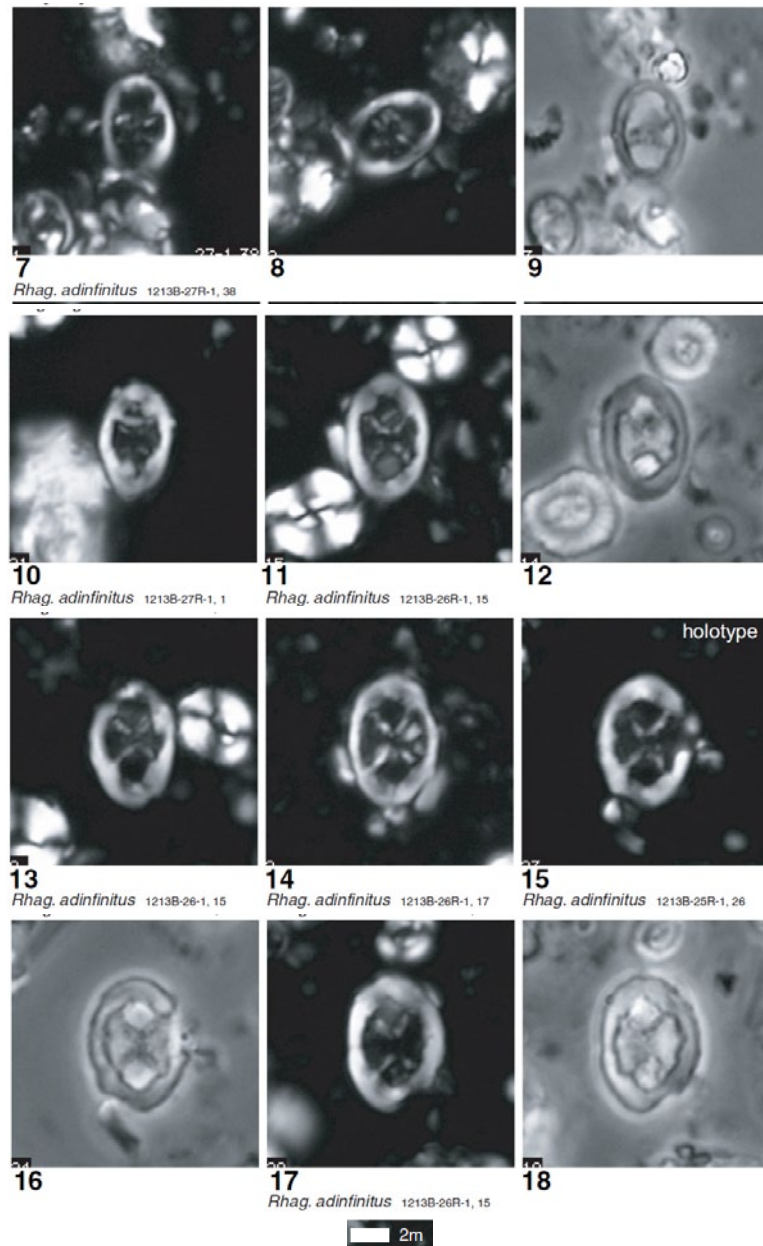


178. *Rhagodiscus adinfinitus* Bown (2005)



Pl. P5, figs 7–18

Derivation of name: From *ad*, meaning near or like, and referring to the similarity to the existing species *Rhagodiscus infinitus*.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized unicyclic loxolith coccoliths with a wide central area spanned by a butterfly-shaped bar with raised, birefringent edges.

Remarks: Specimens from the deepest nannofossiliferous core at Site 1213 (Core 198-1213B-27R) are slightly smaller and have less flaring bars than those higher in the hole. The raised edges of the bar make an angle of $\sim 20^{\circ}$ – 25° with the transverse axis increasing to

40°–50° for specimens in higher cores. This may represent a shift in morphology toward the *R. infinitus* structure.

Differentiation: Comparable in general morphology to *Rhagodiscus infinitus*, with a central granular plate pierced by two large holes. However, *R. infinitus* has a plate that extends completely around the central area with distinct circular pores surrounded by raised, birefringent edges, whereas *R. adinfinitus* has only a broad, flaring bar (butterfly shaped) with raised edges that terminate against the inner edge of the rim.

Dimensions: length = 7.2 μm ; width = 5.3 μm .

Holotype: Pl. P5, fig. 15 (fig. 16 is the same specimen).

Paratypes: Pl. P5, figs. 7, 18.

Type locality: ODP Leg 198 Hole 1213B, Shatsky Rise, northwest Pacific.

Type level: Berriasian, Sample 198-1213B-25R-1, 26 cm (Subzone NK2a).

Range: Berriasian (Zone NK1–Subzone NK2b) at Site 1213.

Bown, P.R., 2005. Early to mid-Cretaceous calcareous nannoplankton from the northwest Pacific Ocean, ODP Leg 198, Shatsky Rise. In Bralower, T.J., Premoli Silva, I., and Malone, M.J. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, **198** [Online]

http://www-odp.tamu.edu/publications/198_SR/VOLUME/CHAPTERS/104.PDF