
Pl. 4.1, figs 8, 9

Pl. 4.2, figs 13-15
Derivation of name: Latin- *paucipunctata* = few pores.

Holotype: Plate 4.2, Fig. 13.

Type level: Latest Maastrichtian (*Micula prinsii* Zone) DSDP 93-605-66-2, 108-110 cm.

Depository: the collection of the Paleontological Department, Geological Survey of Israel, Jerusalem, stub f/16/4.

Diagnosis: medium to large size, low number of pores and very curved coccolith with four loosely stacked tiers as seen in proximal view.

Description: subelliptical forms measuring 8-14 µm. Distally, the wide, flat marginal area is smooth and the distal radial elements extend to the outermost rim. The central area is distinguished by a rather small number of relatively wide pores (two to four and rarely five per quadrant). Proximally and in side view, the margin is seen to be composed of four very loosely stacked and curved tiers, thus forming rather thick coccoliths, with a thickness of about 2µm.

Remarks: *A. paucipunctata* differs from the closely related *A. cymbiformis* by its very curved form and the four loosely stacked tiers when seen in side view (compare Plate 4.2, Figs. 9-12, with Plate 4.2, Figs. 13-15), by the radial marginal elements which cover the entire margin on the distal side (Plate 4.3, Figs. 1,2) and by the relatively larger forms (increase in size of *Arkhangelskiella* towards the end of the Maastrichtian was also noted by Girgis (1987) and by Prins and Boersma (1987); the aspect was discussed in the 1987 INA meeting in London).

*A. paucipunctata* seems to be one of the end members of the group before its extinction at the end of the Cretaceous Period.


Other occurrences: N. Orvim, Northern Israel, uppermost Maastrichtian, *M. prinsii* Zone, GSI.N.7669.

Moshkovitz, S. & Osmond, K., 1987. The optical properties and microcrystallography of Arkhangelskiellaceae and some other calcareous nannofossils in the Late Cretaceous. In