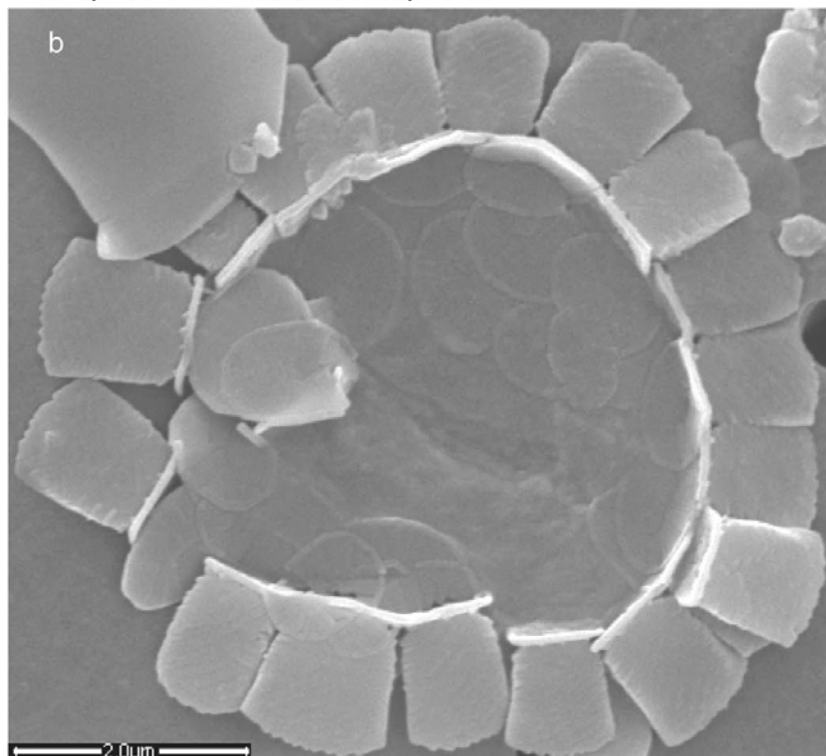


64. *Solisphaera emidasia* Bollmann et al(2006) emend. Aubry & Kahn (2007)

Solisphaera emidasia coccospheres



Pl. 5, fig. b

Pl. 5. The “corona” in *Solisphaera blagnacensis*, *S. emidasia*, and *Florisphaera profunda*.

Fig. b. *Solisphaera emidasia*: Domal side of coccosphere illustrating peltiform cedrilithe collapsed into a coronal shape.

“*Saturnulus emidasia*” Young, Geisen, Cros, Kleijne, Sprengel, Probert, and Østergaard 2003, p. 60, pl. 27, figs. 8, 11 (nomen nudum)

Solisphaera blagnacensis Bollmann in Bollmann, Cortés, Kleijne, Østergaard and Young 2006, p. 467-469, figs. 5-11.

Very small, trimorphic, broadly hemispherical coccosphere, monothecate on the domal side, possibly dithecate on the anti-domal side, consisting of similar domal and antidomal (inner theca) cedrilithe and with an equatorial girdle of specialized cedrilithe. Domal and antidomal inner thecal coccoliths are extremely thin scutate cedrilithe. Cupuliform cedrilithe, loosely arranged, form a disjunct outer theca on the antidomal side. The equatorial girdle is formed of a domal row of large peltiform cedrilithe and an antidomal row of enlarged cupuliform cedrilithe.

The definition of *S. emidasia* is emended because the original description of the coccosphere did not recognize the complex structure of the equatorial girdle, and

restricted it to the high domal coccoliths thought to form a characteristic corona. Also, the morphostructure of the coccoliths is elucidated and the dithecate character of the coccosphere on the antidomal side is suggested. The species was described from the deep photic zone (150m) in the subtropical (near Canaries Islands) North Atlantic Ocean and was reported from the central equatorial Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico (Bollmann et al., 2006). Its geographic distribution is now extended to the southern Indian Ocean. The sea water temperature (18°C) and salinity (35.67‰) at our Indian Ocean site falls within the ranges of temperature (~15.7-21.2°C) and salinity (34.7-37‰) at the other locations.

Aubry, M-P. & Kahn, A., 2007. New coccolithophores from the deep photic zone: Implications for evolutionary morphological convergence in the calcareous nanoplankton. *Micropaleontology*, **52(5)**: 411-431.