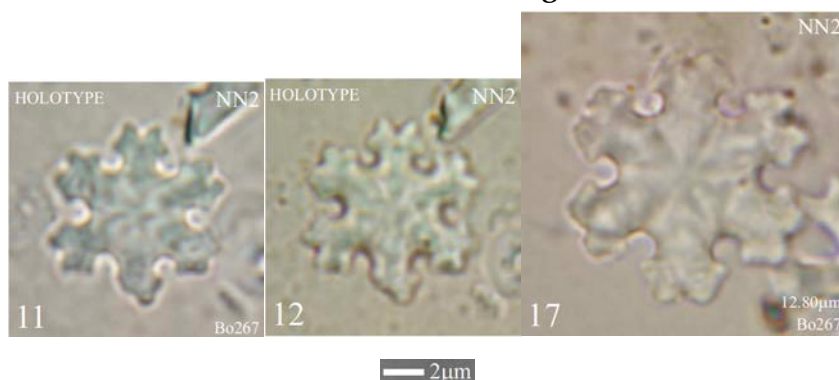


Discoaster salomonii de Kaenel & Bergen in de Kaenel et al. (2017)



Pl. 3, figs 11–12, 17

1954 *Discoaster deflandrei* Bramlette & Riedel (*pro parte*), p. 399, text fig. 1c; *non* pl. 39, fig. 6, text figs. 1a, 1b

Derivation of name: In memory of nannofossil biostratigrapher Ralph Salomon and former Amoco colleague (Houston, TX, USA)

Diagnosis: A six-rayed *Discoaster* species having a featureless central area and broad, ‘wrench’-like bifurcate rays with circular inter-ray areas.

Description: A medium-sized asterolith with six, short rays that taper and then flare distally to form broad ‘wrench’-like bifurcations. The large central area is featureless, and the ray sutures are distinct. The ray length and morphology combine to form diagnostic circular inter-ray areas.

Remarks: *Discoaster salomonii* is equivalent to the concept of *D. calculosus* employed by Amoco in the GoM. As used by BP, *D. calculosus* is a larger form (15µm) with much shorter free ray length, forming broad and shallow inter-ray areas.

Holotype dimension: 9.6µm.

Holotype: Pl. 3, figs 11–12.

Type locality: South Trinidad, Bolli (1957).

Type level: Sample Bo267, *Catapsydrax dissimilis* Zone, Ciperó Formation, Zone NN2.

Occurrence: Historically, the HO of *D. salomonii* has been used as GoM marker by Amoco and post-merger BP. This event has been dated in the Leg 154 research at 15.098Ma (Table 1). The species ranges into the Lower Oligocene.

de Kaenel, E., Bergen, J., Browning, E., Blair, S. & Boesiger, T., 2017. Uppermost Oligocene to Middle Miocene *Discoaster* and *Catinaster* taxonomy and stratigraphy in the circum North Atlantic Basin: Gulf of Mexico and ODP Leg 154. *Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, **37(2–3)**: 215–244.