Neocrepidolithus biskayae  

**Neocrepidolithus biskayae** PERCH-NIELSEN, 1981

Description:

Diagnosis: *Neocrepidolithus* with a very thin outer rim, a prominent inner rim and a small, distal central area; radial elements form the proximal cycle of elements.

Description: The outer rim consists of about 100 very thin, inclined elements, the inner rim of fewer, about 60, elements which are inclined inverse in respect to those of the outer rim. The distal central area is occupied by a few blocky elements. The proximal central area is not distinctive for the species and is covered by radially oriented elements.

Remarks:

*Neocrepidolithus biskayae* differs from the other species of *Neocrepidolithus* by having a very thin outer rim only and a central area filled with blocky elements. Similar thin outer rims occur in several Paleocene/Eocene genera: *Lophodolithus*, *Neochiastozygus*, *Pontosphaera*, *Transversopontis* and *Zygodiscus*. Of these, only *Pontosphaera* does not have a central bridge or a central cross. In *Pontosphaera* the distal side is completely covered with concentrically oriented elements.

Type level:

Late Paleocene, Discoaster gemmeus Zone of Martini 1971 (NP 7).

Occurrence: Late Paleocene of Gan (France) and the Bay of Biscay (Zones NP7, 8, 9?).

Type locality:

DSDP Site 119, Bay of Biscay, Cantabria Seamount (sample 30-6,60 cm).
Depository:
KPN personal negative collection.
Holotype: Negative 6106, fig. 2.

Author:
Perch-Nielsen K., 1981, p. 839; pl. 6, figs. 2, 3.

Reference:
New Maastrichtian and Paleocene calcareous nannofossils from Africa, Denmark, the USA and the Atlantic, and some Paleocene lineages. Eclogae geol. Helv., vol. 74/3, pp. 831-863, 7 pls., 14 text-figs.