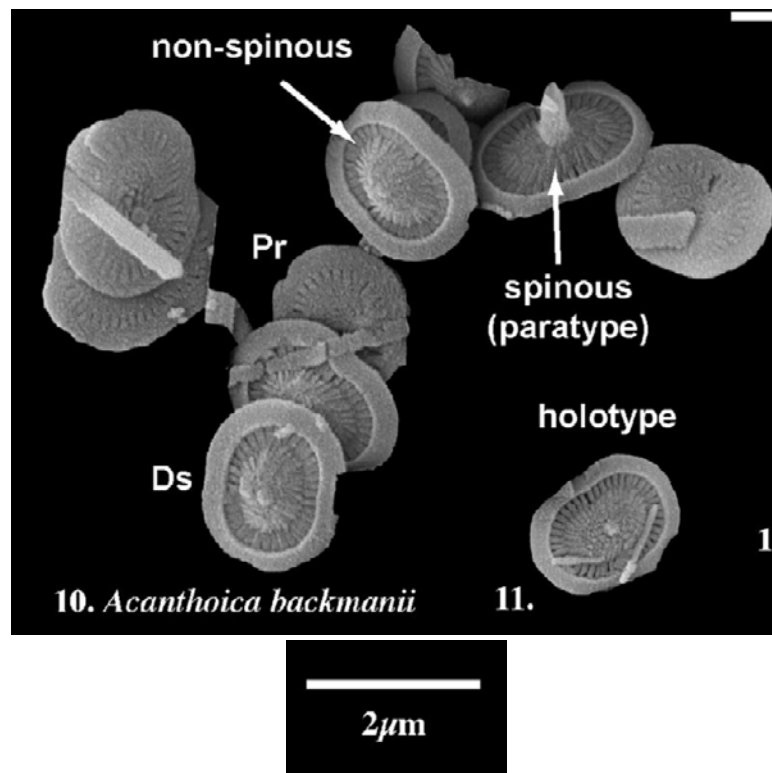


1. *Acanthoica backmanii* Dunkley Jones et al. (2009)



Pl. 9, figs 10 & 11

**Derivation of name:** Named after Professor Jan Backman (Stockholm University), micropalaeontologist and palaeoceanographer.

**Diagnosis:** Small (2–3 µm), broadly elliptical body coccoliths with well-developed rim, radial lath and lamellar cycles. Lamellar cycle forms very low domed protrusion or elongate spine (Pl. 9, fig. 10).

**Remarks:** Body-coccolith morphology is very similar to extant *Acanthoica* species (cf. *A. quattrosquina*–*A. acanthifera*) (Young et al. 2003) and the observation of a collapsed coccosphere with only one spine bearing coccolith (Pl. 9, fig. 10) is consistent with the restriction of spine-bearing coccoliths to the apical–antapical regions of modern *Acanthoica*.

**Dimensions:** L 2.4 µm, W 1.8 µm.

**Type material:** Holotype, Pl. 9, fig. 11. Paratype, Pl. 9, fig. 10 (arrowed).

**Type locality:** TDP Site 12, Pande, Tanzania.

**Type level:** Upper Eocene, Sample TDP12/26–2, 62 cm (Subzone NP19/20).

**Occurrence:** Rare in SEM; NP19/20; TDP Site 12.

Dunkley Jones, T., Bown, P.R. & Pearson, P.N., 2009. Exceptionally well preserved upper Eocene to lower Oligocene calcareous nannofossils (Prymnesiophyceae) from the Pande

Formation (Kilwa Group), Tanzania. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, **7(4)**: 359–411.