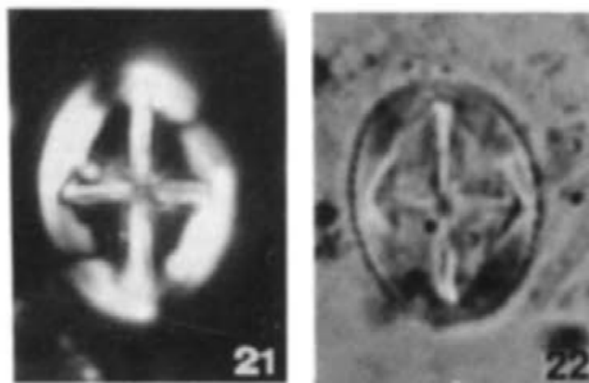


1. *Acaenolithus viriosus* Jeremiah (1996)



Pl. 3, figs 21-22

Derivation of name: Latin *viriosus*, meaning robust.

Diagnosis: A large species of *Acaenolithus* with large central openings and a massive unstriated cross. The outline of the coccolith is elliptical with a rim built of two separate shields. The distal surface of the rim is fluted. The central opening is spanned by a robust cross along the principal axes of the ellipse. A short spine is present at the centre. On the proximal side, each arm of the cross appears to have a shallow central furrow.

Holotype: SMH-17-04 (Pl. 3, fig. 21).

Type locality and horizon: Speeton, Yorkshire, *ewaldi* Marl, Bed A5 (Early Albian).

Dimensions: Mean length -8.9 μm , 50 specimens measured. Maximum length -11.8 μm . Smallest forms appear to grade into *A. galloisii* (mean length of 5.5 μm). Forms with a maximum length of greater than 8 μm are assigned to *A. viriosus*.

Remarks: *Acaenolithus viriosus* appears to be constructed similarly to *A. galloisii* when viewed under the light microscope. *Acaenolithus viriosus* is, however, much larger. A similar form to *A. viriosus*, although possessing a more elaborate rim structure, occurs in the Glauconitic Marl at Folkestone and is possibly synonymous to *A. cenomanicus* Black (1973).

Jeremiah, J., 1996. A proposed Albian To Lower Cenomanian nannofossil biozonation for England and the North Sea Basin. *Journal of Micropalaeontology*, **15**: 97- 129.