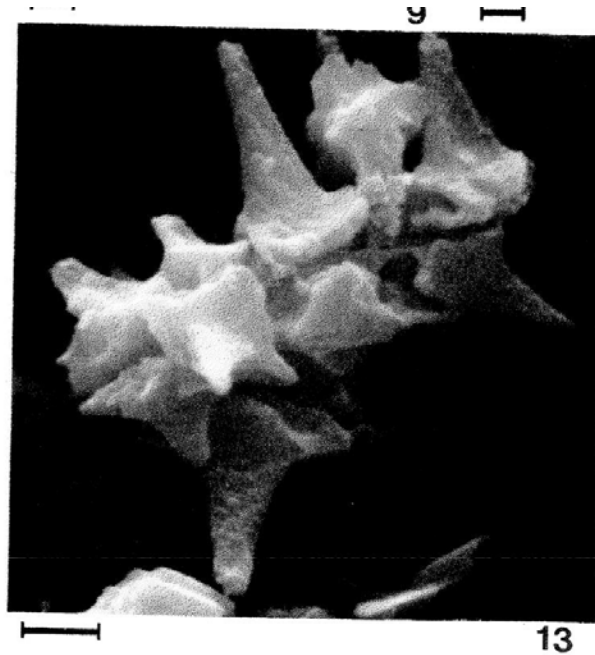


2. *Anacanthoica solomonica* Varol (1989)



Pl. 1, fig. 13

*Acanthoica* sp. Sachs and Skinner, 1973, Plate 4, Figures 19-21.

**Diagnosis:** Species of *Anacanthoica* with an almost elliptical coccosphere and small cone-shaped coccoliths.

**Holotype:** Plate 1, Figure 13.

**Type level and locality:** Upper Miocene, Solomon Islands.

**Dimensions of holotype:** Width of base in individual coccolith, 1.6 $\mu$ . Maximum height of individual coccolith, 3.1 $\mu$ .

**Description:** This small calyptrolith has a basal plate of various shapes which is usually convex distally and concave proximally. The distal process tapers strongly toward the distal end. Each individual coccolith is formed by identical crystals, and therefore it is a holococcolith. *A. solomonica* is the only fossil form of *Anacanthoica* so far known.

**Remarks:** *A. solomonica* is similar to recent forms of *A. aculeata* and *A. cidaris* but differs by the elliptical shape of its coccosphere and angular outline of the basal plate of its coccolith.

**Occurrence:** *A. solomonica* is recorded only in the upper Miocene sequence of the Solomon Islands. Sachs and Skinner (1973) reported this species in upper Pliocene to lower Pleistocene sequences of the Gulf Coast area. *A. solomonica* is also present in the middle Miocene sequence of Malta and the upper Miocene sequence of southern Turkey.

Varol, O., 1989. Calcareous nannofossil study of the Central and Western Solomon Islands. In Vedder, J.G. & Bruns, T.R. (eds.). Geology and offshore resources of Pacific island arcs-Solomon Islands and Bougainville, Papua New Guinea Regions. Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources Earth Science Series, vol. 12, Houston, Texas.