

Kokia PERCH-NIELSEN, 1988

Description:

Diagnosis: Flat to thick rosette-shaped body with more than 6 segments or rays and faint to strong birefringence.

Description: The proportion of the free ends of the segments or rays varies from none to ca. 2/3. Their ends are blunt or tapering. The sutures between the segments are straight or curved and there is no central hole. Very flat specimens show only weak birefringence while thicker ones are strongly birefringent.

Derivation of name: After C. P. Kok, micropaleontologist with Shell.

Remarks:

Kok (1985) illustrated and described a flat calcareous nannofossil as UFO 2 from the « Valanginian of the North Sea ». This form, here named *Kokia borealis*, was since found by several colleagues in many other wells. The very big specimens of *Kokia* are somewhat similar to *Biantholithus sparsus* from the Danian. The latter is usually smaller and thicker than *Kokia* specimens and the number of segments varies in the same assemblage, while it stays the same in *Kokia*. *Rucinolithus* includes « calcareous nannofossils that have the appearance of a rosette of 5 or more inclined segments in plan view ». In *Kokia*, the segments are not inclined.

Other species include *Kokia sp.* which occurs in the Hauterivian of Speeton and *Kokia curvata* from the Valanginian of the North Sea.

Type species:

Kokia borealis PERCH-NIELSEN, 1988.

Author:

Perch-Nielsen K., 1988, p. 31.

Reference:

New Lower Cretaceous calcareous nannofossil species from England. INA newsl., vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 30-37, 1 pl.