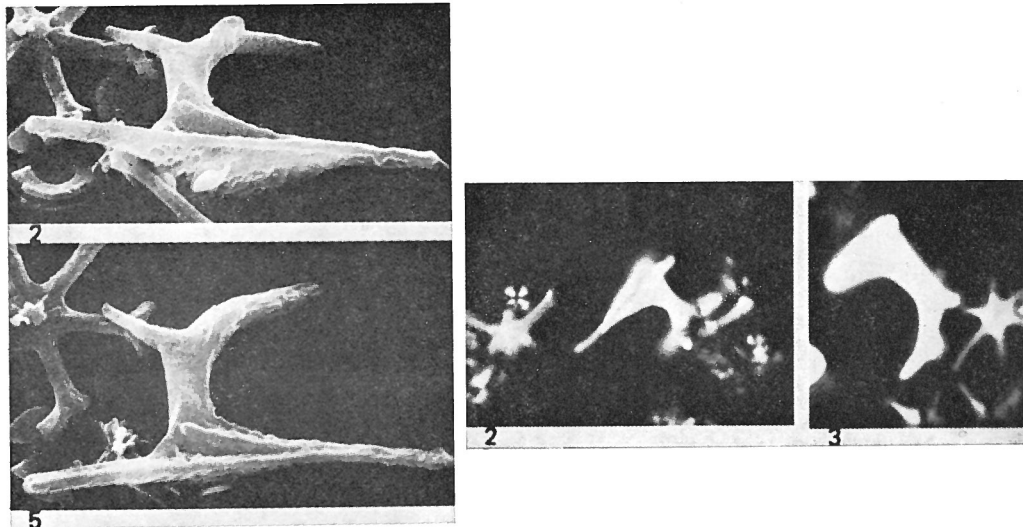


Ceratolithus atlanticus PERCH-NIELSEN, 1977



Figs. 2, 5, 2*, 3 — *Ceratolithus atlanticus* n. sp. 2, 5) Holotype. Sample 354-4, CC. $\times 3400$.
2*, 3) Crossed nicols, 45° . Sample 354-4 CC. LM, $\times 2000$.

Description:

Diagnosis: Ceratolith with a long, straight rod forming an apical spine and a horn of the ceratolith. The other horn and apical spine are shorter.

Description: *C. atlanticus* has a broad interior curvature while the arch is almost straight. A long straight rod forms an apical spine as well as a horn. It can extend perpendicular to the plane of the ceratolith as a plane also ending in a spine. The other horn and the other apical spine are shorter and are not necessarily in the plane of the ceratolith. In the light microscope, specimens are brightest with the horns pointing about 45° toward the direction of polarization.

Remarks:

C. atlanticus has the most complicated structure of all ceratoliths so far described. It differs from *A. bizzarus* and all other ceratoliths by the two apical horns.

Type level:

A. tricorniculatus Zone (NN12); late Miocene.

Occurrence: *C. atlanticus* was found to be most common in the Miocene part of the *A. tricorniculatus* Zone of the Ceará Rise in the southwestern North Atlantic.

Type locality:

Ceará Rise DSDP Site 354. Western South Atlantic.

Depository:

Perch-Nielsen Collection.

Author:

Perch-Nielsen K., 1977, p. 745; pl. 3, figs. 1-14; pl. 5, figs. 1-7, 10; pl. 49, figs. 2-4.

Reference:

Albian to Pleistocene calcareous nannofossils from the Western South Atlantic, DSDP Leg 39. Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, vol. 39, pp. 699-824, 50 pls., 23 tbs., 1 text-fig.