2-3, 72-73 2-5, 62-63 2-6, 117-118 2,CC	C M A M F A M F A M F A M F F R F F	R R F R F C F F F C F F R C F F R C F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	F F F F F F F F F F F F R F F F R F F F	R R R R R R R R R F	WPN28b	CN11b	upper NN15	early Pliocene																
125.0																																			

Note: Abundance: A = abundant; C = common; F = few; R = rare; B = barren; lower case letter = reworked older fossils. Preservation: G = good; M = moderate; P = poor.

Table 2. Distribution of calcareous nannofossils, Hole 530A 2A. Early Pliocene to Late Miocene.

Note: Abundance: A = abundant; C = common; F = few; R = rare; B = barren; lower case letter = reworked older fossils. Preservation: G = good; M = moderate; P = poor.

Table 2A. (Continued).

Table 2B. Late Miocene-middle Miocene. Hole 530A (Continued).

Table 2B. (Continued).

	<i>Discaster kugleri</i>	<i>Calcidiscus leptopus</i>	<i>Umbilicosphaera mirabilis</i>	<i>Calcidiscus mactchii</i>	<i>Trigetrorhabdulus milowii</i>	<i>Coccolithus miogelegatus</i>	<i>Coccolithina multipora</i>	<i>Discaster lobulus</i>	<i>Discaster musicus</i>	<i>Sphenolithus neobialis</i>	<i>Discaster neohaitiensis</i>	<i>Discaster neorectus</i>	<i>Coronocystis nilesensis</i>	<i>Gephyrocystis oceanica</i>	<i>Coccolithus orangensis</i>	<i>Emiliania ovata</i>	<i>Discaster pensus</i>	<i>Discaster pelagicus</i>	<i>Discaster pentangularis</i>	<i>Hastifer perplexus</i>	<i>Pontosphaera plana</i>	<i>Discaster pectinifera</i>	<i>Amuroolithus primus</i>	<i>Reticulofenestra pseudombilica</i>	<i>Discaster pseudoverabilis</i>	<i>Scyphosphaera pulcherrima</i>	<i>Scyphosphaera pulchra</i>	<i>Discaster quadratus</i>	<i>Discaster quinqueramus</i>	<i>Helicosphaera reticulata</i>	<i>Calcidiscus rotula</i>	<i>Ceratolithus rugosus</i>	<i>Trigetrorhabdulus rugosus</i>	<i>Pontosphaera scutellum</i>	<i>Helicosphaera sellii</i>	<i>Rhabdosphaera sicca</i>	<i>Discaster stellatus</i>	<i>Aspidorhabdus stylifera</i>	<i>Discaster surculus</i>	<i>Pontosphaera syracusana</i>	<i>Discaster tamaii</i>	<i>Amuroolithus tricorniculatus</i>	<i>Discaster trinidadensis</i>	<i>Discaster variabilis</i>	<i>Micrantholithus wesser</i>	Zone (Okada and Bukry, 1980)	Zone (Martini, 1971)	Age
F	R	R	F	F	F	F	F	R	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	R	C	A	A	R	A	F	F	R	R	F	F	F	F	F	Zone (Ellis, 1982)	Zone (Okada and Bukry, 1980)	Zone (Martini, 1971)															
F	R	F	F	R	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	WPN26b	CN9b	NNII																
F	F	R	R	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	WPN26b	CN9b	late Miocene																
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	WPN26a	CN9a																	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	WPN26a	CN9a																	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	WPN22b-25b	CN5b-8b	NN7-10																
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Unzoned	Unzoned	Unzoned																
																																		Indeterminate														

Table 2C. Middle Miocene. Hole 530A (continued).

Table 2C. (Continued).

Table 2D. Late Oligocene-late Eocene. Hole 530A (continued).

^a WPN13b ^c NP19-20
^b ————— ^d —————

^b WPN14a-14b NP21
^c CP15b g late Eo

^c CP15b

^d CP16a-16h

• CPI6a-16b

Table 2D. (Continued).

Table 2E. Middle Eocene–late Paleocene. Hole 530A (continued).

Table 2E. (Continued).

Table 2F. Late Paleocene-early Paleocene. Hole 530A (Continued).

Table 2F. (Continued).

2G. Early Paleocene. Hole 530A (Continued).

Sub-bottom depth (m)	Core-Section (interval in cm)	Abundance	<i>Markalius astroporus</i>	<i>Ericsonia cava</i>	<i>Thraecosphaera operculata</i>	<i>Coccolithus pelagicus</i>	<i>Cruciplacolithus primus</i>	<i>Bicarinum nomeinii</i>	<i>Thraecosphaera saxeana</i>	<i>Zygodiscus sigmoides</i>	<i>Biantholithus sparsus</i>	<i>Cruciplacolithus tenuis</i>	Zone (Okada and Bukry, 1980)	Zone (Martini, 1971)	Age
49.1, 30-32	A P R	R C						F							
49.1, 45-46	A P R A C	R C						F F	C						
49.1, 73-74	A P A	R						F F	C						
49.1, 136-137	A P A	R						F F							
49.2, 40-41	B														
49.2C	A P F A F							F F F							
590.5															
50.1, 6-7	C P R	R C R R						R R R R							
50.1, 11-12	F P R	R						R R R R							
50.1, 16-17	A M R	R C						R R R							
50.1, 30-31	A P F	C						R R							
50.1, 33-34	C P R	C						R R							
50.1, 47-48	F M R	F						R R R							
50.1, 49-50	F P R R F														
50.1, 60-61	F P R							R							
50.1, 67-68	F P							R							
50.1, 69-70	R P														
50.1, 78-79	F P							R							
50.1, 82-83	B														
50.1, 90-91	B														
50.1, 101-102	B														
50.1, 110-111	C P	R						R R							
50.1, 122-123	F P	R						R R							
50.1, 124-125	F P	R													
50.1, 130-131	F M														
50.1, 134-135	C P														
50.1, 136-137	F P														
50.1, 141-142	C P														
50.2, 3-4	C M	R						R							
50.2, 13-14	C M	R						R R	R R	R R	R R	R R			
50.2, 22-23	A M R							R R R R	R R R R	R R R R	R R R R	R R R R			
50.2, 28-29	A P														
50.2, 31-32	A P														
50.2, 37-38	A P														
50.2, 49-50	A P														
50.2, 52-53	A P														
50.2, 62-63	A P														
50.2, 95-96	A P														
50.2, 123-124	A P														
50.2, 145-146	A P														
50.3, 50-51	A P														
50.3, 94-95	A P														
50.3, 132-133	A P														
50.4, 7-8	A P														
50.4, 17-18	A P														
50.4, 24-25	A P														

Note: The following species were not found: *Cyclcargolithus abisectus*, *Biantholithus astralis*, *Discoaster araneus*, *Discoaster barbadensis*, *Chiasmolithus bidens*, *Braarudosphaera bigelowi*, *Zygrhablithus bijugatus*, *Discoaster binodosus*, *Reticulofenestra bisecta*, *Prinsius bisulcus*, *Trirachiatius bramlettei*, *Neochiastozygus chistatus*, *Sphenolithus ciporense*, *Helicosphaera compacta*, *Chiasmolithus consuetus*, *Tribrachiatus contortus*, *Coccolithus crassus*, *Toweti craticulus*, *Nannotetrina cristata*, *Chiasmolithus danicus*, *Discoaster deflandrei*, *Campylosphaera dela*, *Discoaster delicius*, *Discoaster diastypus*, *Reticulofenestra dictyoda*, *Braarudosphaera discula*, *Sphenolithus distentus*, *Ellipsolithus distichus*, *Discoaster distinctus*, *Neococcolithites dubius*, *Toweti emines*, *Coccolithus eopelagicus*, *Chiasmolithus expansus*, *Discoaster falcatus*, *Heliorthus fallax*, *Ericsonia fenestrata*, *Cyclcargolithus floridanus*, *Micrantholithus flos*, *Calcidiscus formosus*, *Scapholithus fossils*, *Cyclococcolithus gammation*, *Calcidiscus gammation*, *Chiasmolithus gigas*, *Chiasmolithus grandis*, *Discoaster helianthus*, *Reticulofenestra hillae*, *Helicosphaera intermedia*, *Markalius inversus*, *Triquetrorhabdulus inversus*, *Fasciculithus involutus*, *Neochiastozygus junctus*, *Helolithus kleinpellii*, *Discoaster kueppeli*, *Discoaster lodoensis*, *Ellipsolithus macellus*, *Coccolithus magnocrassus*, *Discoaster mediosus*, *Discoaster megastyphus*, *Lanternithus minutus*, *Discoaster mirus*, *Discoaster mohieri*, *Sphenolithus moriformis*, *Disco lithina multipora*, *Discoaster multiradiatus*, *Discoaster nobilis*, *Chiasmolithus oamaruensis*, *Discoaster okadai*, *Tribrachiatus orthostylus*, *Blackites perlonga*, *Fasciculithus piletatus*, *Sphenolithus predistinctus*, *Thraecosphaera prolate*, *Sphenolithus pseudoradians*, *Disco lithina pulchra*, *Sphenolithus radians*, *Isthmolithus recurvus*, *Cyclagelosphaera reichardtii*, *Helicosphaera reticulata*, *Helolithus riedeli*, *Cyclolithina robusta*, *Braarudosphaera rosa*, *Discoaster saipanensis*, *Discoaster salisburyensis*, *Helicosphaera semilunata*, *Discoaster splendidus*, *Discoaster sublodoensis*, *Discoaster surculus*, *Nannotetrina swasticoidea*, *Discoaster tanii*, *Discoaster tanii nodifer*, *Braarudosphaera turbinea*, *Fasciculithus tympaniformis*, *Reticulofenestra umbilica*, *Markalius variabilis*, *Micrantholithus vesper*.

Table 2H. Tertiary/Cretaceous boundary. Hole 530A (Continued).

Sub-bottom depth (m)	Core-Section (interval in cm)	Abundance	Preservation	Tertiary species				Cretaceous species				Zone (Okada and Bukry, 1980)	Zone (Martini, 1979)	Age										
				<i>Micrulinus astroporus</i>	<i>Eretzia cava</i>	<i>Coccolithus pelagicus</i>	<i>Bicarinatum romolini</i>	<i>Thaumatosphaera saeca</i>	<i>Zygodiscus sigmoides</i>	<i>Bianthinithus sparsus</i>	<i>Cracopacanthus tenuis</i>	<i>Micrulinus universus</i>	<i>Ceratolithoides kampniger</i>	<i>Reinhardtites levius</i>	<i>Chiastozyzus littoralis</i>	<i>Micula maura</i>	<i>Ammelkerella octociliata</i>	<i>Quadratum quadratum</i>	<i>Prediscosphaera spinosa</i>	<i>Micula staurophora</i>	<i>Microrhombulus stradneri</i>	<i>Eiffelithus turcosifoli</i>		
590.5	49-1, 30-32	A	P R	R	F																	CP1b	NP2	Early Paleocene, Danian
	49-1, 45-46	A	P R	A	F	F		C																
	49-1, 73-74	A	P	A	F	F		C																
	49-1, 136-137	A	P	A	F	F		F																
	49-2, 40-41	B	P	F A	F	F																		
	49, CC	A	P	F A	F	F																		
	50-1, 6-7	C	P R	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F						
	50-1, 11-12	F	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F						
	50-1, 16-17	A	M	R	R	R	R R	R									R	C						
	50-1, 30-31	A	P	F	R	R	R	R									R	C						
592.0	50-1, 33-34	C	P R	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F			CP1a	NP1	late Maestrichtian	
	50-1, 47-48	F	M R	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F						
	50-1, 49-50	F	P R	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R						
	50-1, 60-61	F	P R	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R						
	50-1, 67-68	F	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R						
	50-1, 69-70	R	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R						
	50-1, 78-79	F	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F						
	50-1, 82-83	B																						
	50-1, 90-91	B																						
	50-1, 101-102	B																						
594.0	50-1, 110-111	C	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	C			Micula maura	Micula maura	late Maestrichtian	
	50-1, 122-123	F	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F						
	50-1, 124-125	F	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A						
	50-1, 130-131	F	M	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R						
	50-1, 134-135	C	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F						
	50-1, 136-137	C	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	C						
	50-1, 141-142	C	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R						
	50-2, 3-4	C	M	R	R	R	R R	R									R	C						
	50-2, 13-14	C	M	R	R	F	R R	R									R	C	R					
	50-2, 22-23	A	M	R	R	R	R R	R									R	C	R					
595.5	50-2, 28-29	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A	R		Micula maura	Micula maura	late Maestrichtian	
	50-2, 31-32	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A	R					
	50-2, 37-38	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F	R					
	50-2, 49-50	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A	R					
	50-2, 52-53	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R	A					
596.0	50-2, 62-63	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R	A		Micula maura	Micula maura	late Maestrichtian	
	50-2, 95-96	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F	R					
	50-2, 123-124	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R	A					
	50-2, 145-146	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	F	R					
597.0	50-3, 50-51	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R	A		Micula maura	Micula maura	late Maestrichtian	
	50-3, 94-95	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R	A					
597.5	50-3, 132-133	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	R	A		Micula maura	Micula maura	late Maestrichtian	
	50-4, 7-8	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	C						
	50-4, 17-18	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A						
	50-4, 24-25	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A						
598.0	50-4, 54-55	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A			Micula maura	Micula maura	late Maestrichtian	
	50-4, 54-55	A	P	R	R	R	R R	R									R	A						

Table 3. Distribution of Holocene-late Miocene calcareous nannofossils, Hole 530B.

Sub-bottom depth (m)	Core-Section (interval in cm)	Abundance	Preservation	<i>Sphenolithus abies</i>	<i>Emiliania annula</i>	<i>Discoaster asymmetricus</i>	<i>Sphenolithus belemnios</i>	<i>Discoaster berggrenii</i>	<i>Braunodysphaera bigelowi</i>	<i>Discoaster braunradii</i>	<i>Discoaster brouweri</i>	<i>Discoaster calcaris</i>	<i>Gephyrocapsa caribeanica</i>	<i>Coccolithus carteri</i>	<i>Helicosphaera carteri</i>	<i>Discoaster challengerii</i>	<i>Rhabdosphaera clavigera</i>	<i>Ceratolithus cristatus</i>	<i>Discoaster decorus</i>	<i>Discoaster deflandrei</i>	<i>Amuroolithus delicatus</i>	<i>Discolithina discopora</i>	<i>Crenolithus doronicoides</i>	<i>Discoaster exilis</i>	<i>Thoracosphaera heimii</i>	<i>Emiliania huxleyi</i>	<i>Discolithina japonica</i>	<i>Discoaster kugleri</i>	<i>Calcidiscus leptoporus</i>	<i>Calcidiscus macintyrei</i>
2.4	1-1, 37-38	A	M																											
	1-2, 37-38	A	M																											
	1,CC	A	M																											
	2-1, 10-11	A	M																											
2.5																														
6.8	2-2, 113-114	A	M																											
	2,CC	A	M																											
	3,CC	A	M																											
	4,CC	A	M																											
11.2	5,CC	A	M																											
	6,CC	A	M																											
	7-1, 55-56	A	M																											
15.6																														
23.4																														
23.45																														
27.8	7,CC	A	M																											
	8-3, 14-15	A	M																											
	8,CC	A	M																											
	9,CC	A	M																											
32.2	10,CC	C	M																											
	11,CC	C	M																											
	12,CC	C	P																											
	13,CC	C	M																											
36.6	14,CC	C	M																											
	15,CC	R	P																											
	16,CC	F	M																											
	17,CC	B																												
54.2	18,CC	C	M																											
	19,CC	C	P																											
	20,CC	C	M																											
	21,CC	C	M																											
92.4	22,CC	R	P																											
	93.8	A	M																											
	94.2	A	M																											
	94.6	A	M																											
102.9	95.2	A	M																											
	96.8	A	M																											
	97.2	A	M																											
	97.6	A	M																											
110.2	98.2	A	M																											
	98.6	A	M																											
	99.0	A	M																											
	99.4	A	M																											
116.2	100.0	A	M																											
	100.4	A	M																											
	100.8	A	M																											
	101.2	A	M																											
122.6	101.6	A	M																											
	102.0	A	M																											
	102.4	A	M																											
	102.8	A	M																											
131.9	103.2	A	M																											
	103.6	A	M																											
	104.0	A	M																											
	104.4	A	M																											
142.2	104.8	A	M																											
	105.2	A	M																											
	105.6	A	M																											
	106.0	A	M																											
149.2	106.4	A	M																											
	106.8	A	M																											
	107.2	A	M																											
	107.6	A	M																											
154.0	108.0	A	M				</td																							

Table 3. (Continued).

Table 4. Distribution of Holocene-late Miocene calcareous nannofossils, Holes 532, 532B.

Table 4. (Continued).

Note: Abundance: A = abundant; C = common; F = few; R = rare; B = barren; lower case letter = reworked older fossils. Preservation: G = good; M = moderate; P = poor.

Table 5. Frequency estimate designations.

Abundance of specimens	Logarithm	Designation	Letter designation
10-100 specimens per field of view	+ 1	Abundant	A
1-10 specimens per field of view	0	Common	C
Single specimen in 1-10 fields of view	- 1	Few	F
Single specimen in 10-100 fields of view	- 2	Rare	R

Table 6. Geologic age and nannoplankton zone assignment of cores.

Series or subseries	Zone (Martini, 1971)	Zone or subzone (Okada and Bukry, 1980)	Zone or subzone (Ellis, 1982)	DSDP Holes (Core-Section)					
				530	530A	530B	531	531A	532/532B
Holocene	NN21	CN15	WPN32	1,CC		1-1 to 2-1	1,CC	1-1	1-2
Pleistocene	NN20	CN14b	WPN31b			2-2 to 7-1			1-3 to 5-3
		CN14a	WPN31a			7,CC to 13,CC			5,CC to 11,CC
	NN19	CN13b	WPN30b			14,CC to 18,CC			12,CC to 15,CC
		CN13a	WPN30a			19,CC to 28,CC			16,CC to 17,CC
	NN18	CN12d	WPN29d						18-1 to 18-3
	NN17	CN12c	WPN29c						18,CC to 22-3
	NN16	CN12b	WPN29b						22,CC to 36-2
		CN12a	WPN29a						36,CC
Pliocene	NN15	CN11b	WPN28b	2-2 to 2,CC	1-1 to 4-4	30,CC to 40,CC			
		CN11a	WPN28a		4-5 to 4,CC	41,CC to 44,CC			
	NN14	CN10c	WPN27c		5,CC to 7-4				37,CC to 60-3
	NN13								
	NN12	CN10b	WPN27b		7-6 to 8-6				
		CN10a	WPN27a						
	NN11	CN9b	WPN26b		8,CC to 13,CC	45,CC to 48,CC			
		CN9a	WPN26a		14,CC to 15-5				
	NN10	CN8b	WPN25b						
		CN8a	WPN25a						
	NN9	CN7b	WPN24b		15-6 to 18-4				
		CN7a	WPN24a						
	NN8	CN6	WPN23		20-4				
	NN7	CN5b	WPN22b						
	NN6	CN5a	WPN22a		21-6 to 24-2				
	NN5	CN4	WPN21						
	NN4	CN3	WPN20						
	NN3	CN2	WPN19						
	NN2	CN1c	WPN18c						
	NN1	CN1b	WPN18b						
		CN1a	WPN18a						
	NP25	CP19b	WPN17b		31-2 to 34-6				
	NP24	CP19a	WPN17a		35-1 to 37-1				
	NP23	CP18	WPN16						
		CP17	WPN15						
	NP22	CP16c	WPN14c						
		CP16b	WPN14b						
	NP21	CP16a	WPN14a		37-2				
	NP20	CP15b	WPN13b						
	NP19	CP15a	WPN13a						
	NP18	CP14b	WPN12b						
	NP16	CP14a	WPN12a		37-2				
		CP13c							
		CP13b							
		CP13a							
	NP15	CP14b	WPN12b		37-3 to 37,CC				
		CP12b							
		CP12a							
	NP14	CP11			38-1 to 38-2				
	NP13	CP10			38-2 to 39-1				
	NP12	CP9b			39-2 to 40-3				
	NP11	CP9a			40-4 to 41-1				
	NP10	CP8b			41-1 to 42-2				
		CP8a							
	NP9	CP7			42-2 to 43,CC				
	NP8	CP6			44-1				
	NP7	CP5			44-2 to 46,CC				
	NP6	CP4			47-1				
	NP5	CP3			Missing				
	NP4	CP2							
	NP3	CP1b			47-1 to 50-1				
	NP2	CP1a			50-1 to 50-2				

NOTE ON THE PLATES

The following abbreviations are used in the captions to the plates: NL = normal light; (Al) = aluminum-shadowed; (Au) = gold-shadowed; (RP) = Reverse print; PHC = phase contrast; XN = crossed nicols; SEM = scanning electron microscope (Elmi-Lab of the Geological Survey of Austria); and SEM* = scanning electron microscope (Electron Microscopy Facility of the University of South Florida).

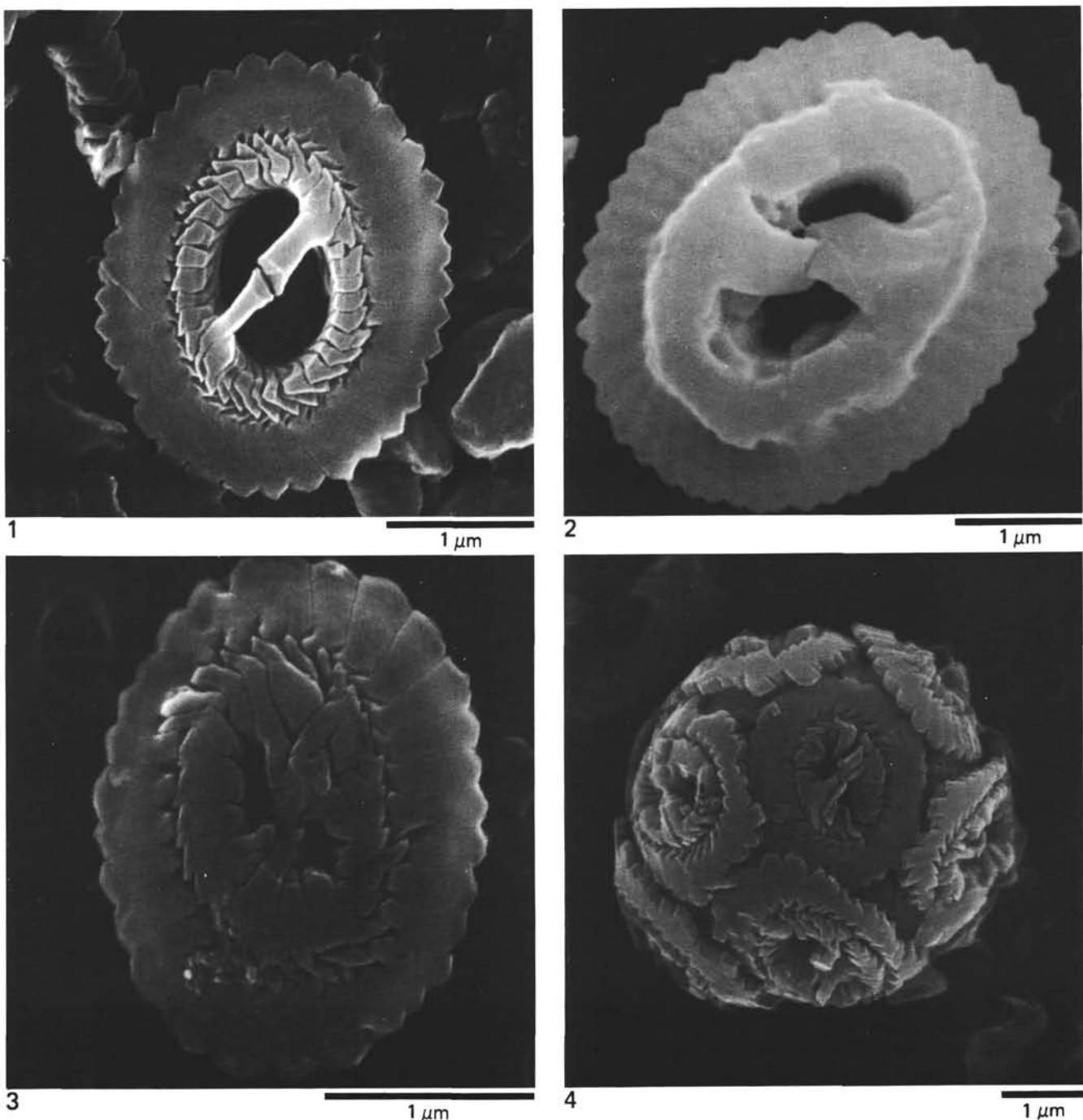


Plate 1. 1. *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*, Sample 530B-4,CC, SEM*; 2. *G. caribbeanica*, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM; 3. *G. caribbeanica*, Sample 532-5,CC, SEM*; 4. *G. caribbeanica* coccospore, Sample 530B-4,CC, SEM*.

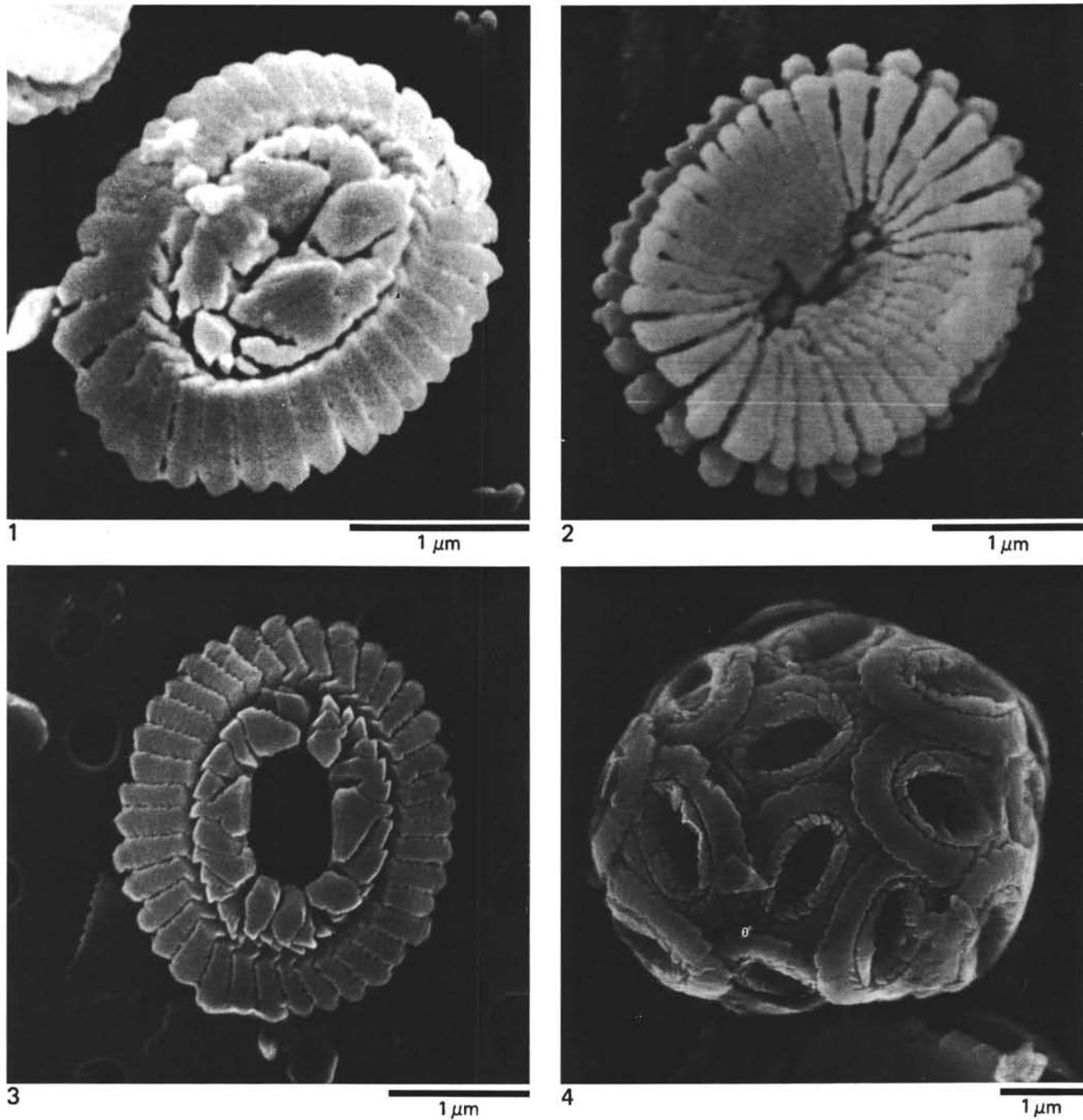


Plate 2. 1. *Crenalithus productellus*, distal view, Sample 532-44,CC, SEM; 2. *C. productellus*, proximal view, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 3. *C. doronicoides*, distal view, Sample 530B-29,CC, SEM; 4. *C. doronicoides*, coccospHERE, Sample 530A-12-3-72/74 cm, SEM*.

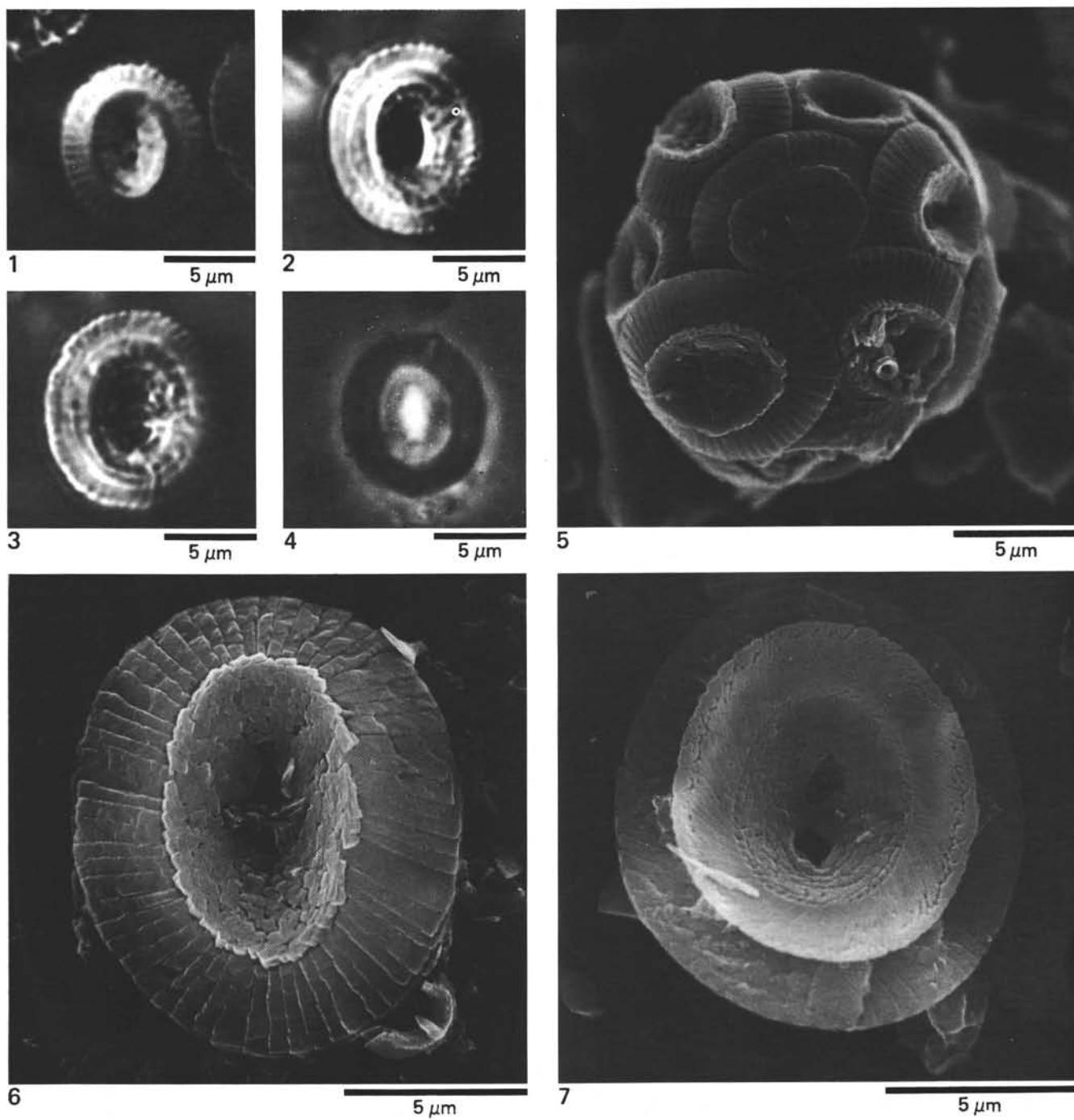


Plate 3. 1. *Coccolithus carteri*, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, NL (Al, RP); 2. *C. pelagicus*, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, NL (Al, RP); 3. *C. carteri*, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, NL (Al, RP); 4. *C. pelagicus*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, PHC; 5. *C. carteri* coccospHERE, Sample 530B-38, CC, SEM*; 6. *C. carteri*, distal view, Sample 530B-4, CC, SEM*; 7. *C. carteri*, proximal view, Sample 530B-4, CC, SEM*.

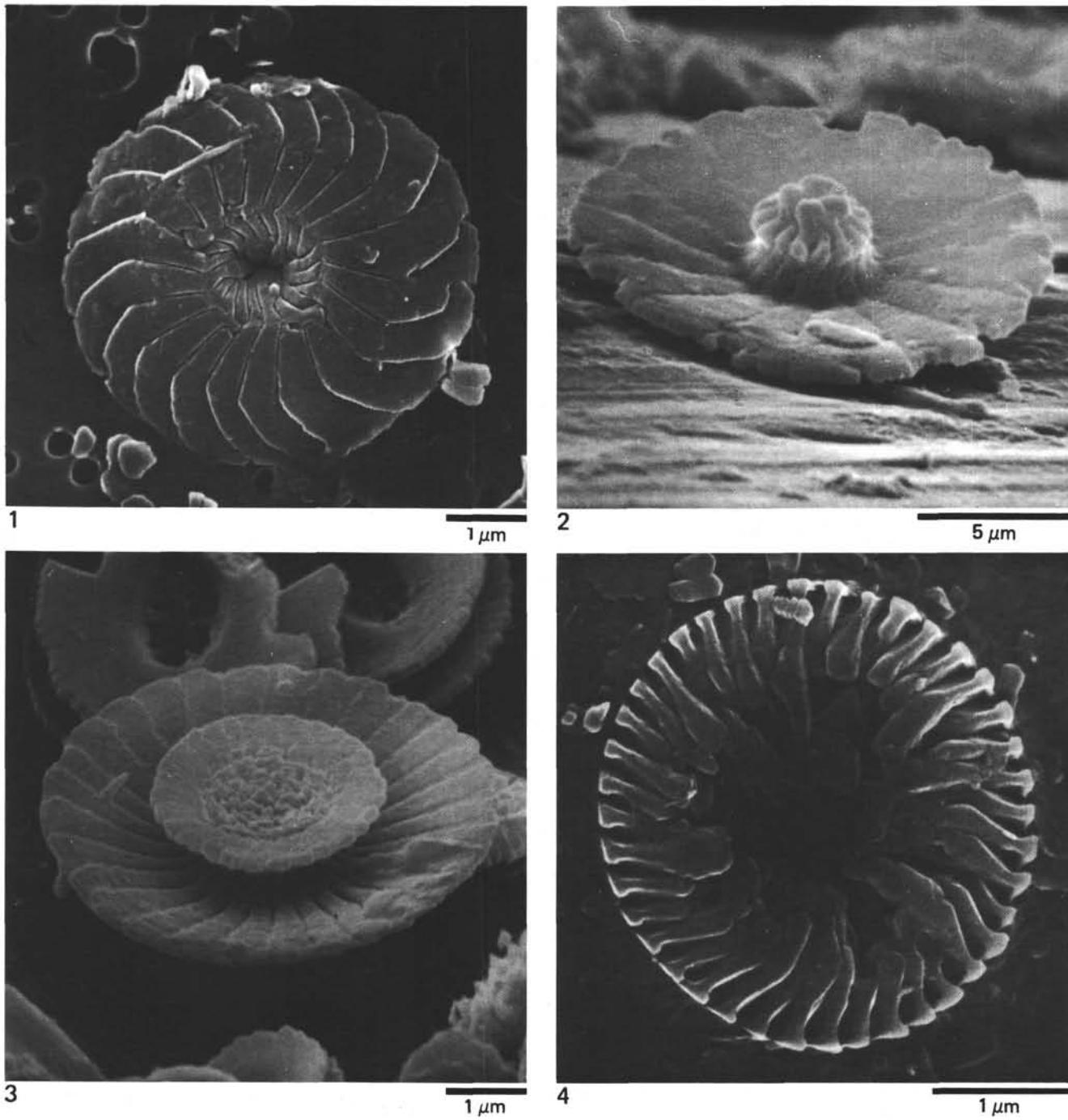


Plate 4. 1. *Calcidiscus leptoporus*, distal view, Sample 530B-39,CC, SEM*; 2. *C. leptoporus*, side view of proximal face, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM; 3. *C. macintyrei*, side view of proximal face, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 4. *C. macintyrei*, detail of center of proximal side of distal plate, Sample 532-5,CC, SEM*.

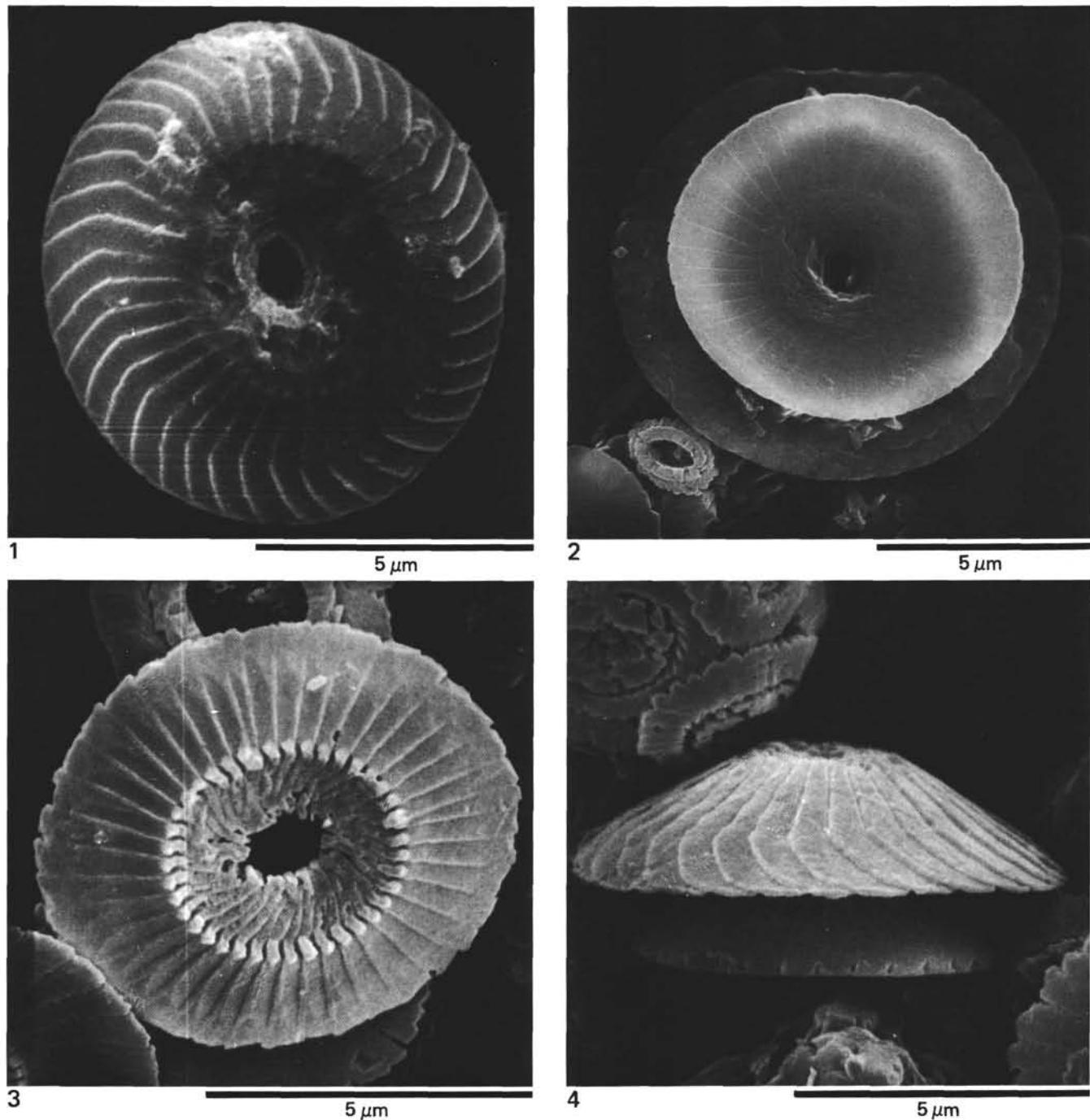


Plate 5. *Calcidiscus macintyrei*. 1. Distal view, Sample 532-36,CC, SEM; 2. Proximal view, Sample 530B-39,CC, SEM*; 3. Distal side of proximal plate, Sample 532-33,CC, SEM; 4. Side view, Sample 532-46,CC.

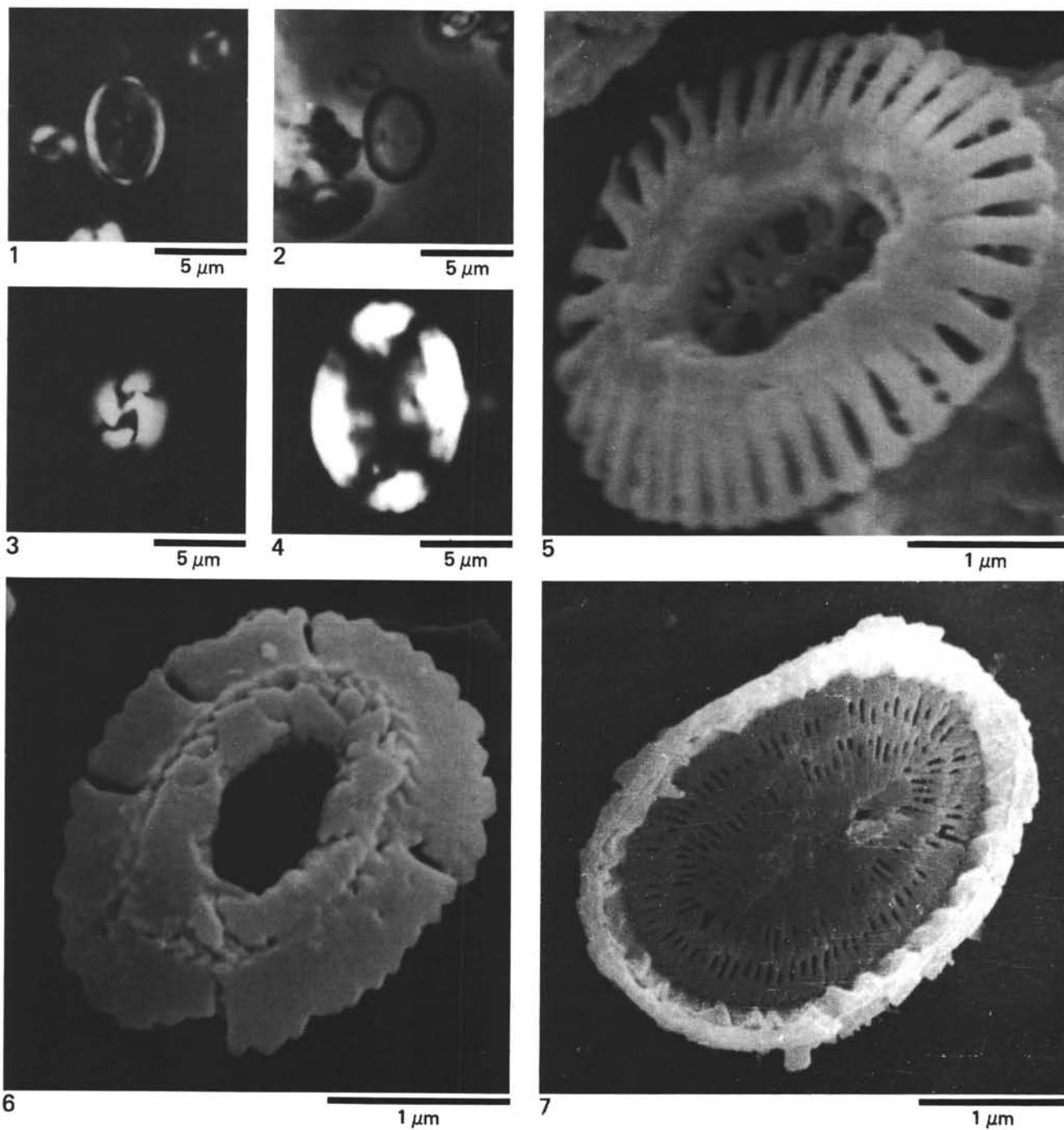


Plate 6. 1. *Syracosphaera pulchra*, Sample 531-1,CC, XN; 2. *Syracosphaera* cf. *S. pulchra*, Sample 531-1,CC, PHC; 3. *Gephyrocapsa caribeanica*, Sample 531-1,CC, XN; 4. *Pontosphaera syracusana*, Sample 530A-1-1, 0-2 cm, XN; 5. *Emiliania huxleyi*, distal view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM; 6. *Crenalithus doronicoides*, distal view, Sample 532-36,CC, SEM; 7. *Syracosphaera pulchra*, distal view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM.

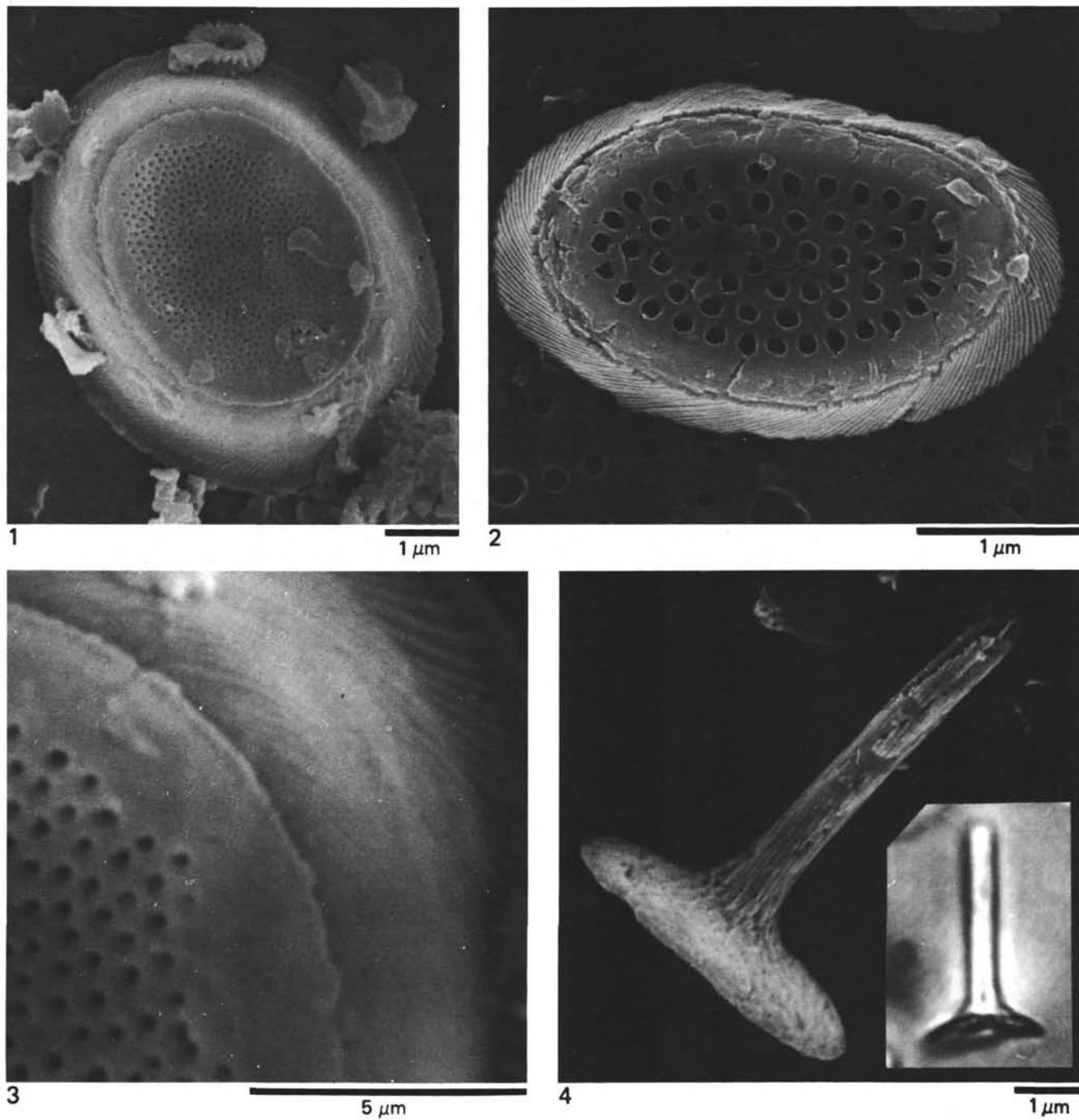


Plate 7. 1. *Pontosphaera alboranensis*, proximal view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0–2 cm, SEM; 2. *Pontosphaera* cf. *P. multipora*, proximal view, Sample 530B-29, CC, SEM*; 3. *P. alboranensis*, detail of Figure 1, SEM; 4. *Rhabdosphaera sicca*, side view, Sample 532-46, CC, SEM (inset, NL).

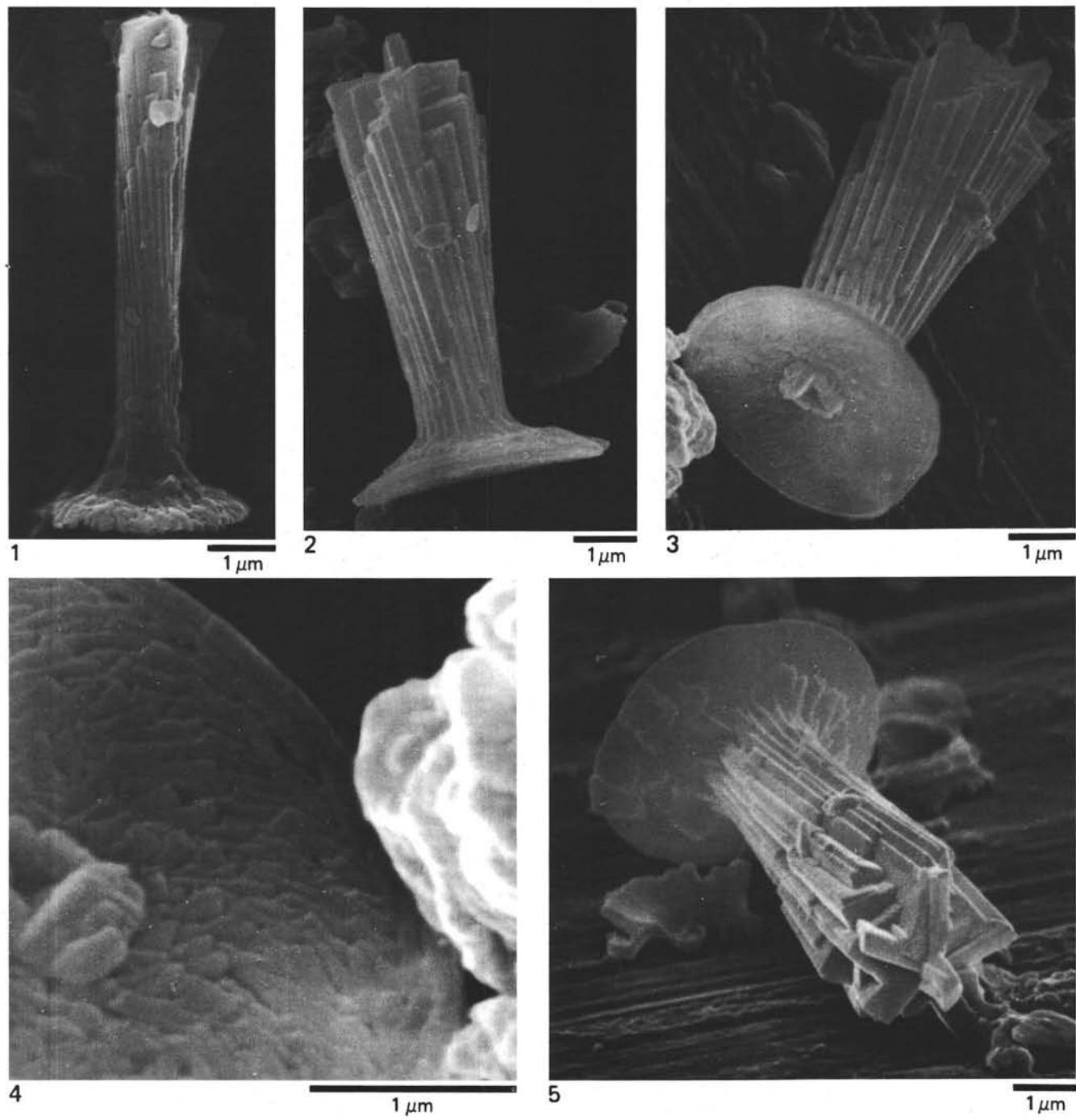


Plate 8. *Rhabdosphaera clavigera*. 1. Side view, Sample 530B-39, CC, SEM*; 2. Side view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM. 3. Oblique proximal view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM; 4. Proximal view of basal plate, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM; 5. Distal view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM.

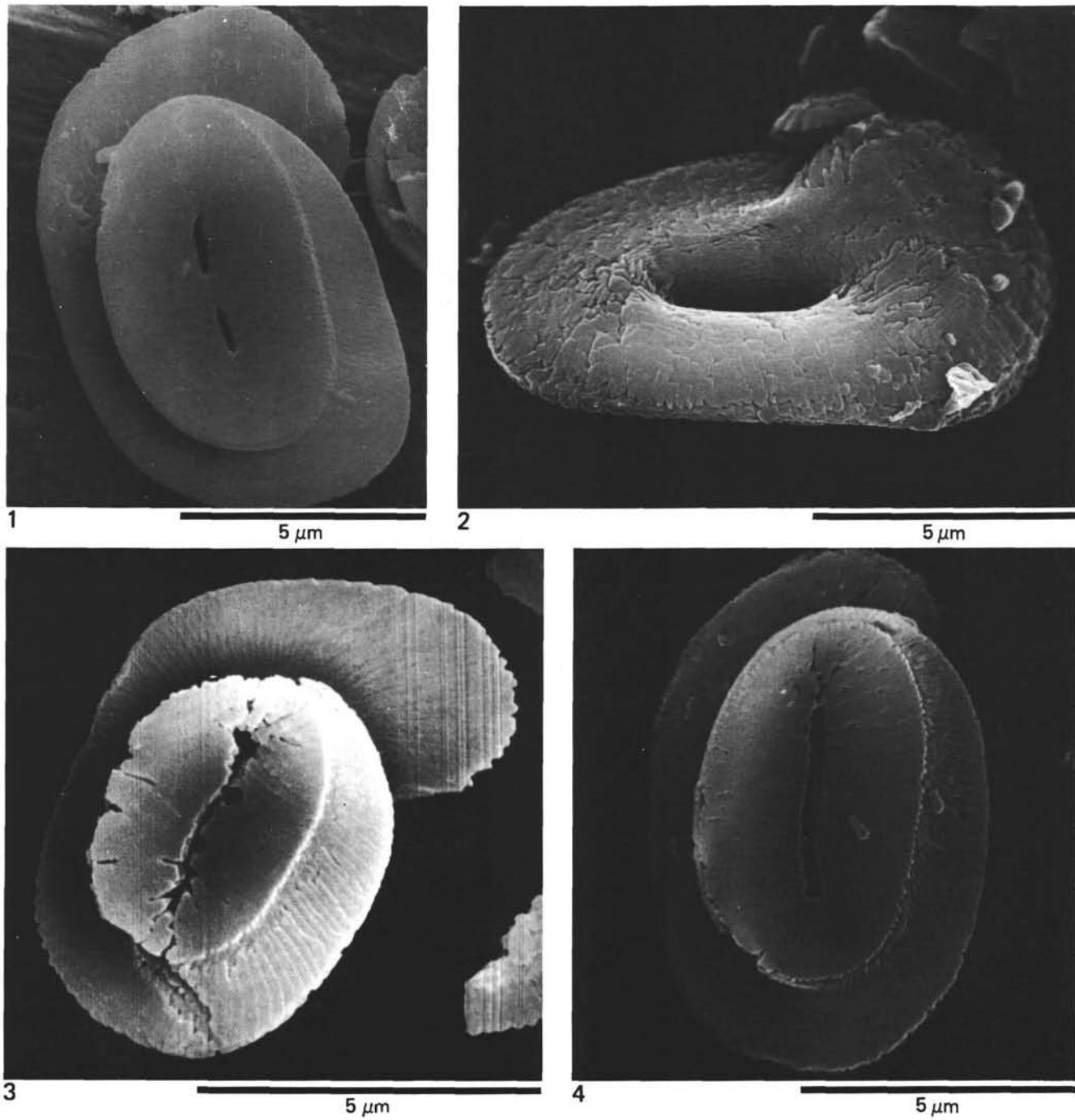


Plate 9. *Helicosphaera carteri*. 1. Proximal view, Sample 531A-1-1, 0-2 cm, SEM; 2. Distal view, Sample 530B-29,CC, SEM*; 3. Proximal view, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 4. Proximal view, Sample 530B-29,CC, SEM*.

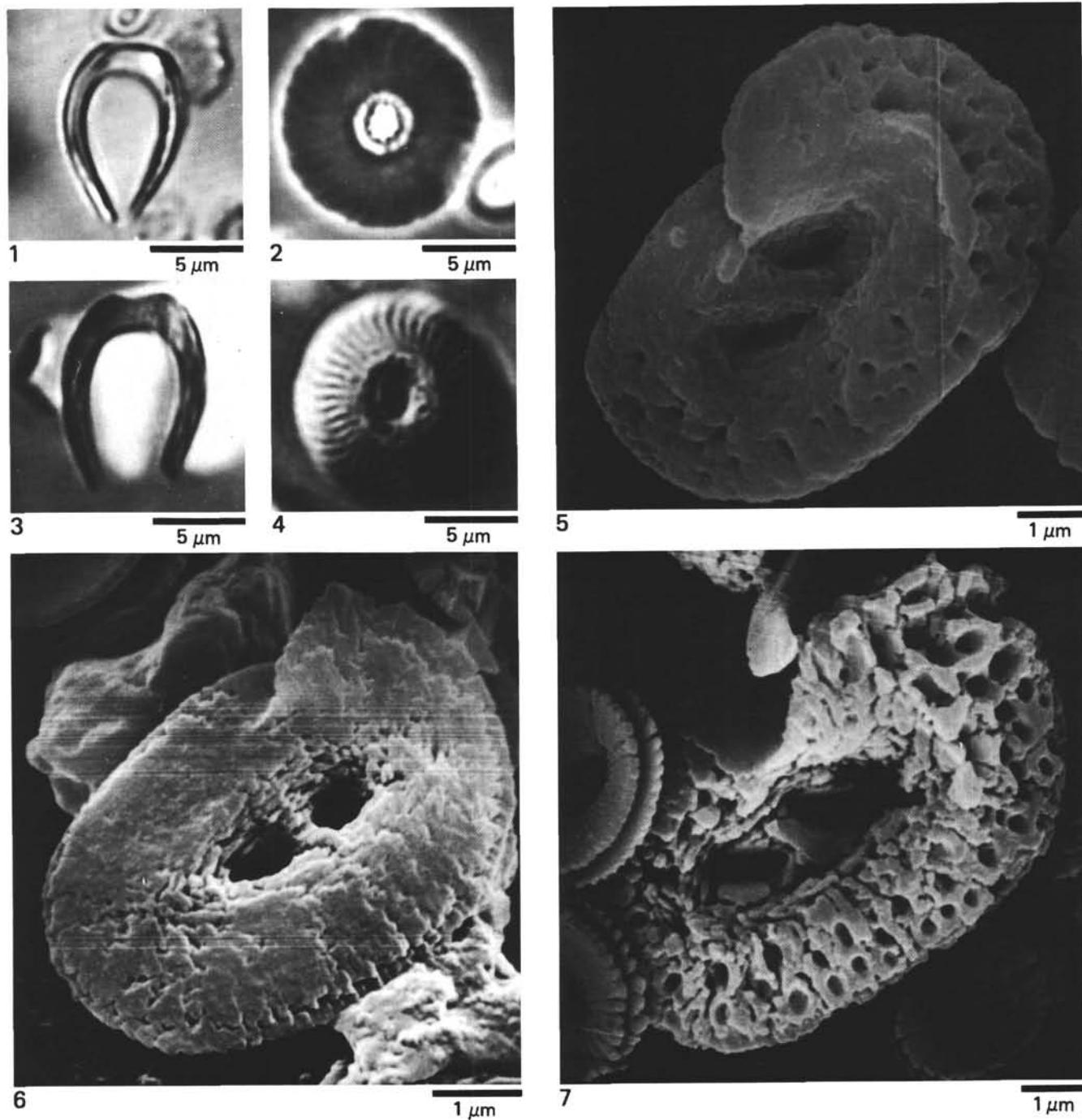


Plate 10. 1. *Amaurolithus delicatus*, Sample 532-55, CC, NL.; 2. *Calcidiscus macintyrei*, Sample 532-33, CC, PHC; 3. *A. delicatus*, Sample 532-55, CC, NL (Al); 4. *C. macintyrei*, Sample 532-33, CC, NL (Al, RP); 5-7. *Helicosphaera sellii*, distal view, etched, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM.

