Coccolithus pelagicus (Wallich, 1877) Schiller (1930) azorinus Parente & Cachão in Parente et al. (2004)
Pl. 1, figs 1-5

Pl. 1, fig. 1a. Distal view of *C. pelagicus azorinus* coccolith (holotype) observed under parallel light (PL). Sample from Saldanha seamount, SF13.

Fig. 1b. The same specimen as in Figure 1a (holotype), seen under crossed polarized light (XPL).

Fig. 2a Distal view of *C. pelagicus azorinus* coccolith observed under PL. Sample from Saldanha seamount, SF13.

Fig. 2b. The same specimen as in Figure 2a, seen under XPL.

Fig. 3a Distal view of *C. pelagicus azorinus* coccolith observed under PL. Sample from the MD95-2040 core, at a depth of 1370-1371 m.

Fig. 3b. The same specimen as in Figure 3a, seen under XPL.

Fig. 4a. Distal view of *C. pelagicus azorinus* coccolith observed under PL. Sample from the MD95-2040 core, at a depth of 1370-1371 m.

Fig. 4b. The same specimen as in Figure 4a, seen under XPL.

Fig. 5. *C. pelagicus azorinus* partial coccospere observed in a sample from the MD95-2040 core, at a depth of 1370-1371 m.
**Diagnosis:** *Coccolithus pelagicus* subspecies producens coccolithos 14µm longior (maximus placolithos diametrum)

A subspecies of *Coccolithus pelagicus* producing coccoliths over or equal to 14µm long (maximum diameter of the placoliths).

**Holotype:** Plate 1, figure 1. Type specimens are preserved in permanent mounting media, slide GeoFCUL-nanolab SF13 (Saldanha), deposited in the Department of Geology of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon.

**Paratype:** Plate 1, figures 2, 3 and 4.

**Type locality:** Saldanha seamount. Lat: 36º33.8’N; Long: 33º20.6’W (West-Southwest of the Azores archipelago).

**Etymology:** The sub-specific epithet “azorinus” (from Azores) refers to the region where it is found in present day surface samples.

**Description:** Large more or less elliptical placolith with a thin and curved bicyclic smaller proximal shield and an elliptic central area opening surrounded on the distal side by a shingling of thin laths; only the proximal shield and central area birefringe as is characteristic of members of the genus. In light micro scope examination, both the rim and central area are prominent. A bridge parallel to the smaller axis of the placolith may be present. Major diameter ranges from 14 to 16µm.

**Remarks:** This subspecies has the largest placoliths of all other extant forms described for this genus, namely the *C. pelagicus* ssp. *pelagicus* which is the species type. It displays some morphometric resemblance to the fossil species *C. miopelagicus*.