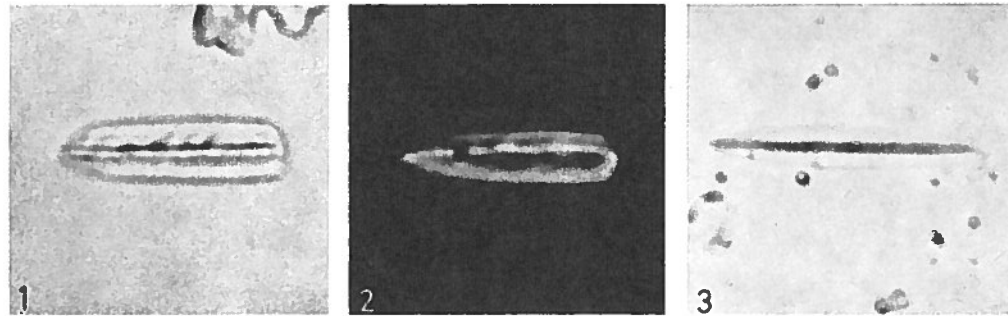


Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus MARTINI, 1965



Figs. 1, 2 — *Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus* gen. et sp. nov. 1, 2) holotype, U.S.N.M. 649 177, side views; 2) polarized light, long axis 45° to cross wire. MSN 149 P: 313–316 cm. x 2000.
Fig. 3 — *Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus* gen. et sp. nov. Side view. Trinidad TLL 206 262, Ciperó Formation, *Globorotalia kugleri* Zone. x 2000.

Description:

Forms elongated with both ends more or less pointed. The three calcite rods show the same diameter when viewed from one end; they are placed at 120° to each other. In polarized light forms show maximum extinction when parallel to crossed nicols. Length: 9–15 μ .

Remarks:

Specimens from the *Globorotalia kugleri* Zone of the Ciperó Formation, Trinidad, are more slender and may reach a length of 24 μ .

Type level:

Oligocene.

Distribution: Common in MSN 149 P (assemblage B, Oligocene), and in the *Globorotalia kugleri* Zone of the Ciperó Formation, Trinidad; the species seems to be restricted to that zone.

Type locality:

Pacific deep-sea core MSN 149 P ($9^{\circ} 23' N$, $145^{\circ} 15' W$; water-depth 5100 m), at 313–316 cm.

Depository:

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., Tertiary Catalogue n $^{\circ}$ 132. Holotype 649177.

Author:

Martini E., 1965, p. 408; pl. 36, figs. 1–3.

Reference:

Mid-Tertiary Calcareous Nannoplankton from Pacific Deep-Sea Cores. in: W. F. Whittard & R. Bradshaw, Eds., *Submarine Geology and Geophysics, Proc. 17th Symp. Colston Res. Soc.*, pp. 393-411, pls. 33-37, text-fig. 153.