Gephyrocapsa caribbeana Boudreaux & Hay, 1967

Description:

Diagnosis: A species of *Gephyrocapsa* with 38–48 elements in the distal shield, and a bridge formed by two offset plates making an angle of about 30–35° with the long axis of the ellipse.

Description: The distal shield is composed of 38–48 petaloid elements, the proximal shield of an equal number of petaloid elements; central area partially or completely plugged by an
extension of the elements of the proximal shield or tube. The bridge is formed by two offset plates which do not overlap, but merely touch one another. The bridge makes an angle of 30–35° with the long axis of the ellipse. A distinct interference figure is produced between crossed polarizers.

Length of holotype: 4 μ.
Length of paratypes: 4–4.5 μ.

Remarks:

This species is believed to be the ancestor of *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* KAMPTNER. In the Submarex cores, it is replaced by *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* at about 613 cm from the top. It is distinguished from *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* by the distinctly jogged bridge, by the filling of the central area, and by the steeper angle between the bridge and the long axis (in *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*, the angle made by the bridge and the long axis is 75–80°). *Gephyrocapsa aperta* KAMPTNER has a much larger central opening.

Type level:

Latest Pliocene - Recent.
Distribution: Found throughout the Submarex cores, but rare above 613 cm; lower limit not known.

Type locality:

Core A240-M1, Lat. 15° 26' N, Long. 65° 45' W, eastern Caribbean Sea.

Depository:


Author:

Boudreaux J. E. and Hay W. W. in Hay, Mohler, Roth, Schmidt and Boudreaux, 1967, p. 447; pls. 12, 13 (stereoscopic pairs), figs. 1–4.

Reference: