**Coccolithus paenepelagicus** STOVER, 1966

**Description:**

The coccoliths have a broadly elliptical outline in proximal or distal view and are composed of two closely appressed plates. The proximal plate is smaller than the distal plate, and the outer margin of both plates is evenly scalloped. The rim is wide and has approximately 32 narrow ribs separated by straight striae or grooves. The central part of the coccolith is occupied by a relatively thin spherolitic platelike structure, either lacking perforations or, more commonly, with one or two central perforations. The curvature of extinction lines across the rim is sinistral in distal view; across the axial structure it is dextral in distal view. Length 7–12 μ, width 6–10 μ, height 3–4 μ.

**Remarks:**

Comparison: *Coccolithus paenepelagicus* differs from *C. eopelagicus* (BRAMLETTE & RIEDEL) in being consistently smaller and in having fewer and larger ribs across the rim. On the basis of the photomicrographs of *C. pelagicus* (WALLICH) in Deflandre and Fert (1954, plate 8, fi-

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Figures 8-10) from Recent Atlantic sediments, *C. paenepelagicus* differs from *C. pelagicus* in having 1) fewer, larger and less arcuate ribs on the rim, 2) a smaller central structure and a proportionately wider rim, and 3) a considerably smaller size. The Cretaceous specimens of *C. paenepelagicus* appear most similar to those illustrated in Deflandre and Fert, (1954, plate 10, figure 20; plate 11, figures 23–24; plate 13, figures 23–24) and identified by Deflandre as *Tremalithus* sp. (*Coccolithus* cf. *pelagicus*). Specimens referred to *C. paenepelagicus* are probably conspecific with fossil forms assigned to or compared with *C. pelagicus* from Mesozoic and Tertiary strata by several workers (Gardet, 1955; Noël, 1956; Manivit, 1959; Stradner, 1961).

Remarks: Coccospheres of *C. paenepelagicus* also occur in many samples together with the disarticulated plates.

Type level:
Campanian.

Occurrence: Neocomian - Campanian.

Type locality:
*Actinocamax quadratus* beds, north side of Seine River at Quartiers-sur-Ville, France; Campanian (Senonian): chalk (sample 1). *Mortoniceras plenum* beds, south end of St. Florentin, France; Albian; light gray clayey marl (sample 20). Les Drillions Quarry, northeast of St. Florentin, France; Albian; light gray marl (sample 23).

Depository:

Author:
Stover L.E., 1966, p. 139; pl. 1, figs. 10a, b, 11; pl. 3., figs. 22 B a, b; pl. 8, fig. 5.

Reference: