**Coccolithus primalis** Roth, 1970

![Image of Coccolithus primalis](image.png)

**Fig. 3** — *Coccolithus primalis* n. sp. Holotype J 506 377 [A 809], x 15000, distal view, JOIDES Hole 5, 374' below top, Blake Plateau, W Atlantic.

**Description:**

**Definition:** A very small species of *Coccolithus* consisting of 14-22 elements.

**Description:** The distal shield is constructed of 14-22 tabular dextrally imbricate elements. The suture as radial over the greater part of the distal shield and curve strongly counterclockwise near the periphery. The central depression which is about half as long as the whole shield, is a shallow crater filled with tabular elements and coarse angular blocks.

Length 2.7 μ.

**Remarks:**

*Coccolithus primalis* n. sp. is distinguished from *Coccolithus sarsiae* Black by its smaller size and relatively smaller central area. *Coccolithus paralitos* Roth & Hay possesses a greater number of elements, and a ring of granules around the central depression which is not present in *Coccolithus primalis* n. sp. *Coccolithus litos* Hay, Mohler & Wade is larger and has more elements. *Coccolithus crater* n. sp. has fewer elements and a smooth central depression with a sharp angular bottom.

**Type level:**

374' below top. Oligocene.

**Type locality:**

JOIDES Hole 5, Blake Plateau, Lat. 30° 23' N, Long. 80° 08' W.

Occurrence: JOIDES Hole 5, Alabama, Monte Cagnero (Italy), Boom Clay (Belgium), Helmstedt and Glimmerode: throughout the section. Barbados: *Cc. margaritae* Zone. Trinidad: *Sph. predistentus-Sph. distentus* Zone and *Sph. distentus-Sph. ciperoensis* Zone.
Depository:

Basle Natural History Museum. Holotype: IMS-J 506377 [A 809].

Author:

Roth P. H., 1970, p. 839; pl. 1, fig. 3.

Reference: