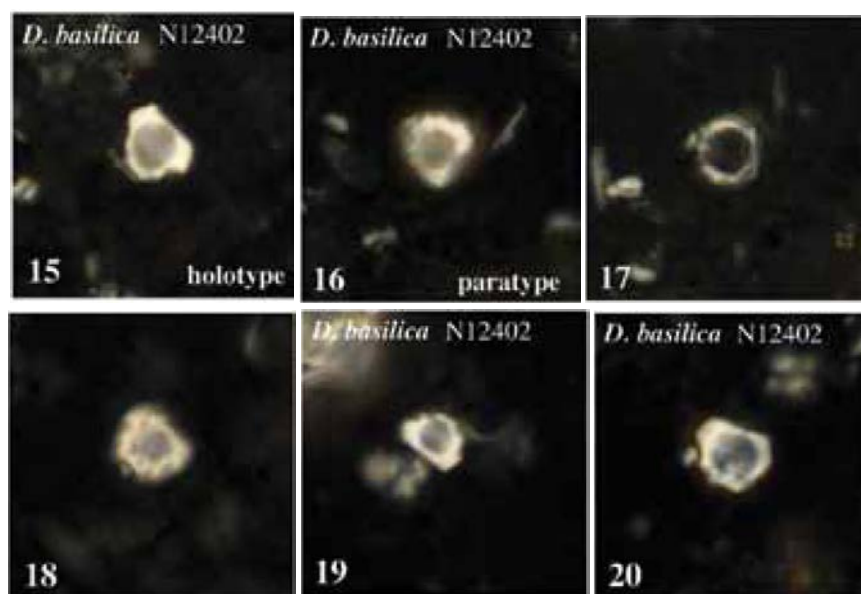


70. *Daktylethra basilica* Self-Trail (2011)



Pl. 5, figs 15-20

**Derivation of name:** From the Latin for a “colonnaded house”, a reference to its resemblance to St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome, Italy.

**Diagnosis:** A cavate holococcolith, seen inside view, with a thick basal plate extending up to one-third the height of the specimen and forming slight protruding wings to the side, and a domed distal cover showing perforations. The basal plate and dome are crystallographically continuous and bright at 45° in XPL (Pl. 5, fig. 16), darkening slightly when rotated to 0° (Pl. 5, fig. 17). The central cavate area forms an almost perfect “O” (Pl. 5, fig. 15).

**Differentiation:** *Daktylethra basilica* differs from *D. unitatus* (Bown and Dunkley Jones 2006, also from Zone NP16) in having a thicker basal plate that extends away from the central dome and in having an almost perfectly circular central cavity. *Daktylethra unitatus* has a subcircular central cavity that is somewhat flattened at its base and lacks prominent basal colonnades. It differs from *D. punctulata* in having prominent wings and a well-defined cavate central area.

**Dimensions:** H = 2.4-3.2µm; W = 2.8-4.4µm (Table 8).

**Holotype:** Pl. 5, fig. 15.

**Para-type:** Pl. 5, fig. 16 (figs. 17-18 same specimen).

**Type locality:** SDB core, Easton, MD (USA).

**Type level:** Middle Eocene, Sample N12402, 139.0 m

**Occurrence:** NP 16.

Self-Trail, J.M, 2011. Paleogene Calcareous Nannofossils of the South Dover Bridge core, Southern Maryland (USA). *Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, **32(1)**: 1-28.