

74. *Pocillithus macleodii* Lees, Bown & Young in Bown et al. (2017)

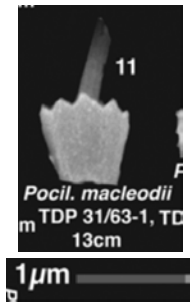
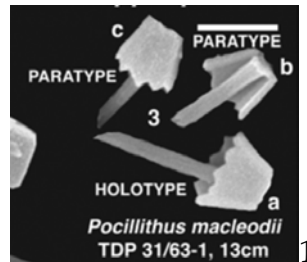


Fig. 4:1



Figs 7b:3a–c (scale bar is 1µm)

Derivation of name: After Prof Ken MacLeod, TDP co-chief and geochemist.

Diagnosis: SEM – miniscule to very small, *Pocillithus* protolith muroliths with subcircular, high, narrow, flaring, crenulate rims, and central-areas spanned by a proximal plate(?) supporting a tall, narrow, lathy, hollow spine.

Differentiation: *Pocillithus crucifer* has a central cross supporting the circular-cross-sectioned spine; *P. spinulifer* has a central cross that forms a square spine-base, and the spine is square in cross-section.

Holotype: Figure 7b:3a.

Paratypes: Figure 7b:3b, c.

Type locality: TDP Site 31, WNW of main road, SW of Lindi, coastal Tanzania.

Type level: TDP31/63-1, 13 cm, Subzone UC6b, Lower Turonian.

Dimensions: Diameter (distal) = 1.0 µm, coccolith height = 0.8 µm.

Occurrence: TDP Site 31; Lower Turonian; Subzone UC6b.

Bown, P.R., Young, J.R. & Lees, J.A., 2017. On the Cretaceous origin of the Order Syracosphaerales and the genus *Syracosphaera*. *Journal of Micropalaeontology*, published online, <https://doi.org/10.1144/jmpaleo2016-001>