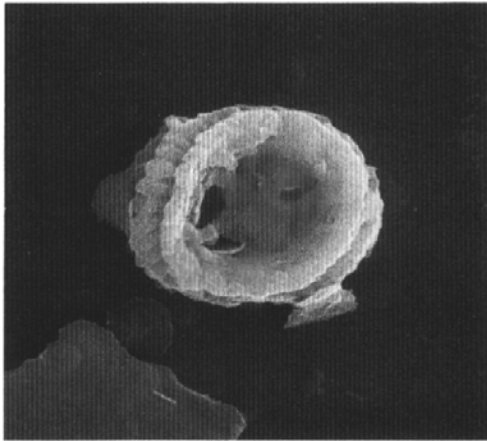
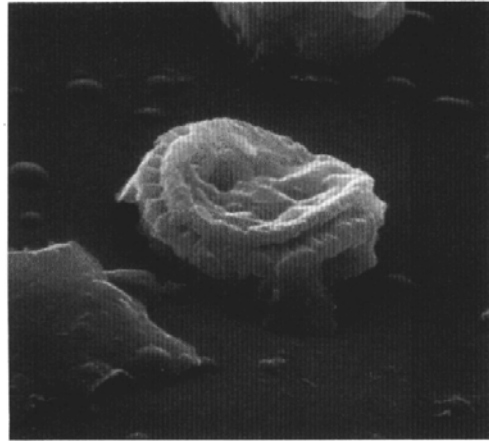


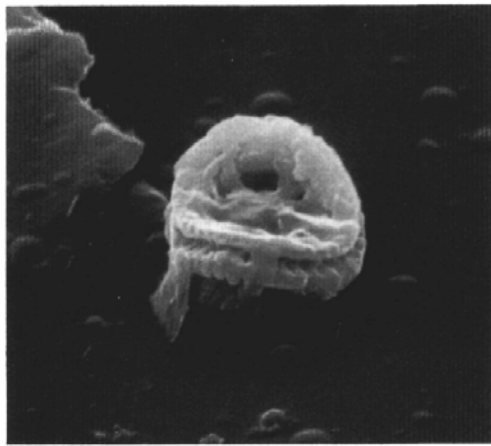
40. *Camuralithus pelliculathus* de Kaenel & Villa (1996)



1



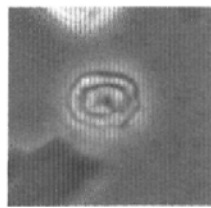
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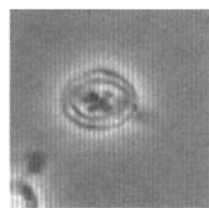
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5



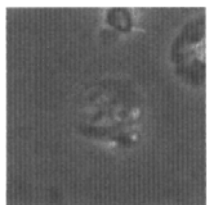
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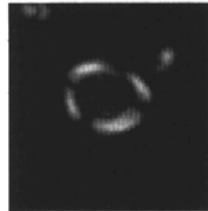
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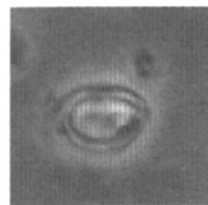
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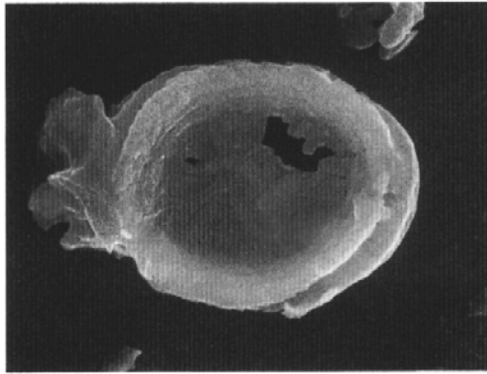
9



10



11



12

Pl. 2, Figs. 1-12

Diagnosis: A species of *Camuralithus* composed of three shields and a central area spanned by an X-shaped cross. A central plate may be present on the proximal side that supports the central cross.

Description: A small to medium elliptical form with 40 to 45 elements in the two lower shields. In cross-polarized light, the rim exhibits a unicyclic, white extinction pattern and the central cross is faintly birefringent. In phase contrast light, the central cross appears dark.

Size: 4 to 6 μm (holotype: 4.0 μm).

Differentiation: *Camuralithus pelliculathus* is differentiated from species of the genus *Chiasmolithus* by its three superimposed shield structure and by the absence of a large, bicyclic distal shield with a well developed outer cycle.

Derivation of name: From Latin *pellicula*, skin.

Holotype: FSU-F138 (Pl. 2, Fig. 1); FSU-F145 (Pl. 2, Fig. 2); FSU-F147 (Pl. 2, Fig. 3); FSU-FO53-D19 (Pl. 2, Fig. 4); FSU FO53-D20 (Pl. 2, Fig. 5).

Type locality: ODP Site 900, Iberia Abyssal Plain.

Type level: ODP Sample 149-900-33R-5, 129 cm; early Miocene, Zone NN1.

Occurrence: Rare to common in late Oligocene to early Miocene from ODP Holes 897C, 898A, 899B, and 900A.

Range: Zones NP25 to NN2. The LO observed in Zone NN2 is a good event that can be used to subdivide Zone NN2. The LO of *C. pelliculathus* occurs between the LO of *H. recta* and the LO of *I. fusa*.

de Kaenel, E & Villa, G., 1996: Oligocene-Miocene calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy and paleoecology from the Iberia Abyssal Plain - Whitmarsh, R.B., Sawyer, D.S., Klaus, A., and Masson, D.G. (Eds.), 1996, *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, **149**: 79-145.