65. Poricalyptra Kleijne (1991)

Diagnosis: *Testa coccolithica subglobosa, constans ex holococcolithis, dimorpha. Coccolithi ordinari calyptrolithi sunt, tubi pariete perforato, et superficie distali applanata cum margine prominenti, cum vel sine globulis microcrystallorum superpositis. Coccolithi stomatales helladolithi, paries tubi non perforatus, protrusio distalis bistrata. Microcrystalla rhombohedra regularia calcarea.*

Subspherical coccosphere consisting of holococcoliths, showing dimorphism. ordinary coccoliths are calyptroliths with a perforated tube wall and a flat distal surface with a prominent rim. Distal surface with or without superposed groups of microcrystals. Stomatal coccoliths are helladoliths with an unperforated tube wall and a distal double-layered protrusion. Microcrystals regular rhombohedrons of calcite.

Type species: *Poricalyptra aurisinae* (Kamptner, 1941) comb. nov.

Derivation of name: "*poros*" (G.), pore, channel; "*kalyptra*" (G.), cap-shaped covering (calyptrolith); referring to the apertures in the wall of the calyptroform ordinary coccoliths.

Remarks: The following four species had all been placed in the genus *Helladosphaera,* a genus characterized by zygoform ordinary coccoliths and helladoform stomatal coccoliths (Heimdal and Gaarder, 1980). Since the ordinary coccoliths of these species are calyptroform (with a perforated tube wall) instead of zygoform, it was necessary to establish a new genus for species with this combination of calyptroform ordinary and helladoform stomatal coccoliths. The species are here transferred to *Poricalyptra* gen. nov.

Kleijne, A., 1991. Holococcolithophorids from the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean. *Marine Micropaleontology,* **17:** 1-76.