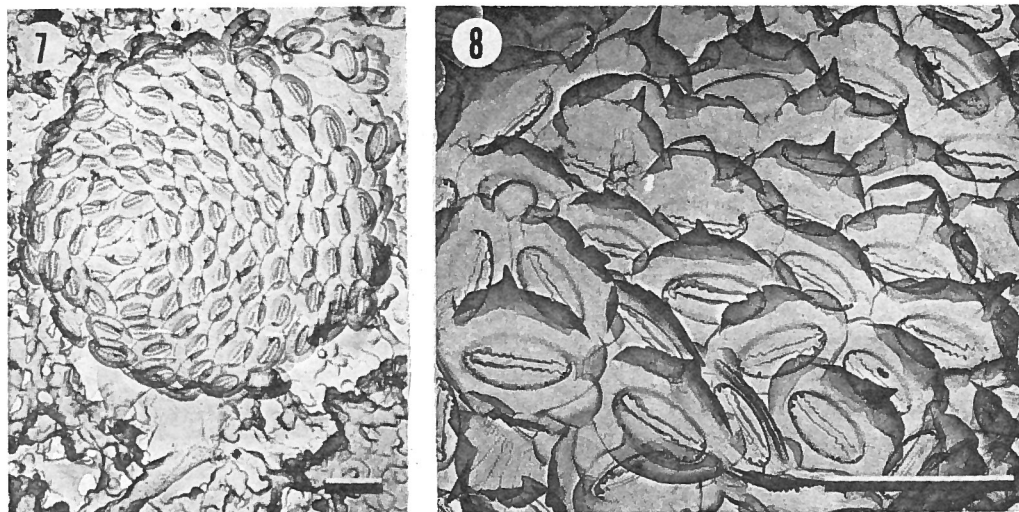


Alisphaera unicornis OKADA & McINTYRE, 1977



Figs. 7, 8 — *Alisphaera unicornis* n. sp. 7) Holotype; several coccoliths with their proximal side displayed visible in upper right corner; Pacific (KH-114-10). 8) highly magnified coccoliths, Pacific (KH-61-20). Scale bar = 31 microns.

Description:

Diagnosis: Coccospaera de globosa ad subglobosam, habens plus quam 100 coccolithos dense positos in ordinibus paene regularibus. Axis brevis coccolithi ponitur in linea cum axe sphaerico cellulae. Magnitudo de 7.3 ad 12.0 μ . Coccolithi oviformes, peripheria impar. Forma generalis similis caneolitho. Latus unum marginis distalis parallelum axis longioris coccolithi multo latius et prominet distaliter. Proiectio acuta in centrolateris prominet ultra orbem. Margo proximalis elliptica multo angustior quam ulla pars marginis distalis. Elementa rectangularia inter se iuncta extendens centrad de columna centrali in superficie proximali efficiunt rimam dentatam per axem longiorem coccolithi. Magnitudo de 1.3 ad 2.7 μ longitudine de 0.8 ad 1.9 μ latitudine (proiectione acuta exclusa).

Description of coccospaera: Spherical to subspherical, consisting of more than 100 coccoliths closely arranged in approximately regular rows; short coccolith axis is aligned with spherical axis of cell. Size ranges from 7.3 to 12.0 μ . Description of coccoliths: Elliptical coccoliths with asymmetrical periphery. The general appearance resembles a caneolith. One side of distal rim parallel to longer axis of coccolith is much wider and protrudes distally with a pointed projection in center extending beyond edge. Elliptical proximal rim much narrower than any part of distal rim. Interlocking rectangular elements extending centerward from central column on proximal surface create an irregularly outlined slit along longer

axis of coccolith. Length ranges from 1.3 to 2.7 μ , width from 0.8 to 1.9 μ excluding beakshaped protrusion.

Derivation of name: From Latin *unicornis*, one-horned. Feminine adjective.

Remarks:

The coccolith of this new species differs from that of *Alisphaera ordinata* by having a beak-shaped projection on its distal rim, which is continuous around the periphery.

Type level:

Recent.

Type locality:

Pacific Ocean (lat. 14°40'S, long. 155°08'W).

Biogeography: In Pacific, common in Equatorial Zone. At North Atlantic stations, common at Charlie, Delta, Echo and Hotel.

Depository:

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University.

Holotype: Negative ON-11.

Author:

Okada H. and McIntyre A., 1977, p. 18; pl. 6, figs. 7, 8.

Reference:

Modern coccolithophores of the Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. *Micro-paleontology*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 1-55, pls. 1-13.