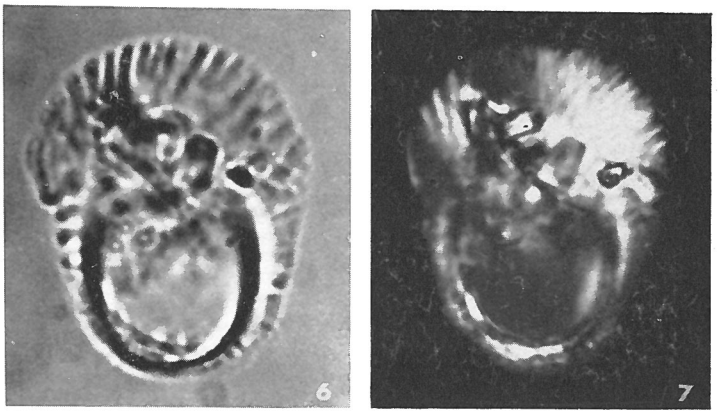
Lophodolithus rotundus BUKRY & PERCIVAL, 1971



Figs. 6-7 — *Lophodolithus rotundus* n. sp., 6) Holotype USNM 169211, DWBG–23B, core catcher; 7) cross-polarized. 2000 x.

Description:

This large species is bilaterally symmetric along the long axis but has an asymmetric enlargement of the flange such that the main subcircular body of the coccolith occupies only half of the total length and covers only one end of the coccolith. The asymmetric rim flange is composed of 50 to 70 straight, essentially radial elements. The outline of the rim flange is oblong to subelliptic and in cross-polarized light the extinction gyres in the rim have slight counterclockwise inclination in proximal view. The central area wall is prominent but there is no distinctive structure observed within the central area.

Size: 16 to 23 microns.

Remarks:

Lophodolithus rotundus is distinguished from the similar species *Lophodolithus mochlophorus* DEFLANDRE by the subcircular symmetric shape of the central area and by the lack of any central area crossbar structure or vestige.

Type level:

Middle Eocene.

Occurrence: *Lophodolithus rotundus* is present in a marine core sample from the South Pacific that contains other coccoliths of middle Eocene age.

Type locality:

Scripps core DWBG–23B, core catcher sample, Pacific Ocean.

Depository:

U.S. National Museum. Holotype: USNM 169211.

Author:

Bukry D. and Percival S.F., Jr., 1971, p. 134; pl. 5, figs. 6, 7.

Reference:

New tertiary calcareous nannofossils. Tulane Studies in Geology and Paleontology, vol. 8, nº 3, pp. 123-146, pls. 1-7.