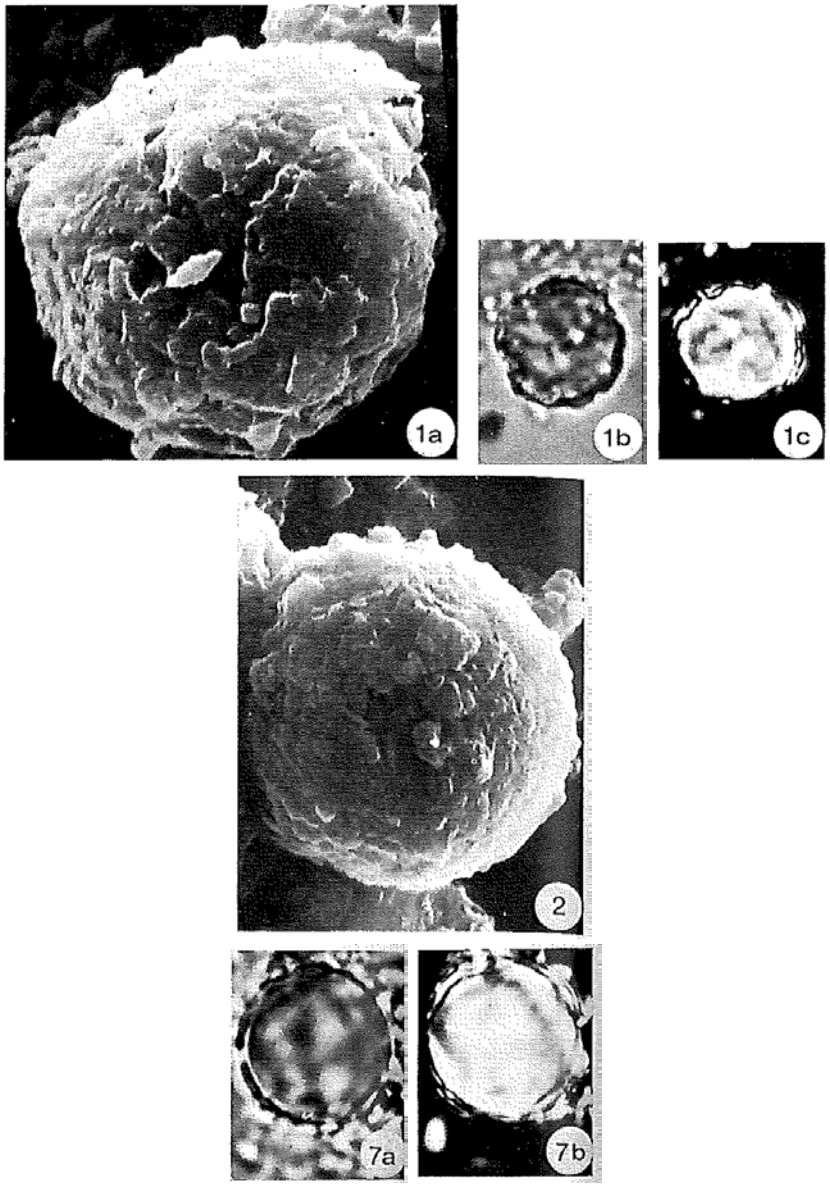
178. Prinsiosphaera triassica Jafar (1983) hyalina Jafar (1983)



Figs. 9-1, 9-2, 9-7

Derivation of name: After the hyaline appearance of the central core of the nannofossil under the light microscope.

Holotype: Figs.9-1a-c.

Paratypes: See explanation of figures.

Type level: "Zlambach·-Schichten", Upper Norian (Sevatian) = *Rh. suessi* ammonite zone (sample KZL-18).

Type locality: Kleiner Zlambachgraben, Austria.

Description: These are forms of dominantly circular outline and exhibiting high relief under normal light. Under crossed nicols, the massive central area is occupied by a

single hyaline crystal of calcite surrounded by one or two thin and dark extinction lines. The margin of the nannofossil is only gently crenulated and bears no protuberances (Figs. 9-7a-b).

Dimensions: Diameter: 9.0 microns.

Remarks: This is an abundant form except in a sample from Geissau (Fig. 4). It differs from the closely related *Prinsiosphaera triassica noeliae* in lacking the marginal zone of protuberances.

Jafar, S.A., 1983. Significance of Late Triassic calcareous nannoplankton from Austria and Southern Germany. *Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Abhandlungen,* **166(2):** 218-259.