176. Paractinozygus gorodishchensis Cooper (1987)

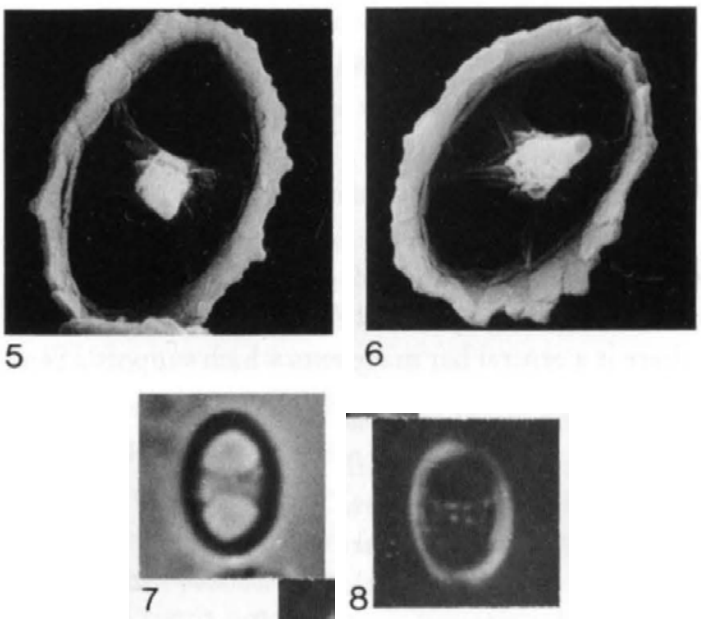

Fig. 1, 5-8

Derivation of name: From the type locality, Gorodishche.

Diagnosis: A species of *Paractinozygus* with a cross-bar made up of large blade-like elements which is wider at the rim than at the centre.

Description: An elliptical coccolith which consists of two cycles of elements. The distal cycle consists of about 30-38 large, irregularly sized blades which are not imbricated. The proximal rim is small and composed of small flat elements, and it is from this proximal rim that the cross-bar originates. The cross-bar is made up of large flat elements and is wider at the rim than at the centre, which supports the spine.

Differentiation: *P. gorodishchensis* differs from *Zygodiscus elegans* in having a Stephanolithiaceae rim and by the flaring of the cross-bar.

Remarks: There is a close affinity to the genus *Actinozygus* and *P. gorodishchensis* may have evolved from *A. geometricus* by consolidation of the three pairs of radiating arms.

Holotype: Negative No. UCL-1513-23.

Isotypes: Negative No's UCL-1502-7, UCL-1507-24, UCL-1507-25.

Dimensions: Length 4.6 μm.

Type locality: Gorodishche, U.S.S.R.

Type level: panderi Zone, zarasjkensis Subzone, Middle Volgian.

Range: "Kimmeridgian"-Middle Volgian.

Cooper, M.K.E., 1987. New calcareous nannofossil taxa from the Volgian Stage (Upper Jurassic) lectostratotype site at Gorodishche, U.S.S.R. Neue *Jahrbuch fur Geologie und Paläontologie, Monatschefte,* **10:** 606-612.