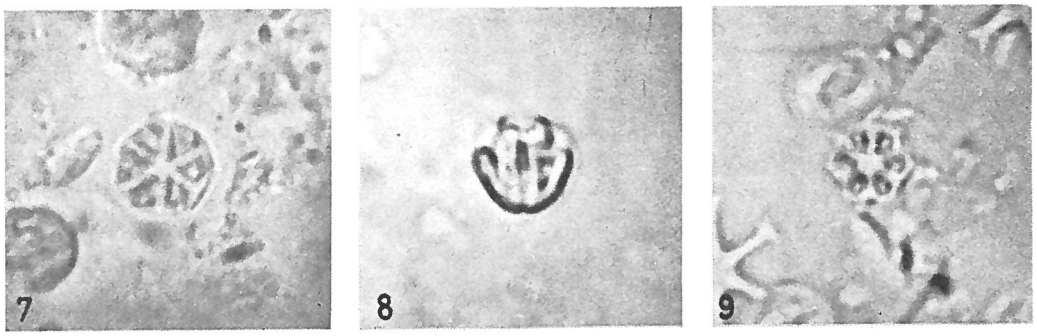
Catinaster coalitus MARTINI & BRAMLETTE, 1963



Figs. 7-9 — *Catinaster coalitus* n. sp.; 7) Holotype, USNM 647857, Distal view, Trinidad, about 2½ miles south-southeast Lengua Settlement, Lengua Formation, *Globorotalia mayeri* Zone; 8) side view, same sample as for fig. 7; 9) distal view, Mohole EM 8-13 (50-53 cm). x 2000.

Description:

Asteroliths 6-rayed and basketlike. In plan view the short rays appear to bifurcate to form a heavy outer rim. Side view shows no such heavy rim nor bifurcation of rays, however, and the appearance in plan view is due to the depth and slope of the part between the rays. The part between the rays is relatively thin and may be partly opened in corroded or poorly calcified specimens. Diameter usually 4-9 μ.

Remarks:

Large specimens (up to 14 μ) from the Lamont deep-sea core A 185-19 show a development of spines between the rays. This may represent only a variant related to a high content of carbonate in the surface water, because other species are unusually large and robust in this Lamont core. *Catinaster coalitus* is not related to *Corollithion exiguum* STRADNER, 1961, from the Upper Cretaceous, although plan views are superficially similar.

Type level:

Miocene, *Globorotalia mayeri* Zone.

Distribution: Rare in the middle Miocene (Tortonian?) between EM 8-12 and EM 8-13. Common in the Lengua Formation (*Globorotalia mayeri* Zone) of Trinidad, and in the Lamont core A 185-19 between 450 and 555 cm.

Type locality:

Trinidad, abouth 2½ miles south-southeast of Lengua Settlement (type locality of *Globorotalia mayeri* Zone, Lengua Formation).

Depository:

U. S. National Museum, Washington D. C. Holotype: USNM 647857.

Author:

Martini E. and Bramlette M. N., 1963, p. 851; pl. 103, figs. 7-9.

Reference:

Calcareous nannoplankton from the experimental Mohole Drilling. Jour. Paleont., vol. 37, nº 4, pp. 845-856, 2 text-figs., pls. 102-105.