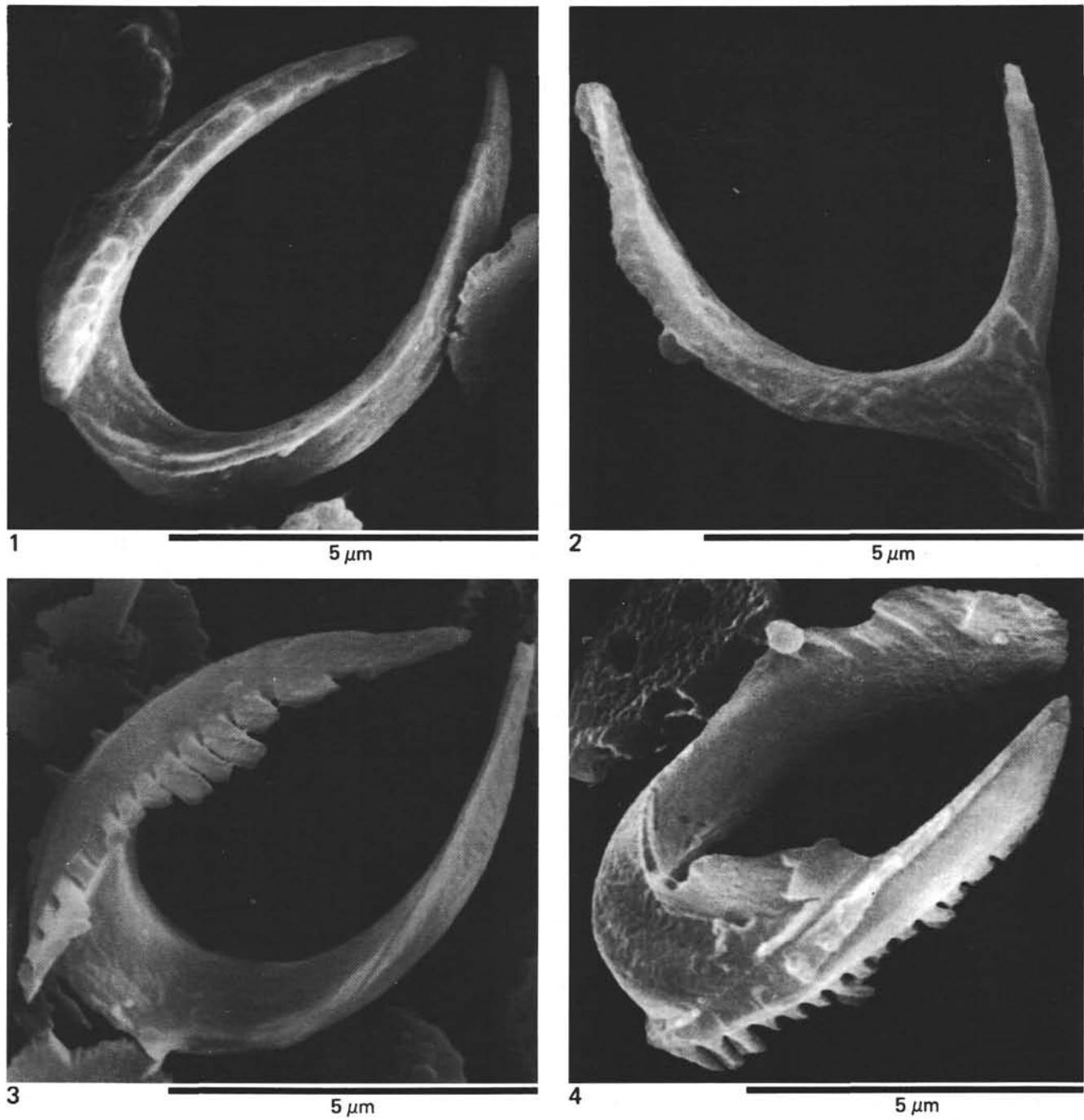


Plate 11. 1. *Amaurolithus delicatus*, Sample 532-46,CC, SEM; 2. *A. tricorniculatus*, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 3. *A. tricorniculatus*, Sample 532-46,CC, SEM; 4. *A. cf. A. tricorniculatus*, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM.

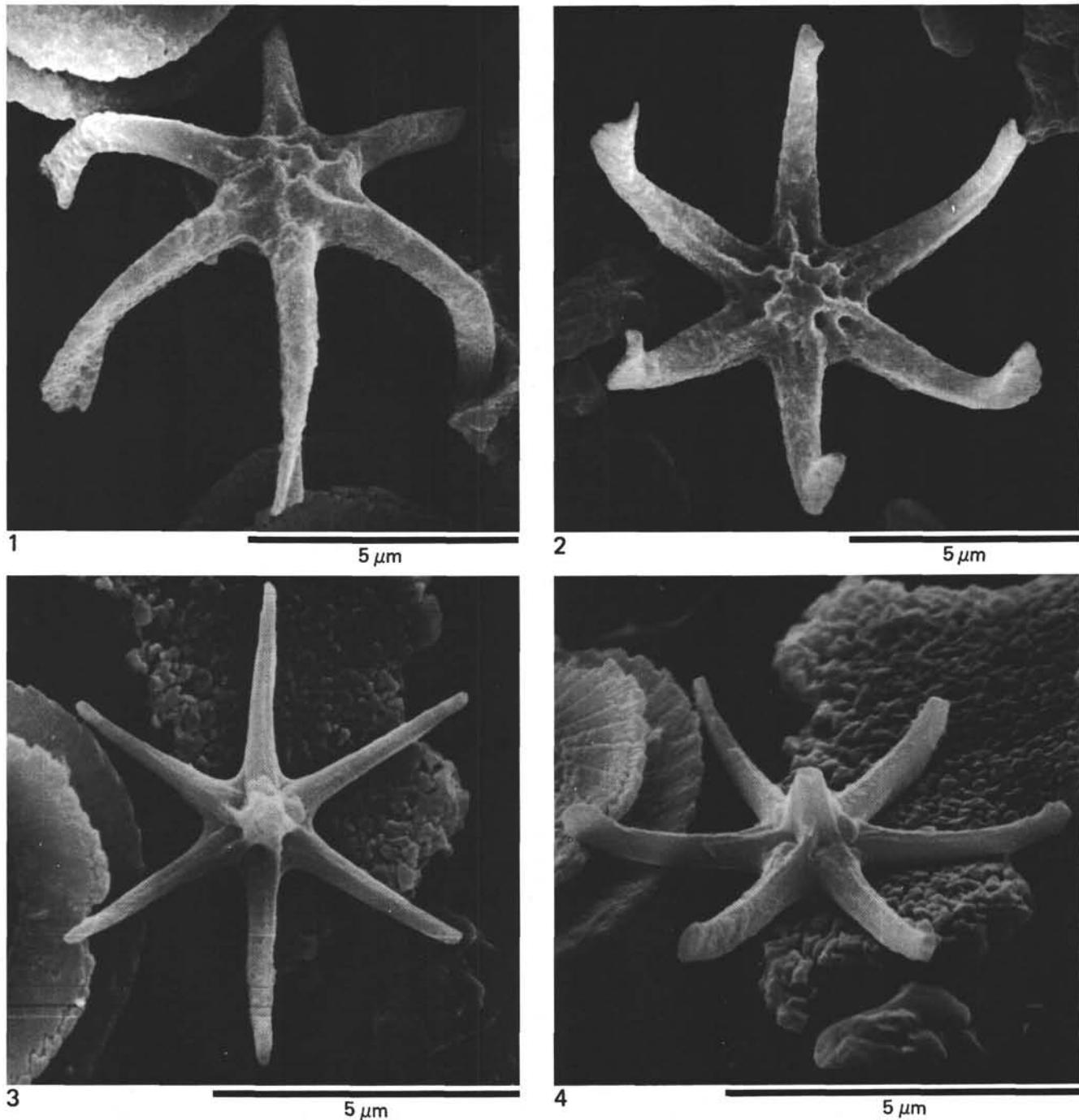


Plate 12. *Discoaster brouweri*. 1. Distal view, Sample 532-36, CC, SEM; 2-3. Proximal view, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM; 4. Oblique proximal view, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM.

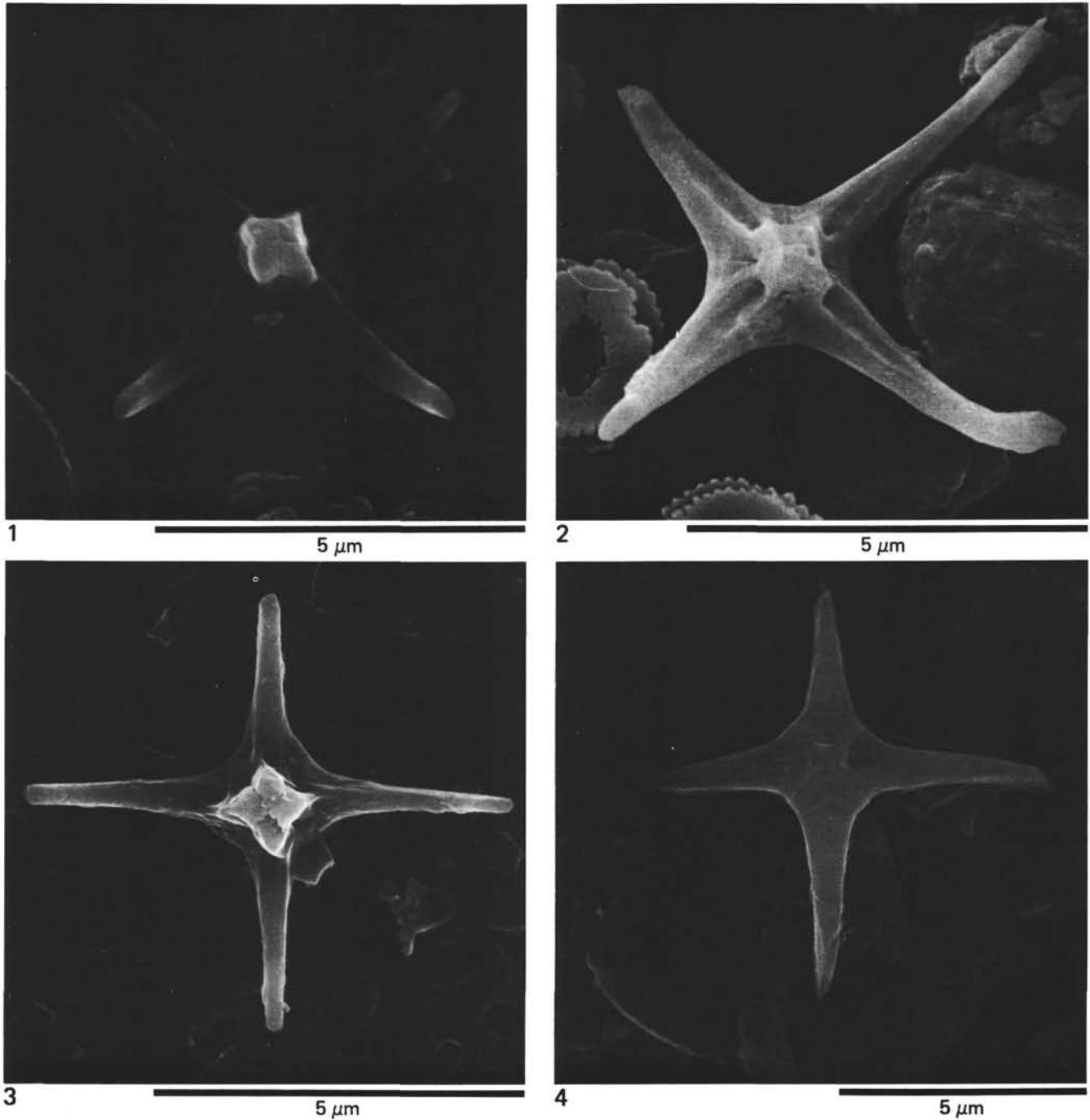
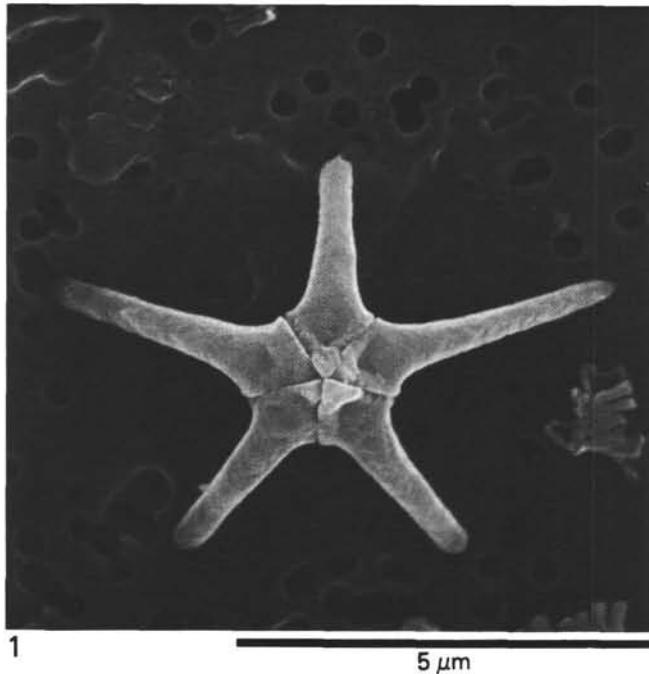
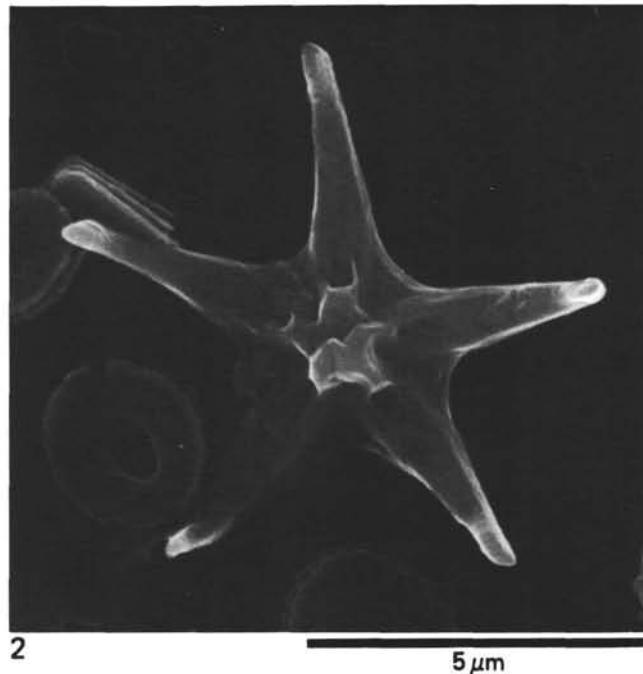


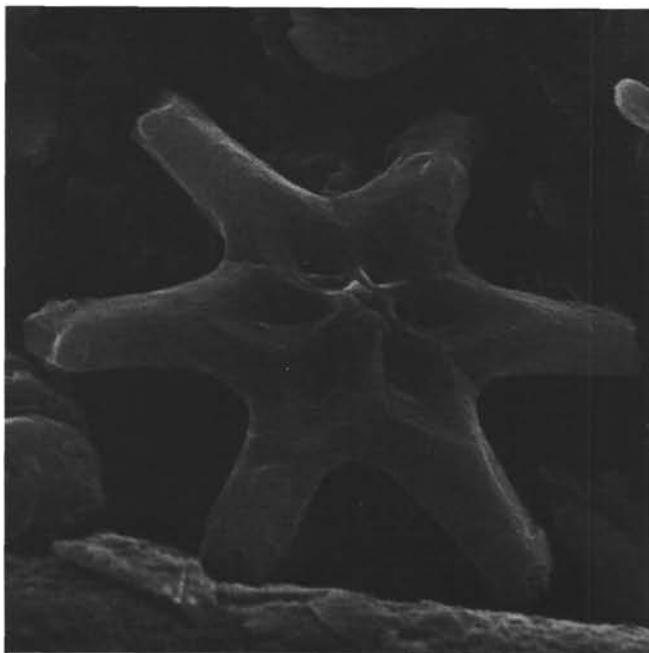
Plate 13. *Discoaster tamalis*. 1. Proximal view, Sample 530B-38,CC, SEM*; 2. Proximal view, Sample 532-36,CC, SEM; 3. Proximal view, Sample 532-5,CC, SEM*; 4. Distal view, Sample 530B-38,CC, SEM*.



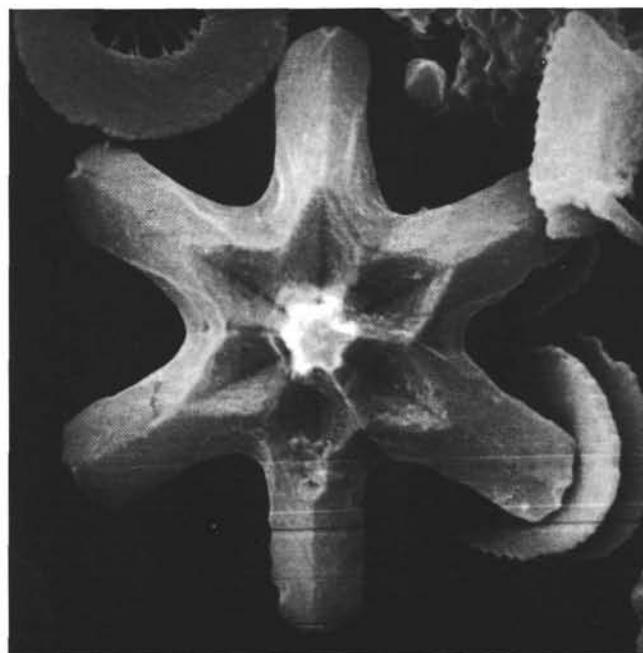
1 5 μm



2 5 μm



3 5 μm



4 5 μm

Plate 14. 1. *Discoaster cf. D. pentaradiatus*, distal view, Sample 530B-29,CC, SEM*; 2. *Discoaster cf. D. pentaradiatus*, proximal view, Sample 532-5,CC, SEM*; 3. *D. intercalcaris*, distal view, Sample 530B-38,CC, SEM*; 4. *D. intercalcaris*, distal view, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM.

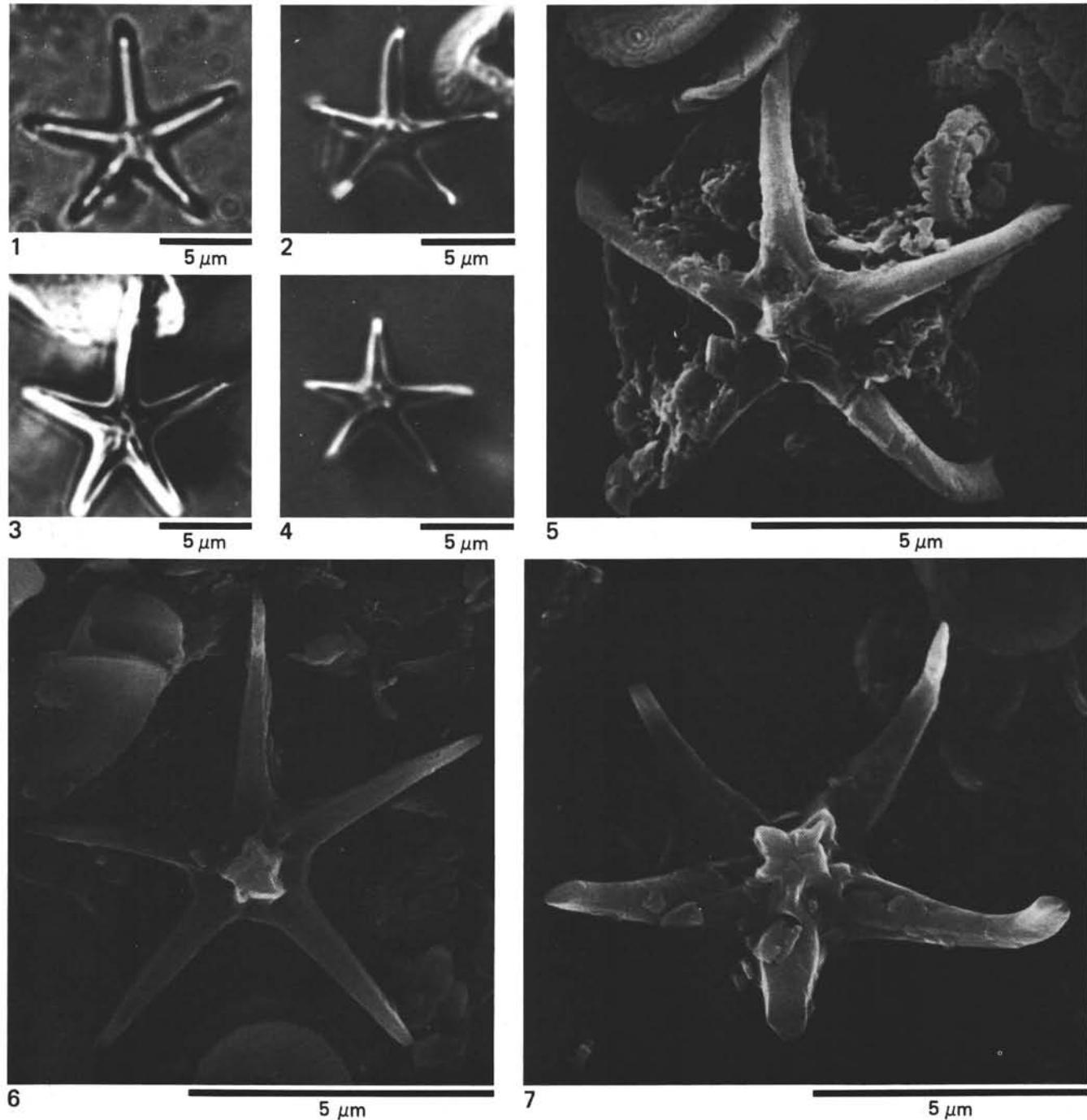


Plate 15. 1. *Discoaster asymmetricus*, Sample 532-33, CC, NL; 2-4. *D. asymmetricus*, Sample 532-33, CC, NL (Al); 5. *D. pentaradiatus*, distal view, Sample 532-33, CC, SEM; 6. *Discoaster asymmetricus*, proximal view, Sample 530B-38, CC, SEM*; 7. *Discoaster cf. D. asymmetricus*, proximal view, Sample 530B-38, CC, SEM*.

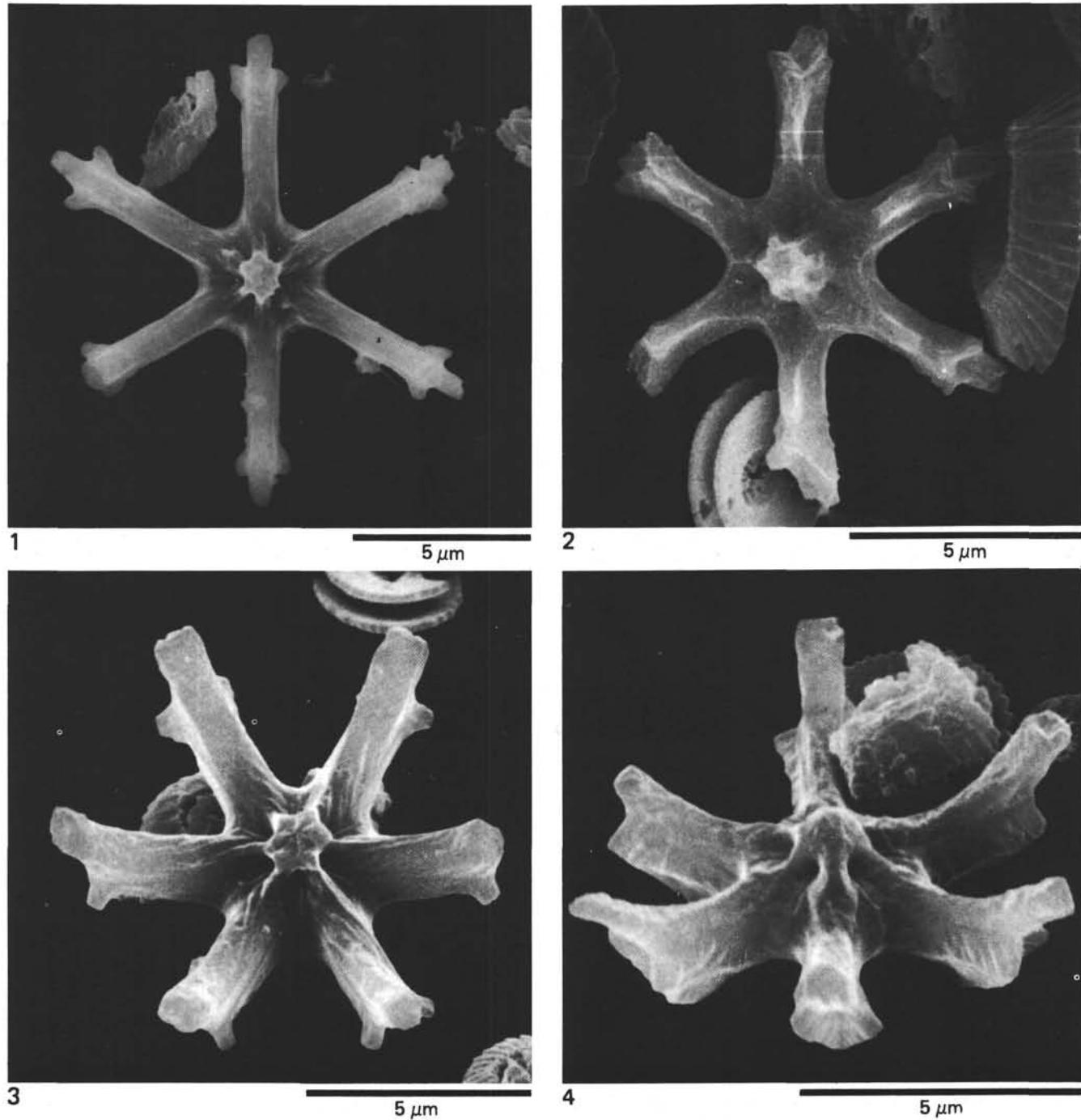


Plate 16. Proximal view, *Discoaster surculus*. 1. Sample 532-46, CC, SEM; 2. Distal view, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM; 3-4. Proximal view, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM.

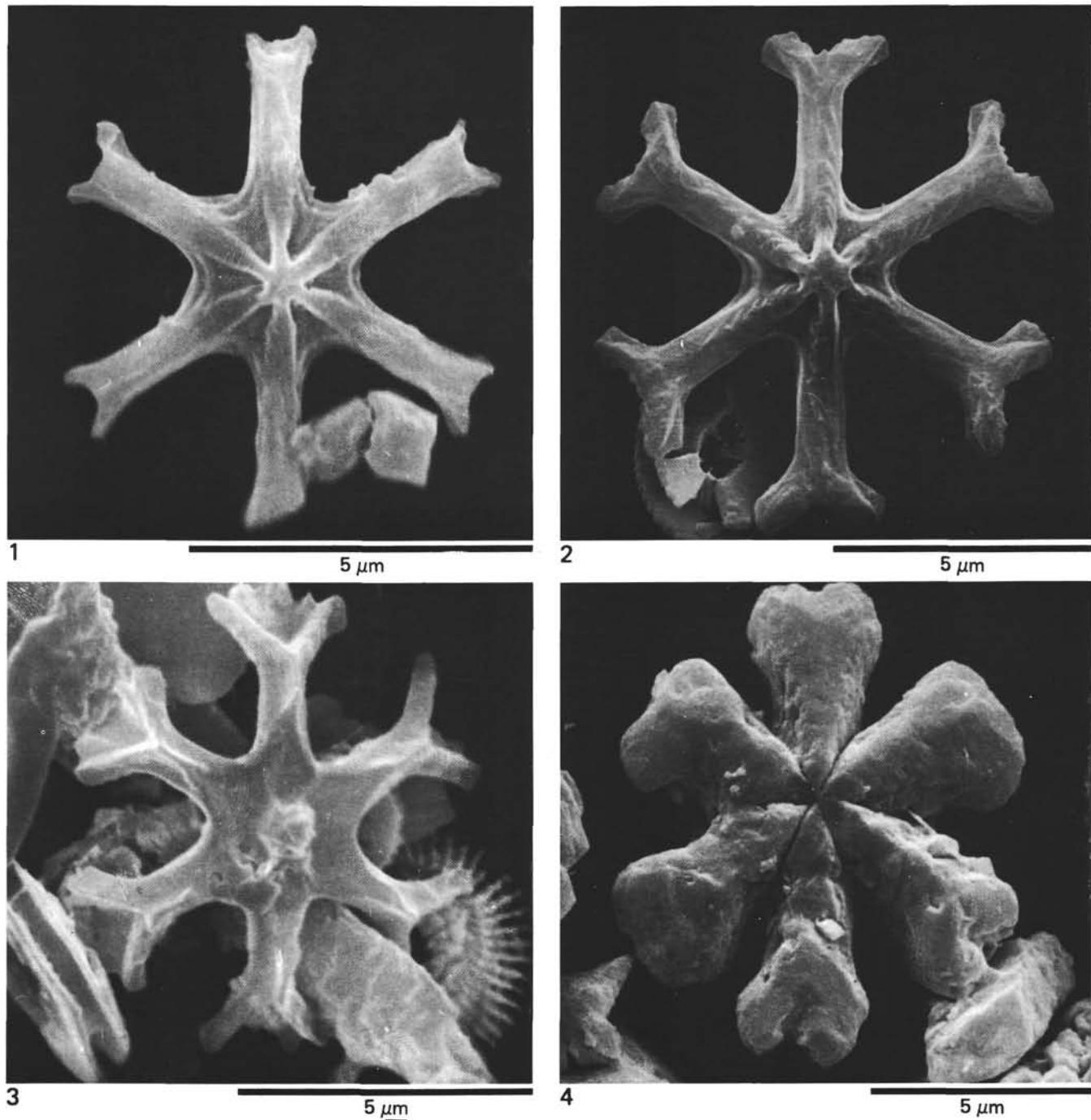


Plate 17. 1. *Discoaster exilis*, Sample 532-46,CC, SEM. 2. *D. challengerii*, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 3. *D. icarus*, Sample 532-46,CC, SEM; 4. *D. deflandrei*, heavily calcified, Sample 530A-37-1, 96-97 cm, SEM.

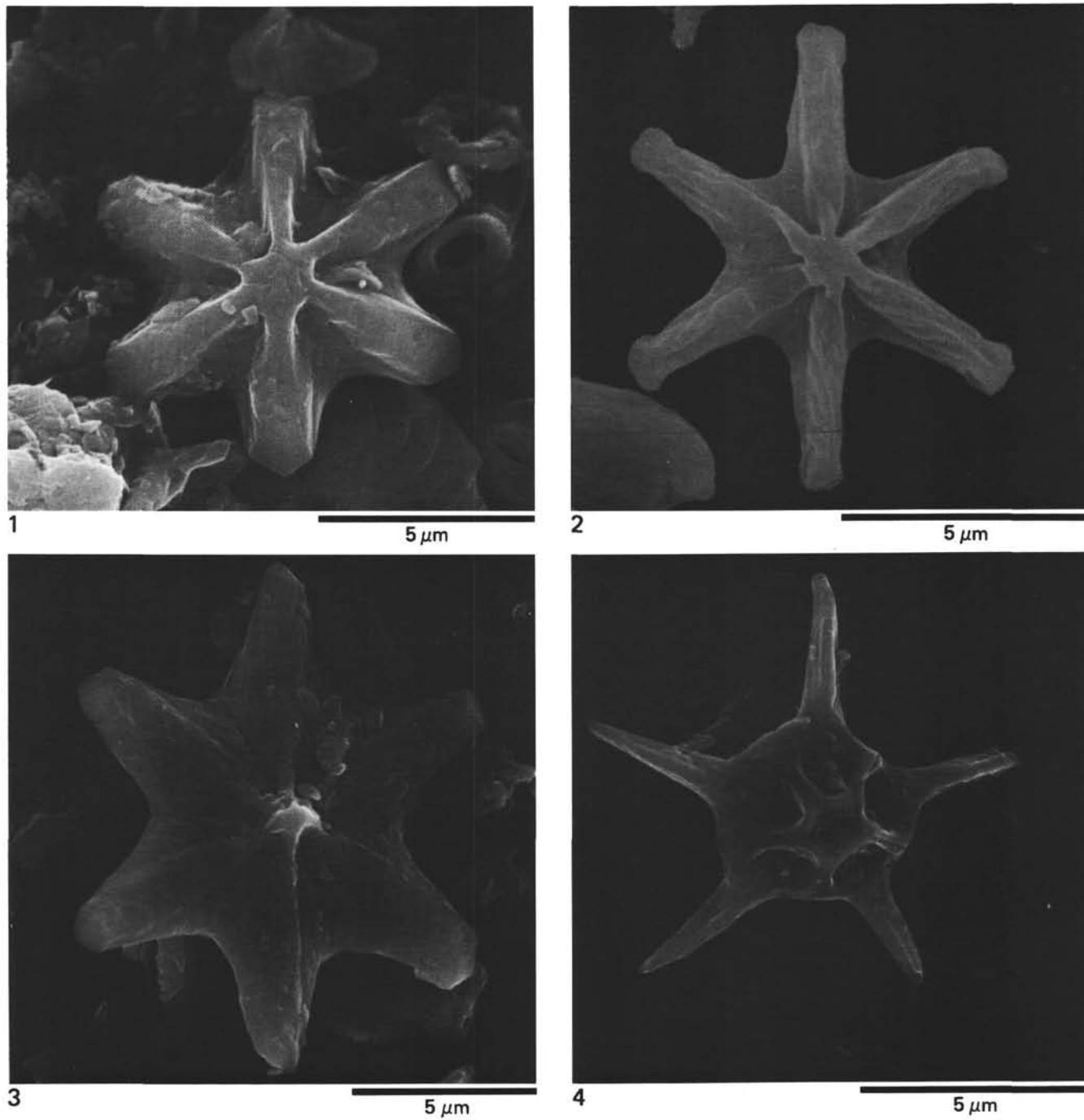


Plate 18. 1. *Discoaster toralus*, Sample 530A-12-3, 72–73 cm, SEM*; 2. *D. toralus*, Sample 532-33, CC, SEM; 3. *D. kugleri*, Sample 530B-39, CC, SEM*; 4. *D. berggrenii*, Sample 530A-12-3, 72–73 cm, SEM*.

