

Aspidorhabdus ovalis HAY & TOWE, 1962



FIG. 7 — *Aspidorhabdus ovalis* HAY et TOWE sp. nov., top view, Holotype: UI-EML-1909E, x 10000.

Description:

Diagnosis: A species of coccolith characterized by having several cycles of plates, the outer cycle being elliptical and the inner cycle circular and raised.

Description: In top view outline strongly elliptical, ends evenly rounded, sides almost straight; margin entire or slightly lobate, outer cycle of plates elliptical with little or no imbrication, plates large, subtrapezoidal, about 35 in number; second cycle of plates circular, sutures with strong clockwise inclination, plates wedge-shaped, equal in number to those of outer cycle; inner cycles circular, composed of numerous small overlapping plates, raised above the level of first two cycles as a prominence.

Dimensions of Holotype: length, 6 μ ; width, 4.5 μ .

Remarks:

Relationships: *Discolithus phaseolus* BLACK et BARNES, 1961, has an outline similar to that of the new species, but has a wholly different ultrastructure. The new species may be most closely related to some rhabdololiths, as the general ultrastructural plan is similar to that of rhabdololiths (Hay and Towe, in press). However true rhabdololiths are always circular or very nearly so when seen in top view.

Type level:

Couches de Donzacq, Cuisian.

Type locality:

Tuileries de Donzacq, Landes, France.

Depository:

Electron microscope Laboratory, Department of Geology, University of Illinois, Urbana.
Holotype: UI-EML-1909E.

Author:

Hay W.W. and Towe K.M., 1962, p. 513; pl. 2, fig. 7.

Reference:

Electronmicroscopic Examination of some Coccoliths from Donzacq (France). *Ecl. geol. Helvetiae*, vol. 55, n° 2, pp. 497-517, pls. 1-10, text-figs. 1, 2.