

12. EOCENE SILICEOUS AND CALCAREOUS PHYTOPLANKTON, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT LEG 95¹

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ABSTRACT

Eocene siliceous and calcareous phytoplankton, with emphasis on silicoflagellates, were studied in 62 samples from DSDP Sites 612 and 613 on the continental slope and rise off New Jersey. The mid-latitude assemblages correlate well with assemblages from California, Peru, and offshore of southern Brazil, but are distinctly different from high-latitude cold-water assemblages of the Falkland Plateau off southern Argentina. Coccoliths and silicoflagellates provide evidence for the presence of a fairly complete middle and upper Eocene sequence, represented by a composite of Sites 612 and 613. A major unconformity occurs at the middle Eocene to upper Eocene contact at Site 612.

The genus *Bachmannocena* Locker is emended and proposed as a replacement for genus *Mesocena* Ehrenberg for ring silicoflagellates. Six new silicoflagellates and one new diatom are described: *Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata* Bukry, n. subsp., *Corbisema amacula* Bukry, n. sp., *C. bimucronata elegans* Bukry, n. subsp., *C. hastata incohata* Bukry, n. subsp., *C. jerseyensis* Bukry, n. sp., *Dictyocha acuta* Bukry, n. sp., and *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus* Bukry, n. sp. Also, one new replacement name, *B. paulschulzii* Bukry, nom. nov., and 24 new combinations are proposed for genus *Bachmannocena*.

INTRODUCTION

Coring on Leg 95, off the coast of New Jersey, recovered a thick section of Eocene biosilica-rich sediment. Silicoflagellates from 62 samples taken from a 160-m-thick section at DSDP Site 612 and a 120-m-thick section at DSDP Site 613 were studied for biostratigraphy, paleobiogeography, and taxonomy. Coccolith stratigraphy at these sites provides a check on silicoflagellate zonal correlation with the recently described Eocene sections in California (Barron et al., 1984), the Rio Grande Rise (Bukry, 1977), and the Falkland Plateau (Shaw and Ciesielski, 1983). The extensive biosilica-rich stratigraphic sections of Sites 612 and 613 cover the major parts of the middle and upper Eocene in a mid-latitude setting. Lower Eocene strata lack siliceous phytoplankton. The main goals of this study were to identify the similarity and contrasts between the Leg 95 assemblages and assemblages of other areas (Fig. 1). Owing to the diverse assemblages, biostratigraphic correlation by key warm- and temperate-water species ranges (*Bachmannocena apiculata*, *Dictyocha hexacantha*, *D. spinosa*, *Marcora najae*) was straightforward. Relative paleotemperature correlation through the *Corbisema/Naviculopsis* ratio was less satisfactory, as it appeared that strong dissolution (Site 613) might differentially remove more *Corbisema* than *Naviculopsis*.

Taxonomically, use of the genus *Bachmannocena* Locker is instituted for ring silicoflagellates previously referred to *Mesocena*, and several other new taxa from the Leg 95 assemblages are described. The main taxonomic highlight is the close reiteration of form and composition be-

tween the assemblages of Leg 95 and those in California and on the Rio Grande Rise. The coeval assemblages of the Falkland Plateau represent a different cold-water province where the relative abundance of *N. foliacea* (warm) is small compared with that of *N. constricta* (cool).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Acid-residue slides (silicoflagellates) and whole-sediment smear slides (coccoliths) were prepared for 62 samples from Cores 16 to 37 from Site 612 and Cores 21 to 38 from Site 613. Light-microscope study and counts were done at magnifications from 200× to 500×. Silicoflagellate abundance was variable, and up to three slides per sample were used to obtain counts for some sparse samples. To meet time constraints, counts of 100 specimens per sample were used as the general goal to establish quantitative trends. Fragmented silicoflagellates were mentally accumulated until they could be tallied as whole specimens. Tilted, obscured, and taxonomically ambiguous specimens were tallied as indeterminate spp. to provide fair generic numbers. Coccolith determinations were made from light-microscope smear slides of original sediment for the same samples used for silicoflagellates. Assemblages were studied at magnifications of 500× to 1000×. Coccolith zonation is based on the low-latitude zonation developed for DSDP core material (Bukry, 1973b, 1975a; Okada and Bukry, 1980). Silicoflagellates are also zoned and correlated according to the stratigraphic relations synthesized for low-latitude DSDP cores (Bukry, 1981a) and expanded for the Kellogg Shale of California (Barron et al., 1984).

SUMMARIES OF PHYTOPLANKTON OBSERVATIONS AT LEG 95 SITES 612 AND 613

Site 612 (38°49.21' N, 72°46.43' W; water depth 1404 m)

Site 612 was drilled on the New Jersey Continental Slope to provide a relatively uninterrupted section for a stratigraphic framework. The hemipelagic sediment of the middle and upper Eocene is especially rich in biosilica. Silicoflagellates are generally common to abundant through Cores 612-17 to 612-33. The associated coccoliths are abundant and diverse, with primary guide fossils, such as *Chiasmolithus gigas*, *C. grandis*, *Discoaster*

¹ Poag, C. W., Watts, A. B., et al., *Init. Repts. DSDP, 95*: Washington (U.S. Govt. Printing Office).

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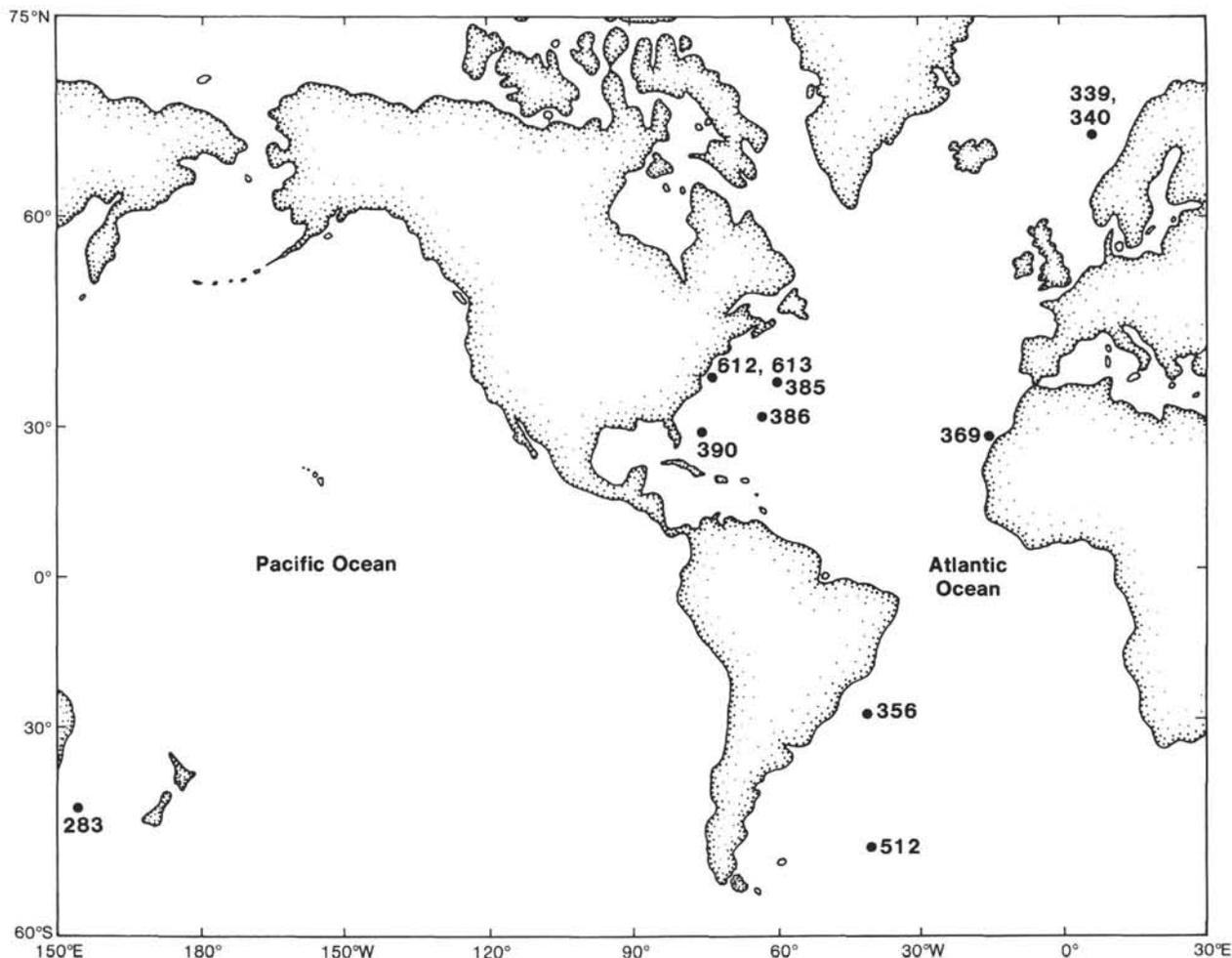


Figure 1. Locations of DSDP sites cited in text.

bifax, and *Isthmolithus recurvus*, permitting recognition of low-latitude Subzones CP13b to CP15b. No sediment of lower upper Eocene Subzone CP15a was found, although it could be present in the interval between 181 and 185 m (in Core 612-22), which I did not sample; more detailed shipboard studies of the interval indicated that this subzone is missing (see Valentine, this volume; Poag and Low, this volume). Silicoflagellates show a drastic species change at the level of this gap, which is within the *Dictyocha hexacantha* Zone. Older assemblages, below the gap, have common *Naviculopsis foliacea* predominant over *N. constricta* and consistently common *Macrora barbadensis*. Above the gap, *N. foliacea* and *M. barbadensis* are sparse and sporadic, whereas *N. constricta* is common and persistent.

The oldest assemblages studied from Site 612, Core 612-33, are assigned to the middle Eocene *Chiasmolithus gigas* Subzone (CP13b) of coccoliths and to the *Dictyocha spinosa* Subzone of silicoflagellates (Table 1). *Naviculopsis foliacea* is the dominant silicoflagellate. Near the top of the *D. spinosa* Subzone in Cores 612-25 and 612-26, *Macrora barbadensis* becomes abundant. The most characteristic taxa of the *D. spinosa* Subzone at Site 612, such as *Corbisema regina*, *Dictyocha byronalis*, *Naviculopsis constricta*, and *N. foliacea*, also persist into the overlying *Dictyocha hexacantha* Zone, which

first occurs in the top of Core 612-25. The earliest *Dictyocha hexacantha* in Core 612-25 is closely followed by the earliest *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* in Core 612-24. The appearance of *B. oamaruensis* and *Macrora najae* within the *Discoaster bifax* Subzone (CP14a) of coccoliths matches their appearances in the middle Eocene Kellogg Shale of California and in DSDP Core 356-6 from the Rio Grande Rise of the South Atlantic Ocean (Barron et al., 1984; Bukry, 1977), and thus provides additional means of mid-latitude correlation.

Bachmannocena is fairly sparse in the *D. hexacantha* Zone and *D. spinosa* Subzone intervals of Site 612. The spineless species *B. oamaruensis* and *B. venusta* outnumber the spined specimens of *B. paulschulzii*. The occurrences of common *B. apiculata apiculata* in Cores 612-17 and 612-19, at abundances from 12 to 22%, are numerically noteworthy, and coincide with the interval (Cores 612-17 to 612-19) where cool-indicating *Naviculopsis constricta* is most abundant (23 to 46%).

The upper Eocene part of the section at Site 612 is significant because it provides one of the only records of mid-latitude silicoflagellate assemblages in the coccolith *Isthmolithus recurvus* Zone (Table 2). The section, from Core 612-21 to Core 612-17, also includes the zonal boundary (*Dictyocha hexacantha* extinction in Core 612-19) between the *Corbisema apiculata* Zone and the

Table 1. Middle Eocene silicoflagellates from Site 612 (Cores 612-22 to 612-33), recorded as percent, with total specimens, *Corbisema/Naviculopsis* ratio, and biostratigraphic zonal assignments.

Silicoflagellate zone ^a	<i>Dictyochoa hexacantha</i>										<i>Naviculopsis foliacea</i> (<i>Dictyochoa spinosa</i> Subzone)								
	CP14a										CP13c			CP13b					
Coccolith zone ^a	185	188	191	194	197	200	204	210	214	217	220	223	229	236	242	248	281	290	296
Sub-bottom depth (m)																			
Core-Section ^b	22-1	22-3	22-5	23-1	23-3	23-5	24-1	24-5	25-1	25-3	25-5	26-1	26-5	27-3	28-1	28-5	32-1	33-1	33-5
<i>Bachmannocena oamaruensis</i>		1	2	2	1	2	1												
<i>B. paulschulzii</i>																	1		
<i>B. venusta</i>	2		2	1		1	1	3	2	2	1			1					
<i>B. sp. cf. B. venusta</i>								1	1					*					
<i>B. spp.</i>										1	1			2					
<i>Corbisema angularis</i>			1												3		1	4	2
<i>C. apiculata</i>	3					3	1			2	3			4	3	12	2		
<i>C. bimacronata bimacronata</i>			2		1	1	1					1							
<i>C. ellipsis</i>	1	1	1									1							
<i>C. exilis</i>							1												
<i>C. hastata globulata</i>		1		1								1				3	4		9
<i>C. hastata hastata</i>																		1	
<i>C. hastata miranda</i>	1																		1
<i>C. inermis ballantina</i>	4		2	2			1												1
<i>C. inermis inermis</i>	1						1	1	1					1	2		10	6	14
<i>C. sp. cf. C. inermis inermis</i> (spines)	1		1	1	2						1						1	4	
<i>C. inermis minor</i>	2			2							1	1							
<i>C. jerseyensis</i>		2																	
<i>C. lamellifera</i>					1														
<i>C. sp. cf. C. recta</i>				1															
<i>C. regina</i>	5	4	11	5	1	1	6	12	15	12	5	12	14	10	43	17	36	17	5
<i>C. regina</i> (bar)	1	9	4	2	17	1	4		3		2				8	6			
<i>C. triacantha convexa</i>															1				
<i>C. sp. A</i>														1	5				
<i>C. spp.</i>						1	1		2			1					1	5	1
<i>Dictyochoa brevispina</i> s. ampl.																	5	1	4
<i>D. byronalis</i>	16	8	14	22	4	18	9	5	7	11	15	14	14	35	24	20	6	5	1
<i>D. sp. cf. D. byronalis</i>																			
<i>D. hexacantha</i>	2		1	1	1	3	4	1	1										
<i>D. spinosa</i>		1	1	2	3	2		2	1	1	2	1		7	4				1
<i>D. spp. (asperoid)</i>														1					
<i>D. spp. (fibuloid)</i>						1													
<i>Distephanus crux</i> s. ampl.	1																		
<i>D. sp. cf. D. quinquangellus</i>	4	1	3		2									1	4	5		3	4
<i>D. speculum hemisphaericus</i>																	1		
<i>D. speculum triommata</i>																	1		
<i>D. sp. aff. D. speculum speculum</i> (no pikes)																		2	1
<i>D. spp.</i>																			
<i>Macrora barbadensis</i>	26	53	10	33	52	21	32	38	39	25	15	36	4		2	6			2
<i>M. najae</i>		1		1	1														
<i>Naviculopsis constricta</i>	14	5	17	10	6	22	8	4	3	5	30	2	4	2		2	8	15	15
<i>N. constricta</i> (semibarred)							1												1
<i>N. eobiapiculata</i>																		1	1
<i>N. foliacea</i>	20	13	28	18	15	22	28	33	25	41	24	27	60	37	9	27	17	35	38
Total Specimens	200	100	100	200	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Corbisema/Naviculopsis</i> ratio	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	6.3	1.4	2.4	0.7	0.6

Note: * indicates occurrence noted during photography after count completed.

^a Zonations are from Okada and Bukry (1980) and Bukry (1981b).

^b Each section was sampled at the 100–101 cm level.

Dictyochoa hexacantha Zone. The most unusual aspect of assemblages in the upper Eocene is the persistent occurrence of *Macrora stella* in Cores 612-17 to 612-21. Previously, this species had been recorded at more than 13 DSDP sites, but always in the Oligocene or Miocene. The only lower Oligocene occurrence reported was at North Atlantic Hole 369A, at a 1% abundance in the *C. apiculata* Zone (Bukry, 1978a). At Site 612 the maximum abundance is 7%, within the earlier *D. hexacantha* Zone (Core 612-21). These earliest occurrences fill the stratigraphic gap between *M. stella* and its presumed ancestor *M. barbadensis*. Several new taxa of *Corbisema* are identified from this upper Eocene section, further indicating that it represents a new addition to the Paleogene silicoflagellate succession. Similarly, two flat-based precursor specimens resembling late Oligocene and Miocene *Bachmannocena apiculata curvata* occur only in the highest core (612-17). Older taxa, such as *Corbi-*

sema regina and *Dictyochoa byronalis*, are replaced by newer taxa, such as *C. triacantha mediana* and others.

Acid-residue preparations from Core 612-16 contain Miocene silicoflagellate taxa, such as *Bachmannocena circulus apiculata* and *B. diodon nodosa*. Together with the occurrence of late Eocene coccolith taxa *Discoaster saipanensis* and *Isthmolithus recurvus* in Sample 612-17-1, 100–101 cm, this suggests that the Oligocene and lower Miocene are missing, or are limited to only the lower 2 m of Core 612-16 or the upper meter of Core 612-17 (see Poag and Low, this volume; Miller and Katz, this volume).

Site 613 (38°46.26' N, 72°30.43' W; water depth 2323 m)

Site 613 was cored on the upper continental rise off New Jersey to establish the stratigraphic framework for periods of erosional channel formation and to document

Table 2. Upper Eocene silicoflagellates from Site 612 (Cores 612-17 to 612-21), recorded as percent, with total specimens, *Corbisema/Naviculopsis* ratio, and biostratigraphic zonal assignments.

Silicoflagellate zone ^a	<i>Corbisema apiculata</i> Zone								<i>Dictyocha hexacantha</i> Zone					
Coccolith zone ^a	CP15b													
Sub-bottom depth (m)	137	140	143	147	150	153	156	159	162	166	172	175	178	181
Core-Section ^b	17-1	17-3	17-5	18-1	18-3	18-5	19-1	19-3	19-5	20-1	20-5	21-1	21-3	21-5
<i>Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata</i>	12	16	18	2	2	6	21	22	22	6		2	1	
<i>B. sp. cf. B. apiculata apiculata</i> (spineless)												4		4
<i>B. apiculata monolineata</i>	2	1												
<i>B. oamaruensis</i>						1						1	3	
<i>B. paulschulzii</i>						1						*	1	
<i>Corbisema amicula</i>		1		10								1		
<i>C. angularis</i>			1											
<i>C. apiculata</i>	6	12	6	2	4	7	1	7		14	16	2	4	22
<i>C. archangelskiana</i>			1				1							
<i>C. sp. cf. C. archangelskiana</i> (small)	6													
<i>C. bimucronata bimucronata</i>			3	*							2	1	2	2
<i>C. bimucronata elegans</i>		6		2										
<i>C. bimucronata rotatoria</i>	4		1											
<i>C. ellipsis</i>								2	2					*
<i>C. exilis</i>												4		
<i>C. hastata globulata</i>							1			2				
<i>C. hastata hastata</i>	6	1		1	2	*	2							
<i>C. hastata incohata</i>		11		*		*				*	*			
<i>C. hastata miranda</i>			3		2	3	2	2	3		2	5	10	
<i>C. inermis ballantina</i>			1											
<i>C. sp. cf. C. inermis inermis</i> (spines)														2
<i>C. jerseyensis</i>	8	3		4		9		1		*	5			
<i>C. katharinae</i>					1									
<i>C. regina</i>					11				1				5	
<i>C. regina</i> (bar)					9				5	2			5	
<i>C. triacantha mediana</i>		1		4	11	1	3	5	4	12	17	32	11	12
<i>C. triacantha triacantha</i>	8	6	8	10		2	2	1						
<i>C. triacantha triacantha</i> (plate)						1		1						
<i>C. spp.</i>		3	2	*	2	4		1	1					
<i>Dictyocha acuta</i>				*						10				
<i>D. aspera</i> s. ampl.		3		4										
<i>D. byronalis</i>	2				4	4	7	17	4				1	
<i>D. sp. cf. D. byronalis</i>		7	1	9										32
<i>D. deflandrei completa</i>						1								
<i>D. dickii</i>									1					
<i>D. hexacantha</i>									1	2	3	4	11	8
<i>D. perlaevis</i> s. ampl.		1			1									
<i>D. spp.</i> (asperoid)					2	9	3		4	28	16	3	3	
<i>D. spp.</i> (fibuloid)	6		2		2				6		10	10	3	
<i>Distephanus crux</i> s. ampl.	8	1	2	1	3	6	1	1	*		1			
<i>D. speculum hemisphaericus</i>						1								
<i>D. speculum triommata</i>						1								
<i>D. spp.</i> (cannopilean)								1	1		1			
<i>Macrora barbadensis</i>		1			1		1		3					
<i>M. sp. aff. M. barbadensis</i>											1	1		
<i>M. stella</i>			1	1	3	1	2		4	4	4	7	6	
<i>Naviculopsis biapiculata</i>	2	2	4	8	6	2	7		1	2		1	5	4
<i>N. constricta</i>	30	23	37	39	30	35	46	30	30	16	18	11	22	10
<i>N. constricta</i> (semibarred)						2						11		
<i>N. eobiapiculata</i>			3			1		9					3	
<i>N. foliacea</i>		1	5	3	2	2			4			1	2	
<i>N. trispinosa</i>							1		3					2
<i>N. spp.</i>														2
Total specimens	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	50
<i>Corbisema/Naviculopsis</i> ratio	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.2	2.3

Note: * indicates occurrence noted during photography after count completed.

^a Zonations are from Okada and Bukry (1980) and Bukry (1981b).^b Each section was sampled at the 100–101 cm level.

times of silica diagenesis. The lower middle Eocene silicoflagellate-bearing section that was studied in Cores 613-25 to 613-38 belongs to the *Dictyocha spinosa* Subzone. Coccolith biostratigraphic units in this siliceous coccolith chalk section range from the *Discoasteroides keupperi* Subzone (CP12a) up to the *Chiasmolithus gigas* Subzone (CP13b) (Table 3). The *Rhabdosphaera inflata* Subzone (CP12b) in Cores 613-36 and 613-37 has been rarely reported with silicoflagellates. The assemblages here are dominated by *Naviculopsis*, but are distinguished from younger assemblages at Site 612 by the presence of older taxa such as *Corbisema disymmetrica communis* and *Dictyocha deflandrei lobata*. Fairly low silicoflagellate abundances in some samples, the strongly etched state of diatoms, and the generally low *Corbi-*

sema/Naviculopsis ratios indicate stronger silica dissolution at Site 613 than at Site 612.

The oldest assemblages in Cores 613-37 and 613-38 are sparse and are dominated by *Naviculopsis* (65 to 98%). Diversity is higher in Cores 613-35 and 613-36, and *Naviculopsis* is less dominant (42 to 52%) as *Corbisema* doubles in abundance and number of taxa. The top of the range of *Corbisema disymmetrica communis*, a Paleocene and early Eocene taxon (Bukry, 1976a), occurs in middle Eocene Sample 613-35-3, 100–101 cm.

Spined forms of *Bachmannocena* (*Bachmannocena paulschulzii*) first occur in middle Eocene Sample 613-31-3, 100–101 cm. *Bachmannocena* is, however, poorly represented at this site. More exhaustive counts of the sparse assemblages in the future may fill in some of these

Table 3. Middle Eocene silicoflagellates from Site 613 (Cores 613-25 to 613-38), recorded as percent, with total specimens, *Corbisema/Naviculopsis* ratio, and biostratigraphic zonal assignments.

Silicoflagellate zone ^a	<i>Naviculopsis foliacea</i> Zone (<i>Dictyocha spinosa</i> Subzone)															
	CP13b			CP13a					CP12	CP12b				CP12a		
Coccolith zone ^a	324	343	362	378	387	397	406	416	419	422	425	428	432	435	438	441
Sub-bottom depth (m)																
Core-Section ^b	25-5	27-5	29-5	31-3	32-3	33-3	34-3	35-3	35-5	36-1	36-3	36-5	37-1	37-3	37-5	38-1
<i>Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata</i> (no septa)													1			
<i>B. apiculata inflata</i>				6												
<i>B. sp. cf. B. apiculata inflata</i>				4												
<i>B. conudata</i>														12		
<i>B. paulschulzii</i>				1												
<i>B. venusta</i>													6	11	2	
<i>B. sp. cf. B. venusta</i>													2	9		
<i>Corbisema angularis</i>				8	2			2								
<i>C. apiculata</i>	2	10				2	X	12	7		2	15				
<i>C. archangelskiana</i>		2														
<i>C. bimucronata bimucronata</i>		2		5		2							1	2		
<i>C. bimucronata elegans</i>	2															
<i>C. disymmetrica communis</i>								2	1		4			4	2	
<i>C. hastata globulata</i>	2		X	13	4				8			7	2			
<i>C. hastata hastata</i>				1		1		2	1							2
<i>C. hastata hastata</i> (double spines)								2			2					
<i>C. hastata miranda</i>					2	1						1				6
<i>C. inermis ballantina</i>			X						1							
<i>C. inermis inermis</i>	22			1		3			2		4					
<i>C. sp. cf. C. inermis inermis</i> (spines)			X						4							
<i>C. katharinae</i>			X													
<i>C. regina</i>	22	2	X	12		1			3			1				
<i>C. toxema</i>								2								
<i>C. triacantha triacantha s. ampl.</i>							X	26	2		16	4				
<i>C. spp.</i>		2		1		3		6	1							2
<i>Dictyocha brevispina s. ampl.</i>	20															
<i>D. byronalis</i>		6				3			10			6				6
<i>D. deflandrei deflandrei</i>											4					
<i>D. deflandrei lobata</i>						3	X		6		12	17	*			
<i>D. spinosa</i>		2	X		2							1				6
<i>D. spp. (asperoid)</i>	2		X		2	3	X					2	4			2
<i>Distephanus sp. cf. D. quinquangellus</i>		2											2			
<i>D. spp. (cruxoid)</i>				1				4	2		6					
<i>Naviculopsis biapiculata</i>					2											
<i>N. constricta</i>		46	X	5	32	20	X	24	31		16	10	56	11	34	20
<i>N. eobiapiculata</i>	2	4	X		4						18				4	14
<i>N. foliacea</i>	26	18	(X)	40	50	54	(X)	18	21		12	34	26	54	36	64
<i>N. nordica nordica</i>											2					
<i>N. punctilia punctilia</i>		2														
<i>N. spp.</i>											2					
Total specimens	50	50	34	100	50	100	33	50	100	0	50	100	50	57	50	50
<i>Corbisema/Naviculopsis</i> ratio	1.8	0.26	—	0.96	0.09	0.18	—	1.3	0.58	—	0.56	0.66	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.02

Note: X = species occurrences for assemblages too sparse for meaningful percents; (X) = predominant species in sparse assemblages. * indicates occurrence noted after count completed.

^a Zonations are from Okada and Bukry (1980) and Bukry (1981b).

^b Each section was sampled at the 100–101 cm level.

ranges. For the moment, the presence of *Bachmannocena apiculata inflata* (Core 613-31) above the range of *C. disymmetrica communis* (Core 613-35) reflects the relation observed in DSDP Core 385-4 from the New England Seamount Chain (Bukry, 1978c). The correlation is also supported by association of the specialized taxa *Corbisema bimucronata elegans* and *C. hastata hastata* (paired spines) at both sites. Similarities in the *Dictyochoa spinosa* Subzone silicoflagellate arrays at DSDP Sites 385, 386, and 613 indicate a rather uniform planktonic regime through the western North Atlantic Ocean.

A distinctive Eocene diatom with a large central areola, illustrated previously on the basis of western North Atlantic specimens (Bukry, 1978a, b), was found to occur in a similar stratigraphic interval at Site 613. *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus* ranges from Sample 613-38-1, 100–101 cm to Sample 613-31-3, 100–101 cm, within the *Dictyochoa spinosa* Subzone of silicoflagellates. The combined occurrences of *C. eomonoculus* at DSDP Holes 385, 390A, and 613 span the lower Eocene to middle Eocene boundary.

BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC ZONATION

The middle and upper Eocene silicoflagellates at Sites 612 and 613 (Tables 1, 2, and 3) may be assigned to three low-latitude zones using the total range of *Dictyochoa hexacantha* from coccolith Subzone CP14a to Subzone CP15b. The lower interval in Cores 613-25 to 613-38 and 612-25 to 612-33 is in the *Dictyochoa spinosa* Subzone of the *Naviculopsis foliacea* Zone. Besides the presence of the two name-giving taxa, the tops of the ranges of *Corbisema disymmetrica communis* and *Dictyochoa deflandrei lobata* are also noted here. This relation confirms the similar western Atlantic ranges that were determined for DSDP Leg 43 in the same region (Bukry, 1978c). The first occurrences for *Corbisema bimucronata bimucronata* and *C. regina* in the zone are sporadic, possibly as a result of the small abundances and low counts for silicoflagellates at Site 613. Even though only low counts were achieved on the sparse Site 613 material, the silicoflagellates of this early middle Eocene age (= coccolith Subzones CP12a to CP13b) have rarely been studied before.

The *Dictyochoa hexacantha* Zone at Site 612 is well characterized by the total range of *D. hexacantha* in Cores 612-19 to 612-25. This interval begins in upper middle Eocene coccolith Subzone CP14a and ends in upper Eocene Subzone CP15b. The overlapping ranges of *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* and *Macrora najae* at Site 612 also form a useful correlation set, because they have previously been identified together in the Kellogg Shale of California (Barron et al., 1984), DSDP Core 356-6 from the Rio Grande Rise (Bukry, 1977), and DSDP Core 386-14 from the Bermuda Rise (Bukry, 1978c). All four joint occurrences are within the *D. hexacantha* Zone and coccolith Subzone CP14a. The unconformity in the base of Core 612-21, identified here by silicoflagellates, divides the zone into two taxonomically distinctive intervals. The upper part has common *Corbisema apiculata*, *C. triacantha mediana*, and *N. constricta*, but *Macrora barbadensis* and *Naviculopsis foliacea* are much reduced

from the abundances below the unconformity. *M. barbadensis* is predominant in the lower interval, which is also characterized by common *Corbisema regina*, *Dictyochoa byronalis*, and *N. foliacea*.

Recently, Shaw and Ciesielski (1983) found major problems with using *Dictyochoa hexacantha* for biostratigraphy on the Falkland Plateau, and recommended against using it as a zonal indicator when other more suitable species could be used. Because they also report no *Macrora najae* and only sparse *N. foliacea*, the Falkland assemblages represent an unusual environment relative to the other more northerly sites in the Atlantic Ocean. The Falkland assemblages, with their specialized guide fossils, appear to have been deposited in partial ecologic isolation, since their new Eocene zonal markers do not occur at Site 356, off Brazil, or at Site 612, off New Jersey.

The lower *Corbisema apiculata* Zone is identified above the range of *Dictyochoa hexacantha* in Cores 612-17 to 612-19 by the co-occurrence of *Corbisema apiculata*, *C. bimucronata* s. ampl., *C. triacantha mediana*, *N. bipiculata*, and *N. constricta*. These taxa are also prominent in the *C. apiculata* Zone at DSDP Hole 369A, off northwest Africa (Bukry, 1978a). The two assemblages differ in the earlier abundant occurrences of *Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata* and *Macrora stella* at Site 612. *B. apiculata apiculata*, however, becomes common near the end of the range of *D. hexacantha* in the upper middle or upper Eocene in California (Dumoulin, 1984), south of Tasmania (Perch-Nielsen, 1975), and probably on the Falkland Plateau (Shaw and Ciesielski, 1983). The later high abundances of 17 to 54% at Hole 369A occurred just after the *Braarudosphaera* chalk beds accumulated in the South Atlantic in the late Oligocene, and reflect local paleoceanographic conditions at that site.

The youngest Eocene silicoflagellates studied from Site 612, in Sample 612-17-1, 100–101 cm, are upper upper Eocene on the basis of the associated coccolith assemblage which contains the upper upper Eocene co-occurrence of *Isthmolithus recurvus* and *Discoaster saipanensis*. The next higher silicoflagellates, from Core 612-16, are Miocene, suggesting a significant stratigraphic unconformity (see Poag and Low, this volume).

RELATIVE PALEOTEMPERATURES

Because most Paleogene silicoflagellate assemblages are dominated by genera which subsequently became extinct (*Bachmannocena* at 0.8 Ma, *Corbisema* at 13 Ma, *Naviculopsis* at 15 Ma), relative paleotemperature systems based on paleogeographic assortment of taxa have been proposed (Ciesielski, 1975; Dumoulin, 1979, 1984; Barron et al., 1984). Neogene systems are largely based on the geographic distributions of living genera *Dictyochoa* and *Distephanus* (Gemeinhardt, 1934).

That most biosiliceous sections represent brief durations, and that few comparisons are available for different latitudes to establish Paleogene paleogeographic distribution and abundances, have posed serious hindrances to paleotemperature analysis, which are slowly being remedied by DSDP and Ocean Drilling Project (ODP) oceanic coring. Quantitative studies of high-latitude Eocene

silicoflagellate assemblages from the Falkland Plateau, recently published by Shaw and Ciesielski (1983), provide new contrast to the mid-latitude assemblages of the Kellogg Shale (Barron et al., 1984), the Rio Grande Rise (Bukry, 1977), and Leg 95 Sites 612 and 613. Paleomagnetic/biostratigraphic correlations among these sites show that, in the upper middle Eocene of Cores 512-6 to 512-19 from the Falkland Plateau, *Naviculopsis* completely dominates *Corbisema*, so that C/N ratios are extremely low (0.02 to 0.30). C/N values for the coeval intervals at Sites 612 and 356 and in the Kellogg Shale are typically 10 to 50 times higher. Because of perceived biogeographic assortment between *Corbisema* and *Naviculopsis*, higher values may signify warmer conditions. The C/N values for Leg 95 range up to 6.3 (Tables 1, 2, and 3).

At the species level, the approximate equivalent of the CP14a Subzone on the Falkland Plateau, in Cores 512-6 to 512-10 (magnetic Anomaly 18; Shaw and Ciesielski, 1983), has *Naviculopsis biapiculata* and *N. constricta* completely dominant over *N. foliacea*, and *Macrora barbadensis* is missing. This indicates a completely different paleoecologic province from that of Leg 95, and, by biogeography, a colder one. Analysis of the C/N ratio and the distribution of *N. constricta* and *M. barbadensis* at the mid-latitude sites suggests that the ratio and the species could be useful for determining late middle Eocene paleotemperature trends.

A comparison within the CP14a equivalents shows that C/N values for warm-temperate Site 356 in the South Atlantic (lat. 28°S) range from 1.1 to 1.8, whereas farther south, in the cooler province at Site 512 (lat. 50°S), coeval C/N values range from only 0.02 to 0.07. The current studies at Site 612 (lat. 39°N) off New Jersey yield C/N values of 0.2 to 0.9. At Site 612 the maximum values for warmth-favoring *M. barbadensis* coincide with the peak values for the C/N ratio in Samples 612-22-3, 100-101 cm, 612-23-3, 100-101 cm, and 612-25-1, 100-101 cm (Table 1). There is no coincident diminishment in the proportion of *N. constricta* to *N. foliacea* over other samples in the section, so paleotemperature changes being measured were too minor to activate any threshold relation that would change the abundance relation between these *Naviculopsis* species.

Difficulties with using the C/N ratio as a paleoenvironmental indicator can be seen in the upper Eocene of Site 612, representing a time of global cooling (Kennett, 1977). Although cool-indicator *N. constricta* completely surpassed *N. foliacea* in abundance, the C/N values are higher (warmer) than for the upper middle Eocene. Another potential problem for the C/N ratio is differential solution between the two genera. For example, data from the lower middle Eocene of Site 613 show very low to moderate C/N values of 0.02 to 1.8. The 0.02 values would seemingly predict conditions as cold as those of Site 512 on the Falkland Plateau, but in each sample with the coldest values the effects of dissolution are strongest and the total silicoflagellate abundances are low. *Corbisema* may appear to be much sparser than *Naviculopsis*, because of differential dissolution. Therefore, dissolution effects, whether detected or not, would limit the

precision of the C/N ratio in gauging relative paleotemperature. The ratio may serve as a general guide as better paleotemperature measures are sought.

Although appealingly simple, the genus-ratio approach to paleotemperature in the Paleogene should probably be replaced by analysis of individual species distribution. For example, an increase in the abundances of *Naviculopsis biapiculata* and *N. eobiapiculata* in the presumably cool late Eocene represented by Leg 95 Cores 612-17 to 612-21 contrasts with their near absence from middle Eocene Cores 612-22 to 612-33. At Falkland Site 512, *N. biapiculata* (including *N. eobiapiculata*) is a co-dominant with *N. constricta* in the middle Eocene, and should thus provide a guide to cooler-water assemblages at lower latitudes. But care should be taken to note that the high abundances (15 to 36%) of *N. biapiculata* and *N. eobiapiculata* at Site 512 are not duplicated at any of the other coeval high-latitude sections (Fig. 1). Abundances are 1 to 3% at Site 283 (lat. 44°S), 0% at Sites 399 (lat. 67°N) and 340 (lat. 67°N), and only 1% at Site 356 (lat. 28°S). Although Site 512 is the most complete and best-documented site for high-latitude silicoflagellates, it is also paleoecologically unique and difficult to relate to the Australian (Site 283) and Norwegian (Sites 339 and 340) areas because of the unusual array of species. Results from areas other than the Falkland Plateau will need to be used to establish cosmopolitan effects on Eocene silicoflagellate assemblages, but at present these areas are represented by less complete stratigraphic sections. Seemingly, the species distributions of the genus *Naviculopsis* could be good guides to Paleogene paleotemperatures because of the diversity and flux in abundances observed at most sites. Further speculation about paleotemperature trends that is based on silicoflagellates in the *Dictyocha hexacantha* Zone and equivalents will require more data. For example, the lack of a systematic abundance change of *Dictyocha hexacantha* with latitude, in data tabulated from different sites, should be considered (Table 4).

Table 4. Percent abundances of *Dictyocha hexacantha* in Eocene silicoflagellate assemblages from different latitudes (numbered localities are DSDP drill sites).

Site	Latitude	<i>D. hexacantha</i> %
Atlantic		
340	67°N	2
339	67°N	2-5
406	56°N	7-31
612	40°N	1-11
386	31°N	1
356	28°S	2-3
512	50°S	2
Pacific		
California	36°N	40
Peru	14°S	13
206	32°S	16
283	44°S	1-23

OBSERVATIONS AND SPECULATIONS REGARDING POSSIBLE EVOLUTIONARY LINEAGES OF EOCENE SILICOFLAGELLATES

The sequence of silicoflagellate assemblages at Sites 612 and 613 spans the middle and upper Eocene from coccolith Subzone CP12a to Subzone CP15b, and represents an interval of about 9 m.y. (Okada and Bukry, 1980). Subzones CP14b and CP15a are essentially absent from the section, and this absence represents a break in the stratigraphic record of up to 3 m.y.

During the 9-m.y. depositional period involved, several fundamental changes in silicoflagellate skeletal structure and abundances occurred:

1. In genus *Bachmannocena*, which had been a minor sporadic genus with only unspined species in the lower cores, several new species with spines appeared and one, *B. apiculata apiculata*, became numerically significant (up to 22%) in the upper cores.

2. Symmetry, which was mainly radial and bilateral for species of *Corbisema* in the lower cores, became notably less regular in the upper cores with the appearances of *Corbisema bimucronata rotatoria*, *C. exilis*, *C. hastata incohata*, and *C. katharinae*. Another change in symmetry was the rotation of strut-ring junctions to uncentered location, as in *C. triacantha mediana* in the upper cores. Similar structural rotation appeared in other genera.

3. In genus *Dictyochoa*, both *D. acuta* and *D. byronalis* developed the rotation character in this interval.

4. Among *Distephanus* species, quadrate and pentagonal specimens occurred in the lower cores before hexagonal specimens appeared.

5. In the incertae sedis genus *Macrora*, transitional specimens that are structurally intermediate between the two major species occurred near the beginning of the range of the younger of the two species. This could suggest rapid evolution linking the two species, except that the transitional forms were observed just above the major unconformity.

6. Among *Naviculopsis*, several structural styles of dominant *N. foliacea* occurred.

In addition to these general trends, more detailed changes were observed at the species level.

The two species *Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata* and *B. oamaruensis* are both triangular and their principal ranges are basically consecutive, although they overlap slightly in Core 612-21. Evolutionary connection is implied by this biostratigraphy at Site 612, and the implication is confirmed by the occurrence of transitional specimens only within the same core (Core 612-21). These specimens (Plate 1, Fig. 2) have the spineless character of older *B. oamaruensis* and the septate character of younger *B. apiculata apiculata*.

Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata appeared at the top of the Eocene section (Core 612-17) after the *B. apiculata apiculata* population was already well established. This new isosceles triangle-shaped subspecies is similar in form to later *B. apiculata curvata* of the late Oligocene and Miocene. The change from convex or straight sides to concave sides for successful *Bachman-*

nocena populations apparently did not occur until after the Eocene. For example, see *B. schulzii* and *B. apiculata curvata*, both in the Oligocene (Martini and Müller, 1976; Bukry, 1976b, 1978a).

At Site 612, *Bachmannocena venusta* occurs in many samples at low abundances (1 to 3%) in the interval from Core 612-22 to Core 612-27. Correlation with other sites in California and the North and South Atlantic oceans suggests that this interval corresponds to the principal range of the main stratigraphic population. But in lower middle Eocene Core 613-37 there appear to be *B. venusta* specimens associated with *B. connudata* and transitional forms tabulated as *B. sp. cf. B. venusta*. These spineless taxa are characterized by ring forms resembling a rhomb with rounded corners (*B. venusta*), an ellipsoid with more acute ends (*B. connudata*), and a composite intermediate that has one long side like the oblique angle from *B. venusta* and one long side with a continuous curve like *B. connudata* (see Plate 2, Fig. 5). This could represent a moment in an evolutionary transition from *B. connudata* to *B. venusta*, and not just a phenotypic variation, because the younger populations of *B. venusta* at Site 612 are not associated with any transitional or *B. connudata* s. str. specimens. The record of the implied transition may occur in or below Core 612-26, but the present initial study indicates a scarcity of *Bachmannocena* to test this hypothesis at Sites 612 and 613. More detailed study to establish the record of *Bachmannocena* at these sites will be needed.

A final possible evolutionary transitional form of *Bachmannocena* is a rounded and asymmetrically triangular specimen from Sample 612-24-5, 100-101 cm, which has been tabulated as *B. sp. cf. B. venusta* (Plate 3, Fig. 1). This could be a transitional form between older *B. venusta* and younger *B. oamaruensis*, which first occurs just above, in Sample 612-24-1, 100-101 cm. Whereas the form of this specimen resembles that of the *B. connudata*-to-*B. venusta* transitional specimens in deeper cores, the size and biostratigraphy better match *B. oamaruensis*.

Among *Corbisema* species, the biostratigraphy at Sites 612 and 613 implies that *C. jerseyensis* evolved from *C. hastata globulata* in the lower *Dictyochoa hexacantha* Zone through size reduction and narrowed isosceles outline. Similarly, a minor species in the *C. hastata* plexus, *C. hastata miranda*, with a long Eocene range, was the apparent source of the late Eocene populations of *C. hastata incohata*, a species with pronounced asymmetry in several structural elements (see Systematics).

Aside from the appearance or disappearance of *Dictyochoa deflandrei lobata* and *D. hexacantha* within the studied section, the main evolutionary observations concern asperoid *D. spp.* and *D. byronalis*. *Dictyochoa byronalis* occurs through most of the middle and upper Eocene section, but at the upper end of the range there is a diminishment of the characteristic sculptured shape of the ring and it approaches a more regular rhomboid from (*D. sp. cf. D. byronalis*). This effect is also seen in the increase in other more regular rhomboid taxa of *Dictyochoa* (Table 2). Future analysis of the details of these morphologic changes, which reversed the previously re-

duced state of *Dictyochoa* in the early middle Eocene, may help to reveal early *Dictyochoa* evolution.

Large *Dictyochoa* specimens resembling the Neogene taxa *D. aspera* and *D. brevispina* appeared and disappeared from the sections at Sites 612 and 613 without any clear transitional forms. Ecological controls may determine the sporadic occurrence pattern of these taxa through the Cenozoic.

A biostratigraphic surprise of Leg 95 phytoplanktic assemblages is the presence of incertae sedis species *Macrora stella* in the Eocene. It occurs fairly consistently (1 to 7%) in Cores 612-17 to 612-21, above the major unconformity at the middle Eocene to upper Eocene boundary. Previously, *M. stella* had been reported only as old as Oligocene (Bukry, 1978a). In the lower part of its new range at Site 612, there are specimens transitional to *M. barbadensis*, the main Eocene species. These transitional specimens, tabulated as *M. sp. aff. M. barbadensis*, have peripheries intermediate between smooth *M. barbadensis* and serrate *M. stella* (Plate 7, Figs. 2 and 3). Doming of the central portion is also intermediate. Both *M. stella* and the intermediate form are missing below the unconformity. Large populations of *M. barbadensis* characterize the lower *D. hexacantha* Zone at several locations, but transitions to *M. stella* have not been found. The proximity of the intermediate specimens to the unconformity at Site 612 suggests that this transition occurred sometime corresponding to the middle or upper *D. hexacantha* Zone.

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY OF NEW TAXA AND NEW COMBINATIONS

Silicoflagellates

Genus *BACHMANNOCENA* Locker, 1974 emend. Bukry

Remarks. The original genus *Bachmannocena* was limited to ring silicoflagellates with two or more spines. That restriction is herein removed and emended to include all natural ring silicoflagellates that lack apical structures, whether or not they have spines. *Mesocena* has been the most widely used generic name for such ring silicoflagellates, but Locker's (1974) restudy of the Ehrenberg type materials led him to recognize that the designated type species of *Mesocena* is more closely related to the *Distephanus*-like genus *Octactis*. Thus, monospecific *Octactis pulchra* Schiller is effectively a junior synonym of *Mesocena*? *octogona*, and by comparison so is *M.?* *heptagona*, which can be considered conspecific. Stratigraphically, Locker (1974) noted that the type material for *M.?* *octogona* and *M.?* *heptagona* was Recent and from near Callao, Peru. *Octactis pulchra* ranged from late Pliocene to Recent. The actual ring silicoflagellates became extinct in the late Pliocene to mid-Pleistocene.

The size, symmetry, apical structure, and basal pikes of *Octactis pulchra* are a good match for *M.?* *octogona* and *M.?* *heptagona*. Because the latter are the only species ascribed to *Mesocena* in the original paper where that genus was established, Loeblich et al. (1968) selected *M.?* *octogona* as the type of *Mesocena*. Later, Dumitrică (1973) recommended changing the type species of genus *Paradietiochoa* Frenguelli, 1940 from the original *Distephanus polyactis* (Ehrenberg) to *Mesocena circulus* var. *apiculata* Lemmermann, because of Dumitrică's evolutionary theory about the derivation of different mesocenid specimens. Dumitrică also recommended against using as types the only two species of *Mesocena* listed and illustrated in the original publication on *Mesocena*, in order to avoid useless troubles. Instead, Dumitrică selected *M. elliptica* Ehrenberg (1844, pp. 71, 84), as designated by Frenguelli (1940). But *Dictyochoa circulus* Ehrenberg (1844, p. 65) had page priority. Therefore, the selection of *M. elliptica* was a ter-

tiary choice for a legal type. The interpretation of Loeblich et al. seems logical and, according to the most direct application of the rules of priority, seems reasonable.

Locker (1974) recommended retaining genus *Mesocena* through a subsequent designation of *M. elliptica* as a type species (Frenguelli, 1940; see also Deflandre, 1932). He cited several IRZN articles to support this proposal, but the present biological consensus is that silicoflagellates are chrysophyte algae (Van Valkenburg, 1980) and thus subject to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN). Also, *Mesocena* of Locker would satisfy Locker's definition of *Bachmannocena* in general form and spines. The genus *Bachmannocena* Locker, 1974, with *B. diodon* (Ehrenberg) as the type species, is accepted as the first practically and procedurally correct taxon for ring silicoflagellates. Conservation of the widely used name *Mesocena* could be considered, because Ehrenberg's misinterpreted description involves a ring with no apical structure, and because the subsequent designation of *M.?* *octogona* as the type was based on a misinterpretation of the construction of that species. An argument for retention of *Mesocena* as a name for ring silicoflagellates could be ICBN Article 41 (Lanjouw et al., 1966), which says that valid publication of a genus requires only the name and a description. Ehrenberg (1843) apparently fulfilled that article without designating a type species. All of the subsequent uncertainty over the status of the name has involved different attempts at typification, which may not have been required (Deflandre, 1932; Frenguelli, 1940; Loeblich et al., 1968; and Dumitrică, 1973). Certainly in the case of *Mesocena* and its discovered connection with *Octactis* by Locker, note 4f. of the ICBN Guide for the Determination of Types, on misinterpretation, could be applied here. In any event, use of emended *Bachmannocena* is accepted here as an unambiguous means to deal with the ring group. Historically, *Mesocena* has been a minor silicoflagellate genus; Loeblich et al. (1968) recorded only 46 valid names in the genus. About 20 additional taxa have been added from 1968 to 1985. Because of the manageably small number of taxa involved (smaller still when synonyms are identified), conservation of the name *Mesocena* for use with ring silicoflagellates is not a practical necessity.

For use in this report, genus *Bachmannocena* Locker, 1974 emended, is applied to simple ring silicoflagellates, with and without spines. The original ascribed species of genus *Mesocena* Ehrenberg 1843 dictate that that genus is the senior synonym of genus *Octactis* Schiller, 1925 and is presently monospecific: *M. octogona* = *O. pulchra*. Genus *Paradietiochoa* Frenguelli, 1940 can be related to *Distephanus* through the structure of its type species *Distephanus polyactis* Ehrenberg. Genus *Septamesocena* Bachmann, 1970 could be considered a special case of *Bachmannocena*.

An aside to this opinion on genera is the recent paper by Ling and Takahashi (1985), which argues that genus *Octactis* should be considered a junior synonym of genus *Distephanus*. Because Locker (1974) showed that the type of *Octactis* is synonymous with the type of *Mesocena*, then, if the Ling and Takahashi proposal were to be accepted, *Mesocena* would become the senior synonym for *Distephanus*. This position need not be accepted, because there are sufficient structural distinctions to maintain *Mesocena* (= *Octactis*) as a genus separate from *Distephanus*.

To facilitate the use of *Bachmannocena*, the main geologically useful taxa of ring silicoflagellates are transferred herein.

Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata (Schulz) n. comb. (Plate 1, Fig. 1)

Mesocena oamaruensis var. *apiculata* Schulz, 1928, p. 240, fig. 11.
Mesocena apiculata (Schulz) Deflandre, 1932, p. 499, figs. 34, 35.
Septamesocena apiculata (Schulz) Bachmann, 1970, p. 13.

Remarks. If oblique spine orientation were established as a consistent character, then use of *Septamesocena* as genus or subgenus could be adopted. But the presence of inner septae at the corners is variable (Dumitrică, 1973).

Bachmannocena apiculata curvata (Bukry) n. comb.

Mesocena apiculata curvata Bukry, 1976b, p. 849, pl. 2, figs. 15, 16.

Bachmannocena apiculata evexa (Bukry) n. comb.

Mesocena apiculata evexa Bukry, 1984 [1985], p. 558, pl. 2, figs. 9-11; pl. 3, figs. 1-5.

***Bachmannocena apiculata glabra* (Schulz) n. comb.**

Mesocena polymorpha var. *triangula* Lemmermann fa. *glabra* Schulz, 1928, p. 237, fig. ?3b, 3c.

Mesocena apiculata glabra (Schulz) Bukry, 1978a, p. 698, pl. 2, figs. 14, 15.

***Bachmannocena apiculata inflata* (Bukry) n. comb.**
(Plate 1, Fig. 3)

Mesocena apiculata inflata Bukry, 1978c, p. 786, pl. 3, figs. 1–3.

Mesocena pseudoapiculata Martini, 1981, p. 281, pl. 1, fig. 10.

***Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata* Bukry, n. subsp.**
(Plate 1, Fig. 4)

Mesocena polymorpha var. *triangula* (E.) L., Schulz, 1928 (in part), p. 237, fig. 3b.

?*Mesocena* aff. *apiculata* (Schulz) Deflandre, Glezer, 1966, p. 303, pl. 28, fig. 5. (Odd spine orientation.)

Mesocena apiculata (Schulz) Deflandre, Bachmann, 1970 (in part), p. 280, pl. 5, fig. 10.

Mesocena apiculata Schulz, Martini and Müller, 1976 (in part), p. 872, pl. 11, fig. 2 only.

Description. *Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata* has an isosceles triangular ring with two long coequal convex sides and one short straight side. There are short spines at the corners.

Remarks. *Bachmannocena apiculata lineata* is distinguished from *B. apiculata apiculata* by the isosceles shape of the ring, with two convex sides and one straight side. It is distinguished from isosceles *B. apiculata curvata* by having a straight short side that is not concave.

Occurrence. *Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata* is sparse (1 to 2%) at Site 612, occurring only in the uppermost Eocene of Core 612-17. It occurs there in conjunction with *B. apiculata apiculata*, not *B. apiculata curvata*. Therefore, it may help to identify the top of the Eocene. Bachmann (1970) showed it occurring in the Oligocene. A Paleocene specimen shown by Glezer (1966) may not be directly related, because the basal spines are directed downward and the age predates that of *Bachmannocena* elsewhere in the world. *Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata* is probably not older than late Eocene (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

Size. Maximum internal diameter 41 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401463 (Plate 1, Fig. 4).

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 612-17-3, 100–101 cm.

***Bachmannocena bispicata* (Ciesielski in Shaw and Ciesielski) n. comb.**

Mesocena bispicata Ciesielski in Shaw and Ciesielski, 1983, p. 714, pl. 20, figs. 3, 6–8.

***Bachmannocena circulus* var. *apiculata* (Lemmermann) n. comb.**

Mesocena circulus var. *apiculata* Lemmermann, 1901, p. 257, pl. 10, figs. 9, 10.

***Bachmannocena concava* (Perch-Nielsen) n. comb.**

Mesocena concava Perch-Nielsen, 1976, p. 35, figs. 11, 24.

Remarks. The original samples for *Bachmannocena concava* may be Oligocene, instead of upper Eocene, because their suggested correlation with the Kellogg Shale or Sidney Shale is not well supported.

***Bachmannocena connodata* (Bukry) n. comb.**
(Plate 1, Fig. 5)

Mesocena? *connodata* Bukry, 1978c, p. 786, pl. 3, figs. 4, 5.

***Bachmannocena diodon borderlandensis* (Bukry) n. comb.**

Mesocena diodon borderlandensis Bukry, 1981b, p. 547, pl. 4, figs. 5–9; pl. 5, figs. 1, 2.

***Bachmannocena diodon nodosa* (Bukry) n. comb.**

Mesocena diodon nodosa Bukry, 1978b, p. 818, pl. 5, figs. 14, 15; pl. 6, figs. 1–5.

***Bachmannocena dumitricae* (Perch-Nielsen) n. comb.**

Paradictyochoa dumitricae Perch-Nielsen, 1975, p. 689, pl. 11, figs. 1, 5–8.

Mesocena dumitricae (Perch-Nielsen) emend. Bukry, 1986, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2.

***Bachmannocena elliptica* (Ehrenberg) n. comb.**

Dictyochoa (*Mesocena*) *elliptica* Ehrenberg, 1840, p. 208.

Mesocena elliptica (Ehrenberg) Ehrenberg, 1844, p. 71, 84.

***Bachmannocena elliptica* var. *rhomboidea* (Bukry) n. comb.**

Mesocena elliptica (Ehrenberg) Ehrenberg var. *rhomboidea* Bukry, 1985, pl. 5, figs. 1–6.

***Bachmannocena hexalitha* (Bukry) n. comb.**

Mesocena hexalitha Bukry, 1981b, p. 547, pl. 5, figs. 5–10.

***Bachmannocena muticata* (Glezer) n. comb.**

Mesocena muticata Glezer, 1964, p. 58, pl. 2, fig. 11.

***Bachmannocena oamaruensis* (Schulz) n. comb.**
(Plate 1, Fig. 6; Plate 2, Fig. 1)

Mesocena oamaruensis Schulz, 1928, p. 240, figs. 10a, b.

Remarks. Triangular and rounded triangular rings that lack spines or septae are typically assigned to *Bachmannocena oamaruensis*. The specimens from Leg 95 are triangular with rounded corners. This species is generally reported as occurring in the middle Eocene to lower Oligocene.

***Bachmannocena ovata* (Bukry) n. comb.**

Mesocena ovata Bukry, 1978c, p. 786, pl. 3 fig. 6.

***Bachmannocena pappii* (Bachmann) n. comb.**

Mesocena pappii Bachmann, 1962, p. 380, pl. 1, figs. 1–9.

***Bachmannocena paulschulzii* Bukry, n. nom.**

Mesocena oamaruensis var. *quadrangula* Schulz, 1928, p. 240, fig. 12 (not fig. 13).

Mesocena oamaruensis quadrangula Schulz, Bukry, 1975b, p. 870, pl. 6, fig. 4.

Mesocena occidentalis Hanna ex Bukry, 1977, p. 832.

Remarks. At the same time that Schulz (1928) described *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* (Schulz) on the basis of spineless triangular specimens, he also named *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* var. *quadrangula* (Schulz) on the basis of a spined quadrangle specimen (his fig. 12). He also illustrated a specimen called *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* cf. *quadrangula* (Schulz, fig. 13), which differed from the primary specimen by the absence of long spines, the presence of septae at the corners, and by concave sides. In citing this taxon, Loeblich et al. (1968, pp. 55, 129, and 258) eliminated the cf. attribution of figure 13. On the basis of that citation, which indicated coequal status, I inadvertently proposed designating figure 13 as the lectotype of *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* var. *quadrangula* (Schulz) (Bukry, 1977). But from Schulz's (1928) original cf. attribution and his description of 20- μm -long spines, it is now apparent that figure 13 must be rejected and figure 12 used as the lectotype. Acceptance of this concept for *B. oamaruensis* var. *quadrangula* means that *Mesocena occidentalis* Hanna ex Bukry is a junior synonym.

With the type concept of Schulz (1928, fig. 12) established for the name *Mesocena oamaruensis* var. *quadrangula*, a new consideration arises. This taxon is not considered to be closely enough related to triangular, spineless *B. oamaruensis* that it can be retained as a variety within that species. Instead, it should be elevated to species status. However, the name *quadrangula*, at species level, is preoccupied among ring silicoflagellates by *Bachmannocena quadrangula* (Ehrenberg ex Haeckel, 1887). Therefore, the new name *Bachmannocena paulschulzii* is proposed, herein, to substitute for Schulz's original name.

Bachmannocena polyactis (Tsumura) n. comb.

Mesocena polyactis (Deflandre) [sic] Tsumura, 1963, p. 42, fig. 4, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Bachmannocena quadrangula (Ehrenberg ex Haeckel) n. comb.

Mesocena quadrangula Ehrenberg ex Haeckel, 1887, p. 1556. Figured by Lemmermann, 1901, pl. 10, figs. 5-7, *fide* Loeblich et al. (1968).

Bachmannocena schulzii (Martini and Müller) n. comb.

Mesocena oamaruensis cf. *quadrangula* Schulz, 1928, p. 240, fig. 13. *Mesocena schulzii* Martini and Müller, 1976, p. 873, pl. 11, figs. 3, 13.

Remarks. By stratigraphy and morphology, *B. schulzii* appears to be more closely related to *B. apiculata apiculata* than to *B. oamaruensis*. The illustrations of *B. schulzii* beside *B. apiculata apiculata* (see Martini and Müller, 1976, pl. 11, figs. 12 and 13) are quite convincing.

Bachmannocena triodon (Bukry) n. comb.

Mesocena triodon Bukry, 1973a, p. 860, pl. 2, fig. 11.

Bachmannocena venusta (Bukry) n. comb.

Plate 2, Figs 2-4)

Mesocena venusta Bukry, 1977, p. 832, pl. 1, figs. 11-13.

Genus *CORBISEMA* Hanna, 1928*Corbisema amicula* Bukry, n. sp.

(Plate 3, Figs. 2-6)

?*Dictyocha triacantha* fa. *minor* Schulz, 1928, p. 247, fig. 25b (not 25a or 26).

Description. *Corbisema amicula* has a small rounded basal ring with short spines. The struts are parallel-sided, except near the central junction, where they usually expand slightly into a small plate. The sides of the basal ring are convex, and there is no apparent basal pike at the strut junction.

Remarks. *Corbisema amicula* is distinguished from *Corbisema triacantha convexa* by the unflared junctions between the basal ring and struts, and by slightly more convex sides. Its small and rounded shape distinguished it among the late Eocene *Corbisema* species at Site 612. One drawn specimen of Schulz's (1928) composite taxon *C. triacantha* fa. *minor* appears to be related to *C. amicula*. The lectotype specimen for *C. triacantha* fa. *minor* was designated previously (Bukry, 1978b) to be Schulz's (1928) fig. 25a.

Occurrence. *Corbisema amicula* is a minor species (1 to 10%) at Site 612 in the upper Eocene of Cores 612-17, 612-18, and 612-20. Because upper Eocene silicoflagellates are little studied, the geography and potential usefulness of *C. amicula* have yet to be determined.

Size. Maximum internal diameter 15 to 22 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401464 (Plate 3, Fig. 2).

Isotypes. USNM 401465 to 401468.

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm.

Corbisema bimucronata elegans Bukry, n. subsp.

(Plate 3, Figs. 7-10)

Corbisema bimucronata Deflandre, Ling, 1972, p. 153, pl. 24, fig. 1.

Corbisema bimucronata bimucronata Deflandre, Bukry, 1978b, p. 814, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Description. *Corbisema bimucronata elegans* has a basal ring which is isosceles in general triangular form, but the apices are blunt and bear small spines at the ends of these blunt segments. The ratios of the long sides to the short sides (between spines) range from 1.14 to 1.46 (1.31 average). The struts are parallel-sided and there is a small pike on the basal ring at the junctions. The short side of the basal ring is more indented than the long sides.

Remarks. *Corbisema bimucronata elegans* is distinguished from *C. bimucronata bimucronata* by the isosceles symmetry of the basal ring, which has one short side and two long sides. It is distinguished from *C. archangelskiana* by less indented sides and small spines at the ends of the blunt apex segments.

The holotype figure of *C. bimucronata bimucronata* is the drawing of an apparently slightly tilted equilateral triangular ring, because the

two shorter sides are nearly equal, whereas the third is distinctly longer. The central species concept of *C. bimucronata bimucronata* has been associated with essentially equilateral specimens (see Glezer, 1966, pl. 9, fig. 2; Bukry and Foster, 1974, fig. a; Bukry, 1978a, pl. 1, fig. 5; Bukry, 1975b, pl. 1, fig. 3; Perch-Nielsen, 1975, pl. 3, fig. 9). The significance of isosceles versus equilateral specimens has not been investigated yet. Investigations can be difficult because of the potential confusion between *C. archangelskiana* and presumably unspined *C. bimucronata bimucronata* (see Shaw and Ciesielski, 1983, pl. 1, figs. 4-6, and Loeblich et al., 1968, pl. 23, fig. 17-20).

Occurrence. *Corbisema bimucronata elegans* has been illustrated on the basis of specimens from the lower and upper Eocene of Atlantic localities on Barbados, and from DSDP Holes 390A, 612, and 613.

Size. Maximum internal diameter 28 to 34 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401469 (Plate 3, Fig. 8).

Isotypes. USNM 401470 to 401472.

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm.

Corbisema hastata incohata Bukry, n. subsp.

(Plate 4, Figs. 6-10)

Description. *Corbisema hastata incohata* has a slightly asymmetric isosceles ring with a generally straight base and one side less convex than the other. A lopsided asymmetry results from the apex spine of the isosceles ring being above the basal portal abutting the least convex side, instead of symmetrically above the center of the basal side. The spine at the junction of the base and the least convex side is distinctly smaller than the other spines, and may even be missing. Some spines are not aligned in the plane of the ring. The ring-strut junctions are medially located, and basal pikes occur at those sites.

Remarks. *Corbisema hastata incohata* is most similar to *C. hastata miranda*, but is distinguished by the smallness of the spine at one end of the basal segment and by the distinct lopsided asymmetry of the ring, with some spines out of the plane of the ring.

Most specimens of *C. hastata miranda* (formerly *C. hastata minor*) have one basal spine slightly smaller than the other (see Bukry, 1975b; Martini and Müller, 1976), but the combination of lopsided ring symmetry and very small spine is used to distinguish *C. hastata incohata* as the product of a reduction in symmetry.

Occurrence. *Corbisema hastata incohata* occurs through the upper Eocene at DSDP Site 612, in Cores 612-17 to 612-20, in the lower *Corbisema apiculata* Zone and upper *Dictyocha hexacantha* Zone, both associated with the *Isthmolithus recurvus* Subzone (CP15b) of coccoliths. A reconnaissance of Sample 80010 from the Paracas Formation at Fundo Santa Rosa, Peru, shows the presence of *C. hastata incohata* at a coeval low-latitude site. Sample 80010 contains the interval of overlap between *Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata* and *Dictyocha hexacantha*, which matches the *C. hastata incohata* occurrence at Site 612. This correlative sample was originally provided to Dr. John Baron (U.S. Geological Survey) for diatom dating by Dr. José Macharé (Université de Paris Sud), and both diatoms and silicoflagellates indicate a late Eocene age for the sample.

A total range of *C. hastata incohata* is not known, because it may have been tabulated previously with more symmetric *C. hastata miranda* (formerly *C. hastata minor*).

Size. Maximum internal diameter 23 to 26 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401473 (Plate 4, Fig. 6).

Isotypes. USNM 401474 to 401477.

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm.

Corbisema jerseyensis Bukry, n. sp.

(Plate 5, Figs. 1-3)

Description. *Corbisema jerseyensis* has a small, narrow, isosceles ring with a rather smooth non-sulcate outline. The base is nearly flat. Spines are of moderate length and there are no apparent basal pikes. The apical bars are parallel-sided.

Remarks. *Corbisema jerseyensis* is distinguished from similar *C. hastata globulata* by the narrower base and smoother sides of the isosceles ring. It is distinguished from *C. hastata cunicula* by much shorter spines and taller, more equant basal portals.

Occurrence. *Corbisema jerseyensis* occurs principally in the upper Eocene lower *Corbisema apiculata* Zone and upper *Dictyocha hex-*

acantha Zone of Site 612. It is most abundant (9%) in the *C. apiculata* Zone, and ranges through Cores 612-22 to 612-17.

Size. Maximum internal diameter 18 to 21 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401478 (Plate 5, Fig. 2).

Isotypes. USNM 401479 and 401480.

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 612-20-5, 100-101 cm.

Genus *DICTYOCHA* Ehrenberg, 1837

Dictyocha acuta Bukry, n. sp.

(Plate 5, Figs. 8, 9; Plate 6, Figs. 1-3)

?*Dictyocha* aff. *fibula* var. *rhombus* (Hack.) Lemm., Glezer, 1966, p. 270, pl. 9, fig. 3.

Dictyocha aspera (Lemmermann, 1901) s. ampl., Dumoulin, 1979, p. 92, pl. 2, figs. 3, 4, 6. (Unpublished.)

?*Dictyocha fibula* Ehrenberg, Shaw and Ciesielski, 1983 (in part), p. 711, pl. 4, figs. 1, 3, 4 (not fig. 2). (?Asperoid cold-water phenotypes.)

Description. *Dictyocha acuta* has a straight-sided regular rhomboid ring with moderate to long spines aligned with both the major and minor axes. The apical bar is short and canted from the lines of axial symmetry, typically more closely aligned with the major axis. The strut junctions with the ring are strongly offset, dividing the sides of the ring at a third to a fifth of the distance between spines. Small basal pikes are present, well offset from the strut-ring junctions. The ratio of major axis to minor axis, measured along the ring internal diameters, ranges from 1.1 to 1.3. Spine length are typically equal to or slightly less than the aligned ring inner diameter.

