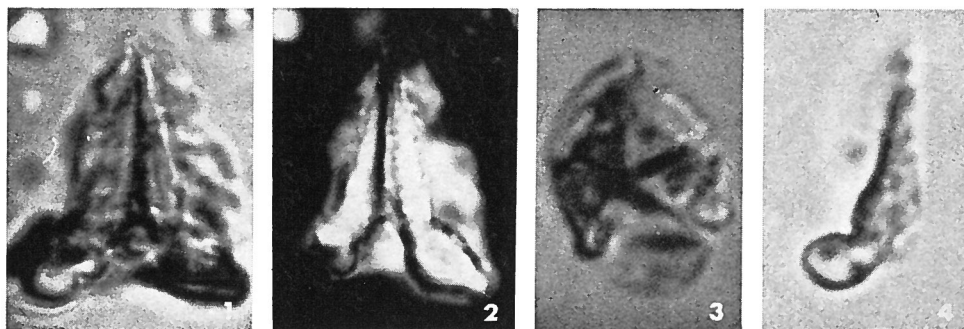


**Quinquerhabdus colossicus** BUKRY & BRAMLETTE, 1969



Figs. 1-4 — *Quinquerhabdus colossicus* BUKRY & BRAMLETTE n. gen., n. sp.; 1) holotype USNM 651428, side view, J6, 34 meters; 2) cross-polarized; 3) J3, 136 meters, end view, figured specimen; 4) J3, 136 meters, single segment, figured specimen. x 2000.

**Description:**

In plan view the base of this peculiar species is seen to be oval shaped and composed of five segments (oriented as in *Micrantholithus*). Owing to the large size and high tapering shape of the segments, the species is rarely seen in any orientation but a side view, where it shows an approximately triangular outline. In side view two of the five segments are seen meeting along the apical axis of the coccolith. The base of the segments is thick, however, and the structure thins upwards into vanes that terminate in a point.

Size: height 10-18  $\mu$ .

**Remarks:**

This unusual form seems related to *Braarudosphaera* and *Micrantholithus* by its pentamerous symmetry of the base. Very different from these genera, however, is the abrupt concave taper from the base. Although the thickened portion of segments always shows this concave taper, some with flaring thin vanes may show a convex outline of this thin edge. The five segments are easily separated and usually are abundant in samples containing *Q. colossicus*.

**Type level:**

Lower Oligocene.

Distribution: *Q. colossicus* is presently known only from the lower Oligocene of the Blake Plateau, east of Florida, from JOIDES core 3, 118 to 144 meters, and core 6, 19 to 43 meters.

**Type locality:**

Blake Plateau, JOIDES core 6, 34 meters.

**Depository:**

U. S. National Museum. Holotype: USNM 651429 (figs. 5-8).

**Author:**

Bukry D. and Bramlette M.N., 1969, p. 138; pl. 3, figs. 1-4.

**Reference:**

Some new and stratigraphically useful calcareous nannofossils of the Cenozoic. Tulane Studies in Geology and Paleontology, vol. 7, n° 3, pp. 131-142, pls. 1-3.