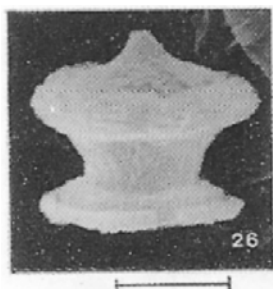
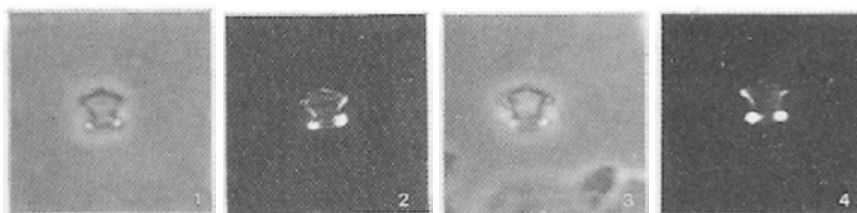


64. *Cruxia mericii* Varol (1989)



Pl. 2, fig. 26



Pl. 4, figs 1-4

**Diagnosis.** A rhabdolith consisting of a circular proximal plate and a distal process which a small cone above the distinct eave and a narrow distally slightly diverging 'tube' between basal plate and eave.

**Derivation of name.** In honour of Prof. Dr. E. Meric, Geology Department, Technical University of Istanbul.

**Holotype.** Plate 2, Fig. 26.

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

**Dimensions of holotype.** Maximum height = 3.5 $\mu$ m. Maximum width (= diameter of eave) = 4  $\mu$ m. Diameter of base = 3.5  $\mu$ m.

**Description.** *C. mericii* has a circular proximal plate which is formed by an outer shield and two cycled inner shield. From the proximal plate the 'tube' extends upwards-outwards and the cone shape structure above the 'tube' is separated from it by a distinct eave of perpendicularly oriented elements. The eave in turn extends beyond the limits of the 'tube' and its diameter is about equal to diameter of the proximal plate and height of the species.

**Remarks.** *C. mericii* is distinguished from *C. atanii* by having a very low cone and a distally flaring much higher tube in its distal process.

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

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