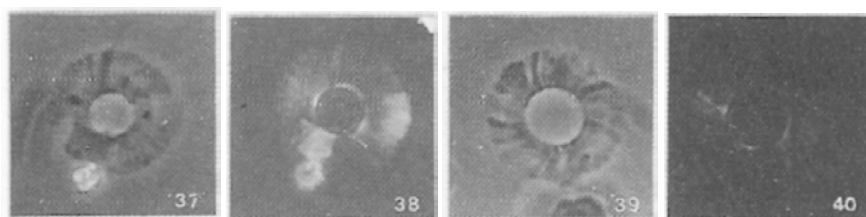


109. *Geminilithella okayi* Varol (1989)



Pl. 3, figs 37-40

Diagnosis. Large strictly circular placolith with equal-sized shields which are non-birefringent under cross-polarised light and a large central opening which has no lining cycle.

Derivation of name. In honour of the late Prof. Dr. A. Can Okay, Geology Department, Science Faculty, University of Istanbul.

Holotype. Plate 3, Figs. 39, 40.

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

Dimensions of holotype. Diameter = 10.0 μm .

Remarks. *G. okayi* is distinguished from *Pedinocyclus larvalis* by having a large central opening and lacking a birefringent lining cycle under cross-polarised light. The width of the shields and the overall size of *G. okayi* are usually smaller than for *P. larvalis*. The latter also has closely appressed double shields and must be transferred to *Geminilithella*. *G. okayi* is distinguished from *G. bramlettei* by its lack of a lining cycle around central area. In *G. okayi* the shields are very thin and delicate and appear very faint under cross polarised light; therefore they are easily overlooked. The cross-polarised micrograph given in Pl. 3, Figure 38 has been deliberately underexposed in order to highlight their details.

Occurrence. *G. okayi* is present in Zone NP12 at Sile.

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