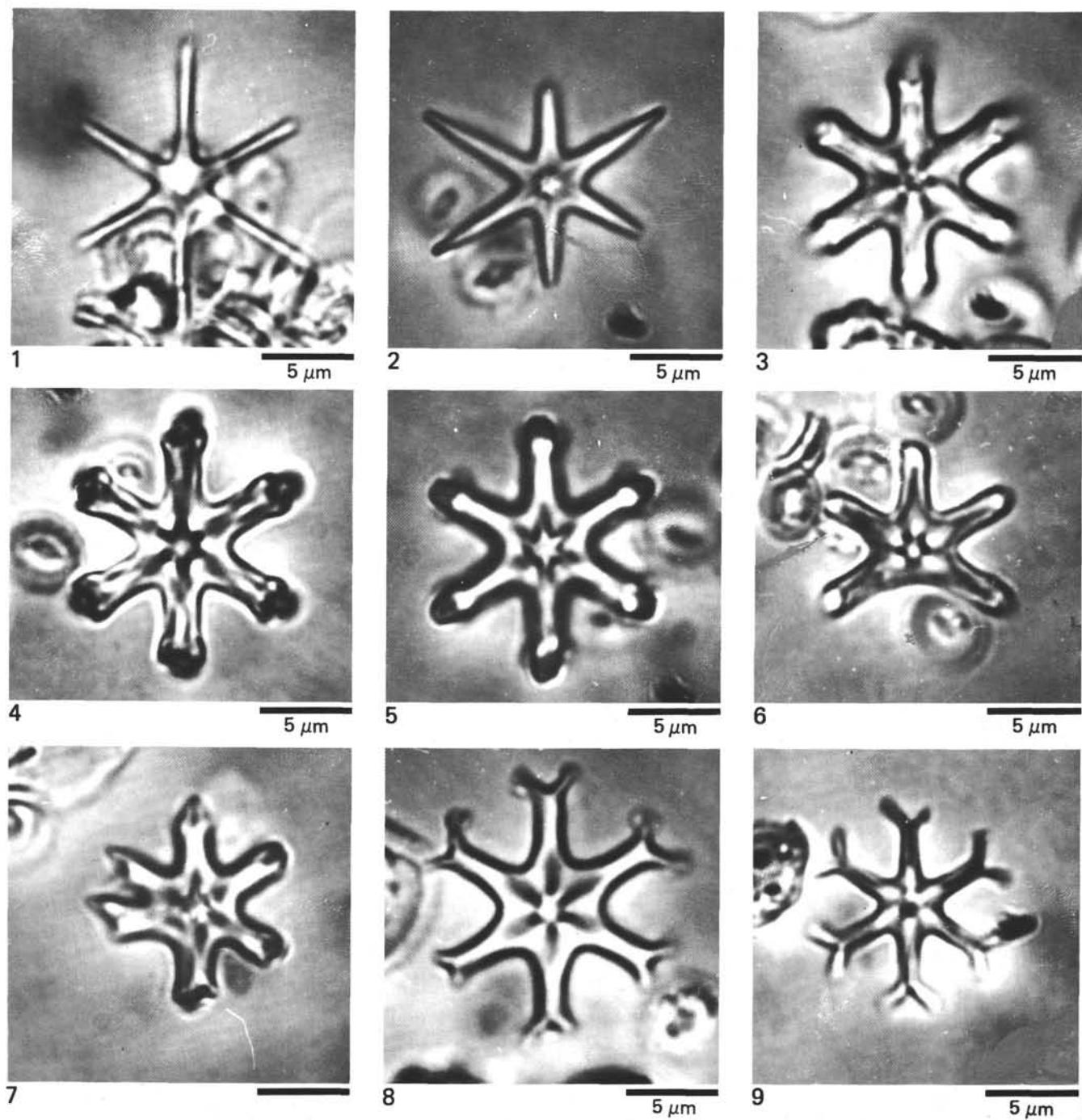


Plate 19. Sample 532-55, CC. 1-2. *Discoaster brouweri*, NL; 3-7. *D. surculus*, NL; 8. *Discoaster variabilis*, NL; 9. *D. loeblichii*, CC, NL.

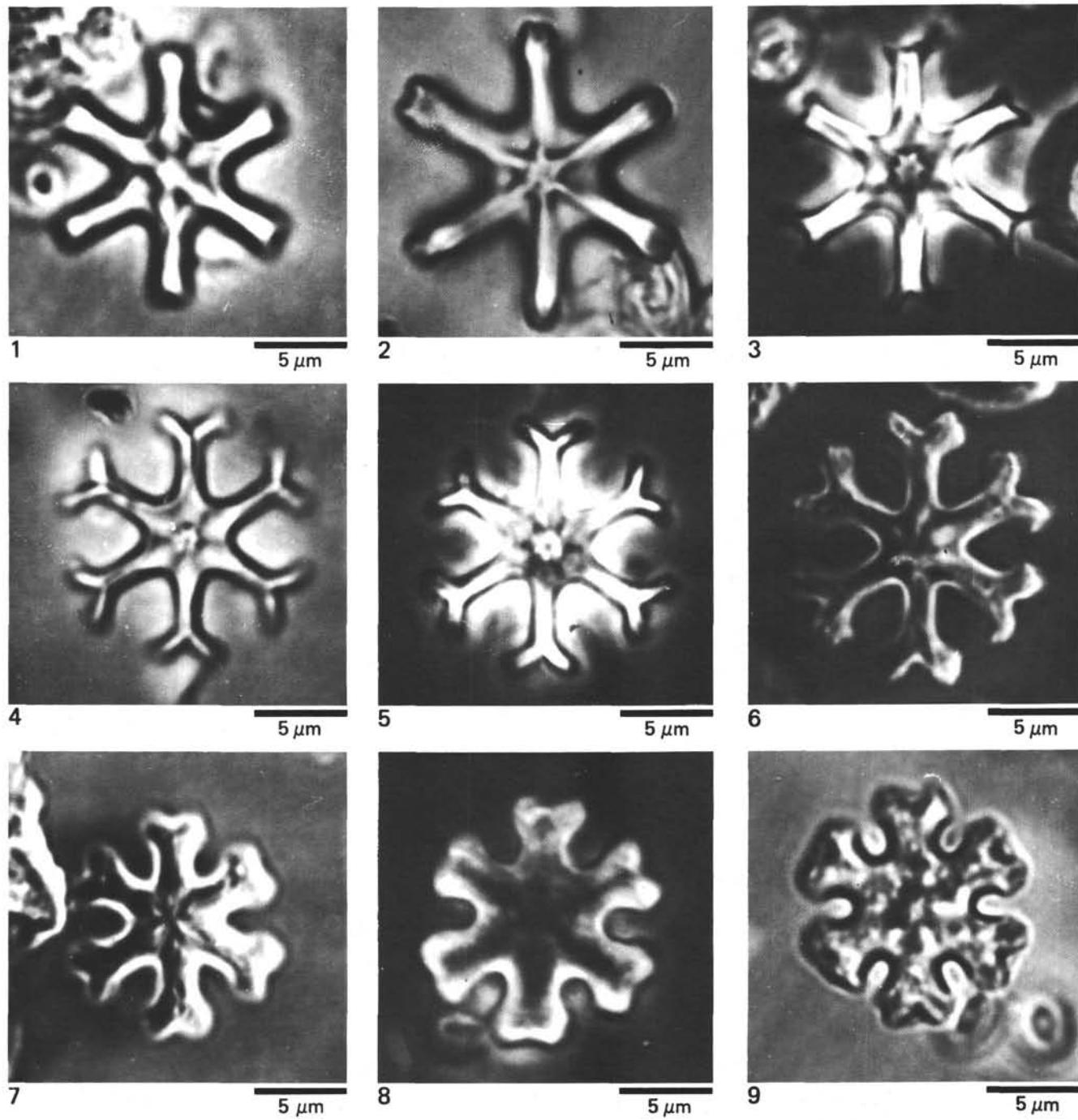


Plate 20. 1-2. *Discoaster* cf. *D. surculus*, NL; 3. *D. exilis*, PHC; 4. *D. variabilis*, NL; 5. *D. variabilis*, PHC; Sample 532-55, CC. 6. *D. variabilis*, NL (Al); 7-8. *D. pansus*, NL (Al); 9. *D. pansus*, NL. Sample 532-33, CC.

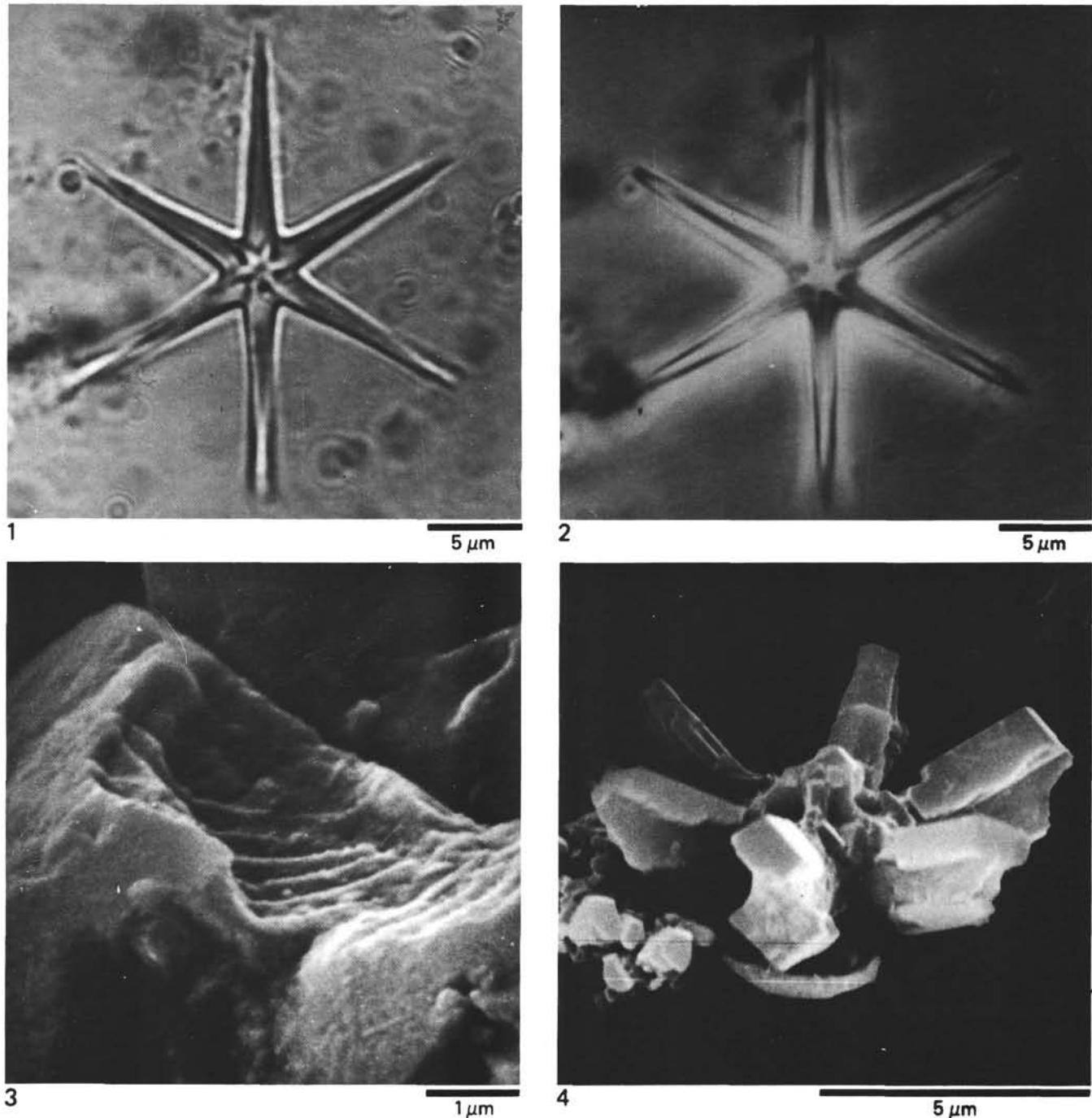


Plate 21. 1. *Discoaster brouweri*, Sample 530A-15-5, 77–78 cm, NL; 2. *D. brouweri*, Sample 530A-15-5, 77–78 cm, PHC; 3. *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*, corrosion etching, detail of Plate 25, Figure 2, Sample 530A-37-1, 96–97 cm, SEM; 4. *Discoaster* sp., heavily calcified, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM.

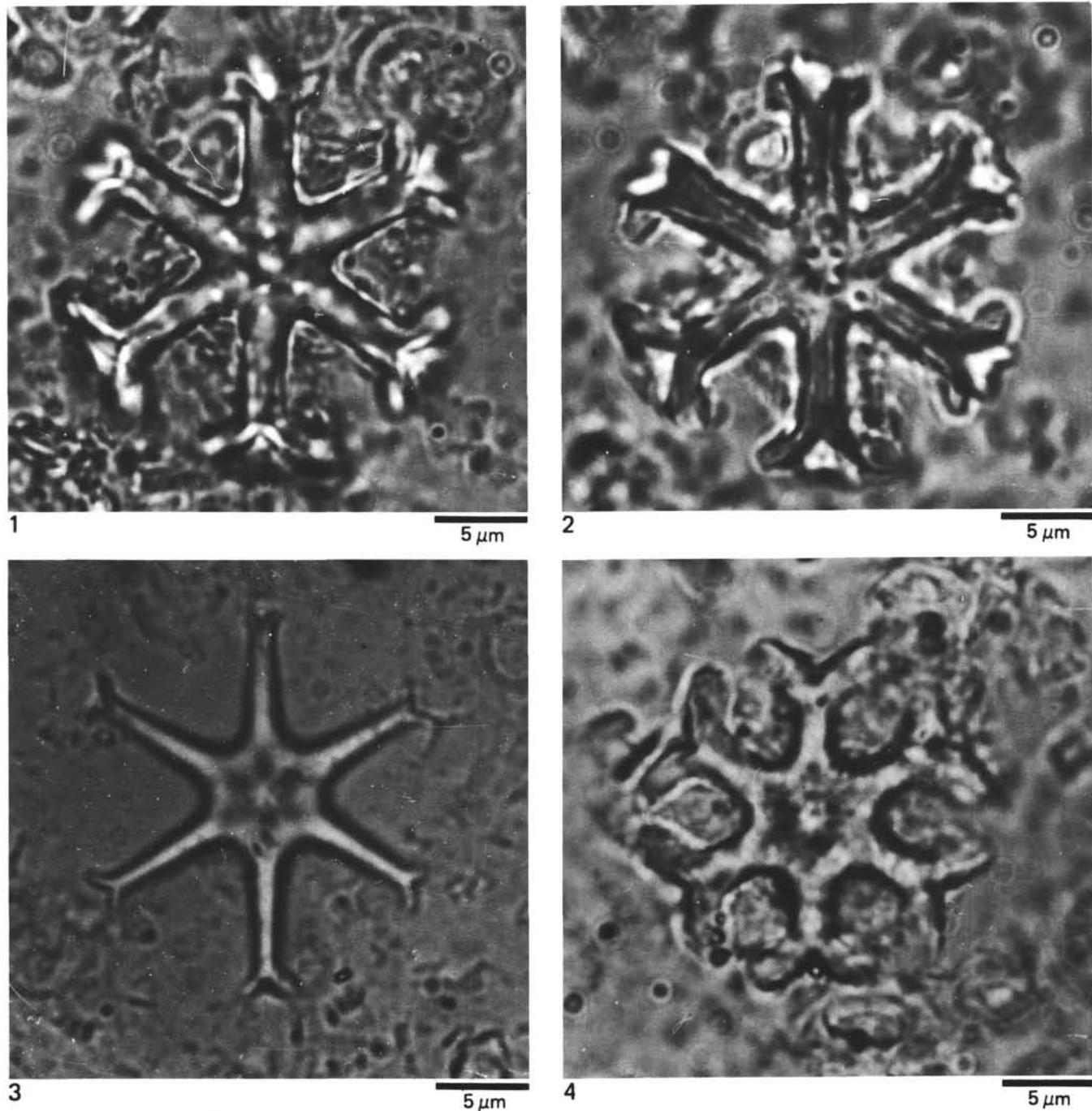


Plate 22. 1. *Discoaster pseudovariabilis*, Sample 530A-15-6, 77-78 cm, NL, high focus; 2. *D. pseudovariabilis*, Sample 530A-15-6, 77-78 cm, NL, low focus; 3. *D. decorus*, Sample 530A-12-3, 72-73 cm, NL; 4. *D. icarus*, Sample 530A-15-6, 77-78 cm, NL.

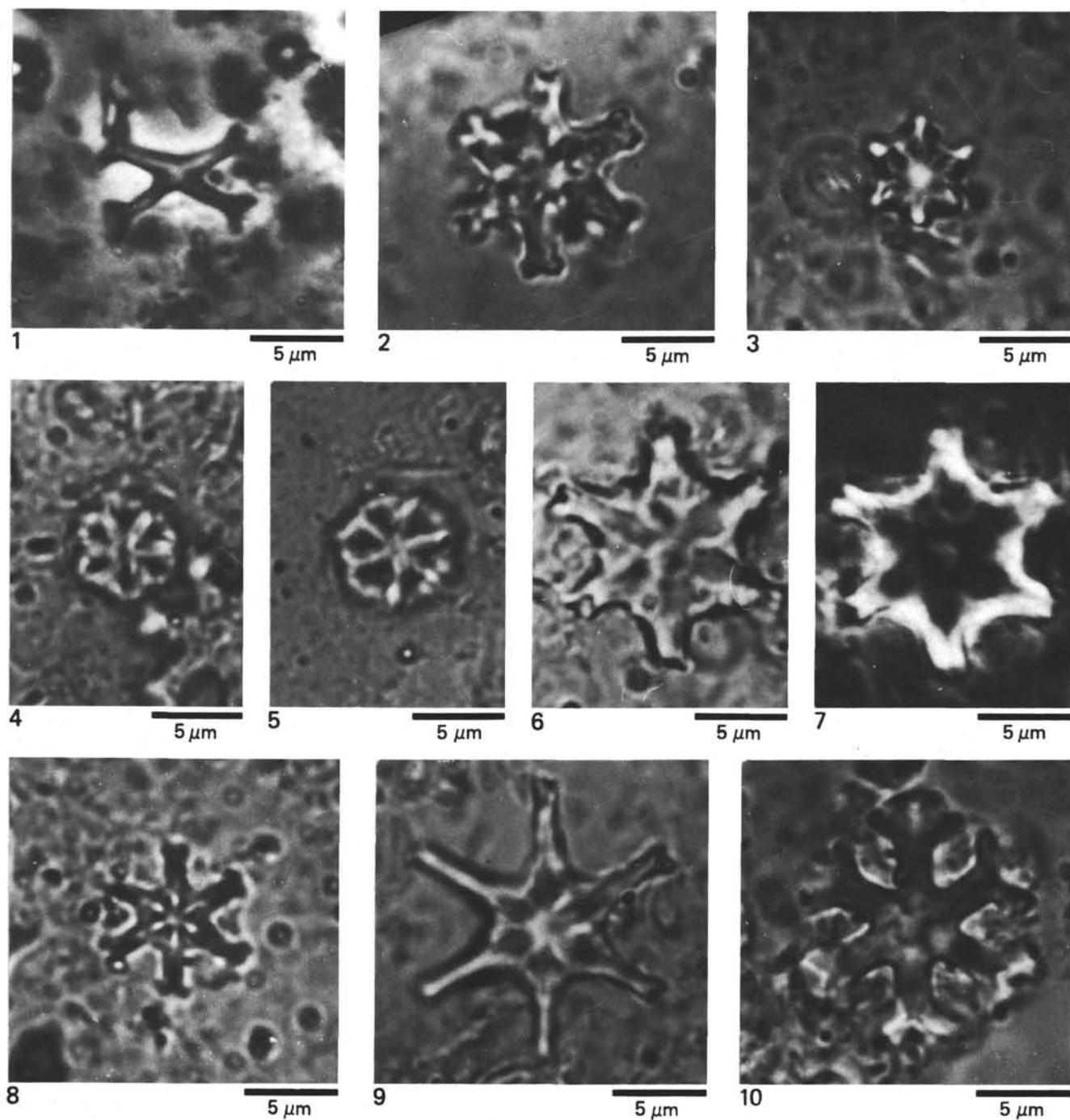


Plate 23. 1. *Discoaster variabilis*, Sample 530A-20-4, 70–71 cm, NL; 2–3. *D. musicus*, Sample 530A-20-4, 70–71 cm, NL; 4–5. *Catinaster coali-tus*, Sample 530A-18-3, 73–74 cm, NL; 6. *D. kugleri*, Sample 530A-15-6, 77–78 cm, NL; 7. *D. kugleri*, Sample 530A-15-6, 77–78 cm, PHC; 8. *D. bollii*, Sample 530A-20-4, 70–71 cm, NL; 9. *D. exilis*, Sample 530A-20-4, 70–71 cm, NL; 10. *D. icarus*, Sample 530A-15-6, 77–78 cm, NL.

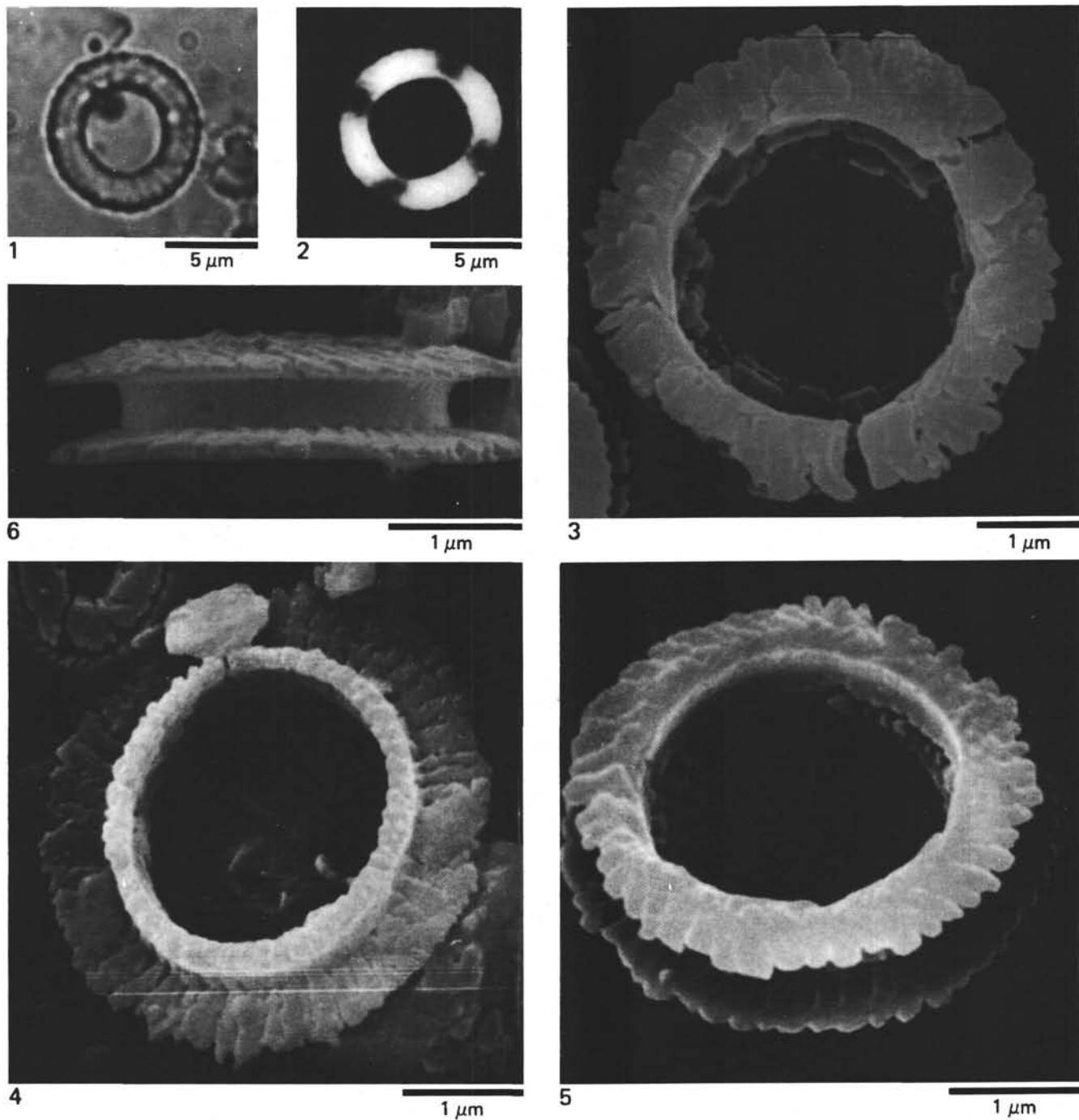


Plate 24. *Calcidiscus aequiscutum*. 1. Sample 530A-24-2, 28-29 cm, NL; 2. Sample 530A-24-2, 28-29 cm, XN; 3-4. Sample 532-36, CC, SEM; 5. Sample 532-55, CC, SEM; 6. Sample 532-36, CC, side view, SEM.

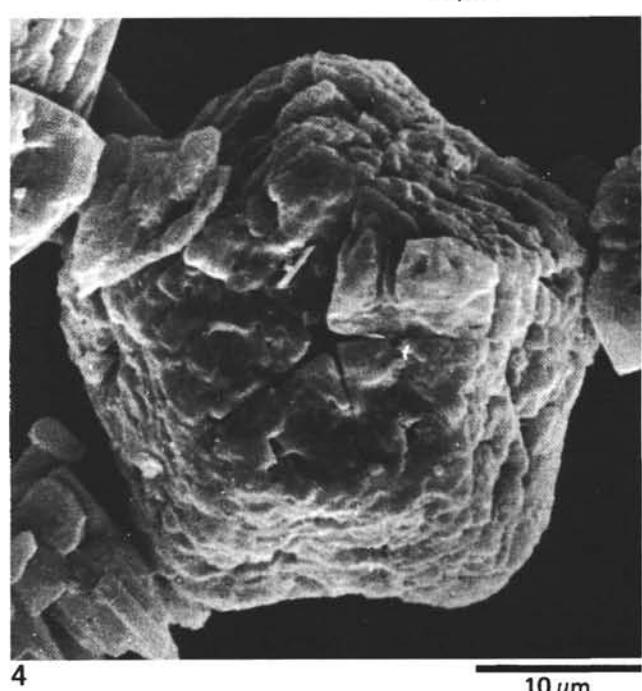
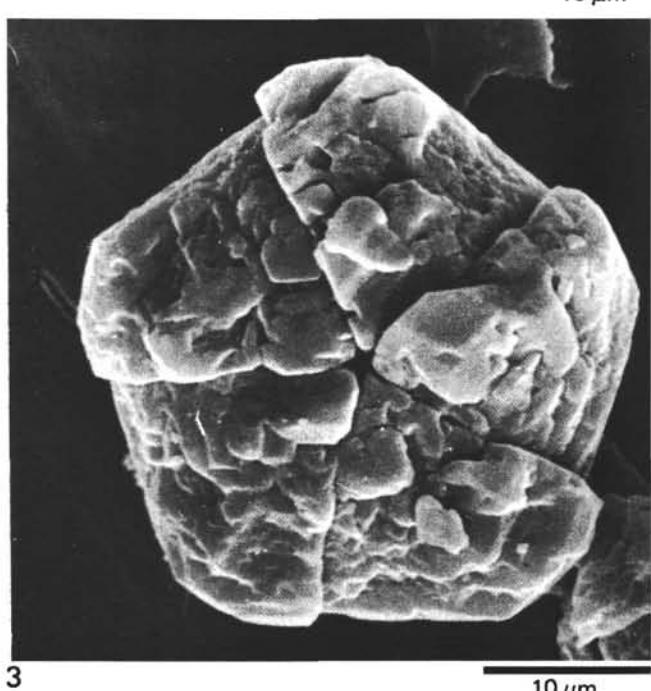
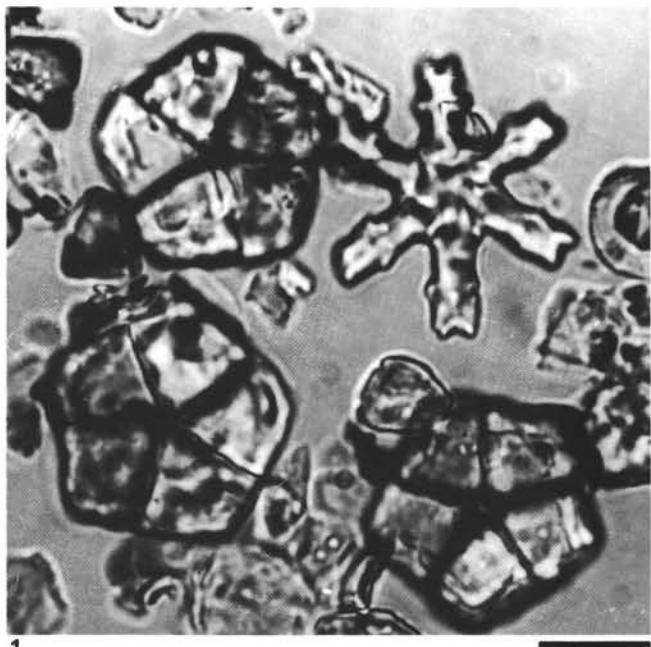


Plate 25. Sample 530A-37-1, 96-97 cm. 1. *Braarudosphaera bigelowi* and *Discoaster tanii nodifer*, NL; 2-3. *B. bigelowi*, distal view, SEM; 4. *B. bigelowi*, proximal view, SEM.

