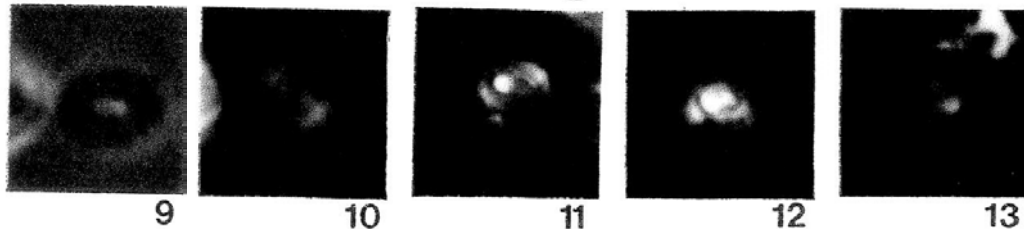


133. *Hughesius gizoensis* Varol (1989)



Pl. 4, figs 9-13

Gen. et sp. indet. Varol, 1985, p. 153, Plate 1, Figure 12.

Diagnosis: Small, elliptical placolith with single-cycled, equal-sized shields and two equal-sized plates in the central area divided along the short axis of the placolith.

Holotype: Plate 4, Figures 9-10.

Type level and locality: Upper Miocene, Gizo Island, Solomon Islands.

Dimensions of holotype: Maximum length, 4 μ .

Description: This small form has about 15 to 25 radially arranged elements in its shields. The central area is occupied by two almost equal-sized plates which are separated along the short axis of the placolith. Under cross-polarized light, the species show no birefringence.

Remarks: This specimen is distinguished from *Hughesius* sp., whose stratigraphic range is restricted to upper Oligocene to lower Miocene, by the presence of two equal-sized plates in the central area instead of four.

Occurrence: *H. gizoensis* is present from Zone NN6 to Zone NN11 in various parts of world including Papua New Guinea, southern Turkey, China, southeast Asia, and the Caribbean area. This species also occurs in Giro and Santa Isabel islands in the Solomon Islands.

Varol, O., 1989. Calcareous nannofossil study of the Central and Western Solomon Islands. In Vedder, J.G. & Bruns, T.R. (eds.). Geology and offshore resources of Pacific island arcs-Solomon Islands and Bougainville, Papua New Guinea Regions. Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources Earth Science Series, vol. 12, Houston, Texas.