31. Manivitella fibrosa Kanungo et al. (2020)

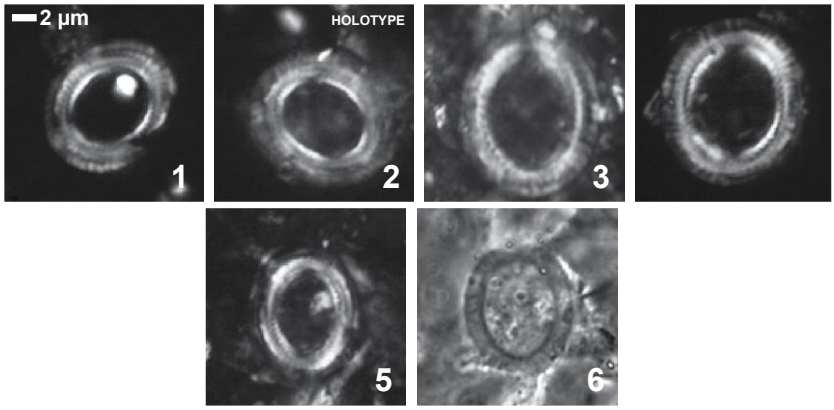

Fig. 7, 1–6

Fig. 7. Nannofossil species recorded in the Karai Fm., Karai and Garudamangalam sections (scale bar 2 µm). 1, *Manivitella fibrosa,* n. sp., sample K274 (KA274-NF/SK). 2, *M. fibrosa*, n. sp., HOLOTYPE, sample KA278.5 (KA278.5-NF/SK). 3, *M. fibrosa*, n. sp., sample GM65 (GM65-NF/SK). 4, *M. fibrosa*, n. sp., PARATYPE, sample KA391 (KA391-NF/SK). 5–6, *M. fibrosa*, n. sp., sample KA292 (KA292-NF/SK). 7

Derivation of name: From 'fibra' in Latin meaning fibre, referring to the fibrous, striated appearance of the coccolith rim.

Diagnosis: Large, elliptical placolith with a narrow, striated rim and a broad, vacant central area. The rim is composed of two narrow shields that are dark in XPL and a third, very narrow and rather high collar-cycle which is bright in XPL. The distal shield has a highly striated appearance in XPL. Under PC, the rim appears as a dark band of uniform thickness.

Differentiation: In XPL this species is darker than *M. pemmatoidea* and the distal shield is more finely striated. The outer edge of the inner cycle is not beaded in appearance, which makes the separation easier from *M. pemmatoidea*. This species does not have a clearly bicyclic appearance (in XPL) that is characteristic of the genus *Tubodiscus* (e.g., *T. burnettiae*), hence it is placed under the genus *Manivitella*.

Holotype: Fig. 7, no. 2.

Paratype: Fig. 7, no. 4.

Dimensions: Holotype L = 13.5 µm; Paratype L = 14.5 µm.

Type locality: Karai, Cauvery Basin, India.

Type level: Karai Fm, upper Albian, sample KA278.5 (Zone BC27).

Abundance: Frequent to Rare.

Occurrence: Zone BC24–UC3 (middle Albian–middle Cenomanian), Karai Fm.

Kanungo, S., Bown, P., Gale, A., 2020. Cretaceous (Albian-Turonian) calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of the onshore Cauvery Basin, southeastern India. *Cretaceous Research,* **118.** https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cretres.2020.104644.