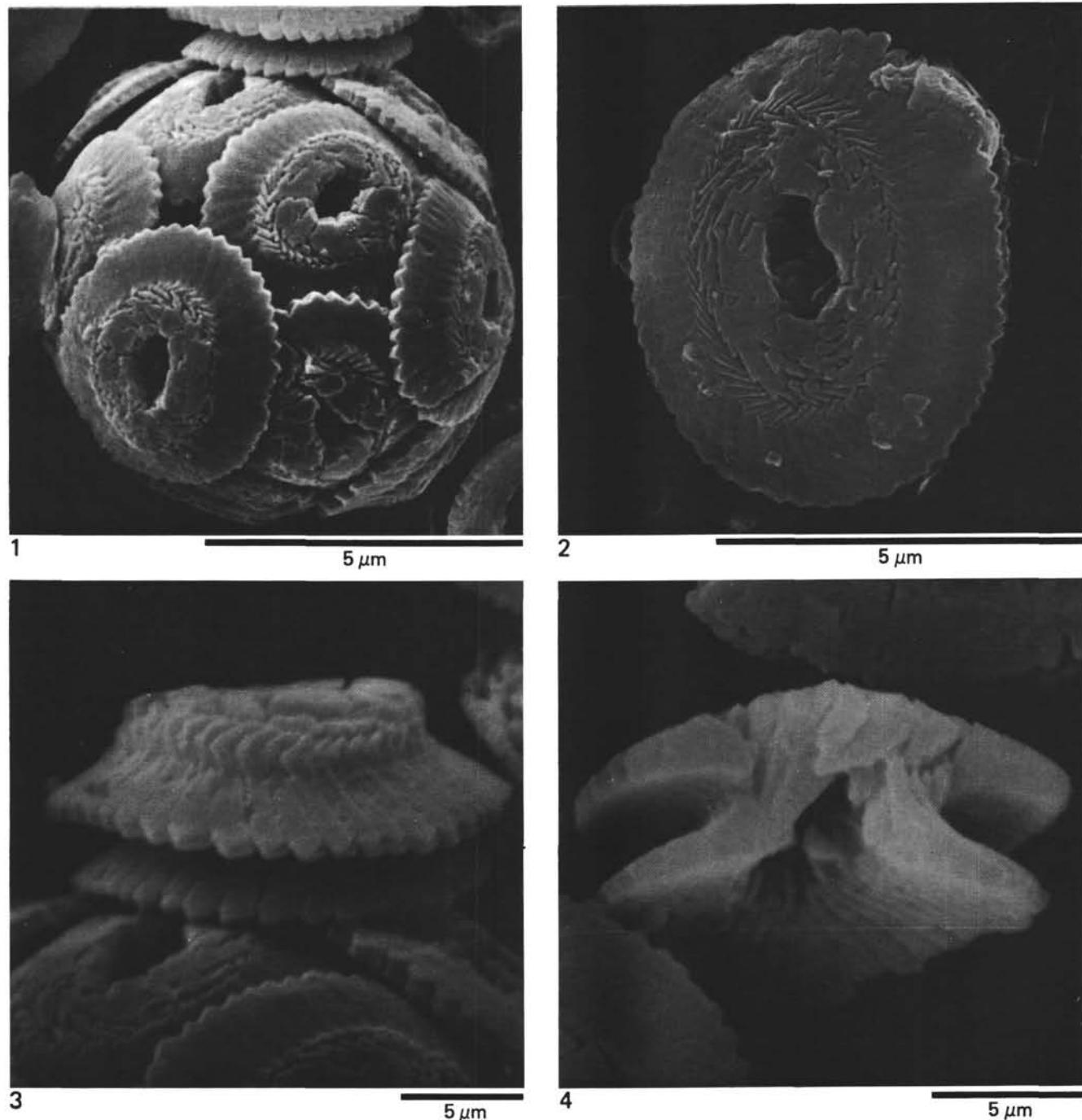


Plate 26. *Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica*. 1. CoccospHERE, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 2. Distal view, Sample 530B-29,CC, SEM*; 3. Side view, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 4. Fractured cross section, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM.

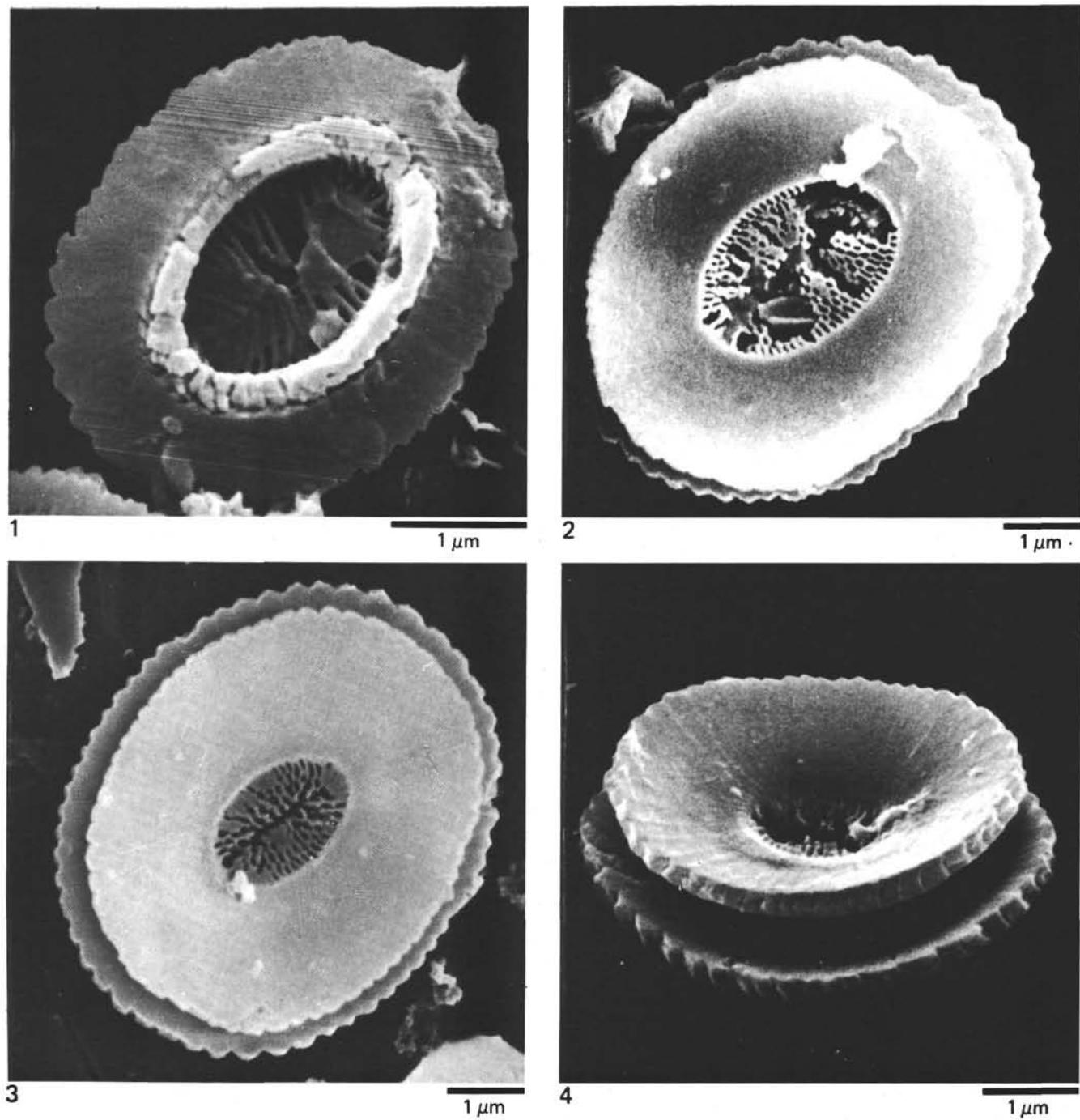


Plate 27. *Reticulofenestra pseudoumbilica*. 1. Distal view of proximal plate, Sample 532-36, CC, SEM; 2. Proximal view, Sample 532-55, CC, SEM; 3. Proximal view, Sample 532-46, CC, SEM; 4. Oblique proximal view, Sample 532-46, CC, SEM.

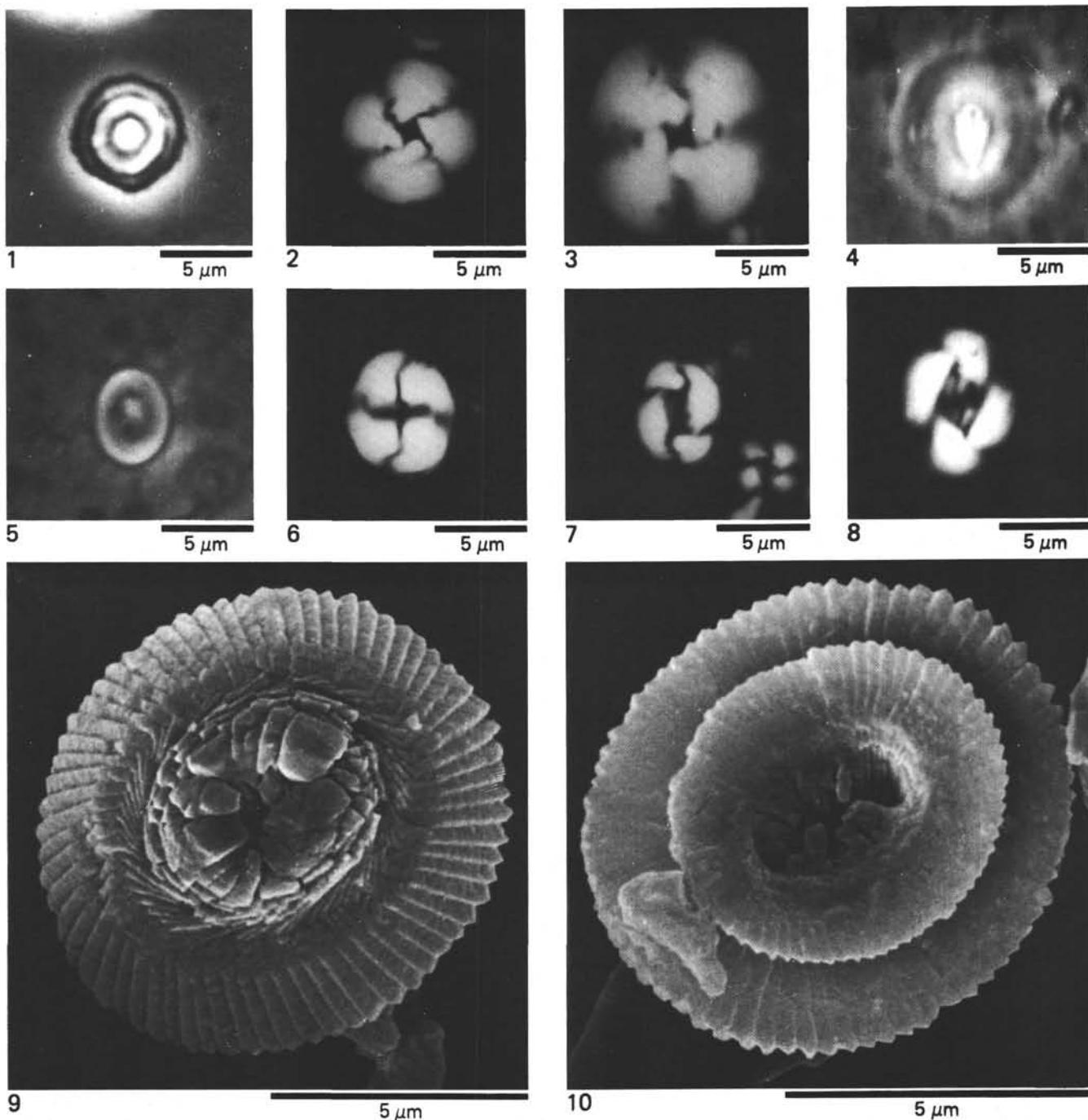


Plate 28. 1. *Cyclicargolithus floridanus*, Sample 530A-49-1, 23-24 cm, PHC; 2. *C. floridanus*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, XN; 3. *C. abisetus*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, XN; 4, 5. *C. orangensis*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, XN; 6. *Reticulofenestra gartneri*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, PHC; 7. *Coccolithus orangensis*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, PHC; 8. *R. gartneri*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, XN; 9. *R. bisecta*, distal view, Sample 530A-37-1, 96-97 cm, SEM; 10. *R. bisecta*, proximal view, Sample 530A-37-1, 96-97 cm, SEM.

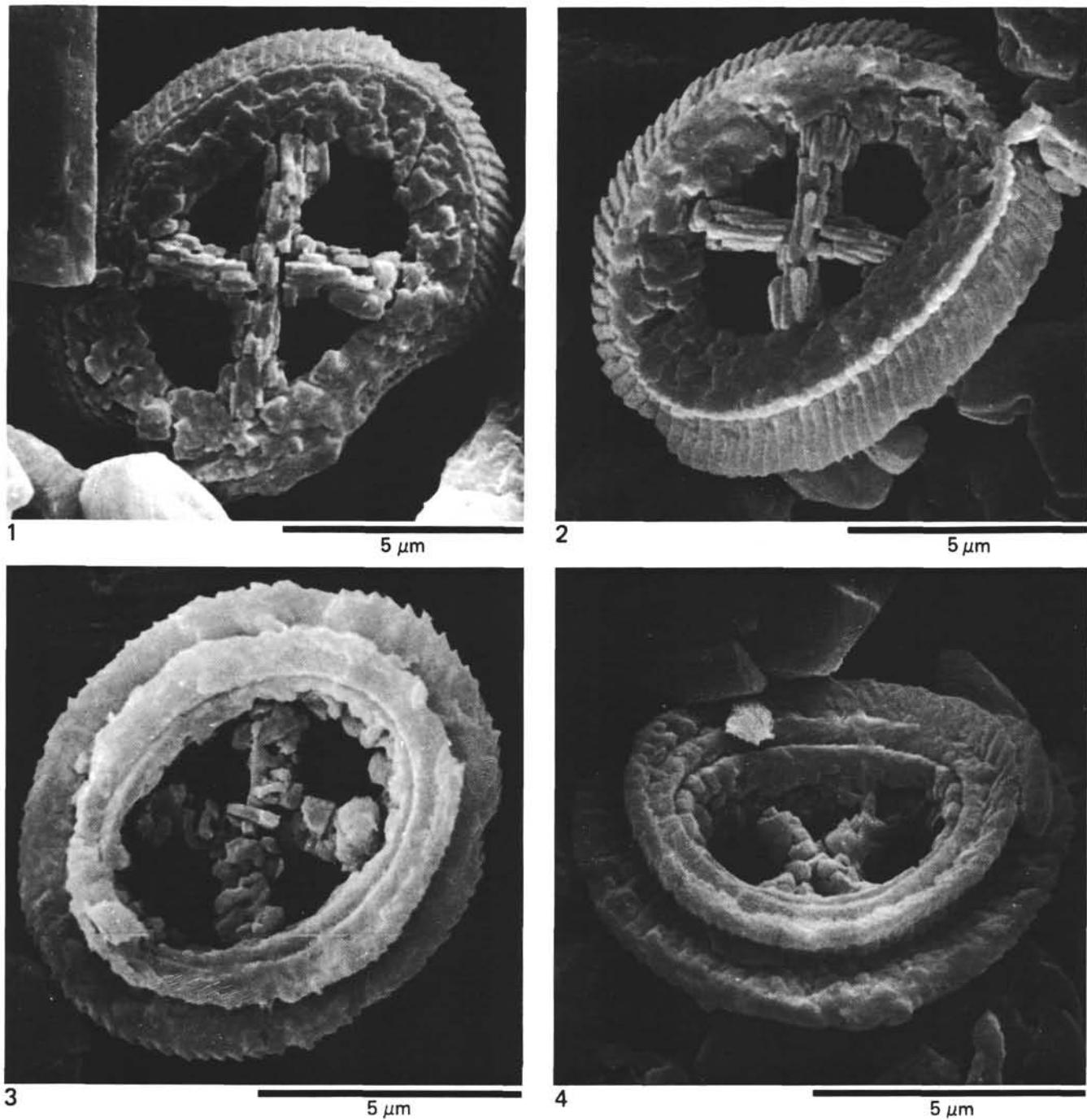


Plate 29. *Chiasmolithus altus*, Sample 530A-37-1, 96-97 cm, SEM. 1-2. Distal view. 3. Proximal view. 4. Oblique proximal view.

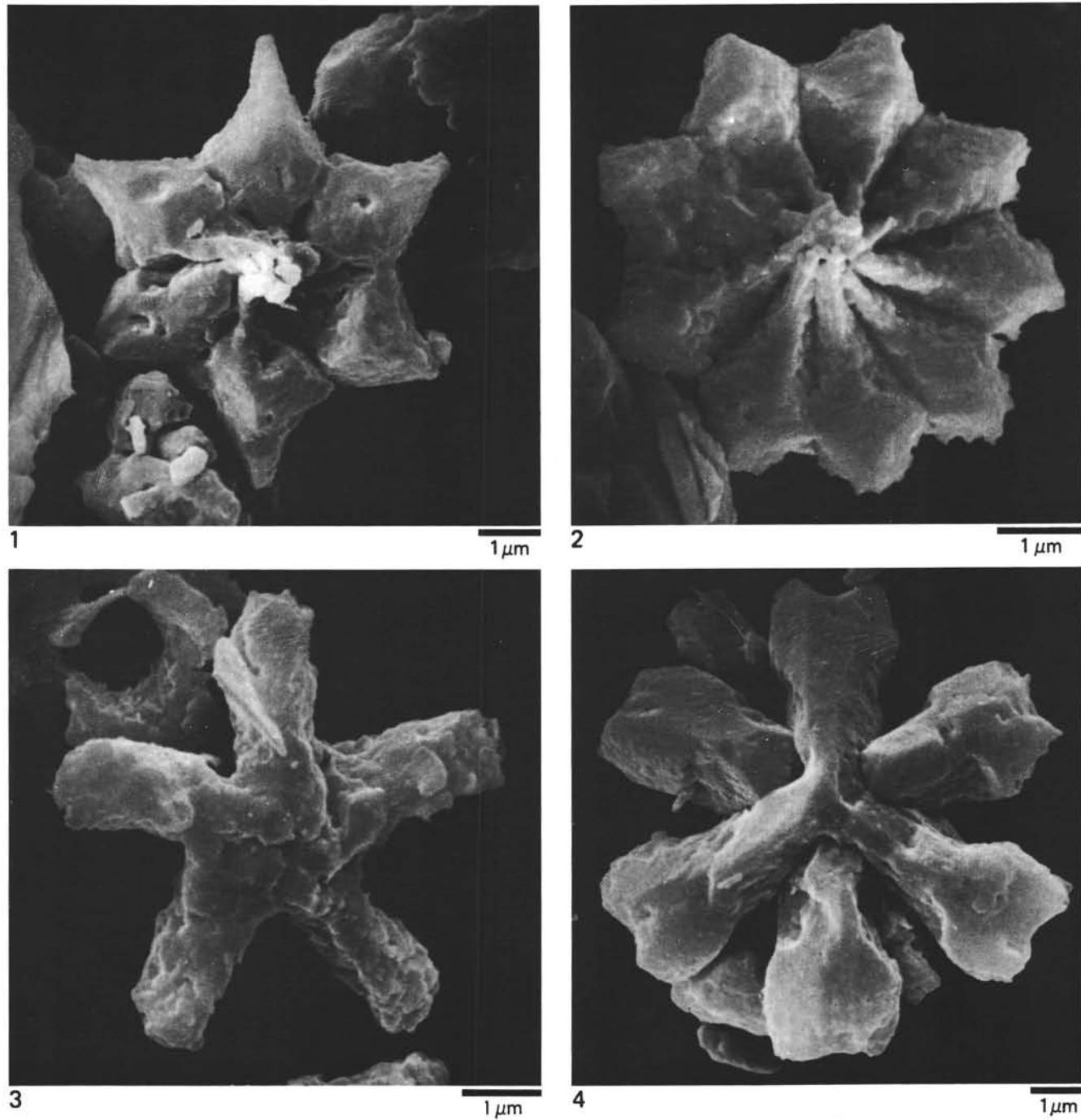


Plate 30. Sample 530A-37-1, 96-97 cm. 1. *Discoaster saipanensis*, SEM; 2. *D. barbadiensis*, SEM; 3. *D. tanii*, SEM; 4. *D. trinus*, heavily calcified, SEM.

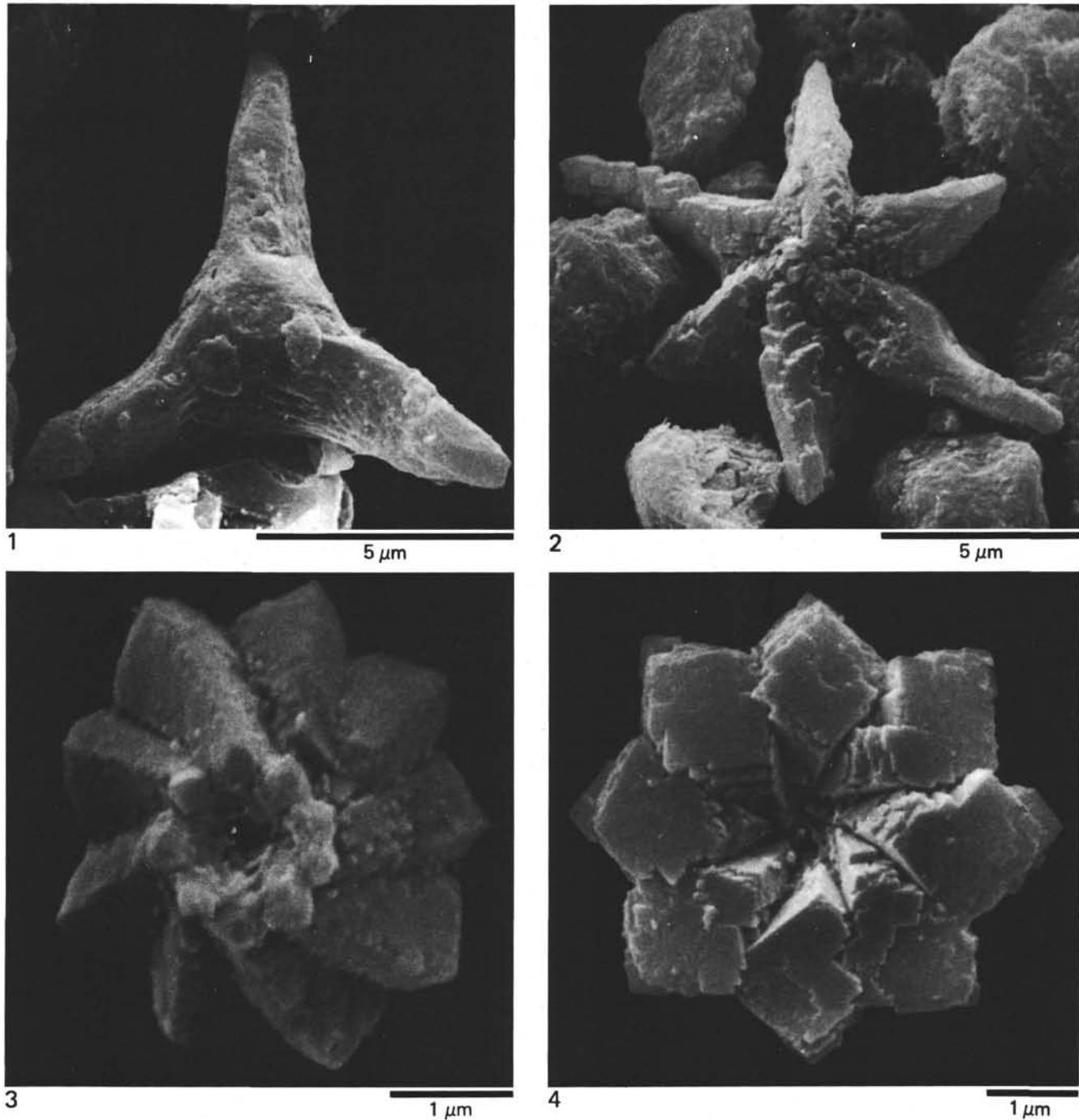


Plate 31. Sample 530A-39-2, 21–22 cm. 1. *Tribrachiatius orthostylus*, SEM; 2. *Discoaster lodoensis*, SEM; 3. *Discoasteroides kuepperi*, proximal view, heavily calcified, SEM; 4. *D. kuepperi*, distal view, heavily calcified, SEM.

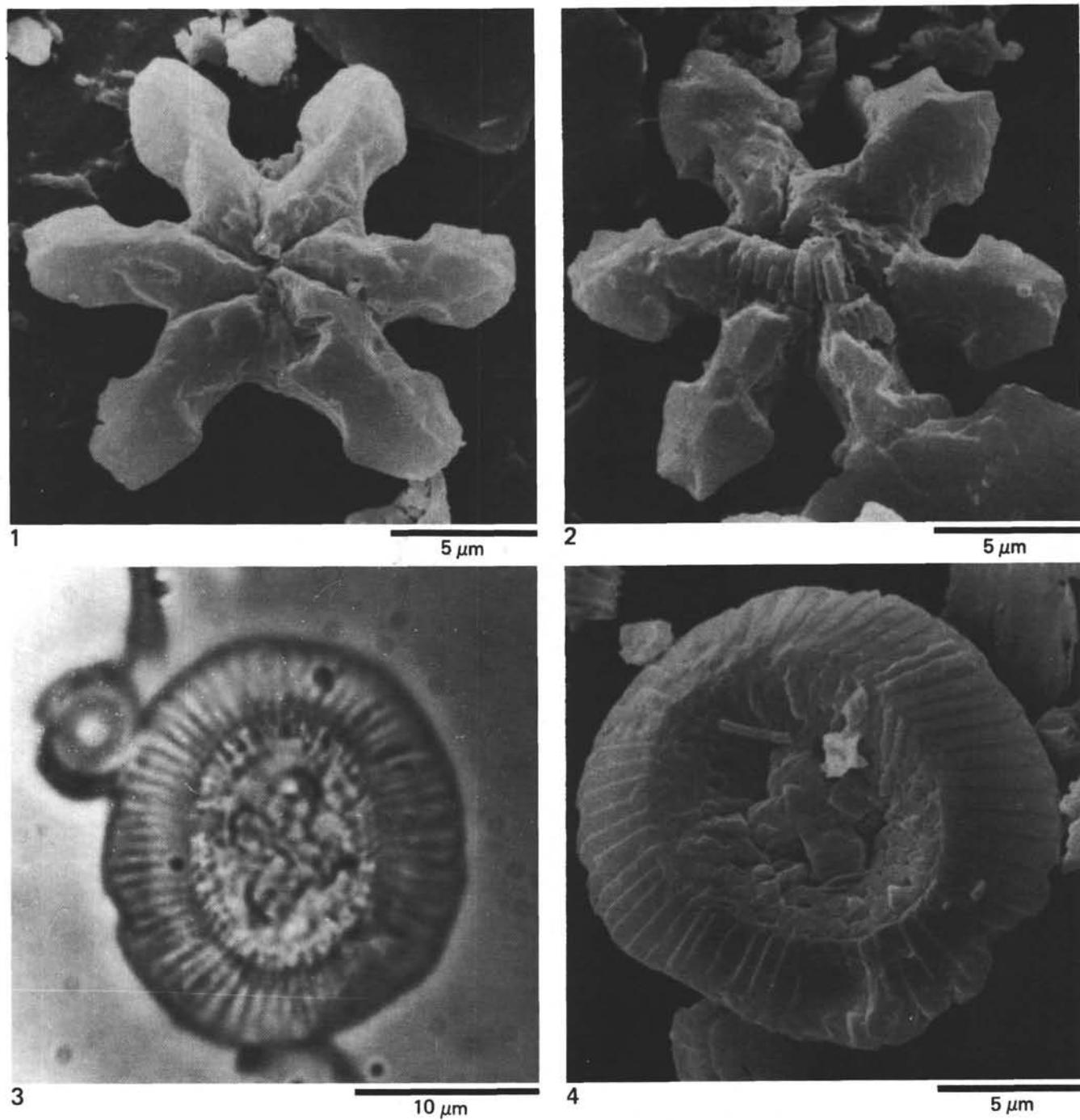


Plate 32. Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm. 1-2. *Discoaster binodosus*, SEM; 3. *Chiasmolithus consuetus*, NL; 4. *C. consuetus*, distal view, SEM.

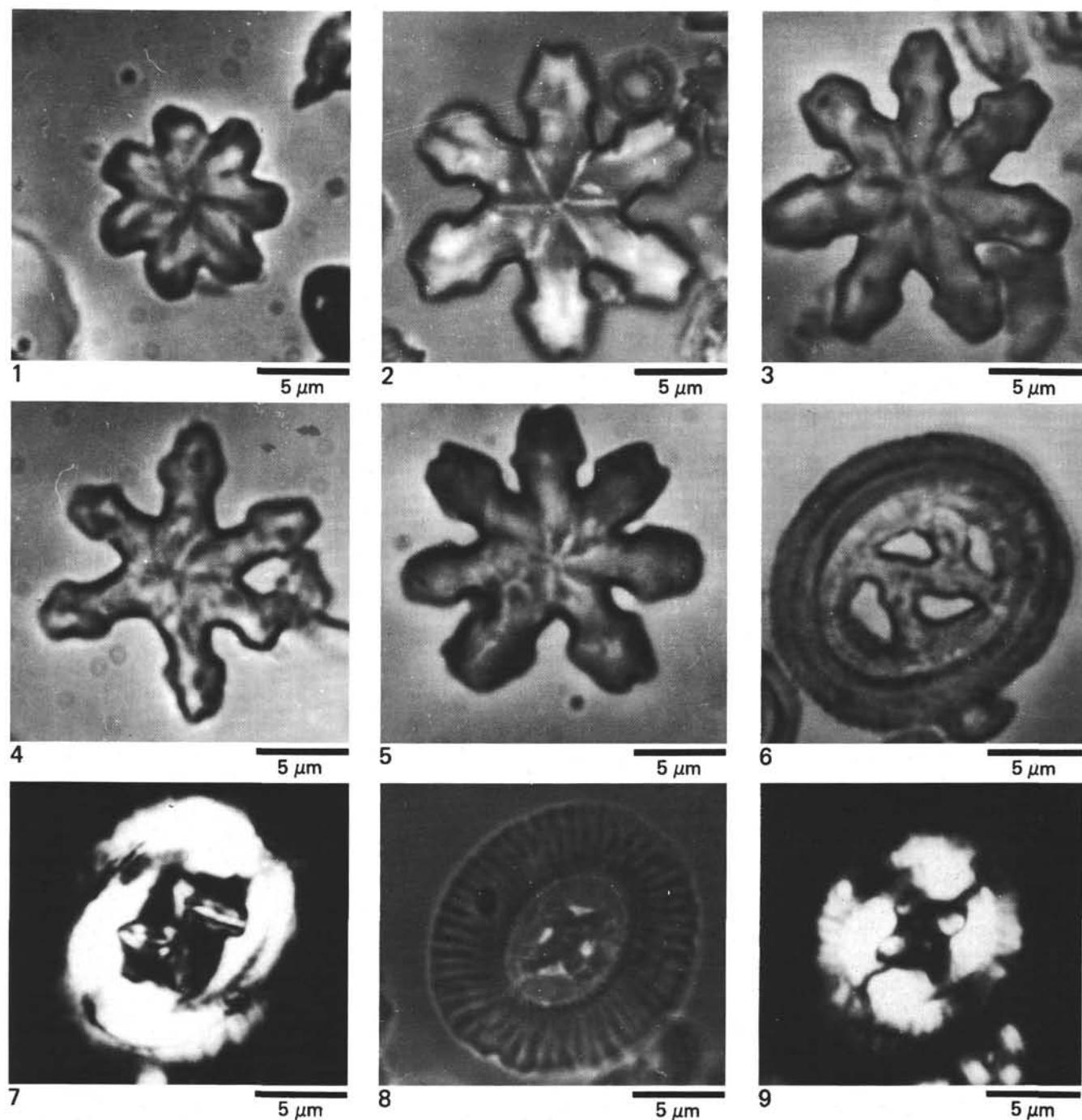


Plate 33. Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm. 1. *Discoaster* sp., NL; 2-4. *D. binodosus*, NL; 5. *D. binodosus*, NL (Au); 6. *Chiasmolithus consuetus*, NL (Au). 7. *C. consuetus*, XN; 8. *C. consuetus*, NL; 9. *C. consuetus*, XN.

