

### 23. *Cyrtosphaera* Kleijne (1992)

**Diagnosis:** *Coccosphaera* monothecata, varie monomorpha, consistens ex rhabdolithis cum protrusione Crescenti quoad altitudinem versus polum unum coccosphaerae. Elementa cycli lamellaris in forma protrusionis conicae sive sacculiformis, prolongatae per papillam elementorum cycli cuneati.

Monothebate, vari-monomorphic coccosphere consisting of rhabdoliths with a protrusion that increases in height towards one pole of the coccosphere. Lamellar cycle elements form a conical or sacculiform protrusion that is prolonged by a papilla of cuneate cycle elements.

**Type species:** *Acanthoica aculeata* Kamptner, 1941.

**Derivation of name:** 'cyrtolith', referring to the former name of the coccolith type present in this genus; 'sphaera' (Latin), sphere.

**Remarks:** The vari-monomorphic species *Acanthoica aculeata* is transferred from *Acanthoica*, characterized by its four types of rhabdoliths, to *Cyrtosphaera*, which has only one type of rhabdolith with a protrusion of lamellar cycle elements increasing in height towards one pole. A second species, often misidentified as *A. aculeata*, is now named *Cyrtosphaera lecaliae* sp. nov. *Acanthoica cucullata* Lecal-Schlauder, bearing rhabdoliths with a sacculiform protrusion that increases in height towards one pole, is transferred to the new genus *Cyrtosphaera* as well.

I include these three species in a vari-monomorphic genus, because body and circum-flagellar rhabdoliths, such as present in dimorphic species, cannot clearly be distinguished. *Cyrtosphaera* species seem to lack a flagellar opening, which already has been observed for *Cyrtosphaera cucullata* by Lecal-Schlauder (1951).

Kleijne, A., 1992. Extant Rhabdosphaeraceae (coccolithophorids, class Prymnesiophyceae) from the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean. *Scripta Geol.*, **100**: 1-63.