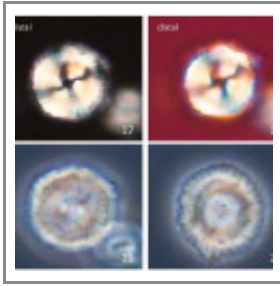
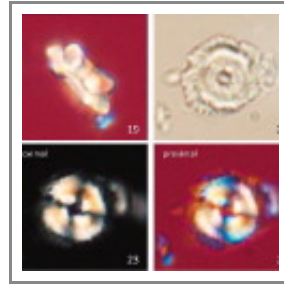


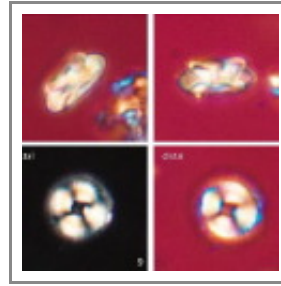
Noelia uenverdii



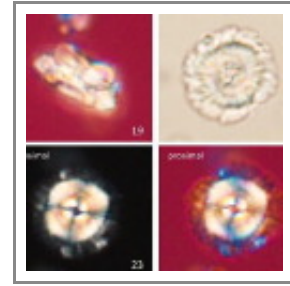
Varol 2023 pl13 9-24.jpg



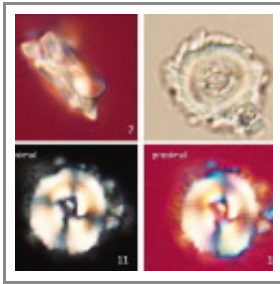
Varol 2023 pl14 13-24.jpg



Varol 2023 pl15 1-12.jpg



Varol 2023 pl15 13-24.jpg



Varol 2023 pl14 1-12.jpg

Current identification:

Compiled data

Citation: *Noelia uenverdii* Varol 2023

taxonomic rank: species

Type specimens: Holotype: Plate 14, Figs. 1-12 [same specimen in mobile mount]

Type sample (& lithostrat): DSDP Leg 25, Site 245A-12-2, 22.5 cm.

Type age (chronostrat): Selandian, Zone NP5

Standardised type level: 092_MIDDLE PALEOCENE

Type locality: Mozambique Channel (Davie Ridge), Indian Ocean,

Original Description

Diagnosis: A large (8.0–12.0 μm), circular species of *Noelia* consisting of a non-birefringent lenticular distal shield, an appressed proximal shield, and a broad distally protruding tube cycle with a central opening.

Description: The size and the shape of the central opening vary from circular to elliptical and are considered to be modified by adverse preservational conditions. The distal shield and the tube cycle are constructed of similar segments (about 30–50). The number of segments in the tube cycle is often countable in a bright field setting and cross-polarised light with a gypsum plate (Plate 15, Figs. 16, 20, 22, 24).

The tube cycle and the proximal shield create an asymmetrical X-shape structure in side view (Plate 13, Figs. 10, 14). The diameter of the tube cycle is always greater than the width of the shield, and it is distinctly protruding above the distal shield. There is a distinct depression at the distal end of the tube cycle. The narrowest point of the central area lies at the boundary between the tube cycle and the proximal shield and corresponds to the sharp tapering inner end of the distal shield.

In cross-polarised light, when using the gypsum plate, blue regions correspond to the horizontal axis on the distal side (Plate13, Fig. 18). In contrast, the blue sectors correspond to the vertical axis on the proximal side (Plate13, Fig. 20).

Size:

Dimensions of holotype: The diameter of the distal shield =10.65 μm (measured in plan view in phase-contrast), the diameter of the proximal shield =6.60 μm (measured in side view in cross-polarised light), the diameter of the tube cycle =8.40 μm (measured in plan view in phase-contrast), the maximum height of the distal shield and tube cycle =3.96 μm (measured in side view in cross-polarised light), the free length of the tube cycle =1.67 μm (measured in side view in cross-polarised light), the diameter of the central opening =1.79 μm (measured in plan view in the bright-field).

Etymology:

In honour of Mr. Murat Ünverdi, Geologist, Izmir, Turkey.

Extra details from original publication

Remarks: *Noelia uenverdii* differs from *Noelia mahaniae* by being circular rather than subcircular with an elliptical central area. *Noelia uenverdii* is differentiated from *Noelia kolona* by having a central opening, whilst the latter lacks any central opening. *Noelia uenverdii* differs from *Senelia*, *Carlamuelleria*, *Markalius* and *Davidbukrya* by the presence of a distinctly protruding tube cycle above the distal shield and a central opening. The tube cycle is flush with the distal shield in *Senelia*, *Markalius* and *Davidbukrya*. Moreover, *Noelia uenverdii* is further distinguished from *Davidbukrya* and *Carlamuelleria* by having an appressed proximal shield. *Markalius* has a spaced proximal shield with an acute inclination angle. In contrast, *Carlamuelleria* and *Davidbukrya* have a vestigial diminutive or no proximal shield, respectively.

Occurrence: This species is recorded from DSDP Leg 25, Site 245A, Mozambique Channel (Davie Ridge), Indian Ocean; DSDP Leg 39, Site 354, Ceara Rise, Atlantic Ocean.

Stratigraphic range: Selandian-Thanetian (Zones NP5-NP9).

References: ?

Varol, O. (2023). New Paleocene calcareous nannofossils: *Carlamuelleria*, *Davidbukrya*, *Mauriceblackia*, *Noelia* and *Senelia*. *Marine Micropaleontology*. **180**: 1-41. [gs](#)



nannotax

Noelia uenverdii: Farinacci & Howe Catalog entry.
PDF copy made: 28-4-2024

Taxon Search: