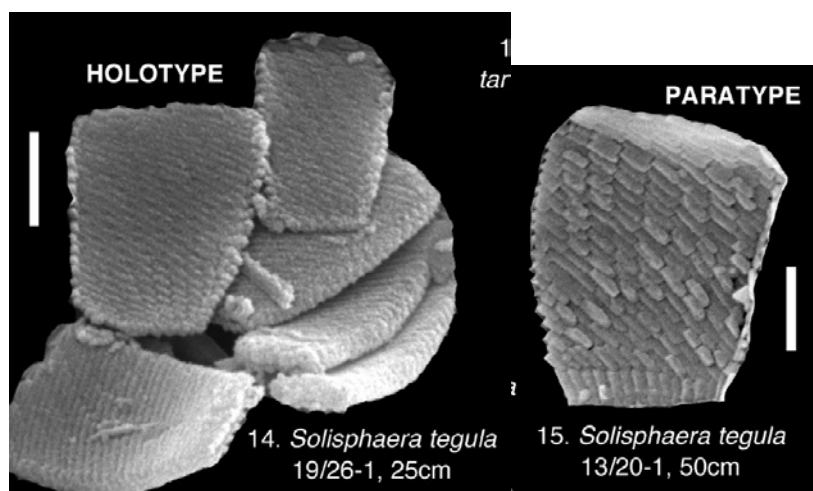


Solisphaera tegula Bown (2016)



Pl. 13, figs 14–15

Derivation of name: From *tegula*, meaning ‘tile’, referring to the trapezoid shape of this species.

Diagnosis: Small, broad, flat or slightly curving, tapered-trapezoid processes formed from miniscule, overlapping, elongate elements. The elements are arranged in over 30 rows and slope from upper left to lower right.

Remarks: The younger, Middle Eocene specimens have an additional row of elements with different orientation at the narrower end of the process, which may be where the process joined the basal coccolith (Pl. 13, fig. 15).

Differentiation: In extant species the elements forming the process, slope from lower left to upper right. This gives the impression of a major difference in orientation, but may simply be a product of different element shape (i.e., elongation) with no change in crystallographic orientation. The ‘basal’ cycle is not so conspicuous in published images of extant specimens. The fossil specimens are comparable to the living species *Solisphaera emidasia* Bollmann *et al.*, 2006 and *S. blagnacensis* Bollmann *et al.*, 2006.

Dimensions: L = 2.4–3.3 μ m; W = 2.1–2.9 μ m.

Holotype: Pl. 13, fig. 14.

Paratype: Pl. 13, fig. 15.

Type locality: TDP Site 19, Pande, Tanzania.

Type level: Upper Paleocene, Sample TDP19/26–1, 25cm (Zone NP6).

Occurrence: Zone NP6; TDP Site 19.

Range: Middle Paleocene to Middle Eocene (Zones NP6–14a/15b); TDP Sites 19, 13 (Pande) and 20 (Kilwa).

Bown, P.R., 2016. Paleocene calcareous nannofossils from Tanzania (TDP sites 19, 27 and 38).
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