Plate I, 1-6
Amphizygus(?) sp., Wise, 1983, p.494, table 1B.
Diagnosis: A small species of *Gephyrobiscutum* characterized by a thin, wall-like central area bar from which two long horns project distally at each end where the bar intersects the rim. From the point of intersection with the rim, the tip of each bar element is extended a short distance along the rim dextrally (as seen in distal view) to form a 90° corner angle with the bar.

Description: This taxon is quite small, between about 3 and 4µm long. The width of the central opening is approximately one third the width of the coccolith (or about the width of the rim). The bar alignment ranges from nearly parallel (Plate I, 1, right) to within about 15° (Plate I, 3) of the minor axis. The central suture along which the bar elements meet may be quite near (Plate I, 2) or somewhat off (Plate I, 4) the midpoint of the bar. The devil-like "horns" are quite long and may project distally as much as 1.4µm above the distal shield (Plate I, 6).

The shields are well separated (Plate I, 6) and consist of between 16 and 20 petaloid elements. On the distal surface of the distal shield of well preserved specimens, each element is rimmed by a raised ridge except along the outer margin. The elements are widest at the ends of the ellipse as is characteristic of most members of this family. In proximal view (Plate II, 1-3), the central area is lined by a row of small tabular elements, and small granular elements form a substrate beneath the central bar.

Specimens appear dark in phase contrast light (Plate II, 4), and the shields remain at extinction when rotated in cross-polarized light (Plate II, 5). The bar, however, is highly birefringent under crossed nicols when the major and minor axes of the coccolith are aligned parallel to the polarizing directions (Plate II, 6), and this characteristic allows the minute specimens to be recognized readily in the light microscope.

Remarks: The specific name is from the Latin, meaning devil. This is the most abundant taxon yet encountered in diverse Mesozoic samples examined by this writer. It is the only such species logged in the category "highly abundant" on our range charts (over 100 specimens per field of view at magnifications of 1000x; see Wise, 1983, table 1B). This high abundance at its first appearance datum renders this an excellent provincial stratigraphic marker.

Occurrence: Highly abundant (example, Plate I, 1) to few in the lower Campanian of DSDP Hole 511, Falkland Plateau.

Size: 3.2-4.2µm long, 2.4-3.0µm wide; Holotype 3.2x2.5µm.

Holotype: Plate I, 2.

Paratypes: Plate I, 1, 36; Plate II, 1-5.

Type locality: DSDP Sample 511-33-1, 50cm.