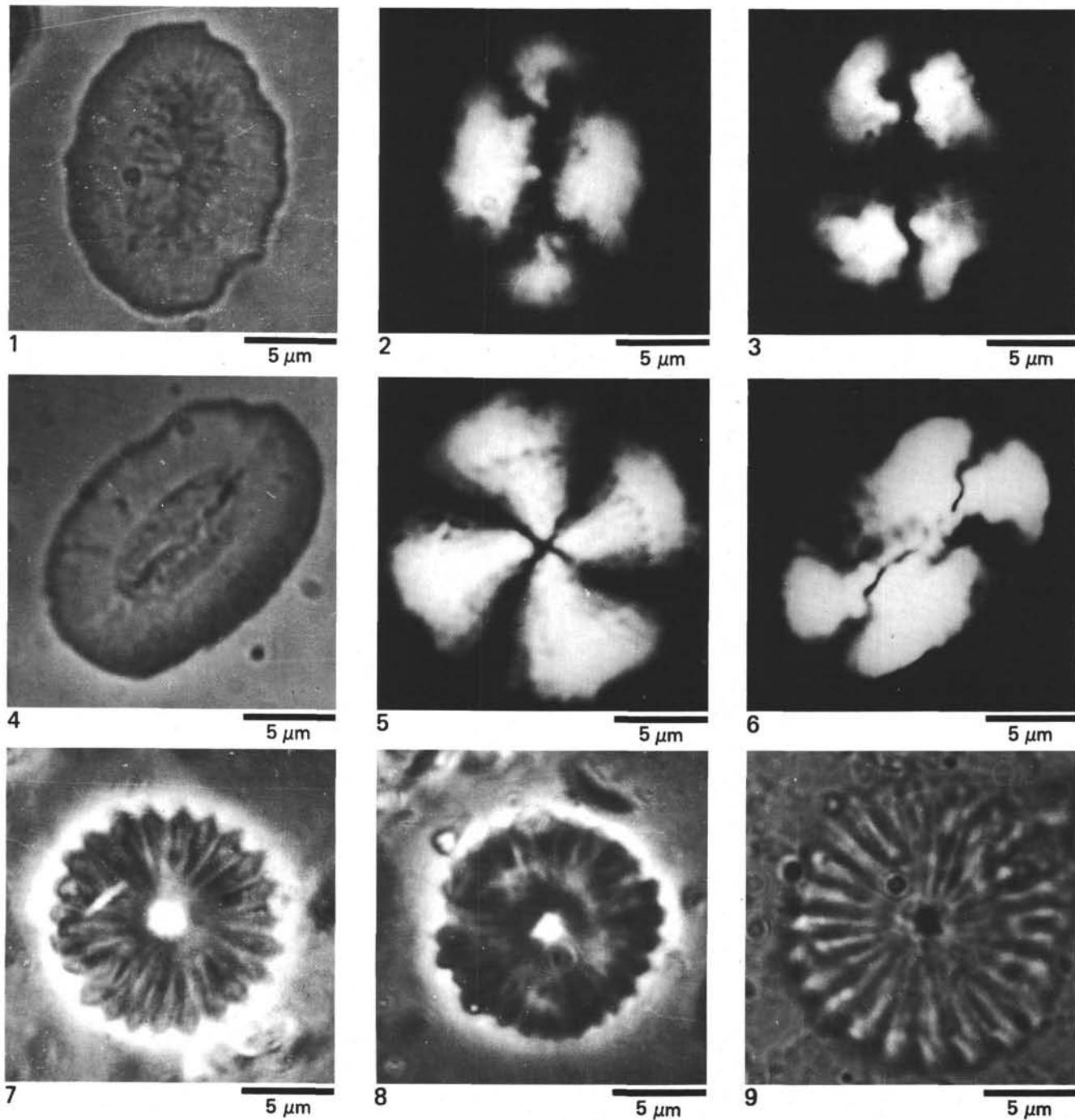


Plate 34. 1. *Ellipsolithus macellus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL (Au); 2-3. *E. macellus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, XN; 4. *E. macellus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL (Au); 5. *Heliolithus kleinpellii*, Sample 530A-45-1, 57-58 cm, XN; 6. *E. macellus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, XN; 7. *Discoaster lenticularis*, Sample 530A-41-1, 33-34 cm, NL; 8. *D. lenticularis*, Sample 530A-41-1, 33-34 cm, PHC; 9. *D. multiradiatus*, Sample 530A-41-1, 33-34 cm, NL.

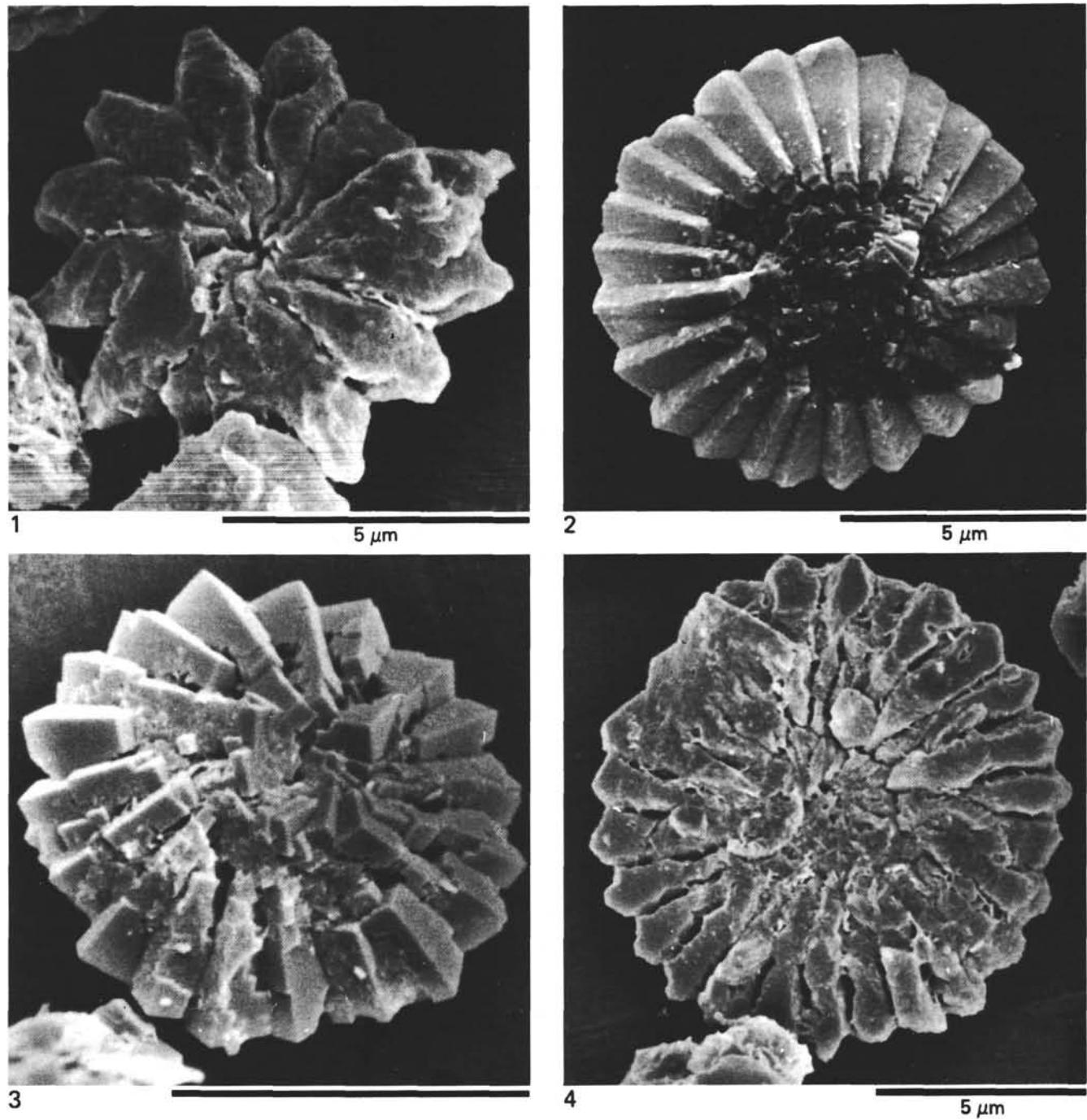


Plate 35. 1. *Discoaster salisburgensis*, Sample 530A-41,CC, SEM; 2. *D. multiradiatus*, Sample 530A-39-2, 21-22 cm, SEM; 3-4. *D. multiradiatus*, Sample 530A-41,CC, SEM.

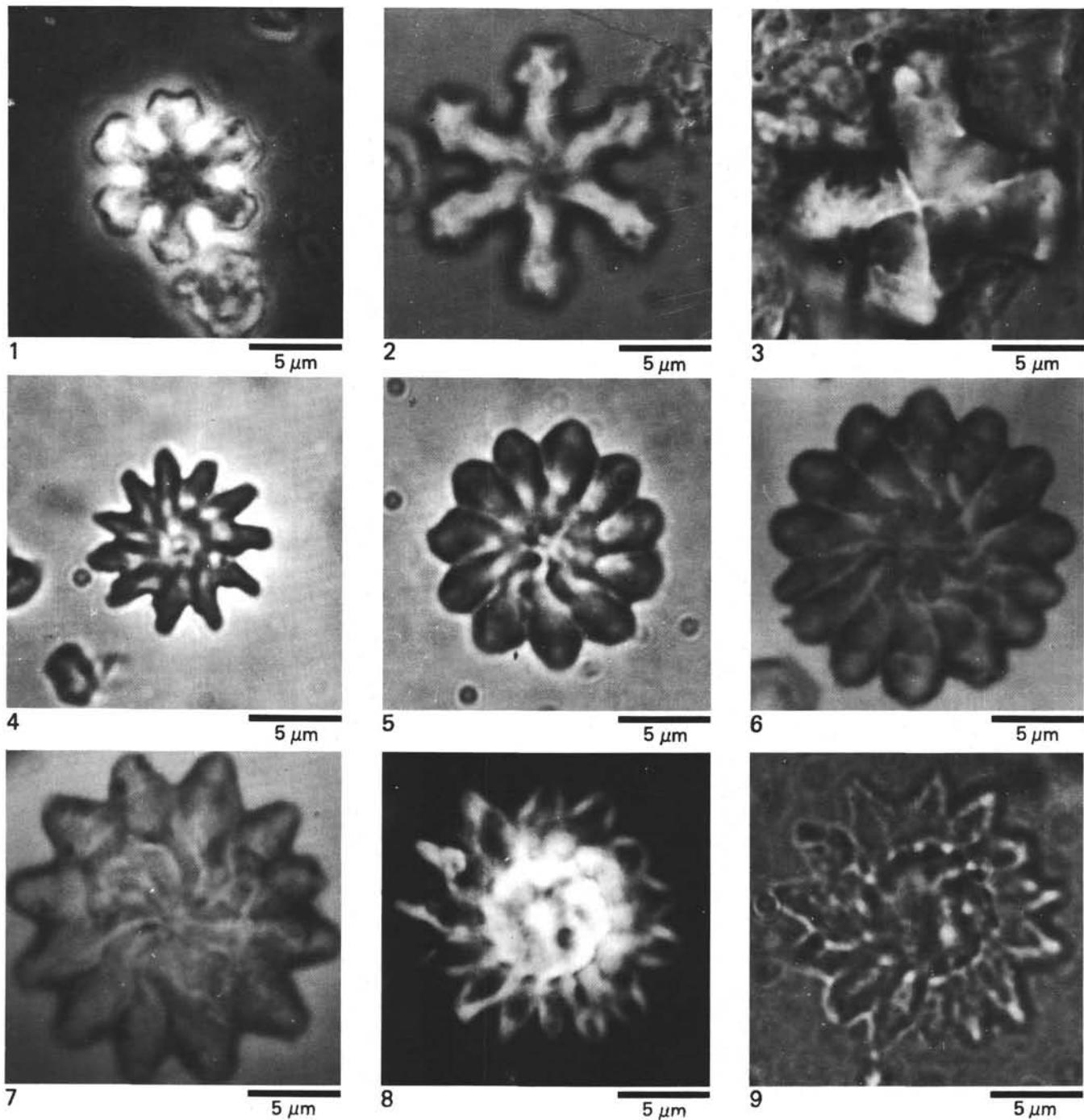
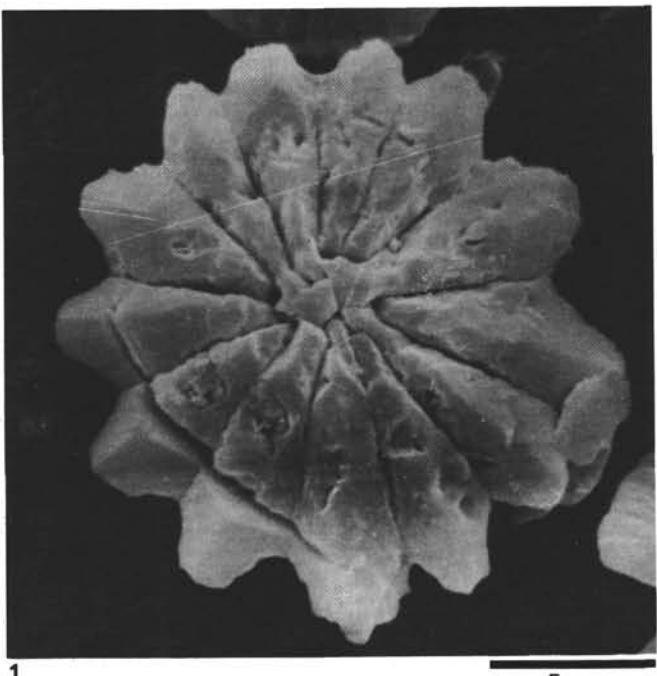
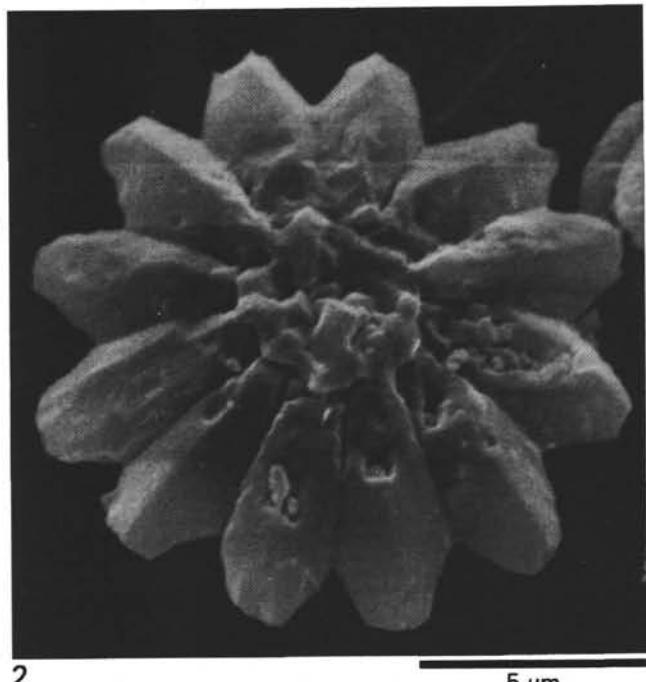


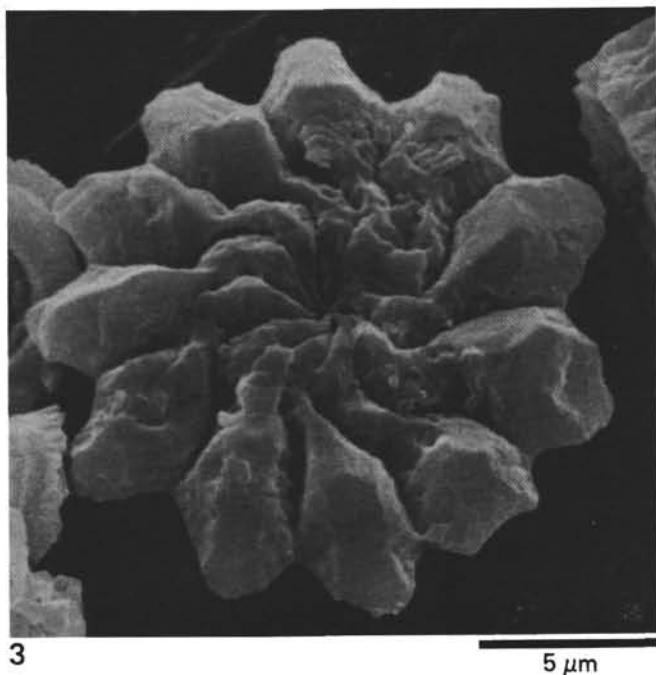
Plate 36. 1. *Discoaster deflandrei*, Sample 530A-35-1, 30-31 cm, PHC; 2. *D. distinctus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL; 3. *Nannotetraena swasticoides*, Sample 530A-38-1, 39-40 cm, NL; 4. *Discoaster* sp., Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL (Au); 5-7. *D. salisburgensis*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL (Au); 8. *D. splendidus*, Sample 530A-43-1, 15-16 cm, XN; 9. *D. splendidus*, Sample 530A-43-1, 15-16 cm, NL.



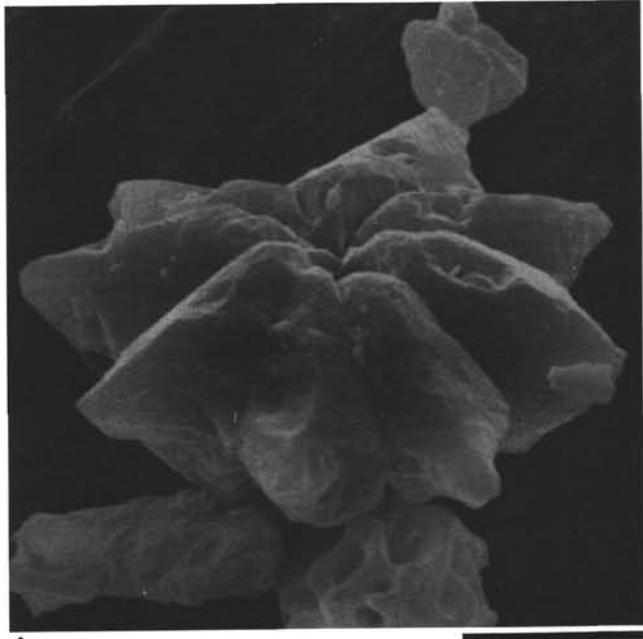
1 5 μm



2 5 μm



3 5 μm



4 5 μm

Plate 37. 1-3. *Discoaster salisburgensis*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, SEM; 4. *D. salisburgensis*, side view, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, SEM.

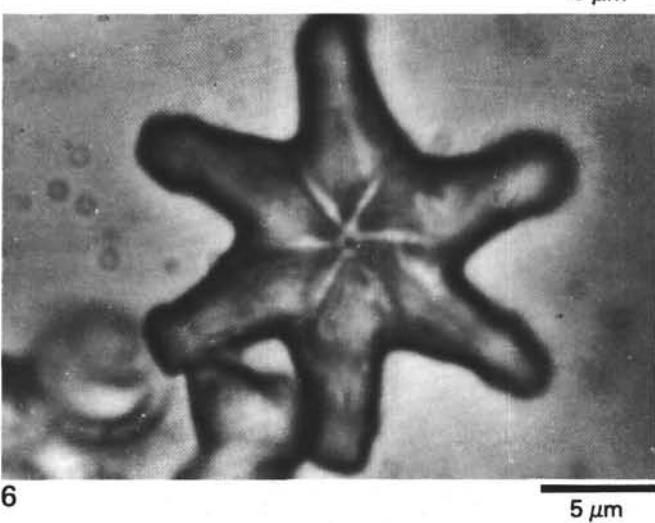
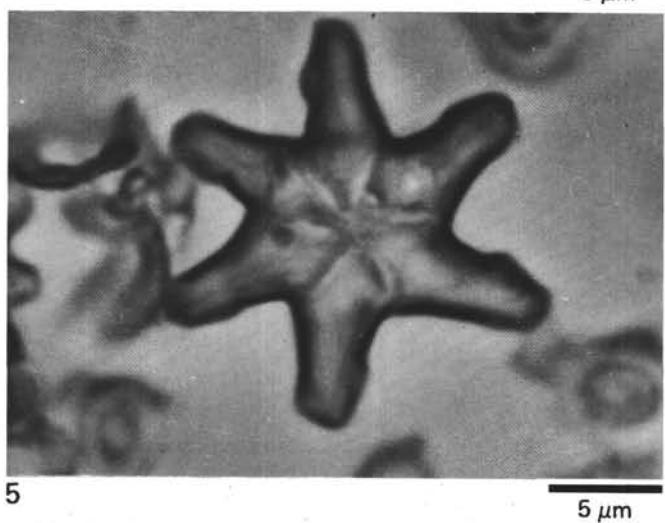
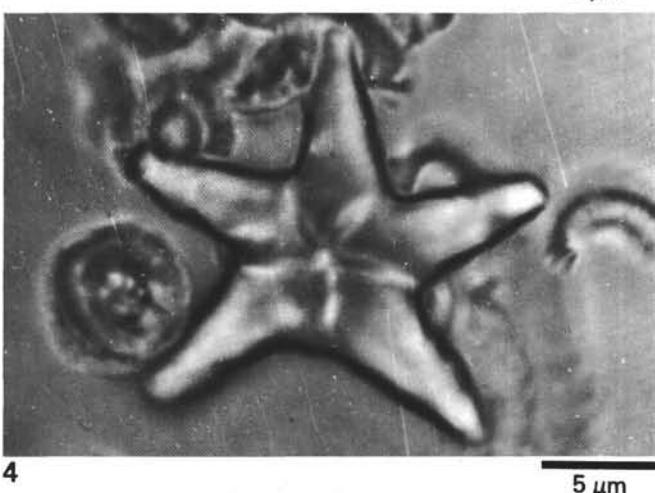
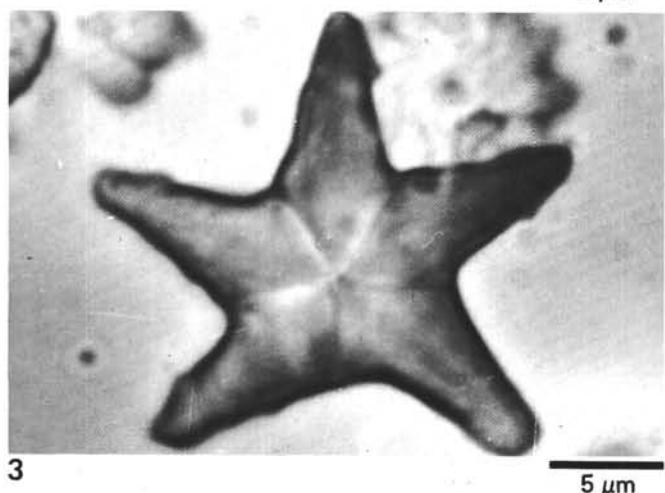
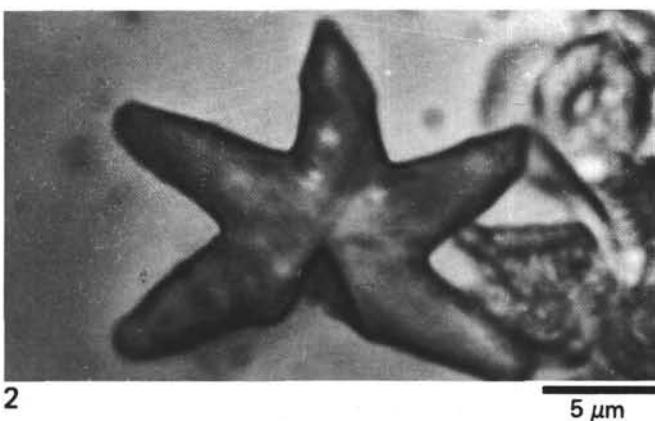
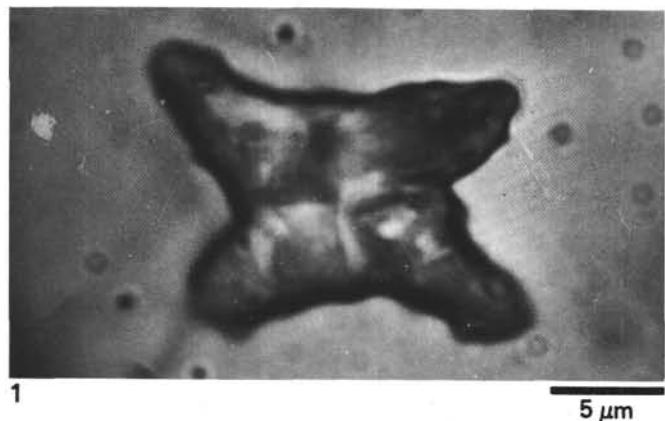


Plate 38. 1-6. *Discoaster okadai*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL (Au).

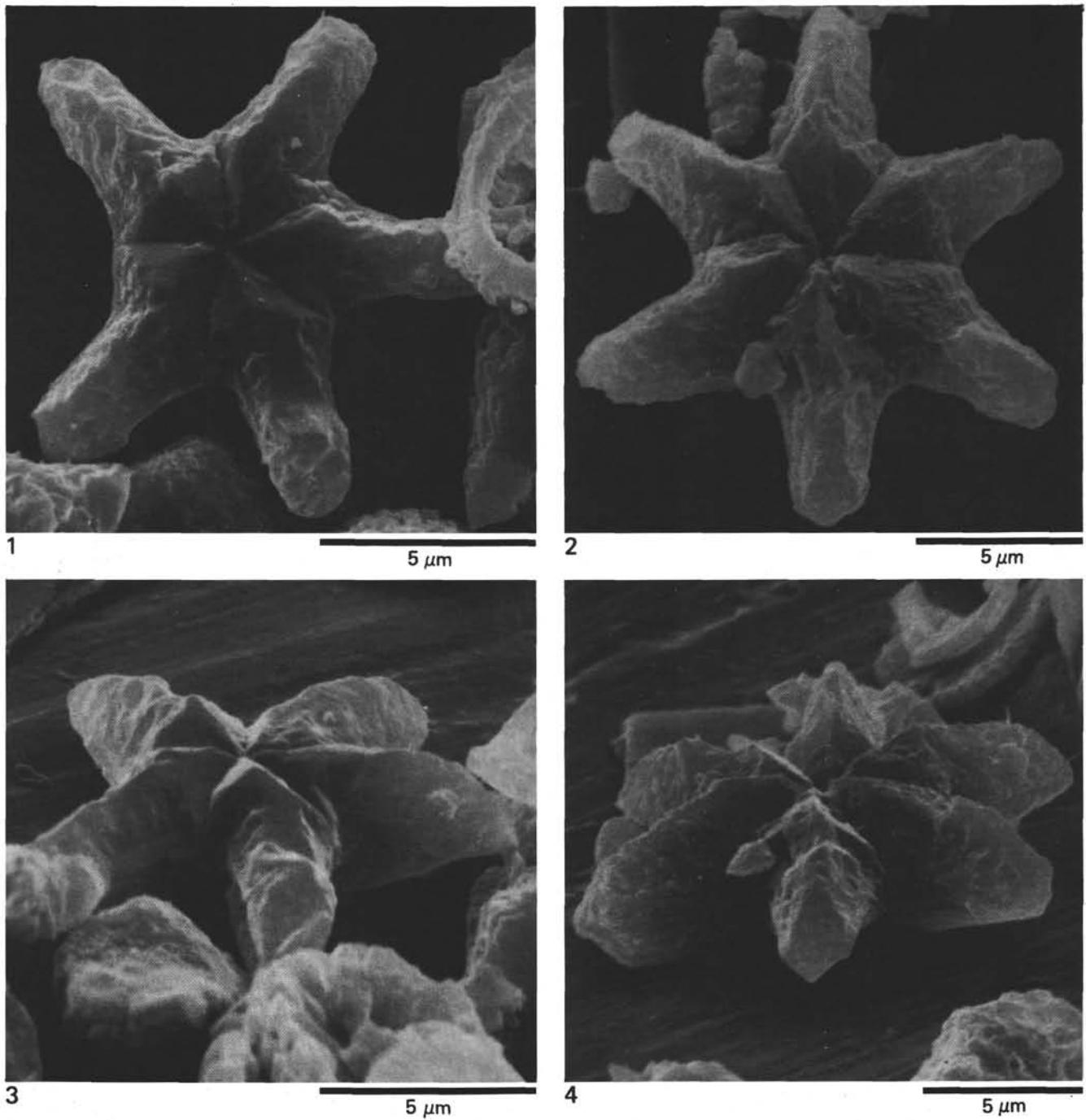
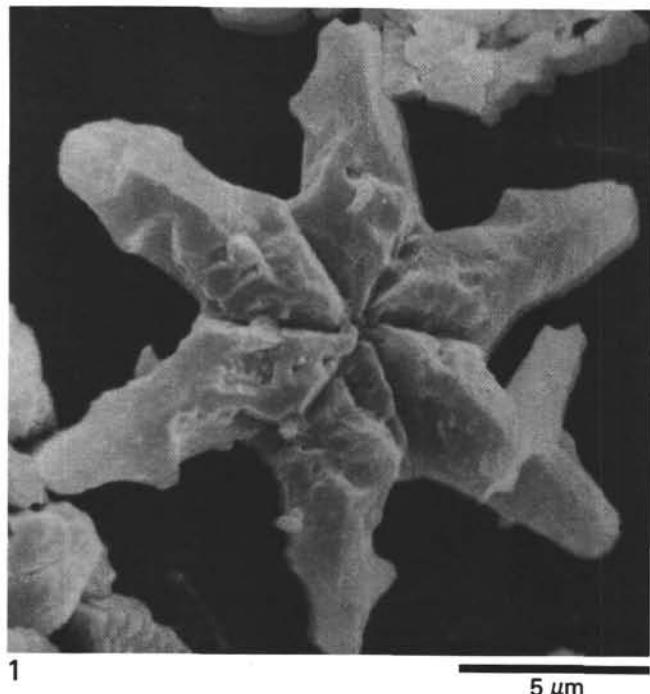
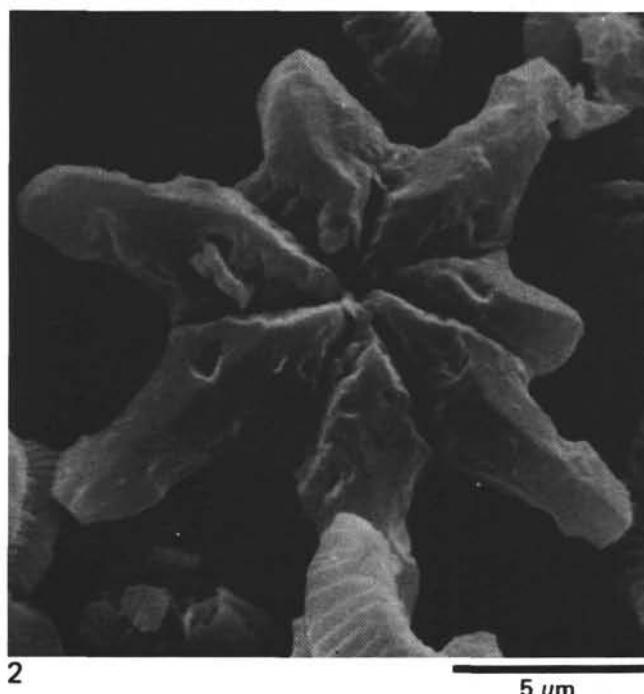


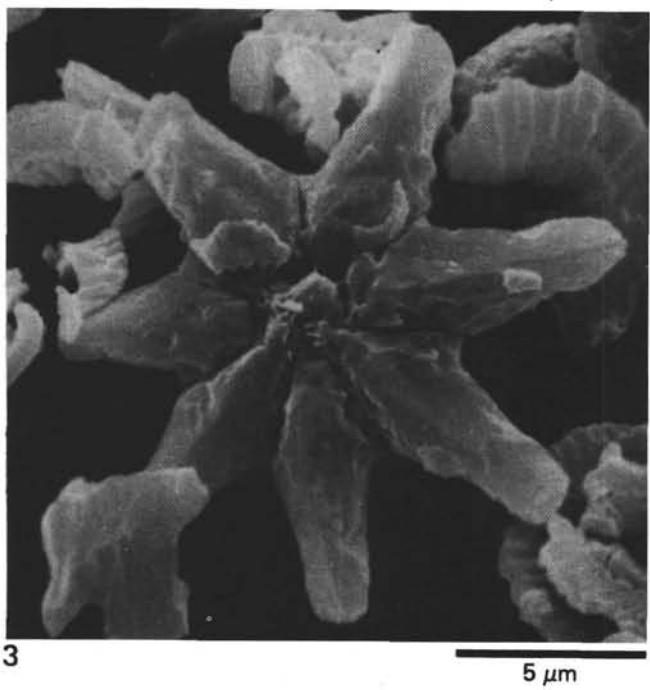
Plate 39. 1-4. *Discoaster okadai*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, SEM.



