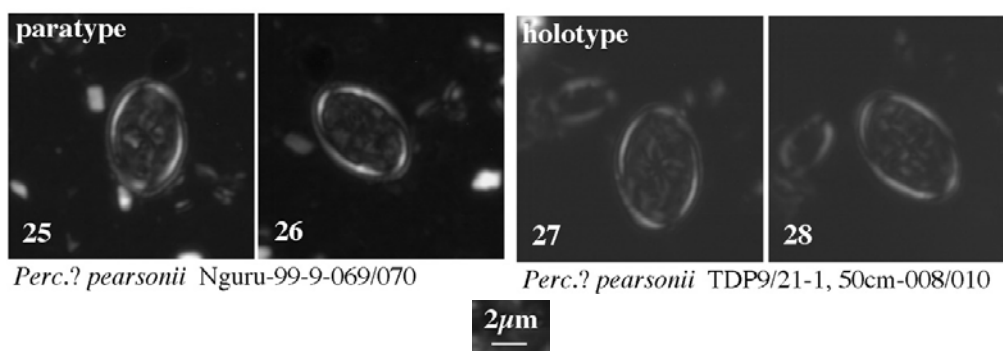


166. *Percivalia? pearsonii* Lees (2007)



Pl. 3, figs 25-28

Derivation of name: After Prof. Paul Pearson (Cardiff University), co-chief and Cenozoic micropalaeontologist on the TDP team.

Diagnosis: This medium-sized species possesses a narrow, bicyclic rim, a central-area plate, and a central, axially-aligned cross, each bar of which is divided into two. The cross is located in the centre of a central plate. The cross and plate show very low birefringence in XPL.

Differentiation: This new species is distinguished from other *Percivalia* species by its distinctive axial cross and its lack of perforations in the central plate.

Remarks: The rim, inner cycle, and characteristically dark central area of this new species are somewhat reminiscent of *Percivalia*, although scanning electron microscopy is needed to confirm the generic assignment.

Holotype: Pl. 3, figs 27, 28.

Holotype dimensions: L = 6.60µm, W = 4.40µm.

Paratype: Pl. 3, figs 25, 26.

Type locality: TDP9, Nangurukuru junction, SW of Singino Hill, near Kilwa Kavinje, coastal Tanzania.

Type level: TDP9/21-1, 50cm; UC17, Early Maastrichtian.

Occurrence: TDP9 and Nguru-mahamba, Early Maastrichtian (UC17).

Lees, J. A. 2007. New and rarely reported calcareous nannofossils from the Late Cretaceous of coastal Tanzania; outcrop samples and Tanzania Drilling Project Sites 5, 9 and 15. *Journal of Nannoplankton Research*, **29(1)**: 39-65.