Remarks. *Dictyocha acuta* is distinguished from Miocene *D. fibula fibula* (as illustrated by Ehrenberg, 1854, and discussed in Bukry, 1978a and 1983) by canted bar, asymmetric strut junctions, angular ring, and longer minor-axis spines. It is distinguished from Eocene *D. byronalis* by straight-sided ring and from younger *D. stapedia aspinosa*, *D. fibula augusta*, and *D. concavata* by canted bar.

Occurrence. *Dictyocha acuta* occurs in upper Eocene Sample 612-20-1, 100-101 cm, in the stratigraphic interval where *D. hexacantha* and *Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata* overlap. Dumoulin (1979, 1984) reported the occurrence of this new species in the middle to upper Eocene of Kreyenhagen Formation in California, in the same stratigraphic interval where *D. hexacantha* and *B. apiculata apiculata* overlap in the upper *Dictyocha hexacantha* Zone. The questionably compared specimens of the synonymy occur in samples that were assigned to the upper Eocene (USSR) and middle Eocene (Falkland Plateau).

Size. Basal ring major-axis length 28 to 33 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401481 (Plate 6, Fig. 2).

Isotypes. USNM 401482 to 401484.

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 612-20-1, 100-101 cm.

Diatoms

Genus *COSCINODISCUS* Ehrenberg, 1838

Coscinodiscus eomonoculus Bukry, n. sp.

(Plate 7, Figs. 6-9)

Coscinodiscus? sp. Bukry, 1978c, p. 804, pl. 7, figs. 11, 12.

Coscinodiscus sp. Bukry, 1978b, p. 842, pl. 9, figs. 4, 5.

Description. *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus* is small to moderate in size and circular with a distinctive large central areola. The valve surface elevates gradually from the margin to the central areola. The central areola is polygonal and variable, ranging from 7- to 10-sided. The other areolae are hexagonal (rarely pentagonal) and arrayed in primary radial rows of 3 to 5 areolae, which decline in size toward the margin. The large central areola is 5 to 10 μm in diameter, whereas the largest adjoining radial areola is 3 to 6 μm , and the smallest areola, at the margin, is about 1 to 2.5 μm . Proportionally, the central areola is 10 to 20% as wide as the whole valve, and it is only slightly less than twice as large as the adjoining areolae. The smallest radial areolae are about half the size of the largest ones in the apical cycle around the central areola.

Remarks. *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus* is distinguished from other Eocene diatoms by the distinctive large central areola and the declining size of the other areolae in rows to the margin. It is so distinctive

that in some samples from Site 613 it could be identified from a fragment when only the central areola and one adjoining cycle of areolae were preserved.

Occurrence. *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus* is a minor species which is known to range from the lower Eocene Zone CP11 of coccoliths and lower *Dictyocha spinosa* Zone of silicoflagellates at DSDP Hole 390A to the middle Eocene Subzone CP13a of coccoliths and the upper *Dictyocha spinosa* Subzone of silicoflagellates at DSDP Hole 613. Therefore, it has a range off the east coast of the United States that spans the lower Eocene to middle Eocene boundary. Besides Leg 95 sites, it occurs at DSDP Holes 385 (Cores 385-4 to 385-6) and 390A (Cores 390A-5 to 390A-6). It is missing in the middle and upper Eocene samples from DSDP Hole 612. At Hole 613 it ranges from Sample 613-38-1, 100-101 cm to Sample 613-31-3, 100-101 cm.

Size. Maximum diameter 29 to 75 μm .

Holotype. USNM 401485 (Plate 7, Figs. 6, 7).

Isotopes. USNM 401486 and 401487.

Type locality. Western North Atlantic Ocean, DSDP Sample 613-36-5, 100-101 cm.

LIST OF OTHER SILICOFLAGELLATE TAXA CITED

- Bachmannocena circulus* (Ehrenberg, 1840) Locker, 1974
B. diodon diodon (Ehrenberg, 1844) Locker, 1974
B. triangula (Ehrenberg, 1839) Locker, 1974
Corbisema angularis Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, 1984
C. apiculata (Lemmermann, 1901) Hanna, 1931
C. archangelskiana (Schulz, 1928) Frenguelli, 1940
C. bimucronata bimucronata Deflandre, 1950
C. bimucronata rotatoria Bukry, 1977
C. disymmetrica communis Bukry, 1976
C. ellipsis Dumoulin, 1984
C. exilis Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, 1984
C. hastata cunicula Bukry, 1976
C. hastata globulata Bukry, 1976
C. hastata hastata (Lemmermann, 1901) Frenguelli, 1940
C. hastata miranda Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, 1984
C. inermis ballantina Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, 1984
C. inermis inermis (Lemmermann, 1901) Dumitrică, 1973
C. inermis minor (Glezer, 1966) Bukry, 1976
C. katharinae Bukry, 1976
C. lamellifera (Glezer, 1962) Bukry, 1977
C. recta (Schulz, 1928) Ling, 1972
C. regina Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, 1984
C. toxema Bukry, 1978
C. triacantha convexa Bukry, 1978
C. triacantha mediana Bukry, 1978
C. triacantha triacantha (Ehrenberg, 1844) Hanna, 1928
Dictyocha aspera (Lemmermann, 1901) Bukry and Foster, 1973
D. brevispina (Lemmermann, 1901) Bukry, 1976
D. byronalis Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, 1984
D. concavata Dumitrică, 1978
D. deflandrei completa Glezer, 1966
D. deflandrei deflandrei Frenguelli ex Glezer, 1966
D. deflandrei lobata Bukry, 1978
D. dickii Dumoulin, 1984
D. fibula augusta Bukry, 1976
D. fibula fibula Ehrenberg, 1839
D. hexacantha Schulz, 1928
D. perlaevis Frenguelli, 1951
D. spinosa (Deflandre, 1950) Glezer, 1966
D. stapedia aspinosa Bukry, 1976
Distephanus crux (Ehrenberg, 1840) Haeckel, 1887
D. quinquangellus Bukry and Foster, 1973
D. speculum hemisphaericus (Ehrenberg, 1844) Bukry, 1975
D. speculum speculum (Ehrenberg, 1839) Haeckel, 1887
D. speculum triommata (Ehrenberg, 1845) Bukry, 1976
Naviculopsis biapiculata (Lemmermann, 1901) Frenguelli, 1940
N. constricta (Schulz, 1928) Frenguelli, 1940
N. eobiapiculata Bukry, 1978
N. foliacea Deflandre, 1950
N. nordica nordica Bukry, 1976
N. punctilia punctilia Perch-Nielsen, 1976
N. trispinosa (Schulz, 1928) Glezer, 1962
 Incertae sedis

Macrora barbadensis (Deflandre, 1938) Bukry, 1977
Macrora najae Bukry, 1977
Macrora stella (Azpeitia, 1911) Hanna, 1932

SUMMARY

The main results of this study of Eocene phytoplankton from Leg 95 are summarized here:

1. The upper middle Eocene silicoflagellates of the *Dictyocha hexacantha* Zone at Site 612 are remarkably similar to coeval assemblages from the Kellogg Shale of California and from Site 356 in the South Atlantic.

2. Mid-latitude upper middle Eocene assemblages can be biostratigraphically correlated using siliceous phytoplankton *Bachmannocena oamaruensis*, *B. venusta*, *Dictyocha hexacantha*, *D. spinosa*, *Macrora barbadensis*, and *M. najae*, and calcareous phytoplankton *Chiasmolithus grandis* and *Discoaster bifax*.

3. The lower middle Eocene section at Site 613 has sparse silicoflagellates and a new diatom, *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus*, which have rarely been recovered before by deep-sea drilling.

4. Biostratigraphic and skeletal morphology trends observed in samples from Sites 612 and 613 suggest several potential evolutionary lineages: from *Bachmannocena connodata* to *B. venusta*; from *B. venusta* to *B. oamaruensis*; from *B. oamaruensis* to *B. apiculata apiculata*; from *B. apiculata apiculata* to *B. apiculata monolineata*; from *Corbisema hastata miranda* to *C. hastata incohaeta*; and from *Macrora barbadensis* to *M. stella*.

5. Generic paleotemperature keys are less useful in the Paleogene than in the Neogene, judging by a test of the *Corbisema/Naviculopsis* ratio, C/N, between Leg 95 sites and other middle- and high-latitude locations.

6. Species distributions within genus *Naviculopsis* may prove to be the best silicoflagellate guide to relative paleotemperature analysis of the Paleocene.

7. Major differences in the middle and upper Eocene species arrays between mid-latitude assemblages, Falkland high-latitude assemblages, and Arctic/Norwegian high-latitude assemblages, suggest that at least three distinct ecologic provinces of silicoflagellates can be identified. The mid-latitude province, typified by Sites 612 and 613, is the largest, spanning nearly 70° of latitude, from Site 612 to Site 356 in the Atlantic.

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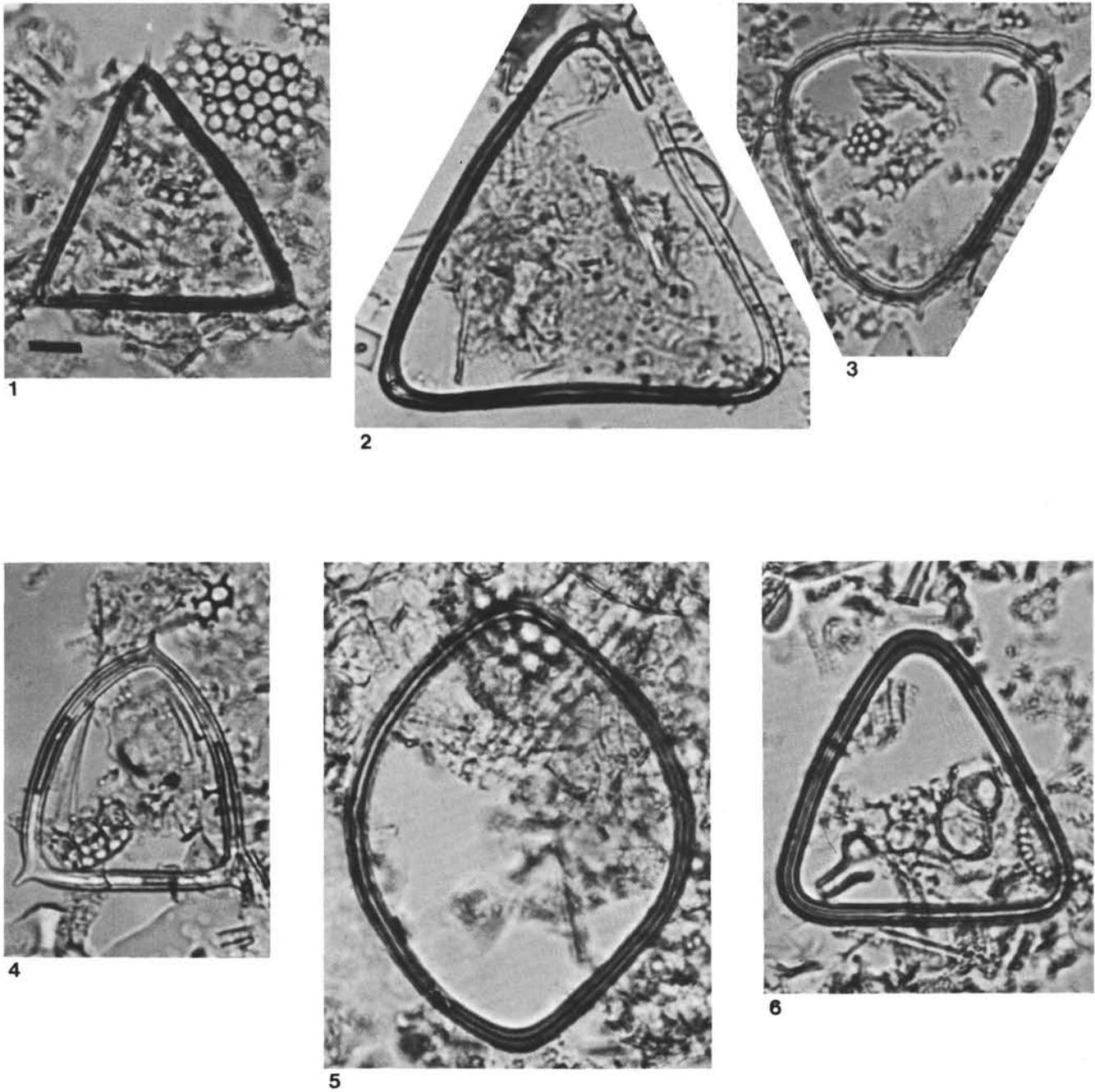


Plate 1. Eocene silicoflagellates from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μm .) 1. *Bachmannocena apiculata apiculata* (Schulz), Sample 612-19-1, 100-101 cm. 2. *Bachmannocena* sp. cf. *B. apiculata apiculata* (Schulz), unspined specimen, Sample 612-21-1, 100-101 cm. 3. *Bachmannocena apiculata inflata* (Bukry), Sample 613-31-3, 100-101 cm. 4. *Bachmannocena apiculata monolineata* Bukry, n. subsp., holotype, USNM 401463, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm. 5. *Bachmannocena connudata* (Bukry), Sample 613-37-3, 100-101 cm. 6. *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* (Schulz), Sample 612-22-5, 100-101 cm.

