Zygosphaera divergens Halldal & Markali, 1955


Figs. 1-3 — *Zygosphaera divergens* n. sp.; 1) A disintegrated coccolithophorid; 2) Photomicrograph of a cell. Apochromat 90/1.30; 3) A stomatal coccolith seen obliquely from the side.

Description:

Light microscope diagnosis: The cell is spherical to ellipsoidal with a pronounced flagellar field. Length of cell: 5.5 to 8 μ. Breadth: 5.5 to 6 μ. Width of flagellar field: 4 μ. For size and microstructure of the coccoliths, see below.

Electron microscope diagnosis: The ordinary coccoliths are 1.3 to 1.7 μ-long disciform holococcoliths. They consist of a bottom layer, usually one crystal thick, bearing an elliptical torus. The stomatal coccoliths are 1.1 to 1.3 μ-long zygoform holococcoliths with one arch arranged normal to the short axis of the coccolith. The total height is 0.6 to 0.8 μ. The crystals are hexagonal prisms with basal pinacoids (0001). In the bottom plate of the ordinary coccoliths, they form a somewhat distorted lattice with hexagonal openings. Elsewhere they are packed more tightly together.

Type level:

Recent.

Type locality:

Depository:
Institutt for marin biologi, Oslo - Blindern.

Author:
Halldal P. and Markali J., 1955, p. 8, pl. 2.

Reference: