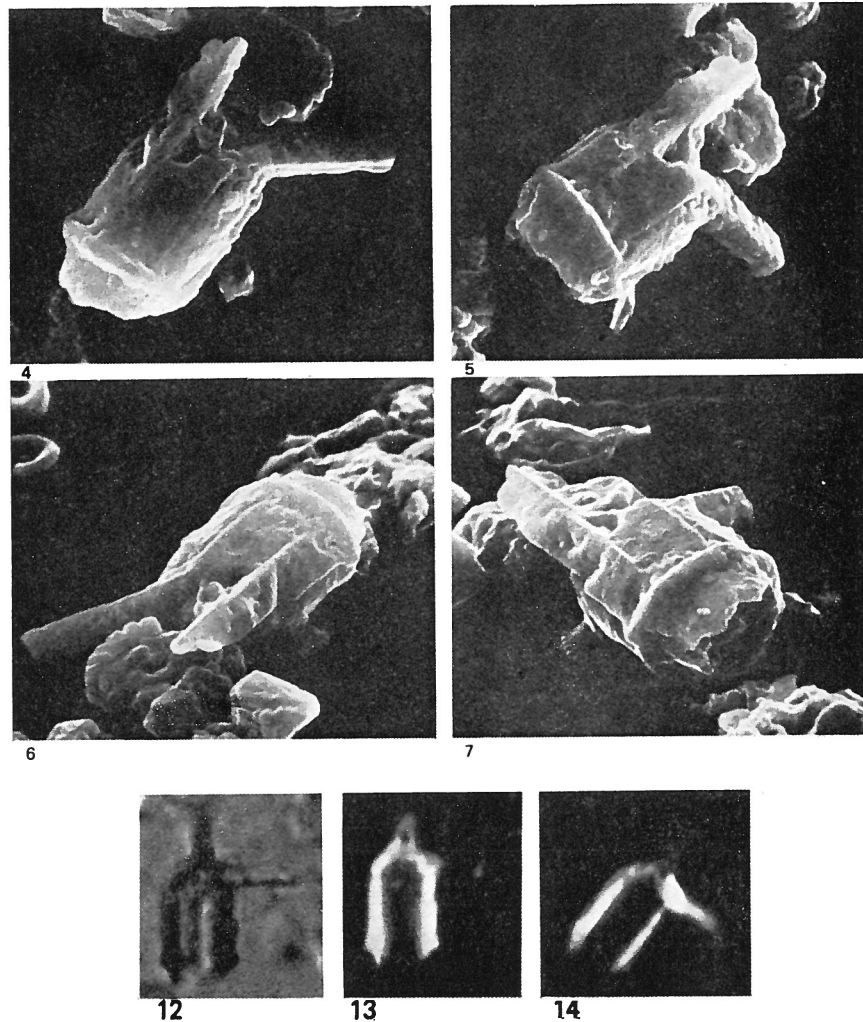


Scampanella bispinosa PERCH-NIELSEN, 1977



Figs. 4-7, 12-14 — *Scampanella bispinosa* n. sp. 4-7) Holotype. Sample 356-25-5, 70 cm, early Paleocene. 4-6) $\sim \times 4000$, 7) $\times 4200$. 12-14) Sample 356-7-3, 70 cm, middle Eocene. $\sim \times 2000$.

Description:

Diagnosis: Nannolith with a proximal tier, a proximal collar, a distal tier, and two apical spines, one vertical and one pointing at an angle of about 45° .

Description: The proximal tier is relatively high in the holotype, but missing in the other specimen illustrated on Plate 3. The distal tier consists of 6 to 8 plates and perforations can be seen at its top in the holotype. The vertically oriented apical spine extends directly from an element of the distal tier.

Remarks:

S. Bispinosa differs from *S. cornuta*, the type species of *Scampanella*, by the orientation of the apical spines.

Type level:

Early Paleocene (NP4, *Ellipsolithus macellus* Zone) (possibly reworked from the Cretaceous).

Occurrence: *S. bispinosa* was found in Sample 356-25-5, 70 cm, of early Paleocene age; in Sample 354-16-6, 70 cm, of late Paleocene age; and in Sample 356-7-3, 70 cm, of middle Eocene age.

Type locality:

DSDP Site 356, São Paulo Plateau.

Depository:

E.T.H., Zurich.

Author:

Perch-Nielsen K. in Perch-Nielsen K. & Franz H.E., 1977, p. 853; pl. 3, figs. 1-7; pl. 6, figs. 12-14, 15-17; text-fig. 3 (14).

Reference:

Lapideacassis and *Scampanella*, calcareous nannofossils from the Paleocene at Sites 354 and 356, DSDP Leg 39, Southern Atlantic. Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, vol. 39, pp. 849-862, 6 pls., 3 text-figs.