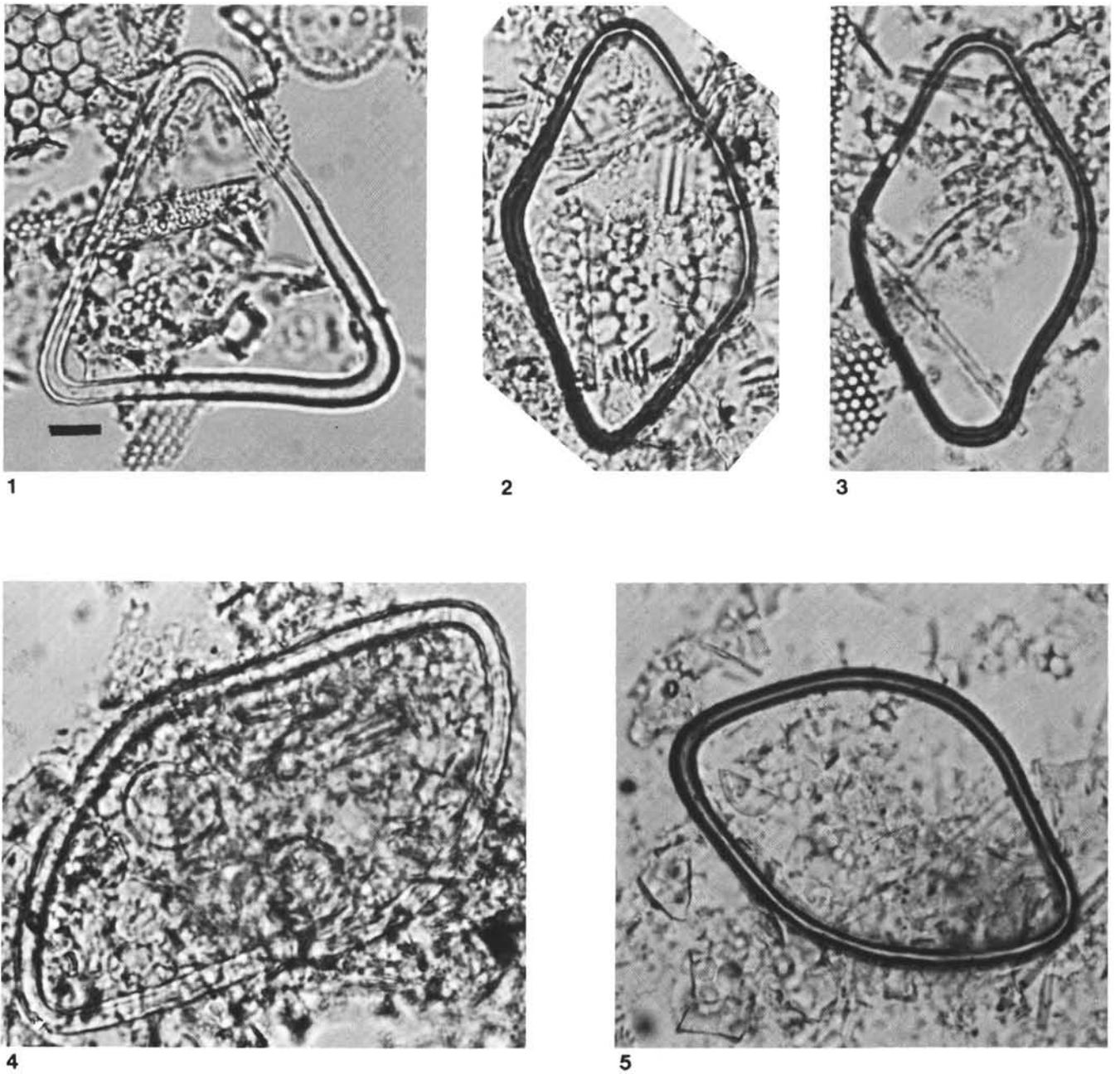


Plate 2. Eocene silicoflagellates from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μ m.) 1. *Bachmannocena oamaruensis* (Schulz), Sample 612-23-5, 100-101 cm. 2-4. *Bachmannocena venusta* (Bukry), (2) typical form, Sample 612-22-1, 100-101 cm, (3) Sample 612-25-1, 100-101 cm, (4) Sample 613-37-13, 100-101 cm. 5. *Bachmannocena* sp. cf. *B. venusta* (Bukry) (lower side suggests affinity with *B. connudata* [Bukry]), Sample 612-26-5, 100-101 cm.

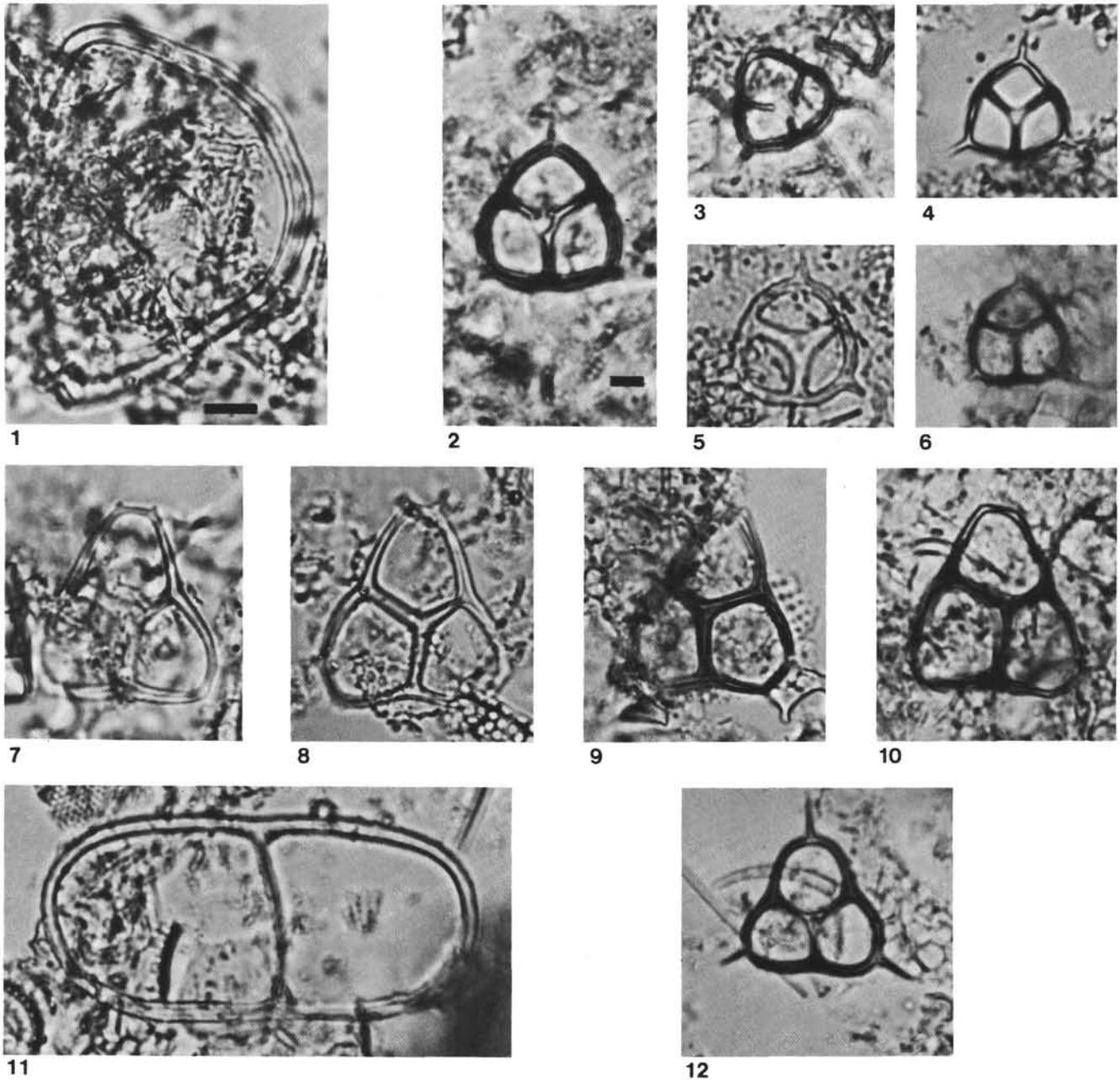


Plate 3. Eocene silicoflagellates from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μm for all figures except Fig. 2; that bar = 5 μm .) 1. *Bachmannocena* sp. cf. *B. venusta* (Bukry) (modified form suggests affinity with *B. oamaruensis* [Schulz]), Sample 612-24-5, 100-101 cm. 2-6. *Corbisema amicula* Bukry, n. sp., (2) holotype, USNM 401464, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm, (3) USNM 401465, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm, (4) USNM 401466, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm, (5) USNM 401467, Sample 612-20-5, 100-101 cm, (6) USNM 401468, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm. 7-10. *Corbisema bimucronata elegans* Bukry, n. subsp., (7) USNM 401470, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm, (8) holotype, USNM 401469, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm, (9) USNM 401471, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm, (10) USNM 401472, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm. 11. *Corbisema disymmetrica communis* Bukry, Sample 613-35-3, 100-101 cm. 12. *Corbisema hastata globulata* Bukry, Sample 612-33-5, 100-101 cm.

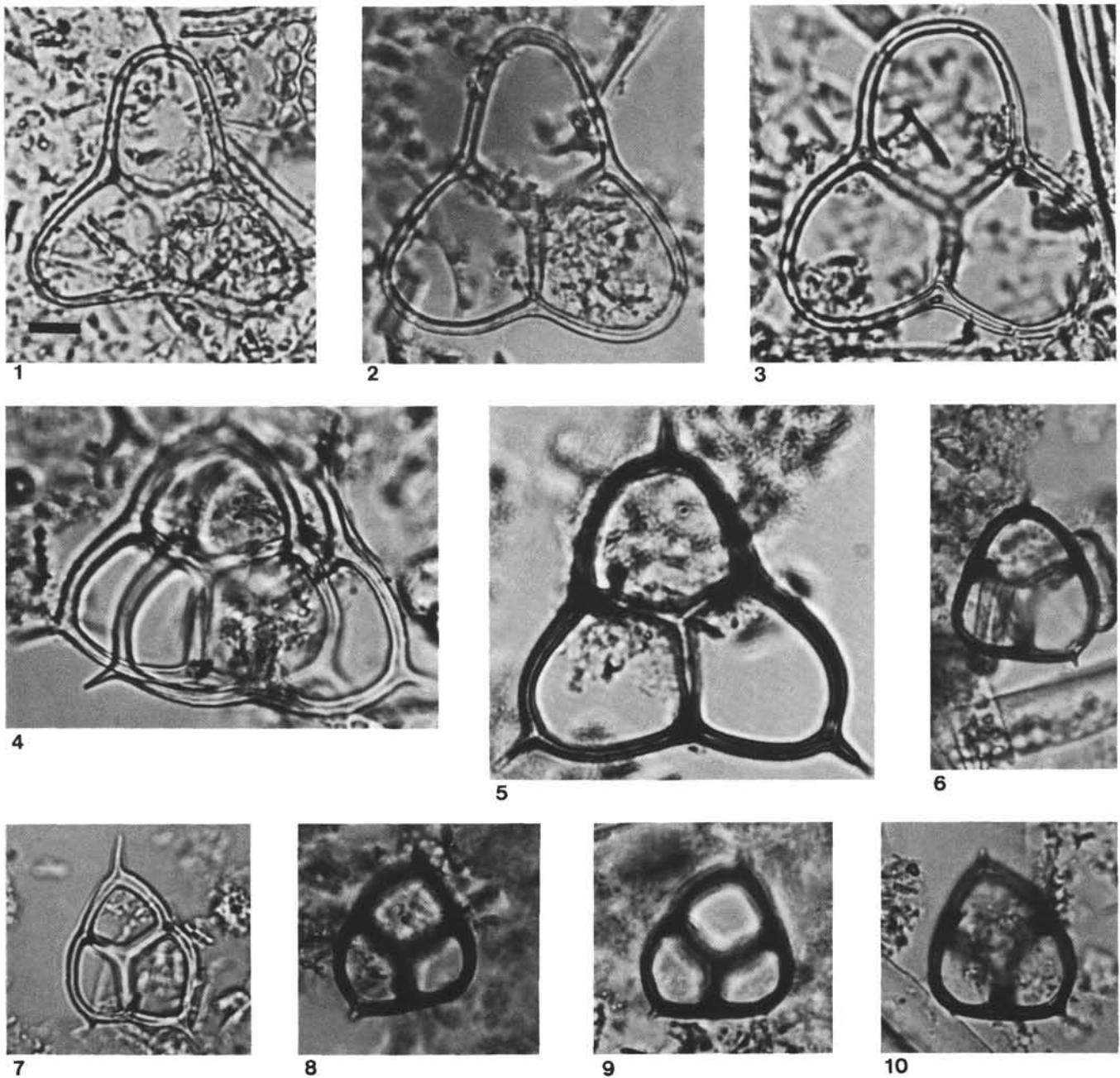


Plate 4. Eocene silicoflagellates from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μ m.) 1. *Corbisema archangelskiana* (Schulz), Sample 613-27-5, 100-101 cm. 2-3. *Corbisema inermiss ballantina* Bukry, (2) isosceles shape, Sample 613-29-5, 100-101 cm, (3) typical shape, Sample 612-22-1, 100-101 cm. 4. *Corbisema apiculata apiculata* (Lemmermann), paired skeletons, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm. 5. *Corbisema ellipsis* Dumoulin, Sample 612-21-3, 100-101 cm. 6-10. *Corbisema hastata incohata* Bukry, n. subsp., (6) holotype, USNM 401473, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm, (7) USNM 401474, Sample JM 80010 Paracas Formation Peru, (8) USNM 401475, Sample 612-20-1, 100-101 cm, (9) USNM 401476, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm, (10) USNM 401477, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm.

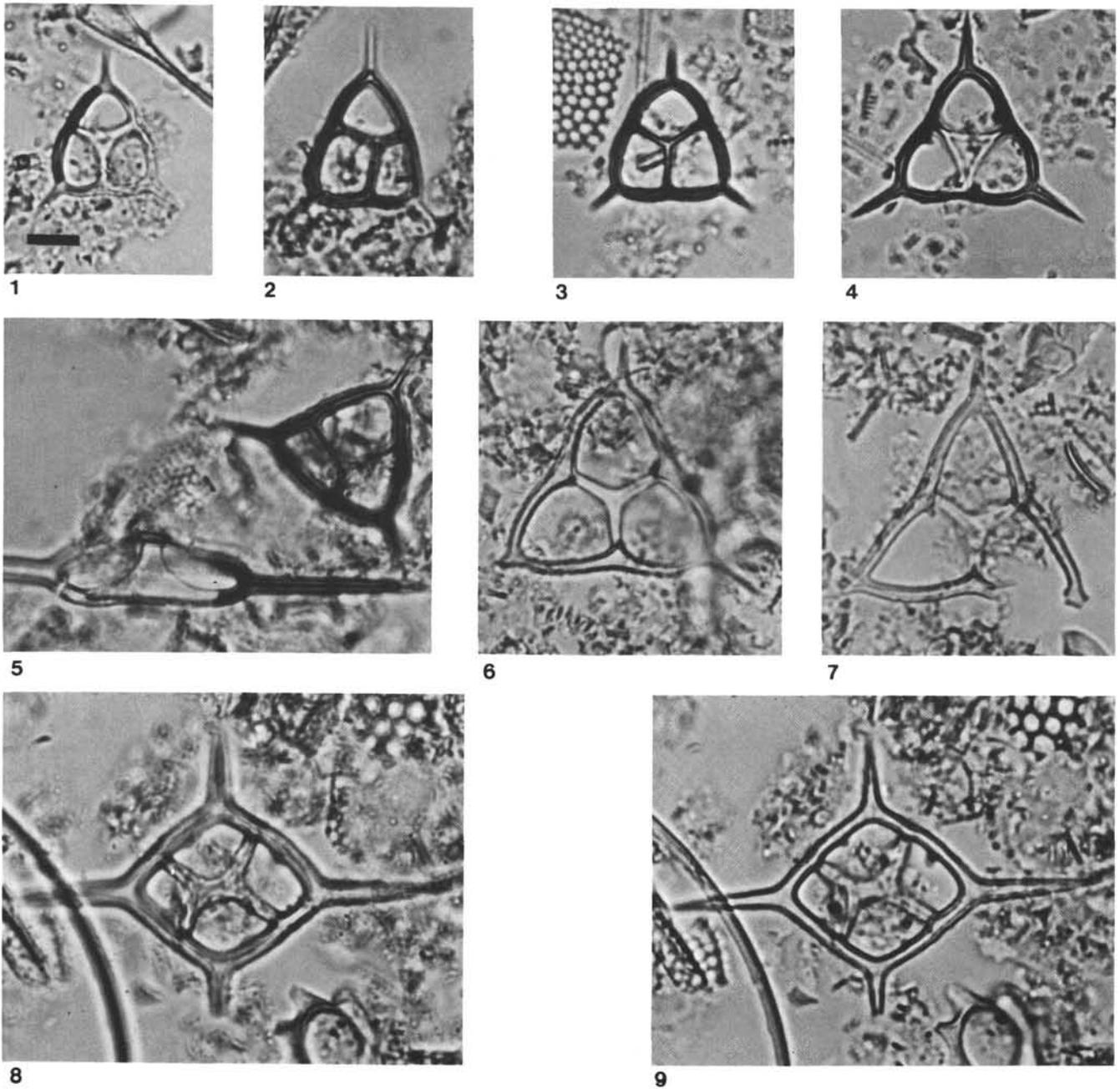


Plate 5. Eocene silicoflagellates from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μ m.) 1-3. *Corbisema jerseyensis* Bukry, n. sp., (1) USNM 401479, Sample 612-17-3, 100-101 cm, (2) holotype, USNM 401478, Sample 612-20-5, 100-101 cm, (3) USNM 401480, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm. 4. *Corbisema regina* Bukry, Sample 612-25-2, 100-101 cm. 5. *Corbisema triacantha mediana* Bukry above *Naviculopsis constricta* (Schulz), Sample 612-21-1, 100-101 cm. 6-7. *Corbisema* sp. A, Sample 612-28-1, 100-101 cm. 8-9. *Dictyochoa acuta* Bukry, high and low focus of USNM 401482, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm.

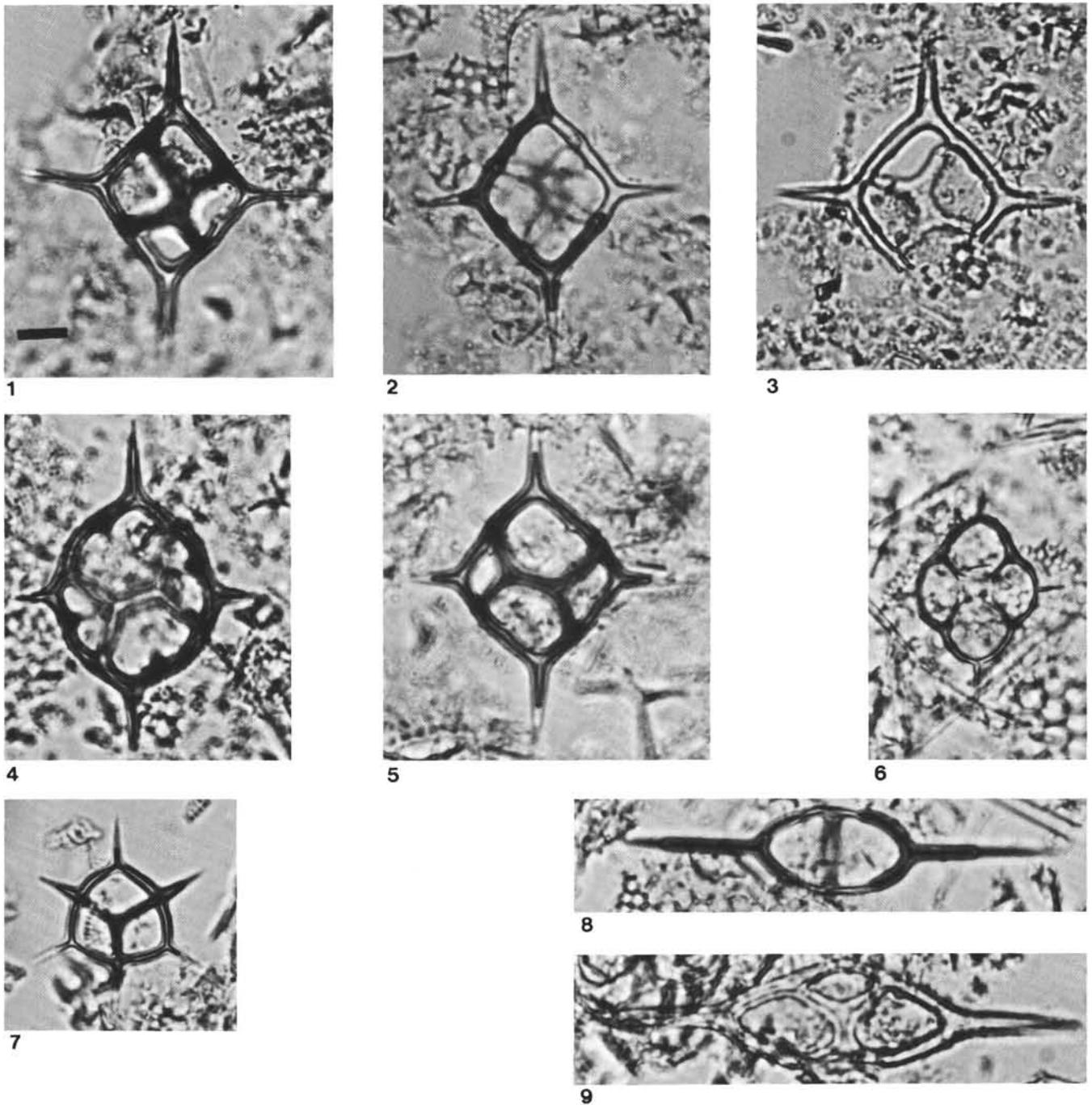


Plate 6. Eocene silicoflagellates from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μ m.) 1-3. *Dictyocha acuta* Bukry, n. sp., Sample 612-20-1, 100-101 cm, (1) USNM 401483, (2) holotype, USNM 401481, (3) USNM 401484. 4. *Dictyocha byronalis* Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, Sample 612-25-5, 100-101 cm. 5. *Dictyocha* sp. cf. *D. byronalis* Bukry in Barron, Bukry, and Poore, Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm. 6. *Dictyocha deflandrei lobata* Bukry, Sample 613-36-5, 100-101 cm. 7. *Dictyocha hexacantha* Schulz, Sample 612-23-5, 100-101 cm. 8. *Naviculopsis biapiculata* (Lemmermann), Sample 612-18-1, 100-101 cm. 9. *Naviculopsis punctilia punctilia* Perch-Nielsen, Sample 613-27-5, 100-101 cm.

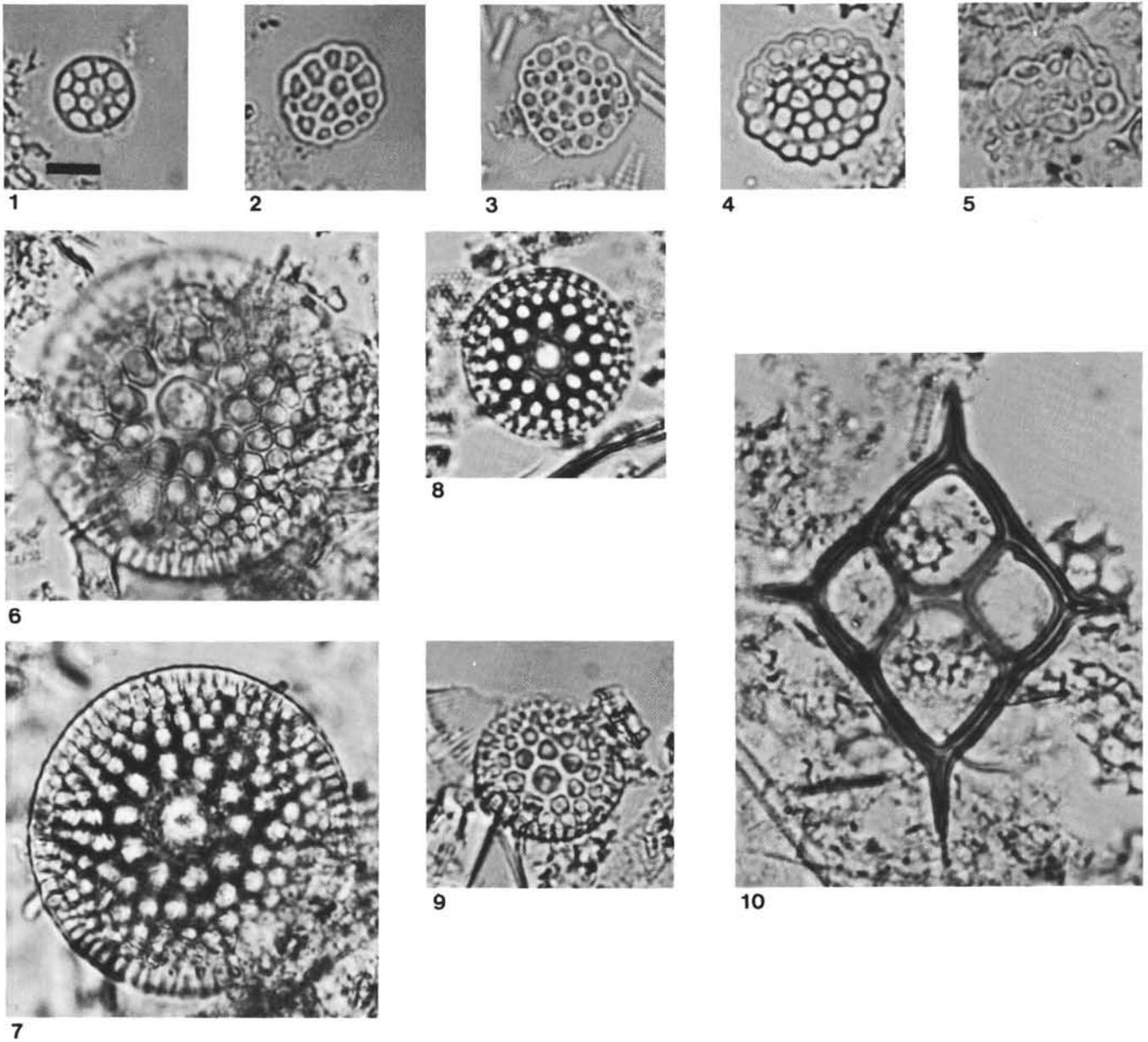


Plate 7. Eocene diatoms, silicoflagellates, and incertae sedis from DSDP Leg 95. (Scale bar = 10 μm .) 1. *Macrora barbadensis* (Deflandre), smooth margin, Sample 612-25-5, 100-101 cm. 2-3. *Macrora* sp. aff. *M. barbadensis* (Deflandre), (2) slightly scalloped margin, Sample 612-20-5, 100-101 cm, (3) slightly serrate margin and slightly domed center, Sample JM 80010, Paracas Formation, Peru. 4. *Macrora stella* (Azpeitia), typical serrate margin and domed center, Sample 612-20-5, 100-101 cm. 5. *Macrora najae* Bukry, Sample 612-23-3, 100-101 cm. 6-9. *Coscinodiscus eomonoculus* Bukry, n. sp., (6-7) holotype, USNM 401485, Sample 613-36-5, 100-101 cm, high and low focus, (8) USNM 401486, Sample 613-36-5, 100-101 cm, low focus, (9) USNM 401487, Sample 613-34-3, 100-101 cm, high focus. 10. *Dictyocha* sp. (asperoid), Sample 612-20-5, 100-101 cm.