

***Syracosphaera borealis* OKADA & MCINTYRE, 1977**

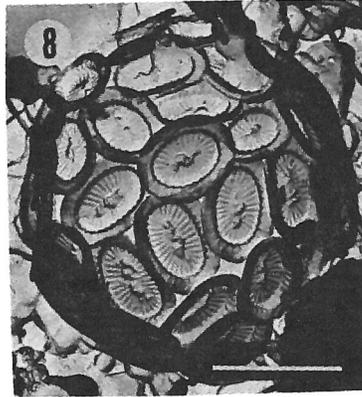


Fig. 8 — *Syracosphaera borealis* n. sp.
Holotype; Atlantic (Station Charlie).
Scale-bar = 3 microns.

Description:

Diagnosis: Cocosphaera de globosa ad subglobosam, habens circa 30 ad 50 cancolithos exigue imbricatos. Nec dithecatismus nec dimorphismus observatus. Magnitudo, per axem longiorem, de 6.5 ad 8,2 μ . Coccolithi cancolithi completi, de oviformibus ad ellipsoidales, habentes clipeum distale aliquantum angustum cuius superficies costata est propter margines proiectas elementorum imbricatorum. Area centralis formatur 25 ad 35 lamellis in ordine positis, exigue divisis, et aliquantum magna structura centralis formae varissimae. Clipeum distale de 1.7 ad 2.4 μ longum, de 1.4 ad 2.0 μ latum.

Description of coccosphere: Spherical to subspherical, consisting of approximately 30 to 50 cancoliths. Neither dithecatism nor dimorphism observed. Size ranges from 6.5 to 8.2 μ along longer axis.

Description of coccoliths: Oval to elliptical complete cancoliths with a relatively narrow distal shield the surface of which is ridged by edges of imbricate elements. Central area consists of 25 to 35 regularly arranged lamellar elements and relatively large central structure the shape of which varies greatly. Distal shield length ranges from 1.7 to 2.4 μ and width from 1.4 to 2.0 μ .

Derivation on name: From Latin *borealis*, boreal, northern. Feminine adjective.

Remarks:

Coccoliths of this species differ from those of *Syracosphaera rotula* by having a central structure. Coccoliths of *Syracosphaera halldalii* GAARDER & HASLE and *Syracosphaera ossa* LECAL have a smooth distal shield instead of a ridged shield.

Type level:

Recent.

Type locality:

Atlantic Ocean (lat. 52°48'N, long. 35°29'W).

Biogeography: This is the only species of the genus observed in large numbers in subarctic waters with temperatures as low as 2.0°C. In Pacific, absent. At North Atlantic stations, common at Bravo and Charlie.

Depository:

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University.

Holotype: Negative ON-20.

Author:

Okada H. and McIntyre A., 1977, p. 20; pl. 10, fig. 8.

Reference:

Modern coccolithophores of the Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. *Micropaleontology*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 1-55, pls. 1-13.