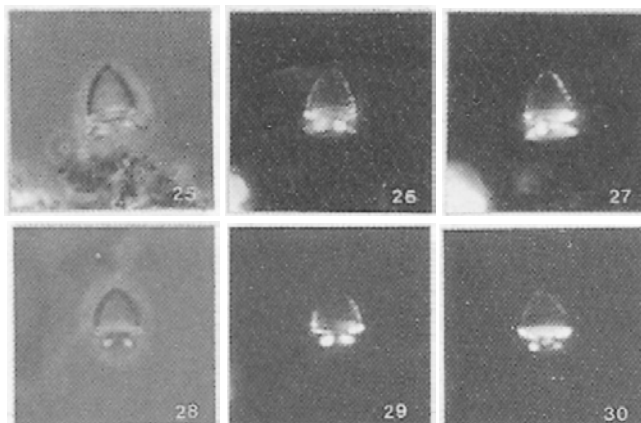


63. *Cruxia atanii* Varol (1989)



Pl. 4, figs. 25-30

**Diagnosis.** Rhabdolith consisting of a circular proximal plate and a large distal process which are connected to the inner shield by a short 'tube'. A distinct eave is present in the proximal part of the large cone-shape structure.

**Derivation of name.** In honour of Prof. Dr. O. Atan, Geology Department, Science Faculty, University of Istanbul.

**Holotype.** Plate 4, Figs. 25-27.

**Type level and type locality.** Zone NP12, Lower Eocene, Sile, Istanbul.

**Dimension of holotype.** Maximum height = 5.6  $\mu\text{m}$ . Maximum width (= width of eave) = 4.3  $\mu\text{m}$ . Width of base = 4.3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Description.** *C. atanii* has a circular proximal plate and a complex distal process. The 'tube' connecting the distal process and proximal plate is short and narrow. A distinct eave is located at the base of a relatively large cone-shaped structure, where the maximum width of the distal process lies. The diameter of the eave is equal to the diameter of the proximal plate and slightly smaller than the height of the species. The specimen shown on pl. 4, figures 28-30 was focussed on the cycles and proximal plate rather than the shield to demonstrate *Blackites* type base.

**Remarks.** *C. atanii* differs from *C. mericii* by its much higher cone above the eave and its much shorter and parallel-sided 'tube' of its central process below the eave.

**Occurrence.** *C. atanii* occurs throughout Zone NP12 at Sile.

Varol, O., 1989. Eocene calcareous nannofossils from Sile (northwestern Turkey). *Revista Española de Micropaleontología*, **21(2)**: 273-320.