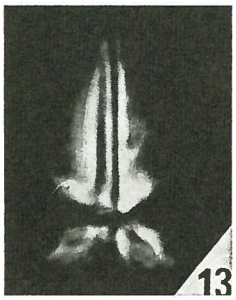
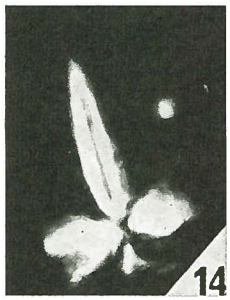
Sphenolithus pseudoradians BRAMLETTE & WILCOXON, 1967





FIGS. 12-14 — *Sphenolithus pseudoradians* BRAMLETTE & WILCOXON, n. sp. (12) side view, TTOC 193785, holotype, U.S.N.M. 650 672, (13) long axis 0° to crossed nicols, (14) long axis 45° to crossed nicols. x 2700.

Description:

Large sphenolith with big, wide-flaring distal spine and radiate spines in the basal part. Recognized with crossed nicols as a large form with the stem rapidly tapering from near midpoint to a very slightly bifurcating tip. Stem commonly irregularly serrate along the edges. The broad apical spine is formed of two or more coalesced calcite units of slightly different orientation and shows strong relief along the median line. The slightly depressed base is composed of about eight spines with numerous lateral spines above it.

Remarks:

This species differs from *S. radians* DEFLANDRE in having more widely extending spines; in possessing a broader, flaring, commonly serrated stem and slightly bifurcated tip.

Type level:

Middle Tertiary.

Distribution — Rare in the *Globigerina ampliapertura* Zone of the Cipero section. Observed in Guam, Barbados, and several central Pacific and Joides cores of early Oligocene age, and in the upper Eocene Densinyama Formation of Saipan.

Type locality:

Cipero section, Trinidad.

Depository:

U.S. Nat. Museum; holotype: U.S.N.M. 650 672, TTOC 193785.

Author:

Bramlette M.N. and Wilcoxon J.A., 1967, p. 126; pl. 2, figs. 12-14.

Reference:

Middle Tertiary calcareous nannoplankton of the Cipero section, Trinidad, W. I. Tulane Studies in Geology, vol. 5, nº 3, pp. 93-131, pls. 1-10.