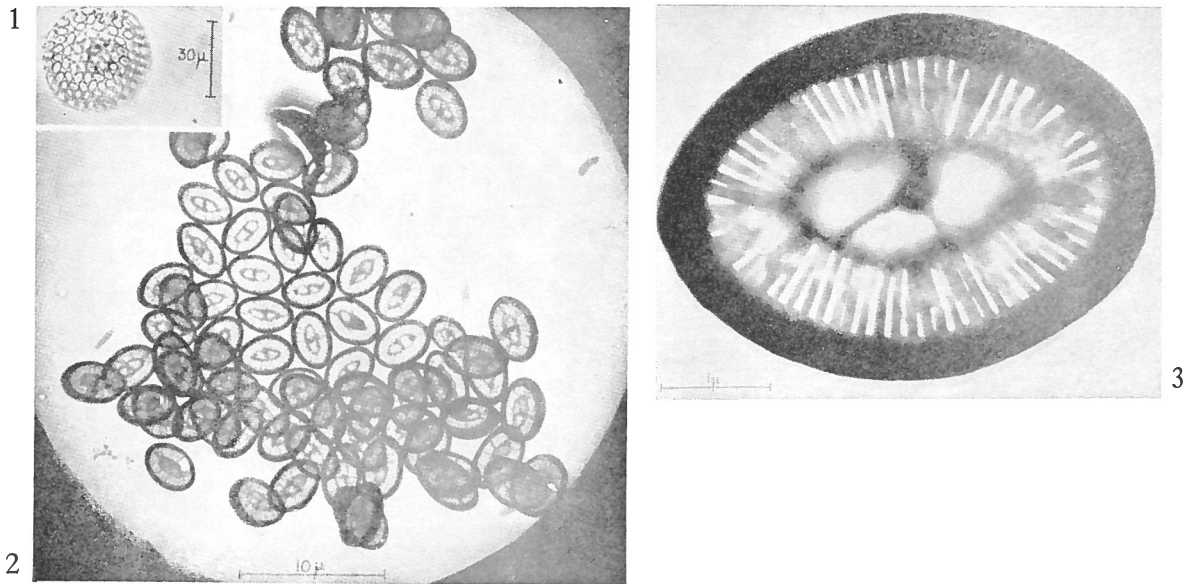
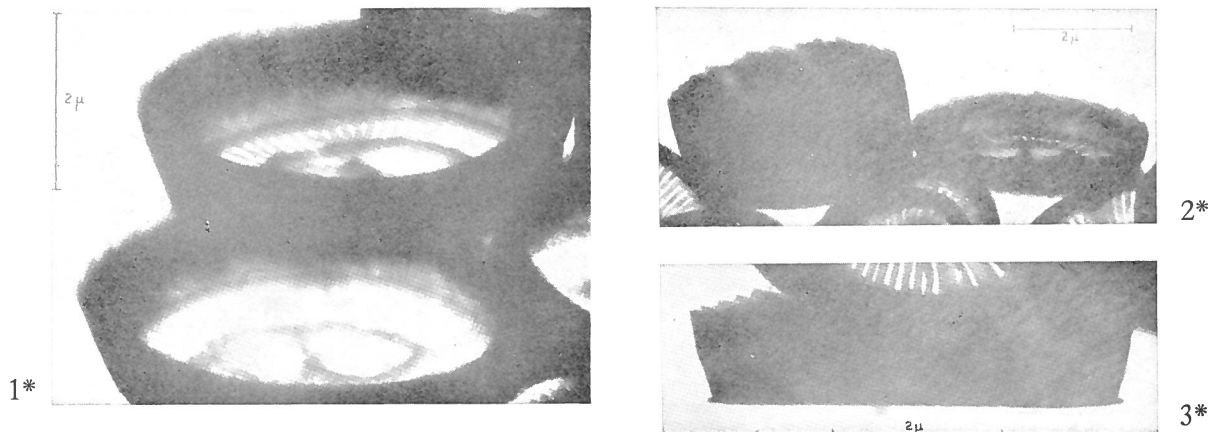


*Syracosphaera maxima* HALLDAL & MARKALI, 1955



Figs. 1-3 — *Syracosphaera maxima* n. sp.; 1) Photomicrograph of a cell. Apochromat 47.5/0.95. Photo E. Paasche; 2) A disintegrated coccolithophorid; 3) A coccolith seen from above.



Figs. 1\*-3\* — *Syracosphaera maxima* n. sp.; 1) Coccoliths seen in half side view; 2) Coccoliths seen in half side view; 3) Side view of a coccolith.

**Description:**

Light microscope diagnosis: The cell is egg-shaped and very compressed, with size around 40 μ. At the stomata there are about 10 coccoliths with a blunt spine.

Electron microscope diagnosis: The coccoliths are 4.0 to 6.0  $\mu$ -long and 0.7 to 1.0  $\mu$ -high complete cancoliths with a very narrow proximal rim and a continuation of the girdle as a distal rim. The central area consists of 60 to 80 lamellae which are fusions of two smaller pieces. These lamellae are arranged radially from the apparently homogeneous centre piece which, as a rule, has a characteristic transversal keel. The girdle and the two rims are segmented as is usual in complete cancoliths. The short blunt spine of the stomatal coccoliths is from 1.0 to 1.5  $\mu$  high.

**Type level:**

Recent.

**Type locality:**

Gulf Stream, 38° N, 70° W, November 1953.

**Depository:**

Institutt for marin biologi, Oslo - Blindern.

**Author:**

Haldall P. and Markali J., 1955, p. 11, pls. 8, 9.

**Reference:**

Electron microscope studies on Coccolithophorids from the Norwegian Sea, the Gulf Stream and the Mediterranean. Avh. Norske Vidensk.-Akad. Mat. Nat. Kl. n° 1, pp. 1-30, pls. 1-27.