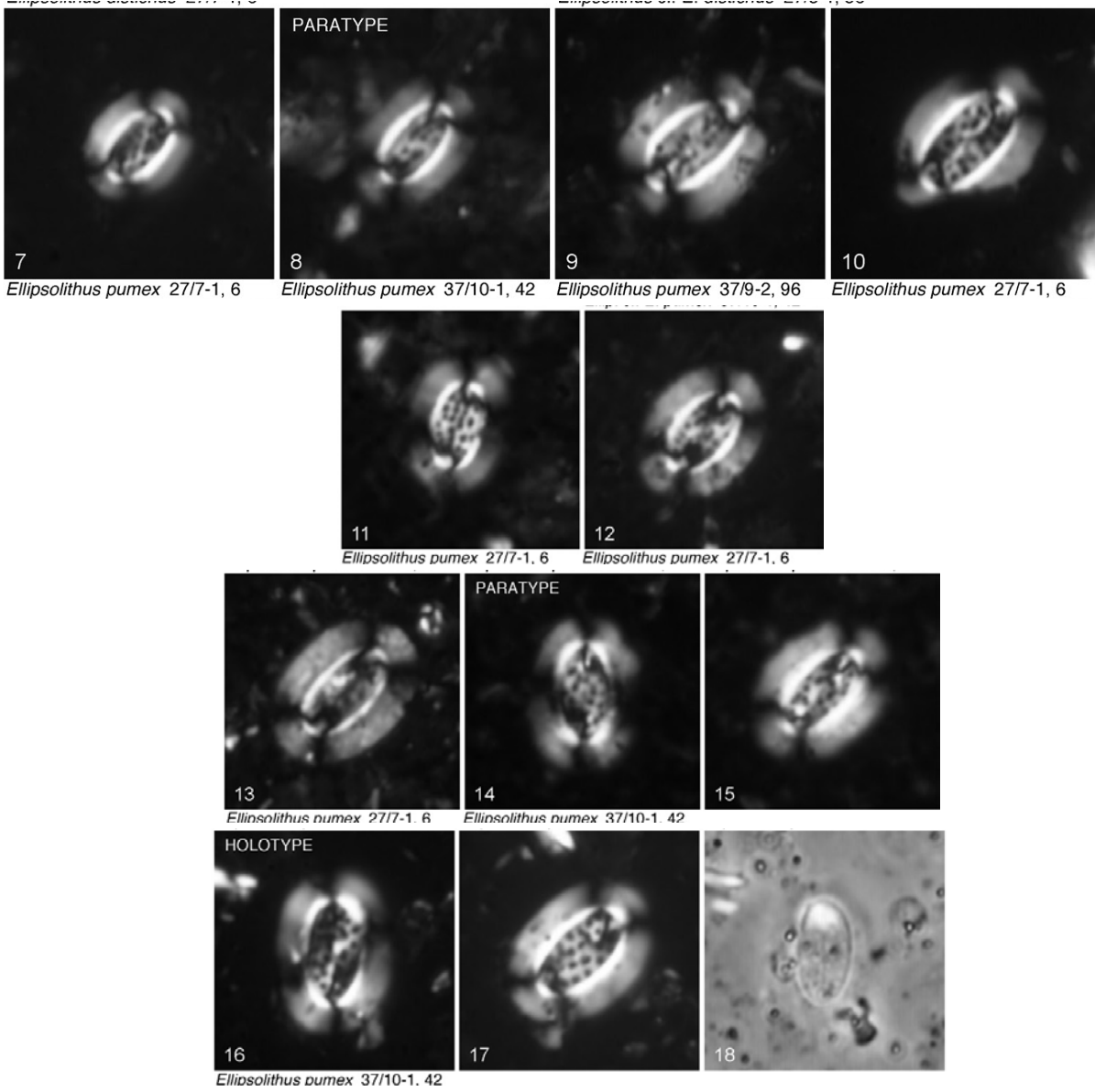
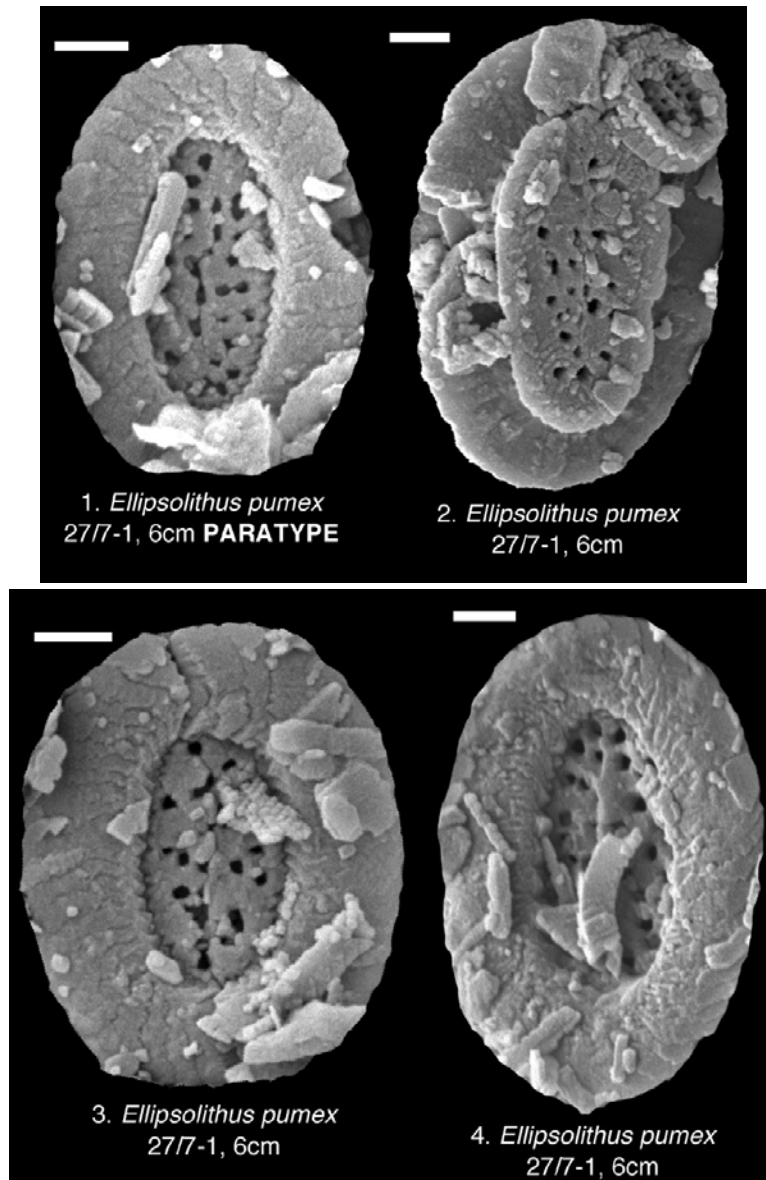


*Ellipsolithus pumex* Bown (2016)



Pl. 4, figs 7–18



Pl. 12, figs 1–4

**Derivation of name:** From *pumex*, meaning ‘porous’, referring to finely perforate central area of this species.

**Diagnosis:** Medium-sized *Ellipsolithus* with relatively wide central area (~width similar to the rim width) spanned by a finely perforate plate. The perforations are small and irregularly distributed, but are broadly arranged in two to three cycles. In XPL, the shields typically have grey interference colour and the tube has white interference colour.

**Differentiation:** Distinguished from other *Ellipsolithus* species by the finely perforate central area plate. Most similar to the early Eocene species *Ellipsolithus aubryae* Self-Trail, 2011, which is, however, larger and has a wider central area. The Paleocene species *Ellipsolithus bollii* Perch-Nielsen, 1977 has larger pores and a longitudinal ridge.

**Dimensions:** L = 9.3 $\mu$ m (range 6.4–9.6 $\mu$ m).

**Holotype:** Pl. 4, fig. 16.

**Paratypes:** Pl. 4, fig. 8; Pl. 4, fig. 14; Pl. 12, fig. 1.

**Type locality:** TDP Site 37, Kimamba Hill, Kilwa, Tanzania.

**Type level:** Middle Paleocene (Selandian), Sample TDP37/10–1, 42cm (Zone NP5).

**Occurrence:** Zone NP5; TDP Sites 27 and 37.

Bown, P.R., 2016. Paleocene calcareous nannofossils from Tanzania (TDP sites 19, 27 and 38).

*Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, **36(1)**: 1–32.