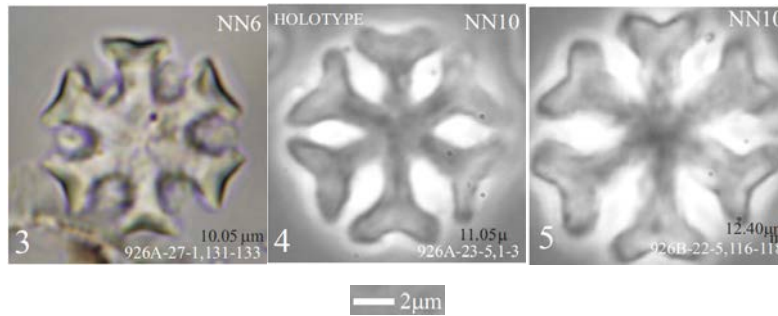


Discoaster pansulus Browning & Bergen in Browning et al. (2017)



Pl. 5, figs 3–5

Derivation of name: From the Latin *pansulus* (diminutive), meaning spread, stretch, extend

Diagnosis: An asterolith measuring less than 15 μm with six long rays that flare to form very broad bifurcations nearly perpendicular to the rays.

Description: Medium to very large asterolith with six long rays. The rays flare peripherally to form very broad, symmetric bifurcations that are almost perpendicular to the rays. The center is small to medium-sized, and a small central stem is present. In some specimens, ridges radiate down the median of the rays. Specimens measured are less than 15 μm; Size = 10.0–14.0 μm (five measured specimens).

Remarks: *Discoaster pansulus* is described for specimens less than 15 μm, previously referred to as *Discoaster* cf. *pansus* within BP GoM. *Discoaster pansus* is reserved for specimens larger than 15 μm.

Holotype: Pl. 5, fig. 4.

Type Locality: ODP Leg 154, Hole 926A, Ceará Rise, western equatorial Atlantic.

Type Level: Sample 926A-23-5, 1–3cm, (9.326Ma+/-0.028) Zone NN10, Upper Miocene.

Occurrence: The HO *D. pansulus* in Zone NN15 is dated at 4.032Ma (+/-0.016; 926C-12H-6, 42–43cm) in Leg 154.

Browning, E., Bergen, J., Blair, S., Boesiger, T. & de Kaenel, E., 2017. Late Miocene to Late Pliocene taxonomy and stratigraphy of the genus *Discoaster* in the circum North Atlantic Basin: Gulf of Mexico and ODP Leg 154. *Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, 37(2–3): 189–214.