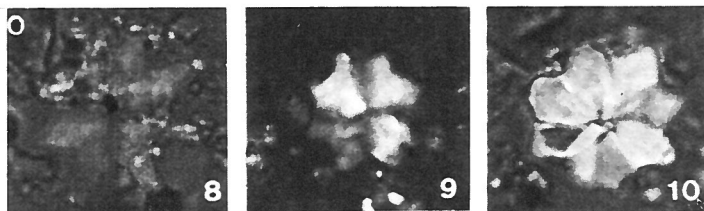


**Kokia borealis** PERCH-NIELSEN, 1988



Figs. 8-10 - *Kokia borealis* n.sp.  $\times 1800$ ;  $\times$ -nicols with gypsum plate.

**Description:**

Diagnosis: Flat body with 8 tapering rays which are free for about 1/4 or more of their length.

Description: *Kokia borealis* has 8 tapering to blunt rays. The free length can vary from about 1/4 to 1/2 of the total length of the rays. The sutures between the rays are more or less radial and straight. *K. borealis* appears in different shades of grey between crossed nicols and the rays become extinct in turn when the slide is rotated.

Derivation of name: from boreal = northern.

**Remarks:**

*Kokia borealis* differs from *K. curvata* which often is thicker, by its longer free rays and the usually straight sutures between them. It differs from *Kokia sp.* by having only 8 rays against the latter's 10.

**Type level:**

Upper Berriasian; NLK 19A, *Sollasites arcuatus* Subzone.

Occurrence: Kok (1985) had assigned a Valanginian age to the samples containing his UFO 2 from the North Sea. It can now be assumed that the samples including *K. borealis* are of Berriasian age, since they occur with or below *Sollasites arcuatus*, which seems to be restricted to the upper part of the Upper Berriasian (Jakubowski, 1987; Crux, 1987). *K. borealis* was found in the Central and in the Northern North Sea.

**Type locality:**

Central North Sea; Shell/Esso Well 22/21-2.

**Depository:**

Shell/Esso 22/21-2.  
Holotype: Pl. 1, Fig. 8.

**Author:**

Perch-Nielsen K., 1988, p. 31; pl.1, figs. 8-10.

**Reference:**

New Lower Cretaceous calcareous nannofossil species from England. INA newsl., vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 30-37, 1 pl.