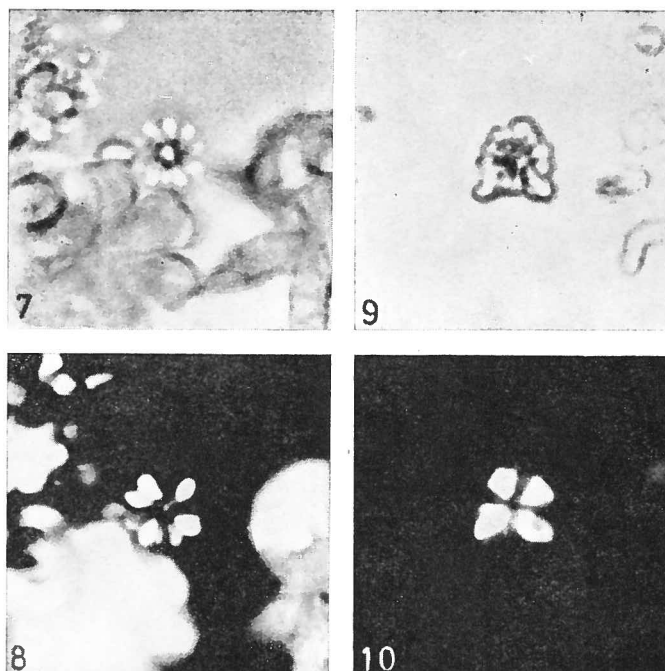


Sphenolithus pacificus MARTINI, 1965



FIGS. 7, 8 — *Sphenolithus pacificus* sp. nov. 7, 8, distal views of a detached basal plate; 8, crossed nicols. DWHH 14: 30–32 cm. x 2000.
FIGS. 9, 10 — *Sphenolithus pacificus* sp. nov. 9, 10, holotype, USNM 649 176, side views; 10, polarized light, long axis parallel to cross wire. DWBG 10: 13–15 cm. x 2000.

Description:

The 10- to 13-rayed basal plate is rosette-shaped and concave on the proximal side. The rays show slight dextral curvature in proximal view. The basal plate, which is found fairly commonly isolated (figs. 7–8), carries a hemispherical mass, built of radiating rods of calcite which may be connected by small crossbars. Diameter: 4–7 μ .

Remarks:

This species from all others attributed to *Sphenolithus* in having a distinctive basal plate and a hemispherical upper part which is not pointed.

Type level:

Miocene.

Distribution: Present in all Pacific deep-sea samples, and especially common in assemblage C, Miocene. Common in the *Catapsydrax dissimilis*, *Globorotalia kugleri* and *Globigerina ciperensis* Zones, Ciperó Formation, Trinidad.

Type locality:

Pacific deep-sea core DWBG 10 (6°54' N, 131°00' W; water-depth 4340 m) at 13–15 cm; Miocene (approximately equivalent to *Catapsidrax dissimilis* Zone, Cipero Formation, Trinidad).

Depository:

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., Tertiary Catalogue n° 132. Holotype: USNM 649176.

Author:

Martini E., 1965, p. 407; pl. 36, figs. 7–10.

Reference:

Mid-Tertiary Calcareous Nannoplankton from Pacific Deep-Sea Cores. Proc. 17th Symp. Colston Res. Soc., Butterworths Scientific Publications, London, pp. 393–411, pls. 33–37, text-fig. 153.