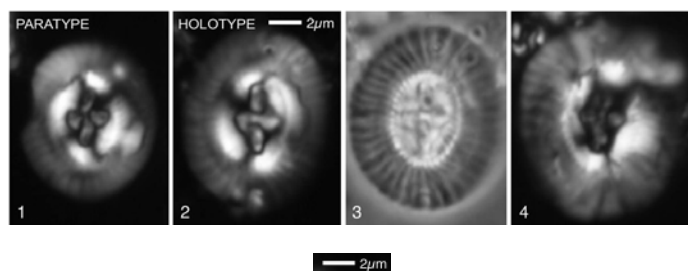


26. *Coccolithus opdykei* Bown & Newsam (2017)



Pl. 3, figs 1–4

Fig. 1. 1407A-9-CC. Figs 2, 3. 1407A-8-CC. Fig. 4. 1407A-9-CC.

Derivation of name: Named after Bradley Opdyke (The Australian National University, Australia), Exp. 342 shipboard scientist and palaeoceanographer.

Diagnosis: Large (<12µm) *Coccolithus* with a narrow central area (<shield width) spanned by a broad, birefringent, axial to near-axial crossbars that nearly fill the central area.

Differentiation: Smaller than *C. mutatus*, *C. staurion* and *C. cf. C. gigas*, with broader crossbars than *C. mutatus* and *C. staurion*. Similar to *Cruciplacolithus opacus* Shamrock & Watkins, 2012 but with a broader and brighter tube cycle in XPL.

Dimensions: Holotype L = 11.1µm (Paratype L = 9.6µm).

Holotype: Pl. 3, figs 2–3.

Paratype: Pl. 3, fig. 1.

Type locality: IODP Hole U1407A, NW Atlantic Ocean.

Type level: Middle Eocene, Sample U1407A-8H-CC (Subzone NP14b).

Occurrence: Subzones NP14b-15b; IODP Sites U1407 and U1409.

Bown, P.R. & Newsam, C., 2017. Calcareous nannofossils from the Eocene North Atlantic Ocean (IODP Expedition 342 Sites U1403–1411). *Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, **37(1)**: 25–60.