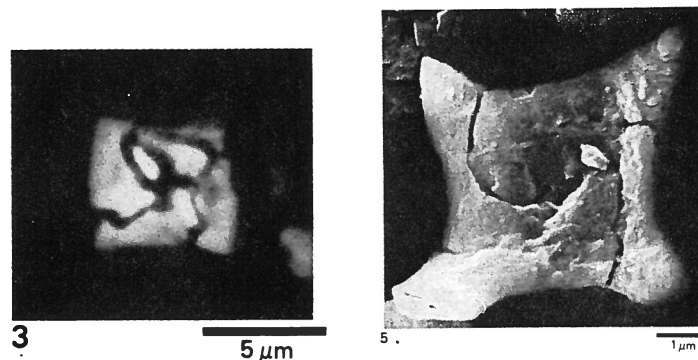


Micula swastica STRADNER & STEINMETZ, 1984



Figs. 3, 5 — *Micula swastica* (Prins, 1977) Stradner and Steinmetz nov. spec. (3) Plane view; XN; paratype specimen. (5) Plane view; SEM; holotype specimen. Sample 530A-50-2, 13-14 cm.

Description:

Cube-shaped calcareous bodies composed of two layers, each consisting of four hook-shaped elements combined in such a way that the suture-lines on two opposing faces of the cube form a "swastica".

Derivation of name: In ancient Indian a "swastica" was a kind of cross emblematic for the sun.

Remarks:

In November 1977, B. Prins demonstrated the evolutionary trends from *Eprolithus* STOVER to *Micula* VEKSHINA at a meeting on mid-Cretaceous nannofossils in The Hague, Netherlands. In his lectures he applied the new name "*Micula swastica*" to those types of *Micula* which show crooked suture lines and which finally evolved into *M. murus* and *M. prinsii*. As far as we know, this new name has not yet appeared in print. At Hole 530A such types, which fit into the pictorial definitions of *M. swastica* and *M. cf. swastica* sensu Prins (1977) are described as above.

Type level:

Upper Maastrichtian, at the Cretaceous - Tertiary boundary.

Type locality:

Angola Basin, South Atlantic: DSDP. Sample 530A-50-2, 13-14 cm.

Depository:

Geologische Bundesanstalt, Vienna.

Author:

Stradner H. & Steinmetz J.C., 1984, p. 595; pl. 31, figs. 3, 5, 6.

Reference:

Cretaceous Calcareous Nannofossils from the Angola Basin, Deep Sea Drilling Project Site 530. Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Volume 75, pp. 565-649; 52 pls., 8 tbs., 6 text-figs.