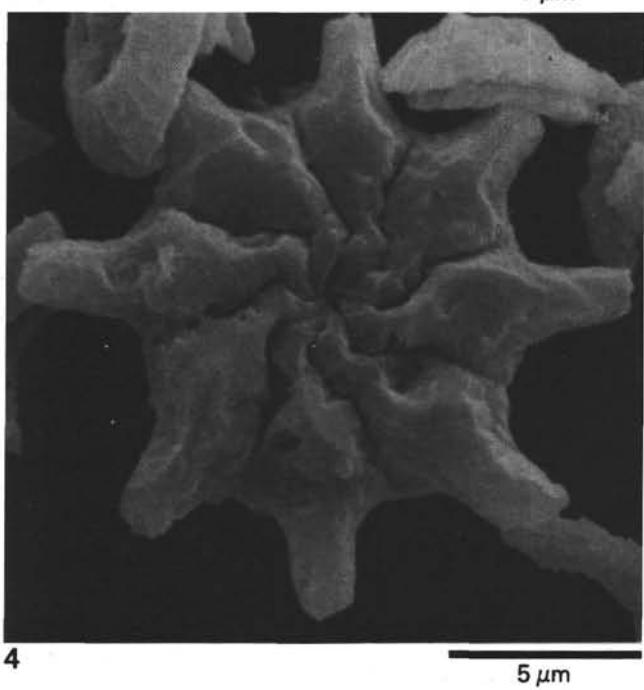
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Plate 40. 1-3. *Discoaster okadai*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, SEM; 4. *D. mediosus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, SEM.

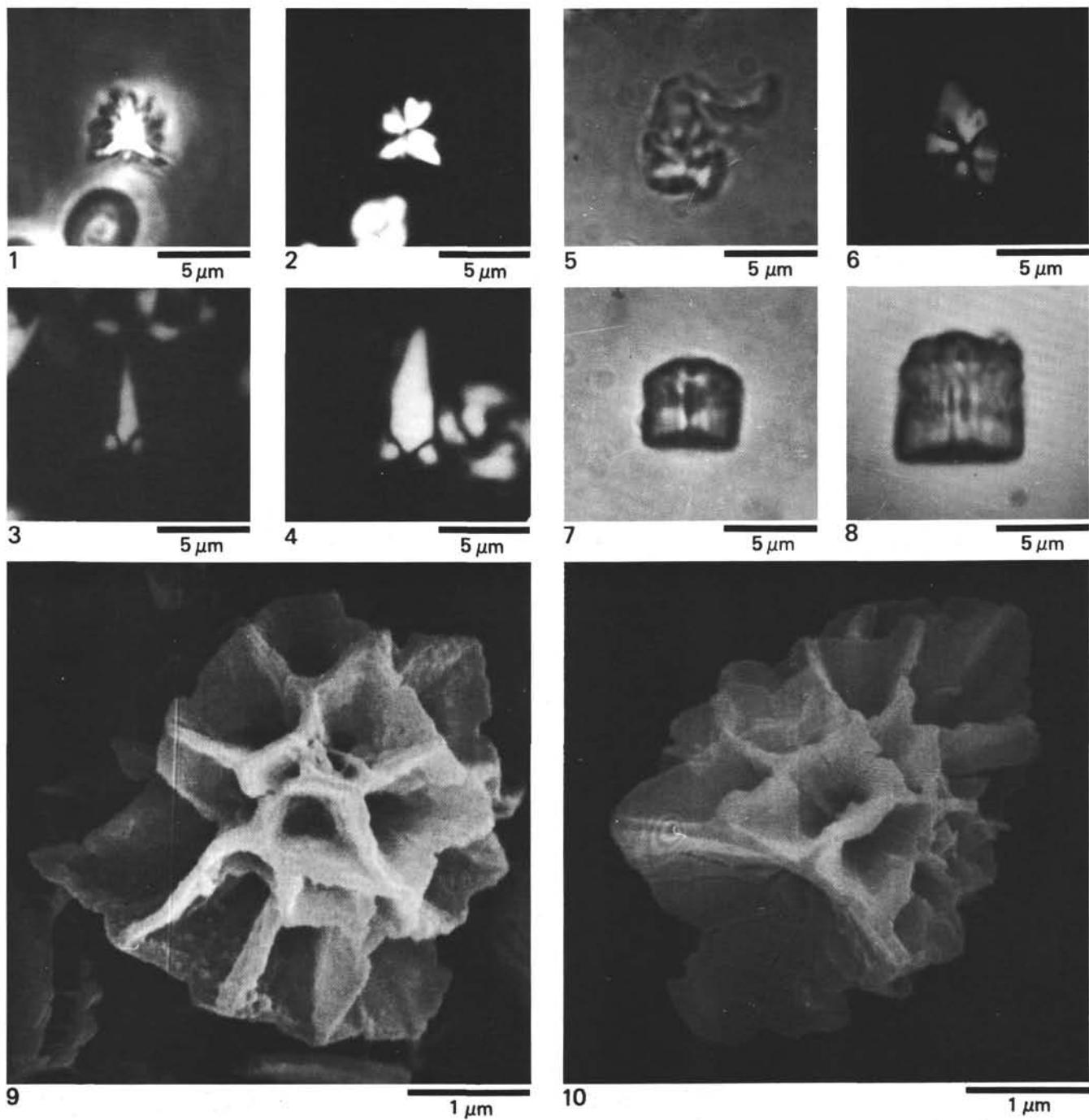


Plate 41. 1. *Sphenolithus abies*, Sample 532-55,CC, PHC; 2. *S. abies*, Sample 532-55,CC, XN; 3. *S. distentus*, Sample 530A-37-2, 1-2 cm, XN; 4. *S. distentus*, Sample 530A-37-1, 80-81 cm, XN; 5. *S. radians*, Sample 530A-43,CC, NL; 6. *S. radians*, Sample 530A-43,CC, XN; 7-8. *Fasciculithus involutus*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm, NL (Au); 9. *S. abies*, Sample 532-55,CC, SEM; 10. *S. abies*, Sample 532-46,CC, SEM.

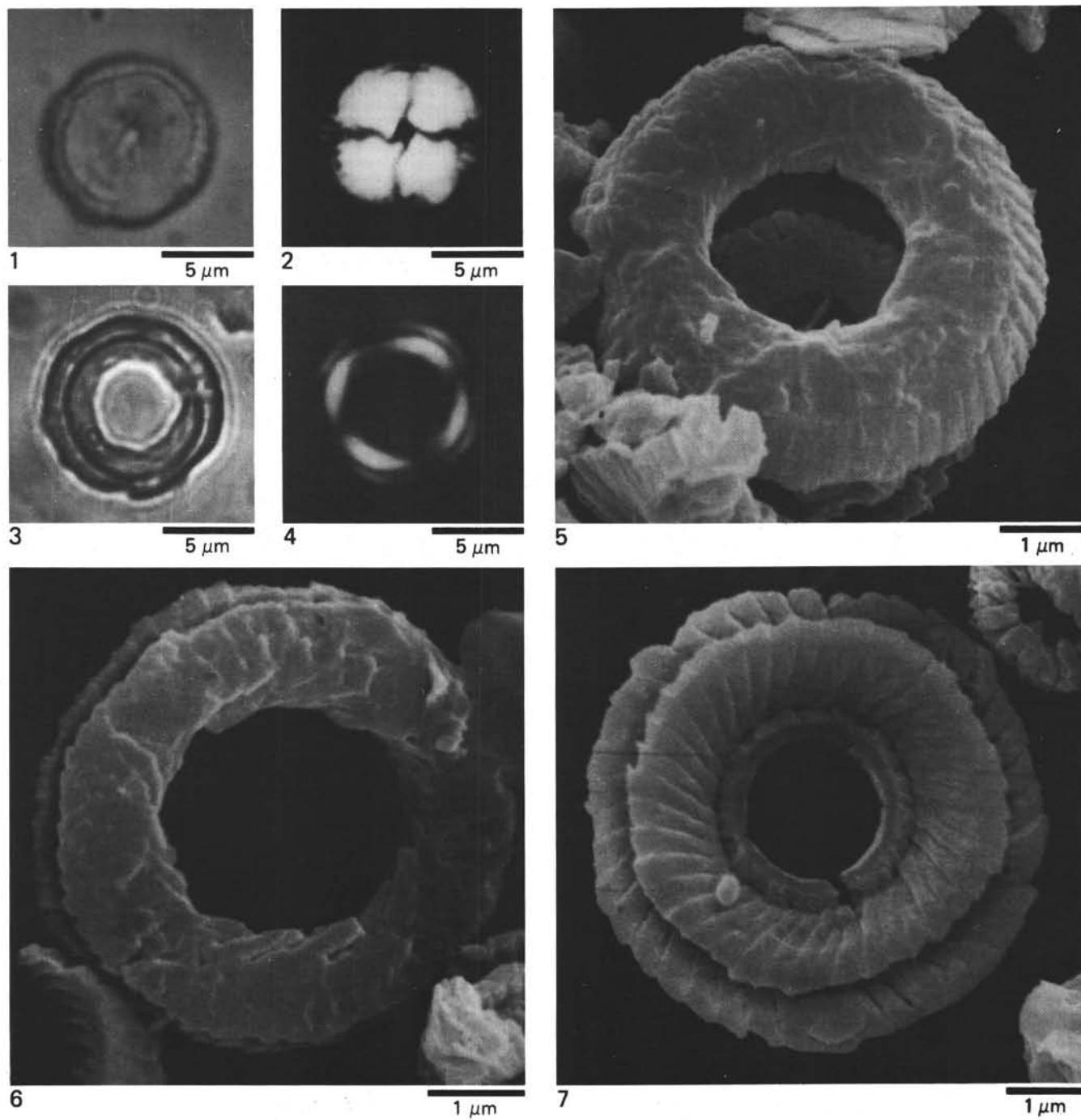


Plate 42. Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm. 1. *Coccolithus crassus*, NL (Au); 2. *C. crassus*, XN; 3. *Cyclolithella robusta*, NL (Au); 4. *C. robusta*, XN; 5. *C. robusta*, SEM; 6. *C. robusta*, SEM; 7. *Calcidiscus formosus*, proximal view, SEM.

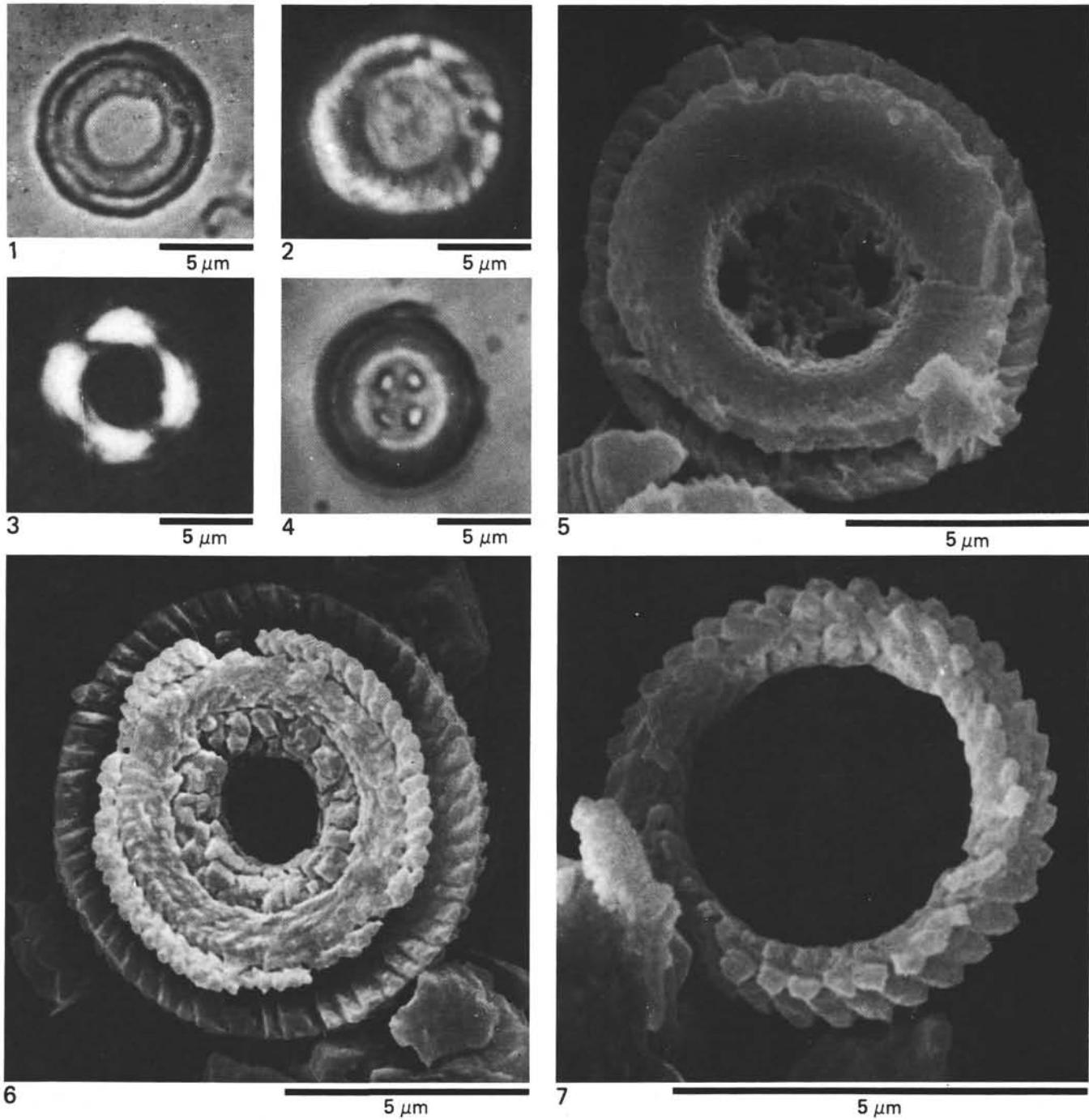


Plate 43. 1. *Cyclolithella robusta*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, NL (Au); 2. *C. robusta*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, PHC; 3. *C. robusta*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, XN; 4. *Toweius eminens*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, NL (Au); 5. *Toweius cf. T. craticulus*, proximal view, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, SEM; 6. *Ericsonia cava*, proximal view, Sample 530A-37-1, 96–97 cm, SEM; 7. *Cyclolithella prionion*, Sample 530A-37-1, 96–97 cm, SEM.

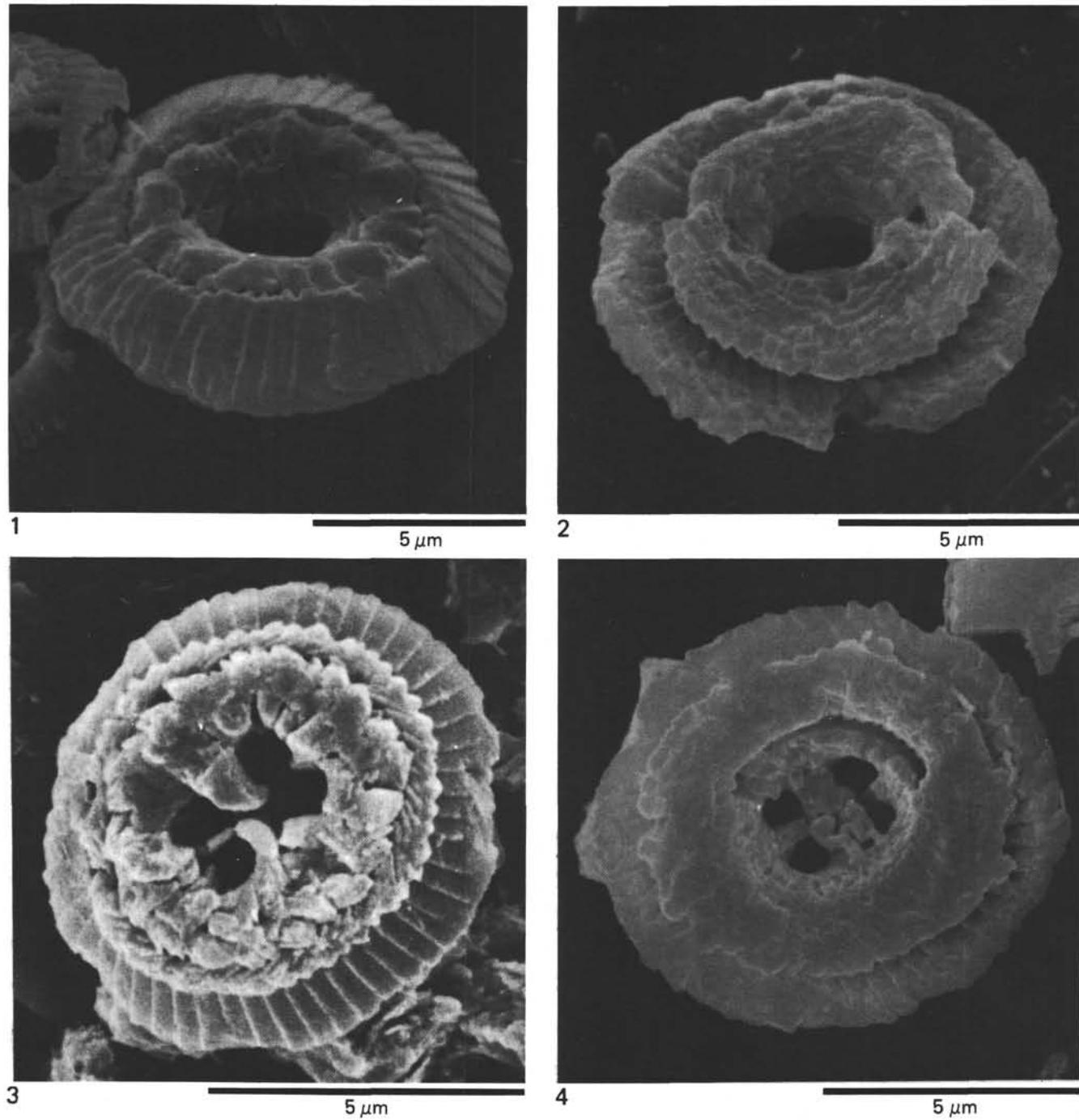


Plate 44. Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm. 1. *Ericsonia cava*, distal view, SEM; 2. *E. cava*, proximal view, SEM; 3. *Toweius eminens*, distal view, SEM; 4. *T. eminens*, proximal view, SEM.

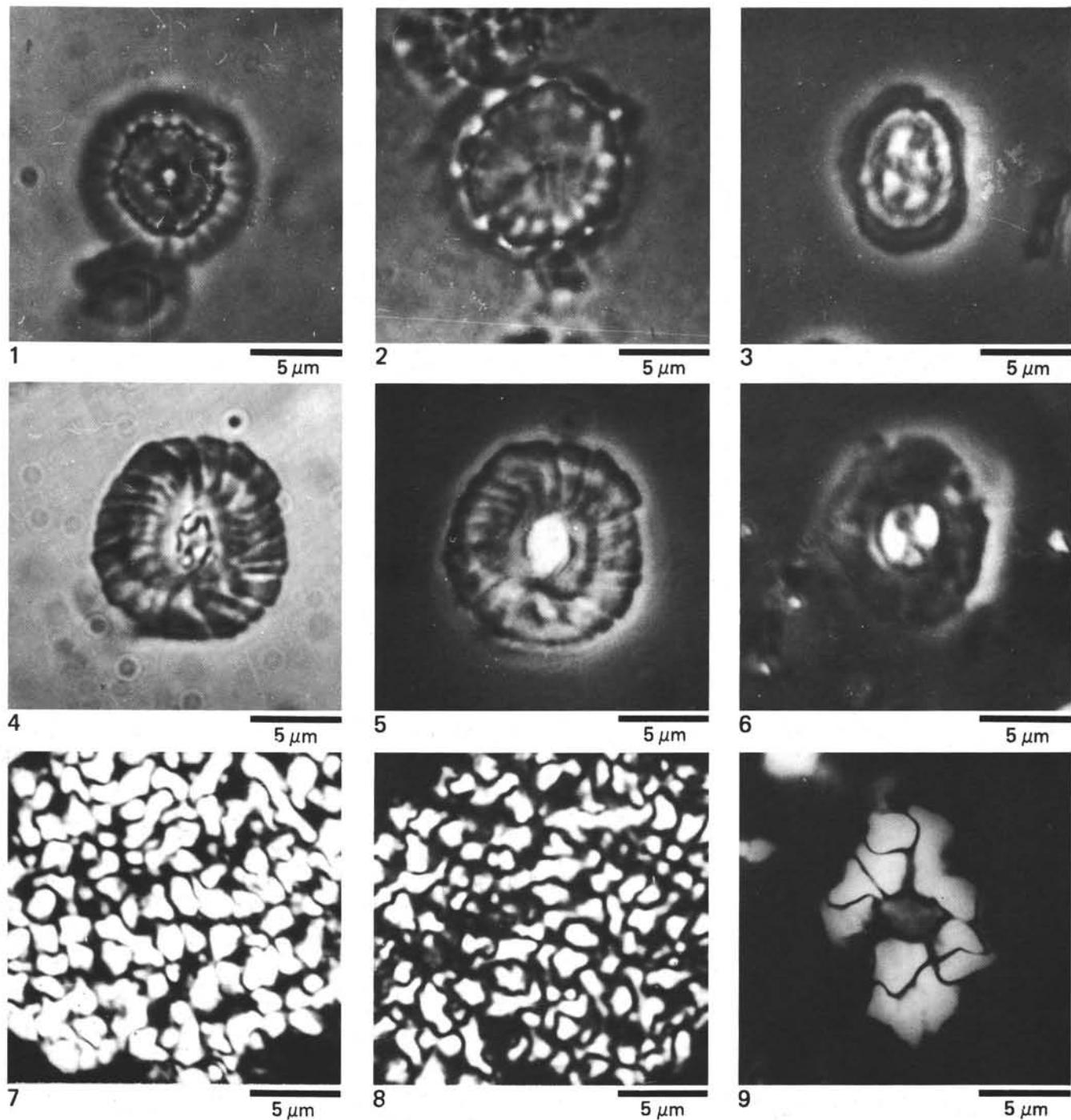
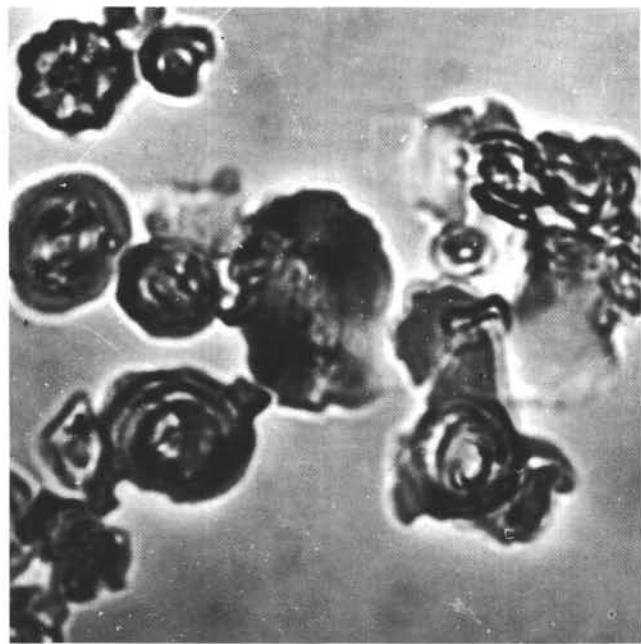
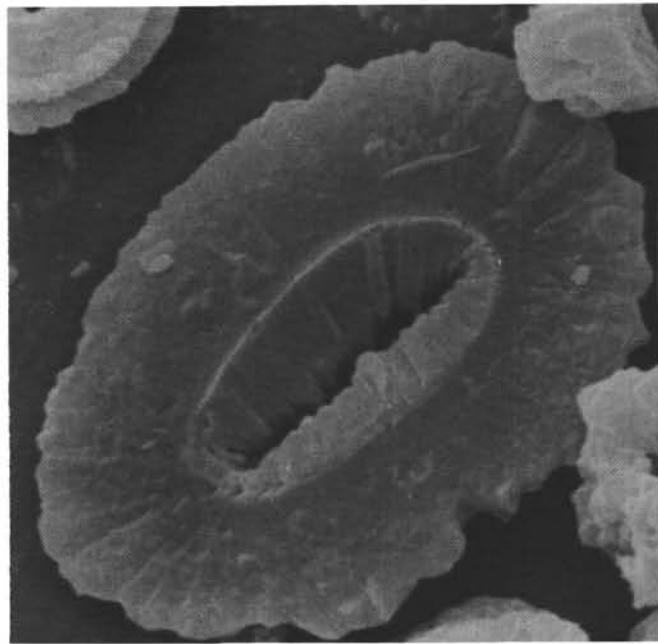


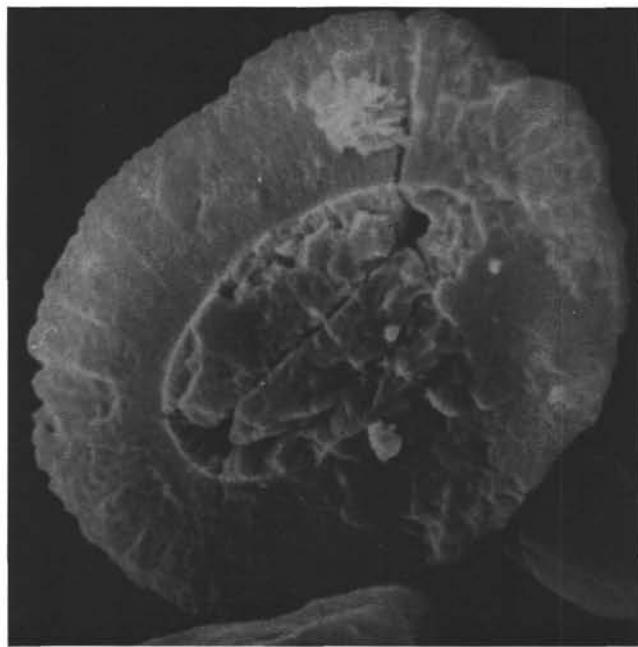
Plate 45. 1-2. *Heliolithus cantabriae*, Sample 530A-43, CC, NL; 3. *Chiasmolithus danicus*, Sample 530A-47-1, 142-143 cm, PHC; 4. *Biscutum* cf. *B. castrorum*, Sample 530A-49-1, 73-74 cm, NL; 5. *Biscutum* cf. *B. castrorum*, Sample 530A-49-1, 73-74 cm, PHC; 6. *Markalius astroporus*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6-7 cm, PHC; 7-8. *Thoracosphaera operculata*, Sample 530A-50-2, 13-14 cm, XN; 9. *Thoracosphaera saxea*, Sample 530A-50-2, 13-14 cm, XN.



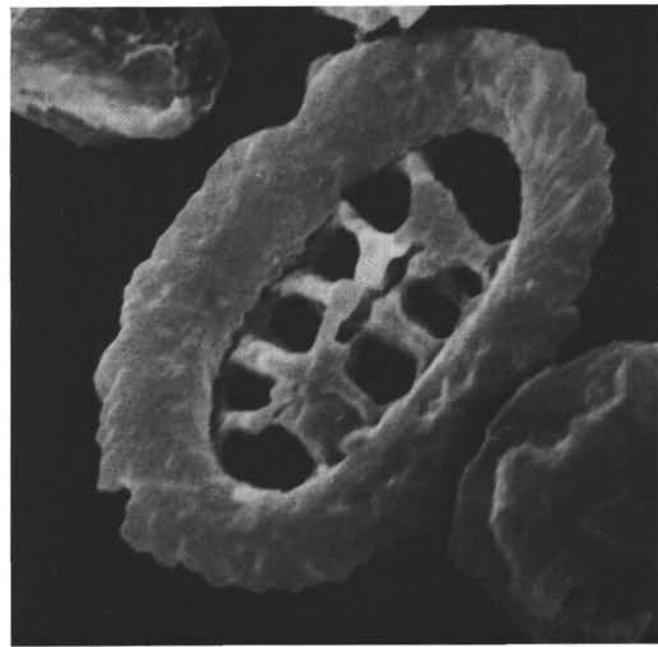
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Plate 46. Sample 530A-43-2, 20-21 cm. 1. *Ellipsolithus macellus*, partly polarized (Au); 2. *E. macellus*, SEM; 3. *E. macellus*, SEM; 4. *E. distichus*, SEM.

