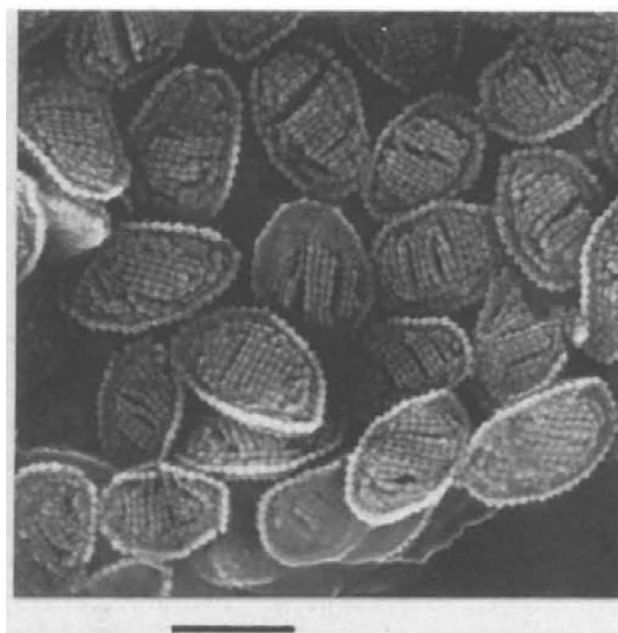
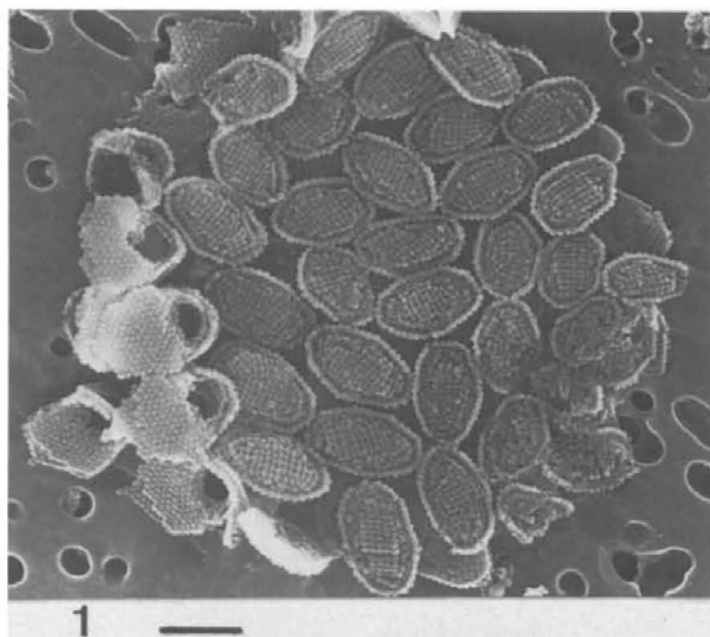


68. *Poritectolithus tyronus* Kleijne (1991)



Pl. XVII, figs 1, 2

Diagnosis: *Coccosphaera dimorpha*, constans ex holococcolithis. Coccolithi ordinarii constant ex strato basali, crassitudine unius crystalli, cum margine peripherico distali prominente, altitudine unius crystalli; longitudine 1.2-1.6 μm , latitudine 0.8-1.0 μm , altitudine 0.1-0.2 μm . Area centralis in parte distali parum convexa, cum crystallis serie ordinatis foramina angusta elongata relinquentibus. Dictae series sunt praecipue transversae, licet quod videri possint series parallelae ad axes longos et diagonales, interdum quidem quoqueversae in uno ipso coccolitho. Coccolithi stomatales helladolithi, altitudine 1.3-1.5 μm , constantes ex tubo brevi proximali cum

protrusione bistrata foliiformi, peracuta, exiente in fastigium latitudine unius tantum crystalli.

Dimorphic coccosphere consisting of holococcoliths. The ordinary coccoliths consist of a bottom layer of one crystal thickness, with a prominent distal, peripheral rim of one crystal height; 1.2-1.6 μm long, 0.8-1.0 μm wide, 0.1-0.2 μm high. The central area of the distal part is slightly convex, with crystals arranged in rows, leaving narrow, elongate openings. These rows are mainly transverse, although rows parallel to the long and diagonal axes, and sometimes even all orientations within one coccolith, may occur. The stomatal coccoliths are helladoliths, 1.3-1.5 μm high, consisting of a short proximal tube with a double-layered, leaf-like protrusion. This protrusion is very sharply pointed, ending is a peak of one crystal width.

Holotype: Plate XVII, 1.

Paratype: Plate XVII, 2, Station Gx-209.

Type locality: 42 ° 15.3'N, 25 °40.4'W (Station T86-C-36-L, central North Atlantic Ocean), depth 0-5 m.

Derivation of name: This species is named after the oceanographic research vessel R.V. "Tyro".

Number of specimens studied: 3.

Remarks: The distal surface of the ordinary coccoliths, with its rows of microcrystals, resembles the distal part of the coccoliths of *Poritectolithus maximus* and *P. poritectum*. The specimen shown by Heimdal and Gaarder (1980, pl. 2, fig. 15a, b) has ordinary coccoliths with a closed distal part similar to *P. tyronus*. However the coccoliths of *P. tyronus* are constructed of larger microcrystals, while they are considerably smaller, especially lower, than in both other species. Although the ordinary coccoliths do not show the typical zygolith structure, they can be considered as zygoliths having a very low bridge, of which the upper part forms the closed distal surface of the coccolith. The presence of a perforated plate inside the coccolith "tube" could not be confirmed. Probably it is not present in these low coccoliths. Since *Poritectolithus tyronus* resembles *P. maximus* and *P. poritectum* in having helladoform stomatal coccoliths and ordinary coccoliths with the characteristic row of microcrystals, it seems preferable to place it in the genus *Poritectolithus*.

Distribution: Two specimens at Station Gx-209, eastern North Atlantic. Cruise APNAP I: one specimen at Station T86-C-36-L, central North Atlantic.

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