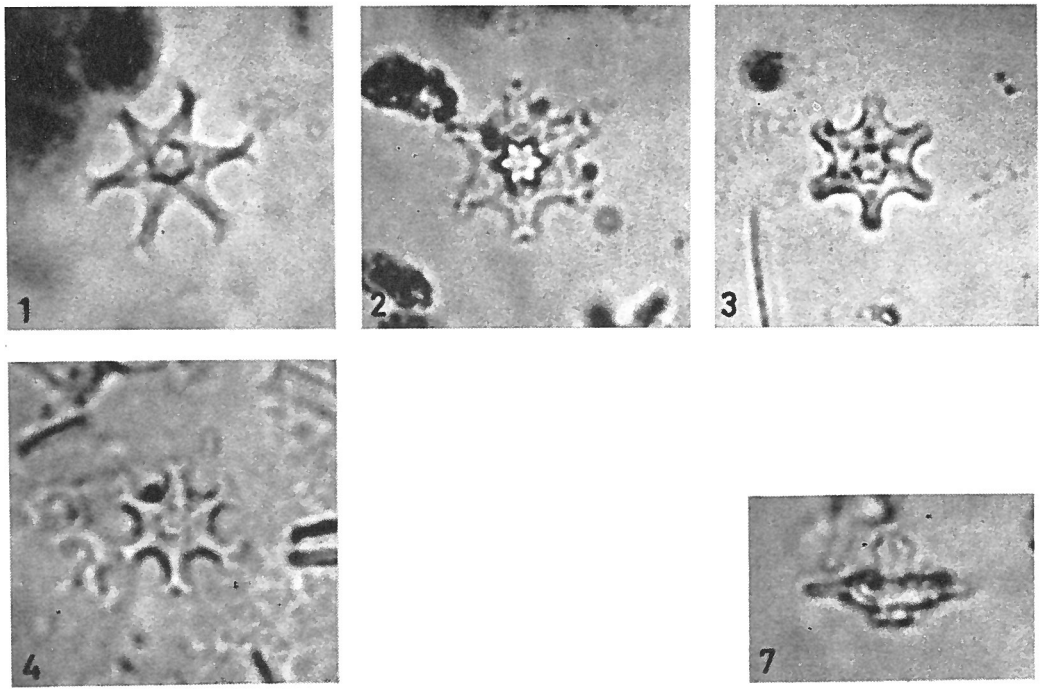
Discoaster bollii MARTINI & BRAMLETTE, 1963



Figs. 1-4, 7 — *Discoaster bollii* n. sp.; 1) Holotype, USNM 647854, Trinidad, about 1 mile spith of Princes Town, Lengua Formation, *Globorotalia menardii* Zone; 2) same sample as for fig. 1; 3, 4) Mohole EM 8-11 (286 cm); 7) side view, same sample as for fig. 1. x 2000.

Description:

Asteroliths with 6 and rarely 5 rays. Both sides of the large central part have a large stellate stem, with that on the flatter side distinctly more prominent, and side view shows it tapers abruptly at the end. On the side with the less prominent stem the rays have a higher sharp ridge extending radially to one side of the median line. Rays bifurcate into short terminations in different planes. Diameter 10-14 μ.

Remarks:

Despite the considerable variation illustrated, the prominent stem on both sides seems a consistent character, and distinguishes the species from any of otherwise somewhat similar appearance.

Type level:

Miocene, *Globorotalia menardii* Zone.

Distribution: Rare to few in the upper part of the middle Miocene (Tortonian?) of the experimental Mohole. Common in the Lengua Formation (*Globorotalia menardii* Zone) of Trini-

dad. Present in sample W 46 (*G. menardii* Zone) from Haiti, and at 320 and 360 cm of Lamont Core A 185-19.

Type locality:

Trinidad, about 1 mile south of Princes Town (type locality of *Globorotalia menardii* Zone, Lengua Formation).

Depository:

U. S. National Museum, Washington D. C. Holotype: USNM 647854.

Author:

Martini E. and Bramlette M. N., 1963, p. 851; pl. 105, figs. 1-4, 7.

Reference:

Calcareous nannoplankton from the experimental Mohole Drilling. Jour. Paleont., vol. 37, nº 4, pp. 845-856, 2 text-figs., pls. 102-105.