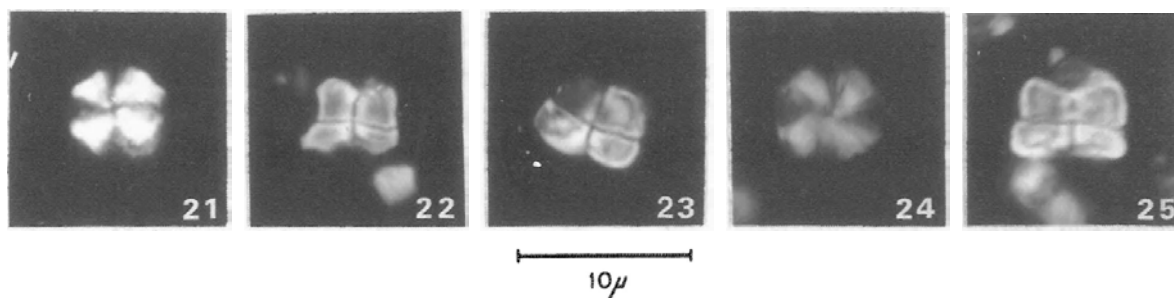


123. *Heliolithus aktasii* Varol (1889)



Pl. 12.5, figs 21-25

Diagnosis: a small species of *Heliolithus* having a distal cycle and a column which are almost equal in diameter.

Derivation of name: in honour of Dr. G. Aktas, sedimentologist.

Holotype: Plate 12.5, Figs. 24, 25.

Type level: Upper Palaeocene (Zone NTp12).

Type locality: Kokaksu Section, Zonguldak, northern Turkey.

Dimensions of holotype: maximum diameter 7.1 μm , maximum height 7.0 μm .

Remarks: *H. aktasii* has no median cycle which makes it easy to distinguish from *Heliolithus cantabriae* and *Bomolithus elegans*. It differs from *Heliolithus riedelii* by having an inflated distal cycle instead of flaring outwards and distally as in the latter species. Both species have a serrated outer rim in plan view. *H. aktasii* is strongly birefringent under polarised light.

Occurrence: observed in mid and low latitude Upper Palaeocene sediments from various parts of the world including Turkey, Irian Jaya, India, DSDP Leg 40, Site 363.

Varol, O., 1987. Palaeocene calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy. In Crux, J.S. & van Heck, S.E. (eds.). Nannofossils and their Applications. Ellis Horwood, Chichester, UK, 267-310.