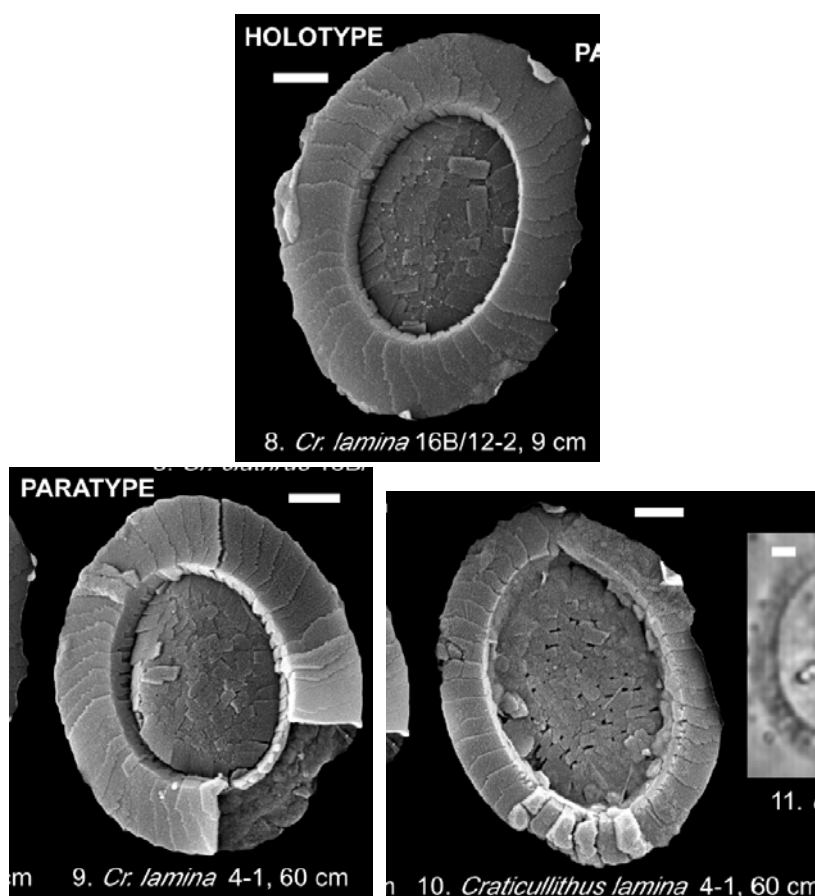


25. *Craticullithus lamina* Bown (2010)



Pl. 4, figs 8-10

**Derivation of name:** From '*lamina*', meaning 'plate', referring to the granular structure which spans the central area of these coccoliths.

**Diagnosis:** Medium-to large-sized, elliptical placolith coccoliths with broad central areas spanned by a plate formed from small, non-aligned, rectangular elements. The distal-shield elements show distinctly kinked and stepped sutures and there is no centro-distal cycle. The coccoliths have not been unequivocally observed in the LM (see comments for *C. cancellus* and questionable specimen Pl. 4, fig. 11).

**Differentiation:** The rim structure is similar to other species of *Craticullithus*, but the central-area structure is an imperforate plate. The wide central area and lack of central-area perforations distinguishes them from *Clausicoccus* Prins, 1979 and *Hughesius* Varol, 1989.

**Dimensions:** L = 7.0-7.7 $\mu$ m.

**Holotype:** Pl. 4, fig. 8.

**Paratype:** Pl. 4, fig. 9.

**Type locality:** TDP Site 16B, Pande, Tanzania.

**Type level:** Upper Paleocene, Sample TDP16B/12-2, 9cm (NP9).

**Occurrence:** NP9; TDP Sites 14 and 16B.

Bown, P.R., 2010. Calcareous nannofossils from the Paleocene/Eocene Thermal Maximum interval of southern Tanzania (TDP Site 14). *Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, **31 (1)**: 11-38.