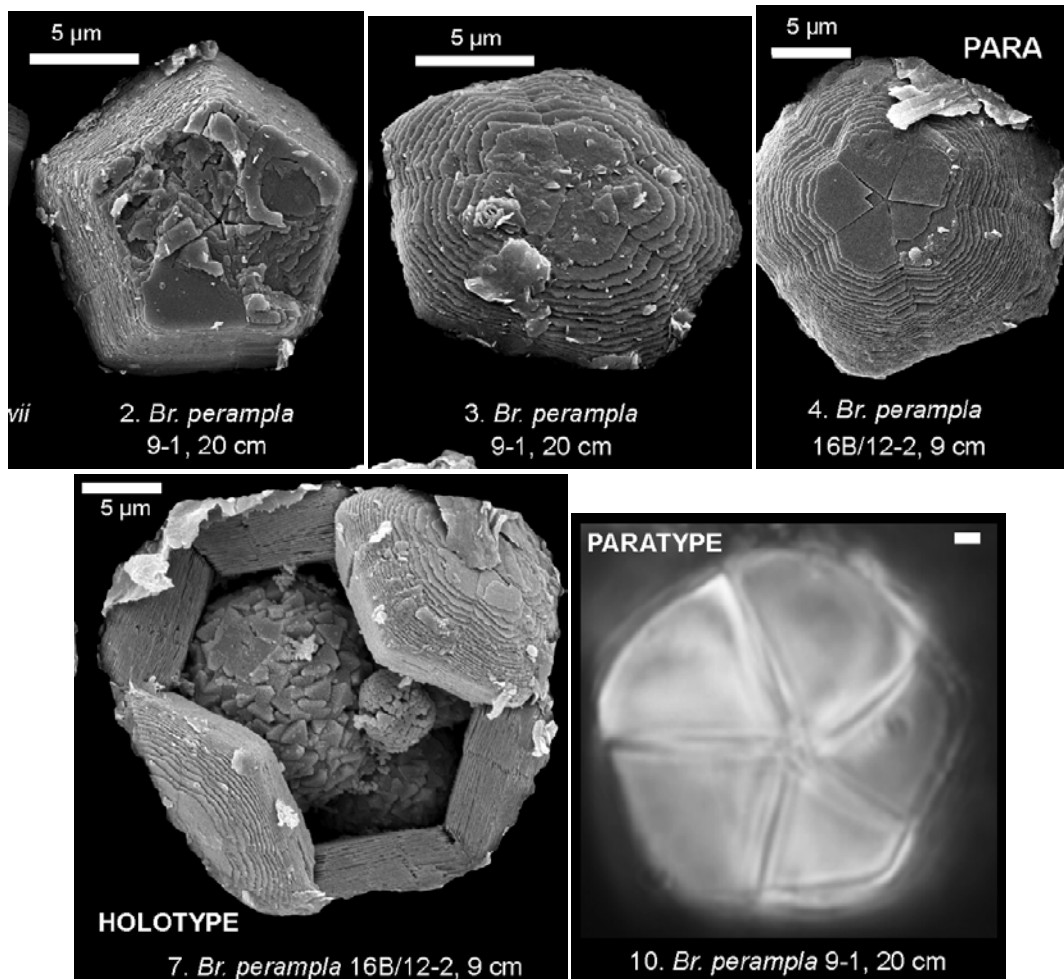


9. *Braarudosphaera perampla* Bown (2010)



Pl. 4 [sic, actually Pl. 9], figs 2-4, 7, 10

Derivation of name: From '*peramplus*', meaning 'very large', referring to the size of these pentaliths.

Diagnosis: Large (>12µm) *Braarudosphaera* with pentaliths that have slightly rounded corners and convex upper surfaces. The convexity is due to the decreasing width of the constituent laminae. The laminae also change shape from stellate at the shortest width and most distal, to straight-edged at the maximum width.

Dimensions: Maximum lith diameter L = 12.0-20.7µm.

Holotype: Pl. 9, fig. 7.

Paratypes: Pl. 9, figs 4, 10.

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

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

Occurrence: NP6-23; TDP Sites 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16B, 19. Pentolith side views Pl. 9, figs 11-13.

Remarks: Pentaliths that are equal, or greater, in height than width, and therefore often seen in side view in the LM, occur in both *Braarudosphaera* and *Micrantholithus* (also the younger genus, *Pemma*). These forms appear to be less common in *Braarudosphaera*, although moderately thick liths are commonly seen in *B. bigelowii* and larger types at Site TDP 14 (e.g. Pl. 9, figs 2-4, 6, 7). The specimens on Pl. 9 (figs 11-13) are likely *Braarudosphaera*, as these are the only large, robust pentaliths seen in this material.

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.