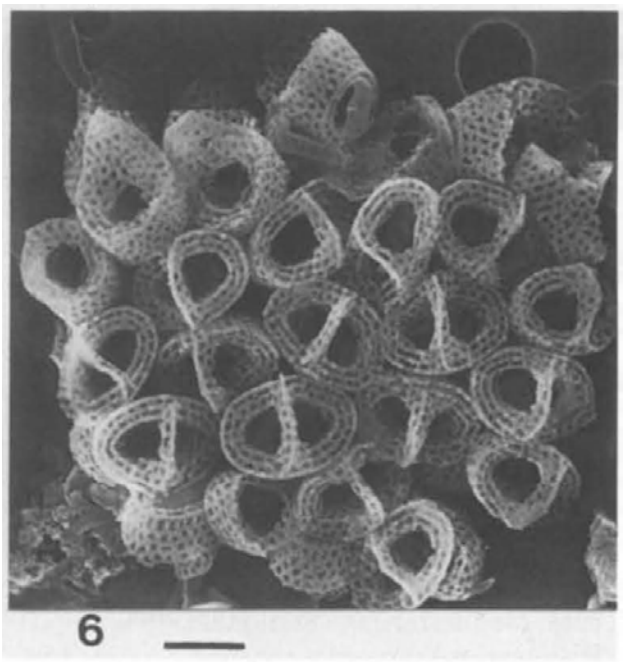
20. Corisphaera tyrrheniensis Kleijne (1991)



Pl. XII, fig. 6

Helladosphaera cornifera (Schiller), (in part) *Borsetti and Cati (1972), p. 404, pl. 49, fig. 2a (non fig. 2b).

Diagnosis: *Coccosphaera dimorpha, constans ex zygoformibus ordinariis necnon stomatalibus holococcolithis. Paries tubi coccolithorum ordinariorum constat ex tribus -laxe inter se connexis -stratis microcrystallorum alternantium, quomodo quasi perforatus videtur; longitudine 1.6-1.8 µm, latitudine 1.1-1.3 µm, tubi paries altitudine 0.7 µm. Pons similem constructionem ostendit. Coccolithi stoma tales constant ex tubo basali, cum magno ponte robusto; tota altitudine 1.6 µm. Paries tubi et pons perforati sicut in coccolith is ordinaris.*

Dimorphic coccosphere consisting of zygoform ordinary and stomatal holococcoliths. The tube wall of the ordinary coccoliths consists of three loosely connected layers of alternating microcrystals, giving it a perforated appearance; 1.6-1.8 µm long, 1.1-1.3 µm wide, tube wall 0.7 µm high. The bridge shows a similar construction. The stomatal coccoliths consist of a basal tube, with a large robust bridge; total height 1.6 µm. The tube wall and bridge are similarly perforated as in the ordinary coccoliths.

Holotype: Plate XII, 6.

Type locality: 28°33.6'N, 38°44.9'W (Station T86-17R, 45, C-A, central North Atlantic Ocean), depth 45 m.

Derivation of name: "*tyrrheniensis*" (L.), from the Tyrrhenian Sea; referring to the place of first discovery.

Number of specimens studied: 1.

Remarks: *Corisphaera tyrrheniensis* differs from the other *Corisphaera-species* in having perforated walls that consist of three layers of microcrystals.

Distribution: Not found during Cruise Gx. Cruise APNAP I: a single specimen at Station T86-17R, 45, C-A.

Previous research: Mediterranean Sea (Borsetti and Cati, 1972).

Kleijne, A., 1991. Holococcolithophorids from the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean. *Marine Micropaleontology*, **17:** 1-76.