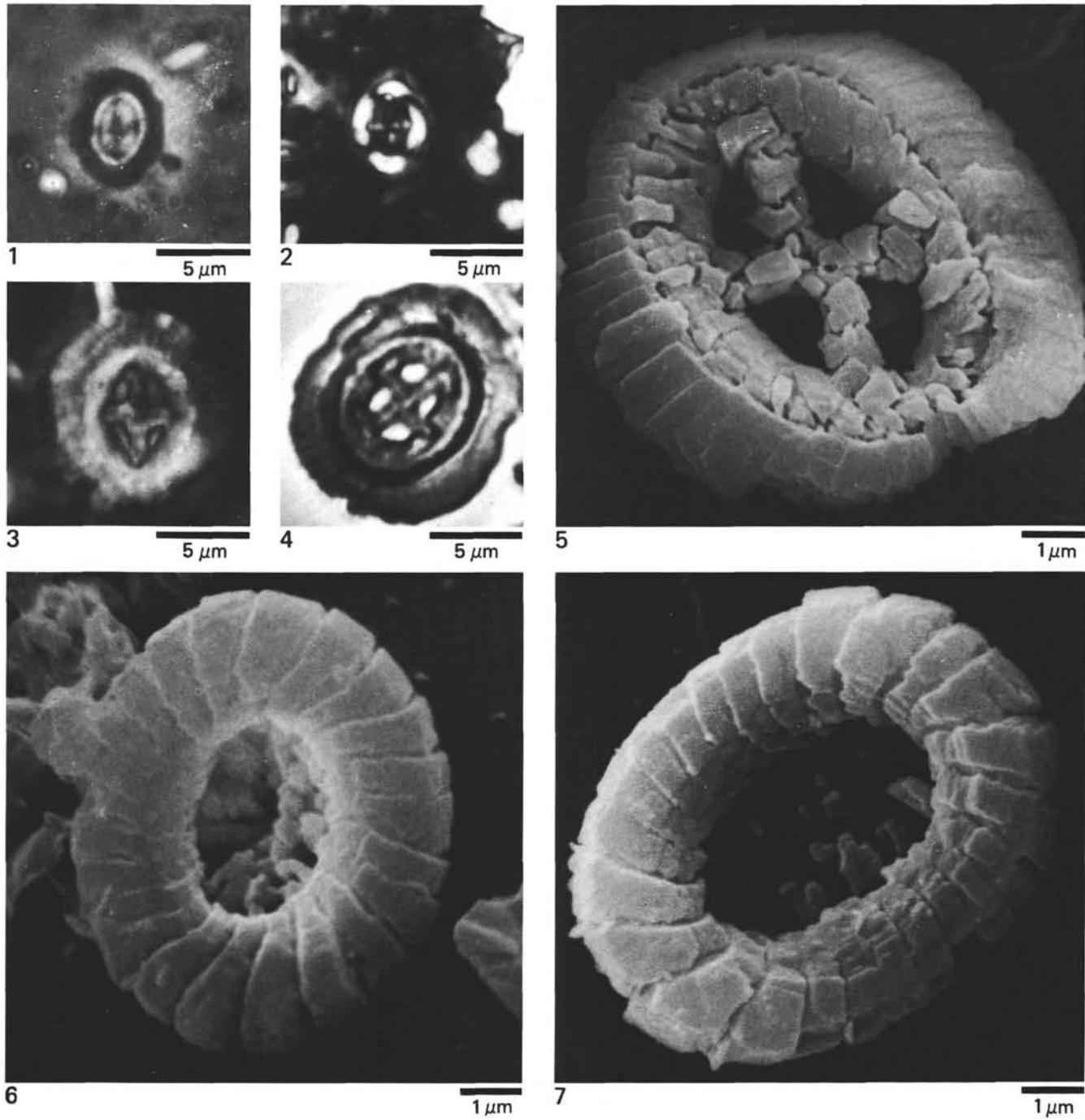


Plate 47. 1. *Cruciplacolithus primus*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, PHC; 2. *C. primus*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, XN; 3. *C. tenuis*, Sample 530A-47-1, 142–143 cm, PHC; 4. *C. tenuis*, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, NL (Au); 5. *C. edwardsii*, distal view, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, SEM; 6–7. *Biscutum* sp., Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, SEM.

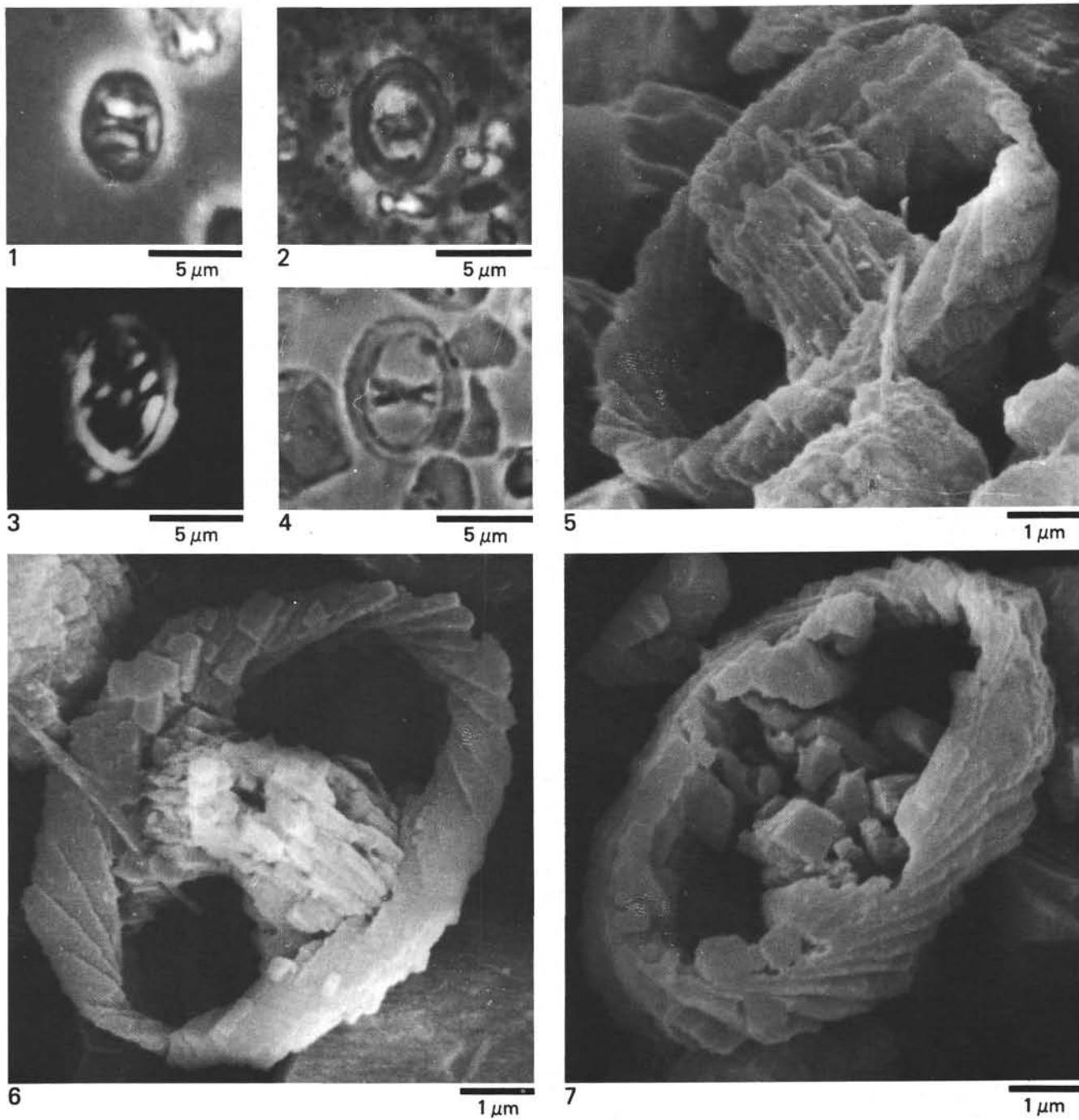


Plate 48. 1-2. *Zygodiscus sigmoides*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6-7 cm, PHC; 3. *Z. sigmoides*, Sample 530A-48-2, 43-44 cm, XN; 4. *Neochiastozygus junctus*, Sample 530A-50-2, 13-14 cm, NL; 5-7. *Zygodiscus sigmoides*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6-7 cm, SEM.

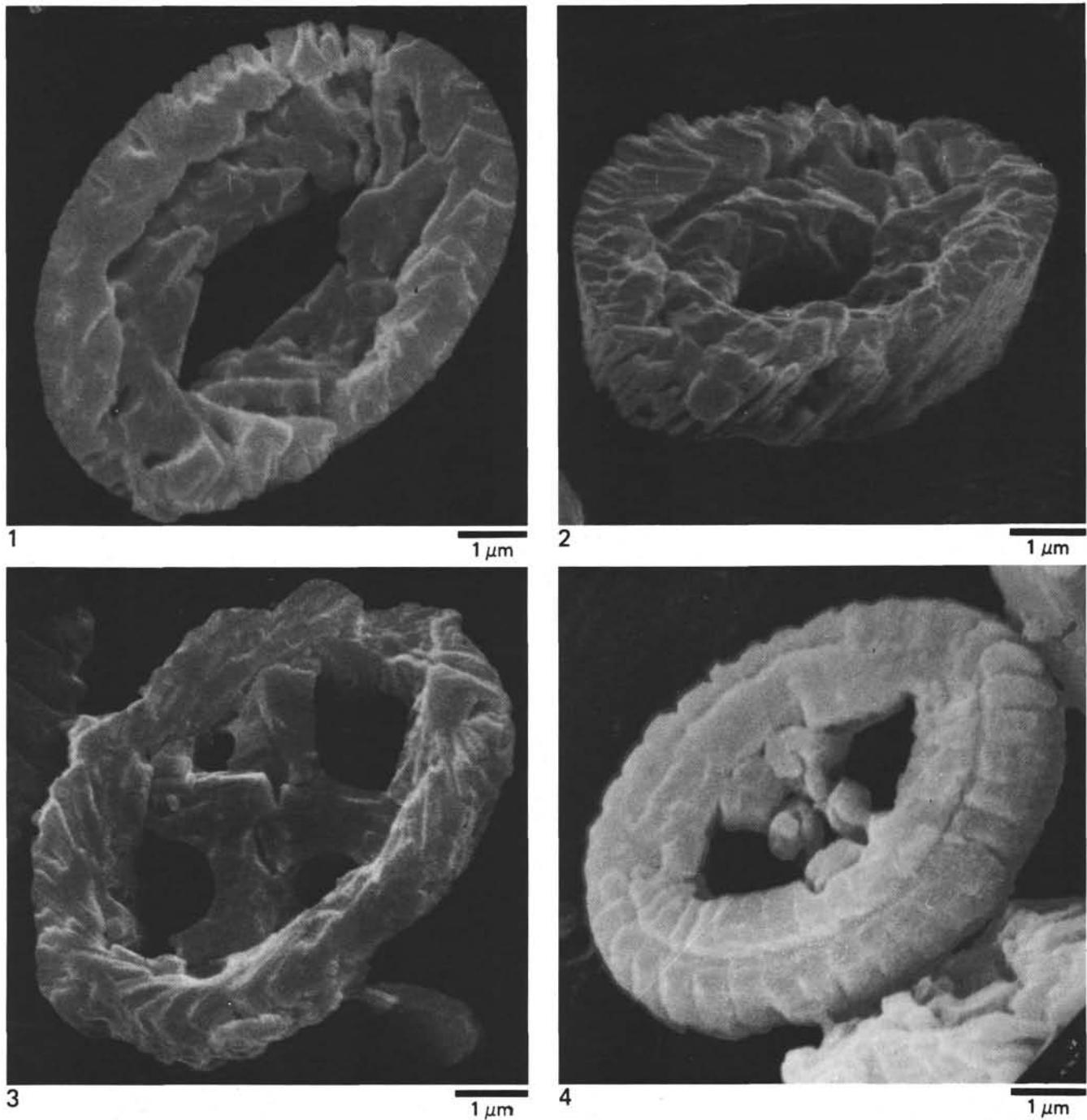


Plate 49. 1. *Zygodiscus* sp., distal view, etched specimen, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, SEM; 2. *Zygodiscus* sp., side view, etched specimen, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, SEM; 3. *Neococcolithites protenuis*, distal view, Sample 530A-43-2, 20–21 cm, SEM; 4. *Zygodiscus* cf. *Z. spiralis*, proximal view, Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, ? reworked, SEM.

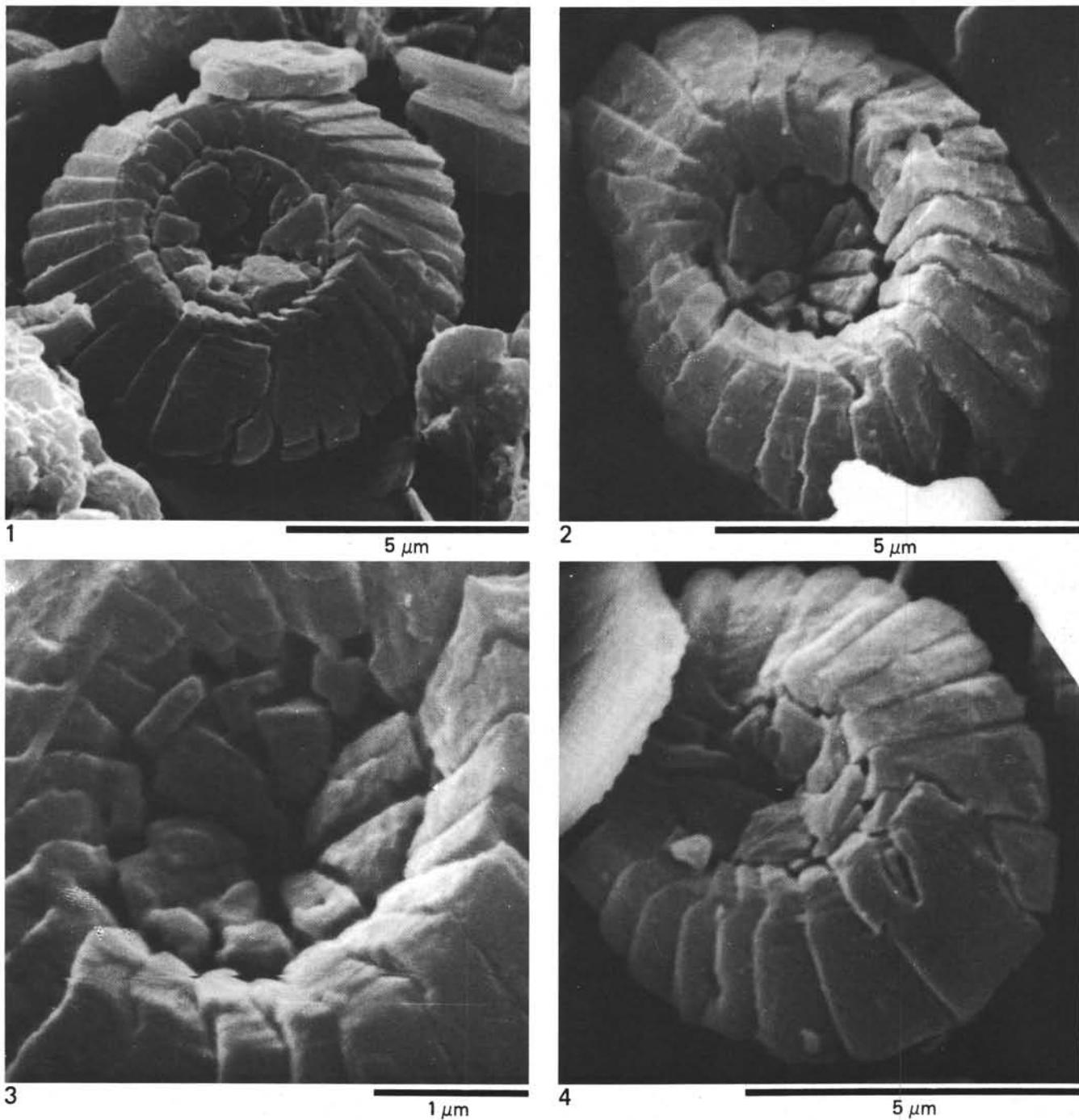


Plate 50. 1–4. *Markalius astroporus*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, SEM. (1) distal view; (2) distal view; (3) central detail, distal view; (4) distal view.

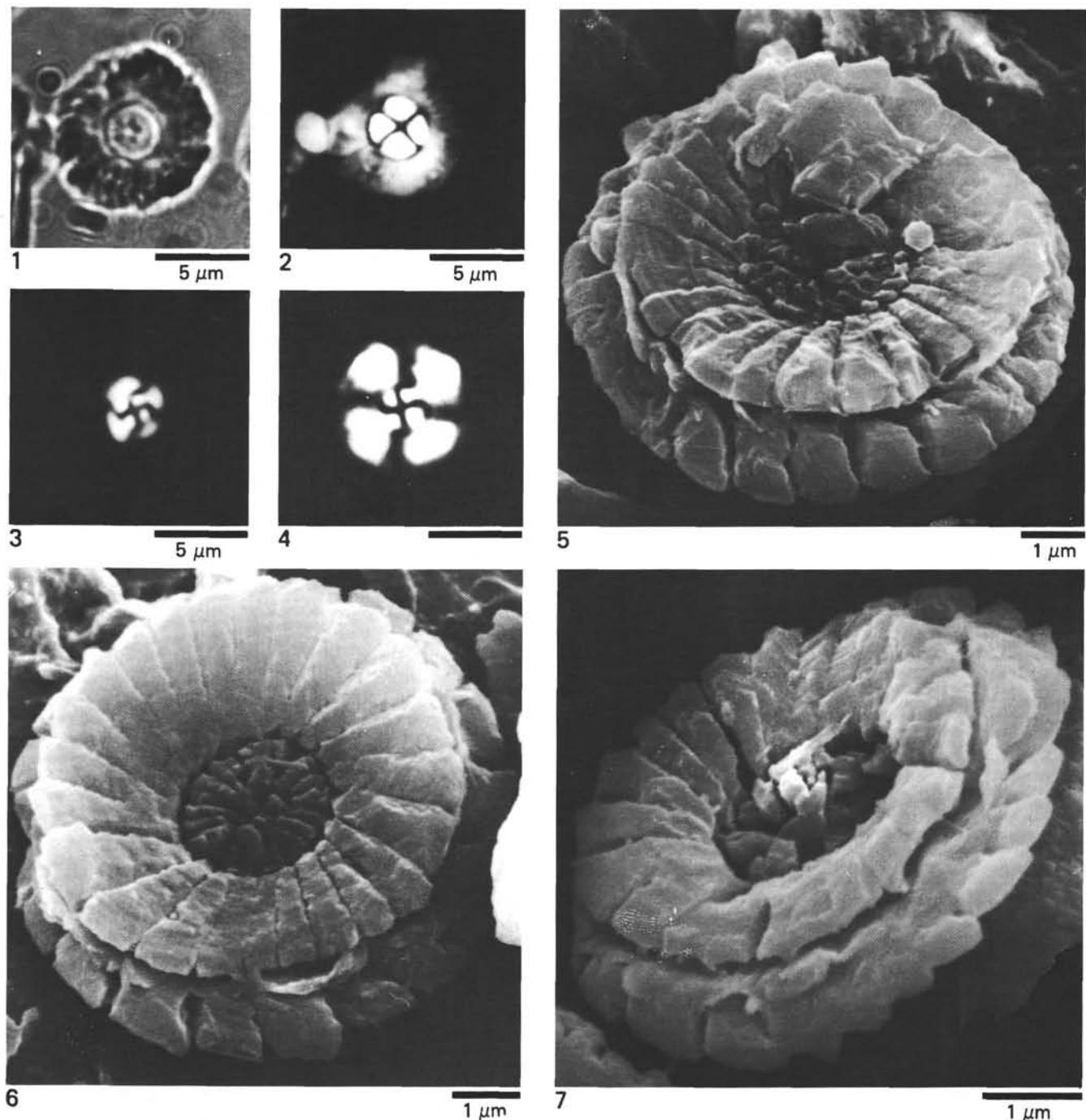


Plate 51. 1. *Markalius astroporus*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, NL; 2. *M. astroporus*, Sample 530A-47-1, 142–143 cm, XN; 3–4. *Cyclagelosphaera reinhardtii*, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, XN; 5–6. *Markalius astroporus*, proximal view, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, SEM; 7. *M. astroporus*, oblique proximal view, Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, SEM.

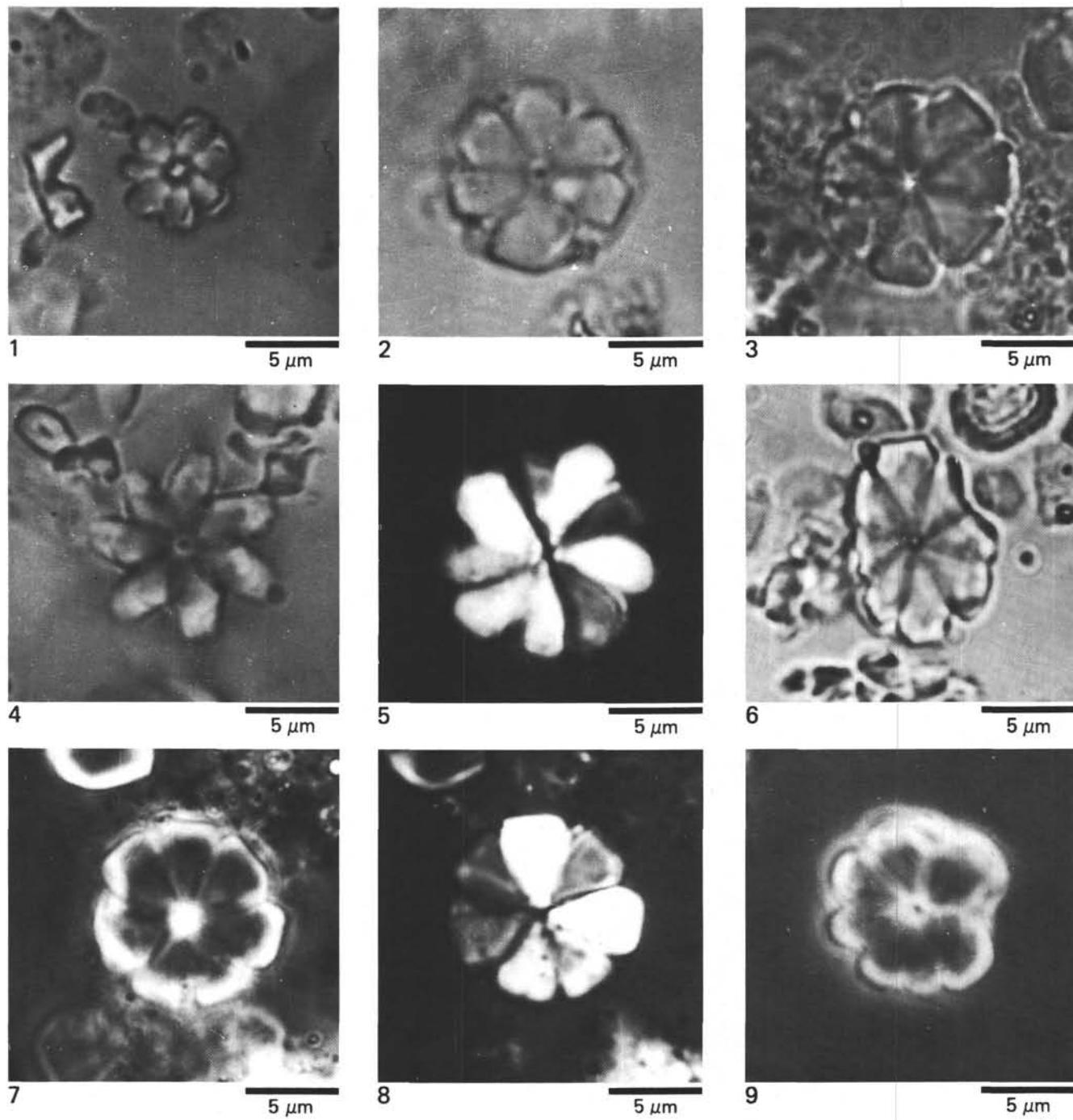


Plate 52. 1. *Biantholithus astralis* nov. spec., Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, NL; 2–3. *B. sparus*, Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, NL; 4. *B. astralis* nov. spec., Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, NL; 5–9. *B. sparsus*, (5) Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, XN, (6) Sample 530A-50-1, 6–7 cm, NL, (7) Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, PHC, (8) Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, XN, (9) Sample 530A-50-2, 13–14 cm, PHC.

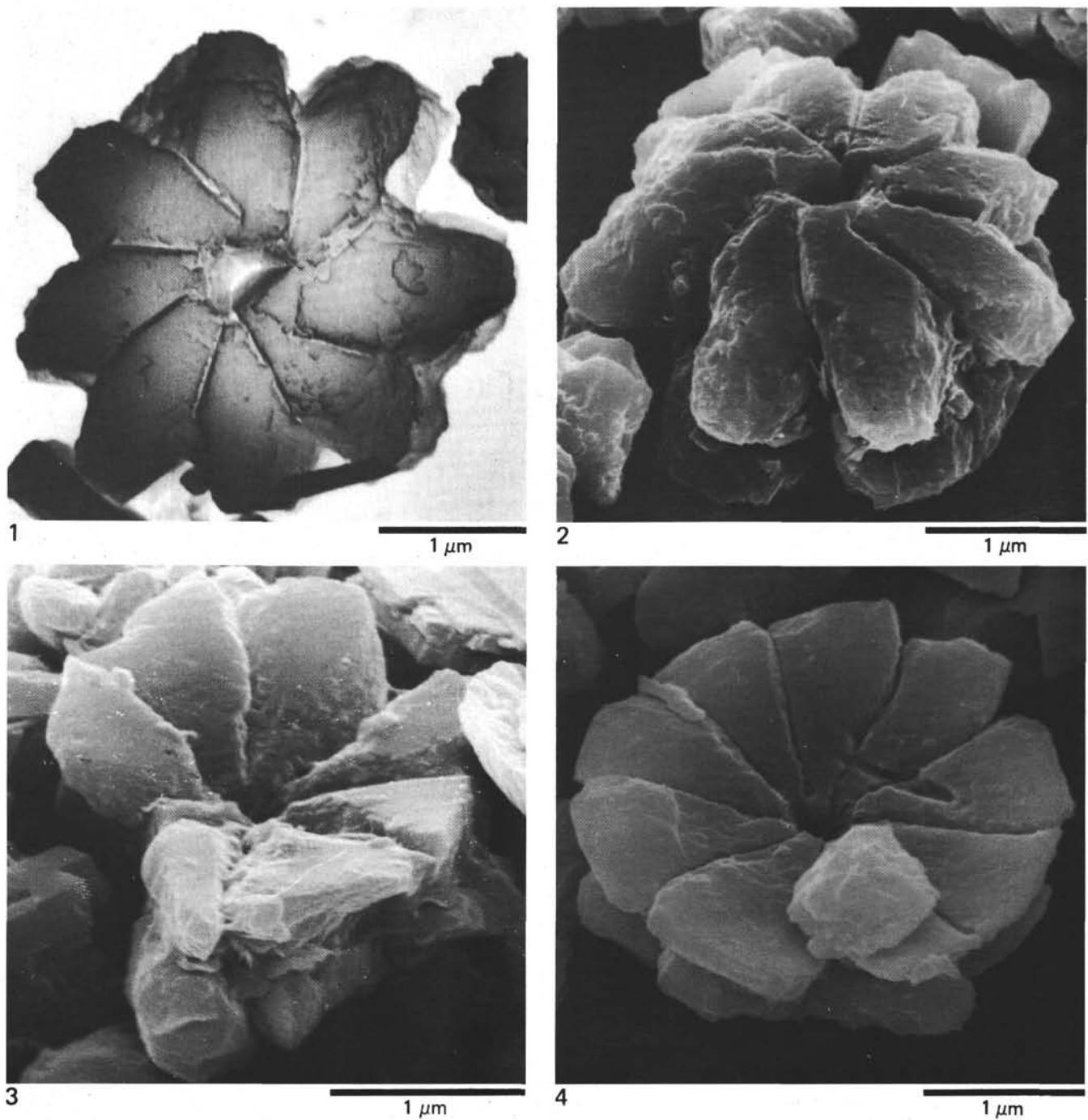


Plate 53. Sample 530A-50-1, 6-7 cm. 1. *Biantholithus astralis* nov. spec., holotype, SEM; 2. *B. astralis* nov. spec., SEM; 3-4. *B. sparus*, SEM.

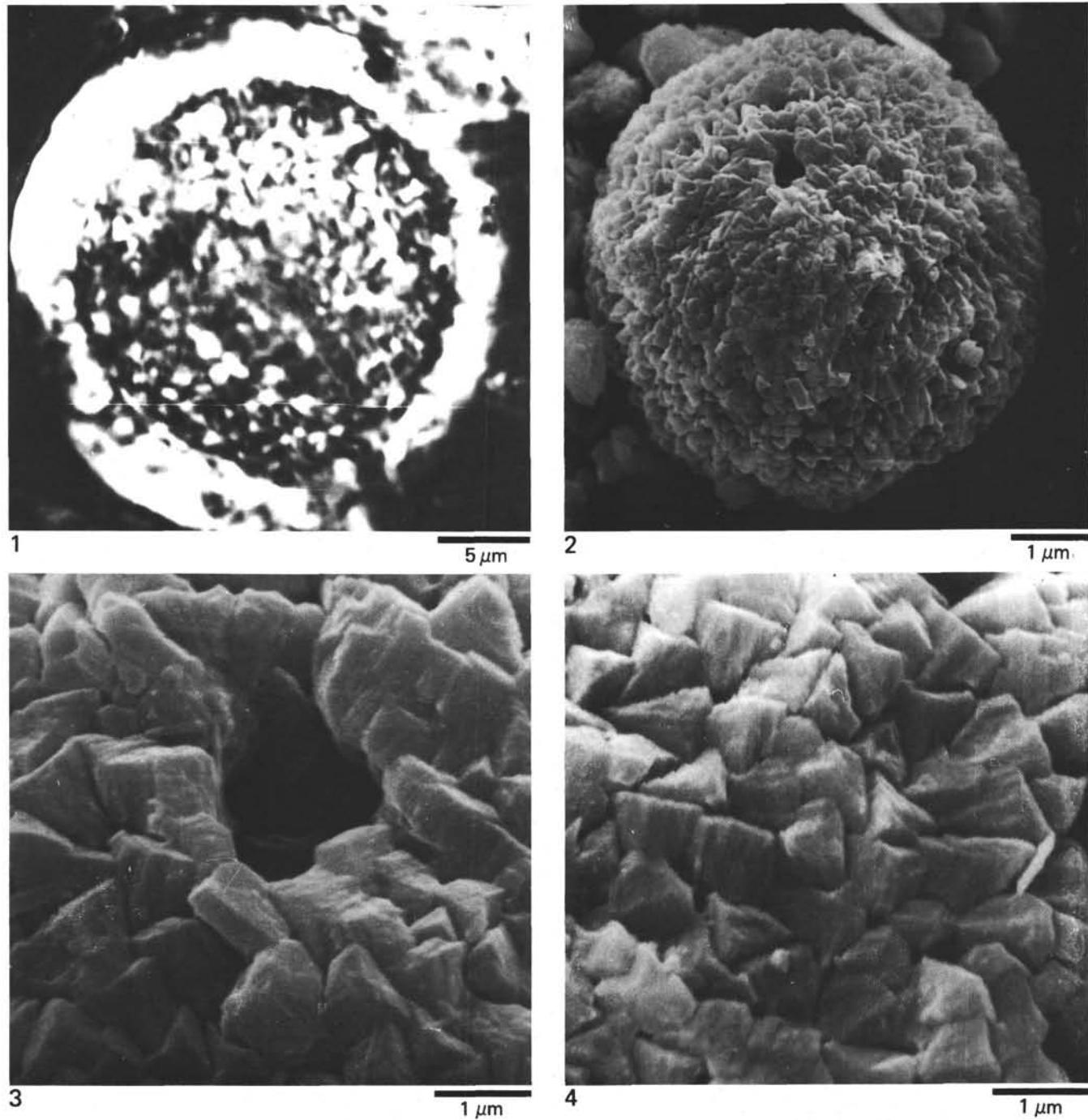


Plate 54. *Thoracosphaera* cf. *T. operculata*. 1. Complete cyst, Sample 530A-50-2, 13-14 cm, XN; 2. Complete cyst, Sample 530A-50-1, 6-7 cm, SEM; 3. Closeup detail of outer wall surface of specimen shown in Figure 2; 4. Closeup detail of outer wall surface of specimen shown in Figure 2.