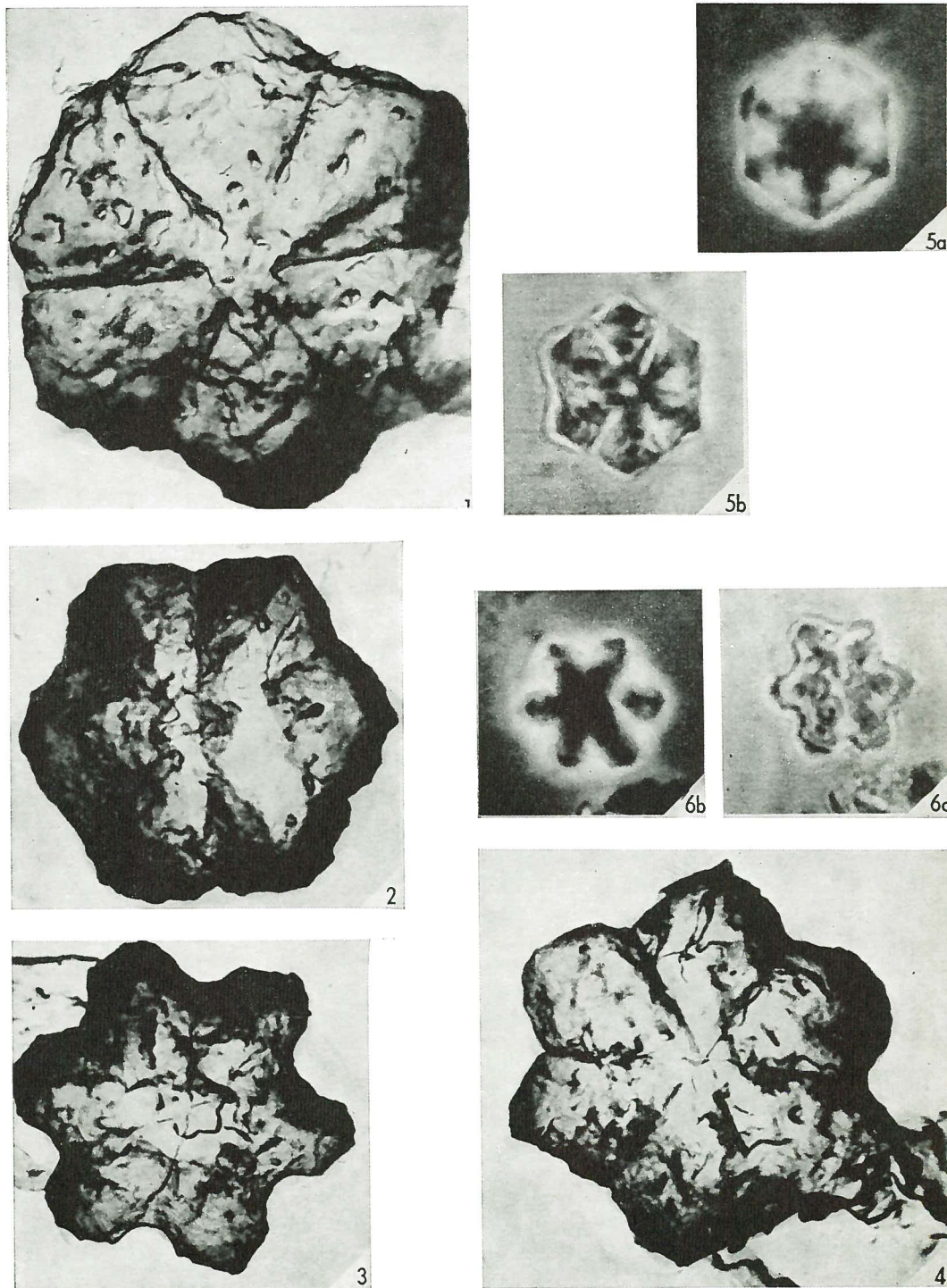


Discoaster obtusus GARTNER, 1967

Discoaster sp. I. Martini, 1965, p. 405, pl. 36, figs. 11, 12.



FIGS. 1-4, 5a, b, 6a, b — *Discoaster obtusus* GARTNER. - 1-4. Electron micrographs, x 10,000. - 5-6. Light micrographs, x 2,500; 5a, 6a, phase contrast; 5b, 6b, bright field (figs. 5a, b, holotype).

Description:

Asterolith with 6 rays; hexagonal or slightly notched between adjacent rays; rays stubby and tapered to blunt point; radial furrows extend from center between rays; small, stellate knob in center on one side.

Remarks:

The short, bluntly pointed rays make this species easily recognizable. In outline, specimens may be hexagonal with almost no notch between adjacent rays, or a distinct but shallow notch may be developed. *Discoaster obtusus* differs from *D. stellulus* GARTNER, in that the latter has conspicuous parallel-sided ridges developed on the surface of the rays, whereas in the former a single line marks the ridge in the center of each ray. The presence of a "pore" indicated by Martini was not confirmed.

Type level:

Catapsydrax dissimilis Zone, of Ciperó Formation, low. Mio., Trinidad.

Occurrence — Martini (1965) recorded the species from the *Globorotalia kugleri* and *G. ciperensis* Zone of Trinidad and equivalent deepsea assemblages from the Pacific Ocean. The specimens figured here are from the *Catapsydrax dissimilis* Zone of the Ciperó Formation.

Type locality:

Ciperó Formation, Trinidad.

Depository:

Not given.

Author:

Gartner S., Jr., 1967, p. 2; pl. 3, figs. 1-4, 5a, b, 6a, b.

Reference:

Calcareous Nannofossils from Neogene of Trinidad, Jamaica, and Gulf of Mexico. Paleont. Contrib. Univ. Kansas, paper 29, pp. 1-7, pls. 1-10.