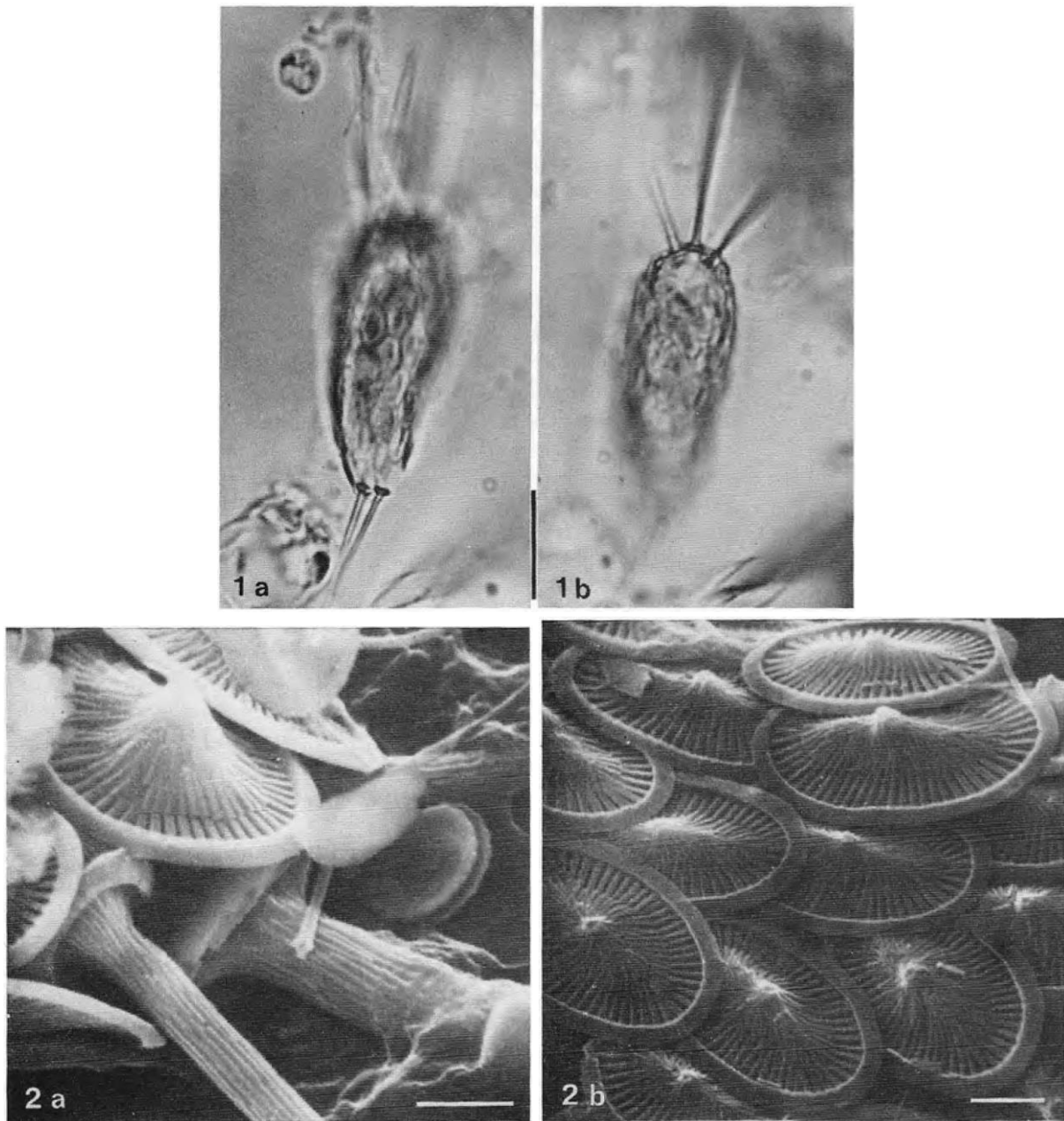


*Acanthoica maxima* Heimdal in Heimdal & Gaarder (1981)



Pl. 1, Figs 1, 2.

Plate 1. Figs 1, 2. *Acanthoica maxima*. Fig. 1a, b. Two focusings of the same cell, LM. Fig. 2. Holotype, SEM. a. Ordinary coccoliths and parts of polar coccoliths. b. Ordinary coccoliths in distal view. Scale bar, LM = 10  $\mu$ m, SEM & TEM = 1  $\mu$ m

**Derivation of specific name:** *L. maximus*, greatest; with reference to the size of the coccolith case and the coccoliths.

**Number of specimens studied:** 5.

**Diagnosis:** Coccolith case oval, dimorphic, about 23  $\mu\text{m}$  in length without pole spines. Ordinary coccoliths, 2.9–4.2  $\mu\text{m}$  long simple cyrtoliths, length/ breadth ratio 1.3–2.0, number of lamellae in the peripheral ring 40–56. Central part, distinctly delimited, seems to be formed by simple overlapping of the lamellae rising towards the centre where a pore is present. Polar coccoliths styliform cyrtoliths, apparently smaller than ordinary ones, appendix being a spine made of long lamellae spirally arranged, length 9.0–18.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Holotype:** Negatives EMB, c 2738–c2741.

**Type locality:** Atlantic Ocean (26° 25.0' N–25° 48.5' N, 14° 43.01' W–15° 33.0' W).

Testa coccolithica ovoides, dimorpha, praeter spinas polares circiter 23  $\mu\text{m}$  longa. Coccolithi ordinarii cyrtolithos simplices constituentes 2.9–4.2  $\mu\text{m}$  longos, ratione longitudinis pro latitudine 1.3–2.0, orbe e 40–56 lamellis composito, parte centrali bene limitata et videtur e lamellis surgentibus inter se superimpositis formata porum medium cingentibus. Coccolithi polares cyrtolithos styliformes constituentes, ut videtur ordinariis minores, appendice spiniformi e lamellis longis in helicem compactis formata, 9.0–18.0  $\mu\text{m}$  longa.

**Holotypus:** Imagines negativae EMB, c 2738 – c 2741,

**Habitatio typi:** Mare Atlanticum (lat. bor. 26° 25.0'–25° 48.5', long. occ. 14° 43.0'–15° 33.0').

**Remarks:** *Acanthoica maxima* differs from *A. aculeata* in the shape and size of the cell and in having polar spines of varying length at both ends. It is separated from *A. quattrosolina* LOHMANN by having a larger coccolith case consisting of a greater number of coccoliths. The ordinary coccoliths of *A. maxima* also differ markedly from those of the latter species in being much larger and more long-elliptical in outline and in having about twice the number of lamellae in the basal plate.

Heimdal, B.R. & Gaarder, K.R., 1981. Coccolithophorids from the northern part of the eastern central Atlantic. II. Heterococcolithophorids. "Meteor" *Forschung Ergebnisse, Reihe D*, **33**: 37–69.