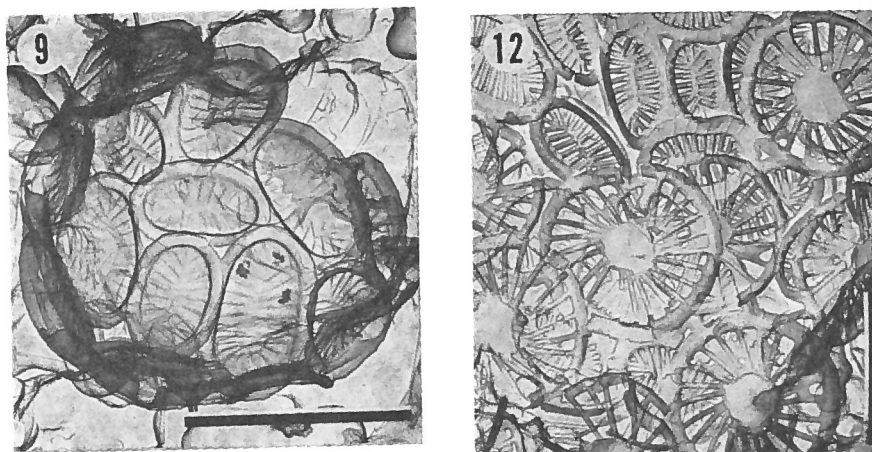


**Syracosphaera rotula** OKADA & McINTYRE, 1977



Figs. 9, 12 — *Syracosphaera rotula* n. sp. 9) endothecal coccosphere; Pacific (SP-61. 30). 12) highly magnified collapsed coccosphere, showing dithecatism, holotype Pacific (KH-182). Scale-bar = 3 microns.

**Description:**

Diagnosis: Coccosphaera de globosa ad subglobosam, dithecata, habens circa 30 ad 50 cancolithos, cyrtolithis partim imbricatis operta, per axem longiorem de 5.4 ad 7.2  $\mu$  longa. Coccolithi endothecales cancolithi completi, de oviformibus ad ellipsoidales, sine structura centrali. Clipeum distale angustissimum. Superficies clipei tecta costis tenuibus demissis, elementis imbricatis formatis. Area centralis formata 15 ad 25 lamellis regulariter positae, Clipeum distale de 1.2 ad 2.4  $\mu$  longum, de 0.9 ad 2.0  $\mu$  latum. Coccolithi exothecales cyrtolithi similes rotulae, margine angustissima et area centrali parva lene junctis 20 ad 25 lamellis longis ad laevam radialiter tendentibus. Magnitudo de 3.0 ad 3.5  $\mu$ .

Description of coccosphere: Spherical to subspherical coccosphere, dithecate, consisting of approximately 30 to 50 endothecal cancoliths. No endothecal dimorphism observed. Size ranges from 5.4 to 7.2  $\mu$ .

Description of coccoliths: Endothecal coccoliths semioval to elliptical complete cancoliths with no central structure. Distal shield extremely narrow, its surface decorated by thin low ridges created by imbricated elements. Central area formed of 15 to 25 regularly arranged lamellar elements. Cancoliths measure from 1.2 to 2.4  $\mu$  in length and from 0.9 to 2.0  $\mu$  in width. Exothecal coccoliths circular cyrtoliths with a very narrow marginal shield and a small, smooth central area connected by 20 to 25 sinistrally radiating long lamellar elements. Size ranges from 3.0 to 3.5  $\mu$ .

Derivation of name: From Latin *rotula*, small wheel. Feminine noun.

**Remarks:**

This new species differs from *Syracosphaera halldalii* by having a slightly ridged and narrower distal shield and by the lack of any central structure.

**Type level:**

Recent.

**Type locality:**

Pacific Ocean (lat. 34°00'N, long. 141°00'E).

Biogeography: In Pacific, occasional in Equatorial to Transitional Zones. At North Atlantic stations, occasional at Charlie, Delta, Echo and Hotel.

**Depository:**

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University.

Holotype: Negative ON-17.

**Author:**

Okada H. and McIntyre A., 1977, p. 27; pl. 9, figs. 9, 12.

**Reference:**

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