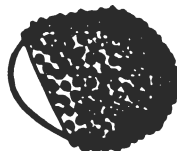


Rhabdosphaera echinata GAARDER, 1954



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Fig. 8 — *Rhabdosphaera echinata* n. sp. St. 36. Resting spore?
part of wart - bearing chalk crust broken off. Length 40μ .

Description:

The cells are ovoid (length about 42μ), and covered with a thick fragile crust, rather easily broken off in parts. The crust is covered with small irregular warts, sometimes bearing a central short spine, which is also fragile and easily broken off. The whole crust may be dissolved by dilute hydrochloric acid.

Remarks:

At Station 36, off Cape Bojador, there occurred specimens which, with some doubt, have been classified as resting spores of a new species of *Rhabdosphaera*.

Resting spores of marine coccolithophorids have been described by Kamptner (1937), who has found two types: one in accordance with that usually found in chrysomonads and one special type for *Rhabdosphaera*, probably found exclusively in coccolithophorids. The latter is formed within the mother cell wall, which will make up the outer part of the spore wall, including the coccoliths, and without the pore, characteristic of the typical chrysomonad spore.

Type level:

Recent.

Type locality:

Cape Bojador. Area II: St. 36. Atlantic Ocean.

Depository:

Not given.

Author:

Gaarder K.R., 1954, p. 10, fig. 8.

Reference:

Coccolithineae, Silicoflagellatae, Pterospermataceae and other forms from the « Michael Sars » North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910. Rep. Sc. Results « Michael Sars » North Atlantic Deep-Sea Exped. 1910, vol. 2, n° 4, 20 pp., figs. 1-21.