

172. *Quadrilateris imparidividuus* Varol (1991)

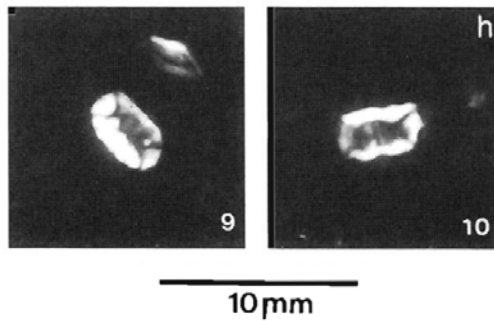


Fig. 7, 9-10

Diagnosis: A rectangular holococcolith having 12 to 16 elements in the outer rim and a bridge which subdivides the central area into two unequal parts.

Derivation of name: From Latin *impar*, unequal and *dividuus*, divided.

Holotype: Fig. 7(10).

Type level and locality: Middle Eocene (Zone NPI5), Pakistan.

Description: This species is rectangular in outline with a narrow rim consisting of 12 to 16 elements. The inner area contains a bridge which is split into two halves longitudinally and aligned to the short side of the rectangle. The bridge subdivides the central area into two unequal quadrants. The whole specimen is strongly birefringent under cross-polarised light.

Dimensions of holotype: Length = 5.0µm. Width = 2.5µm.

Remarks: *Q. imparidividuus* differs from any other holococcolith species by having a quadrilateral outline and a bridge in the central area.

Occurrence: *Q. imparidividuus* is only observed in Middle Eocene (Zone NPI5) sediments of Pakistan.

Varol, O., 1991. New Cretaceous and Tertiary nannofossils. *Neue Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Abhandlungen*, **182(2)**: 211-237.