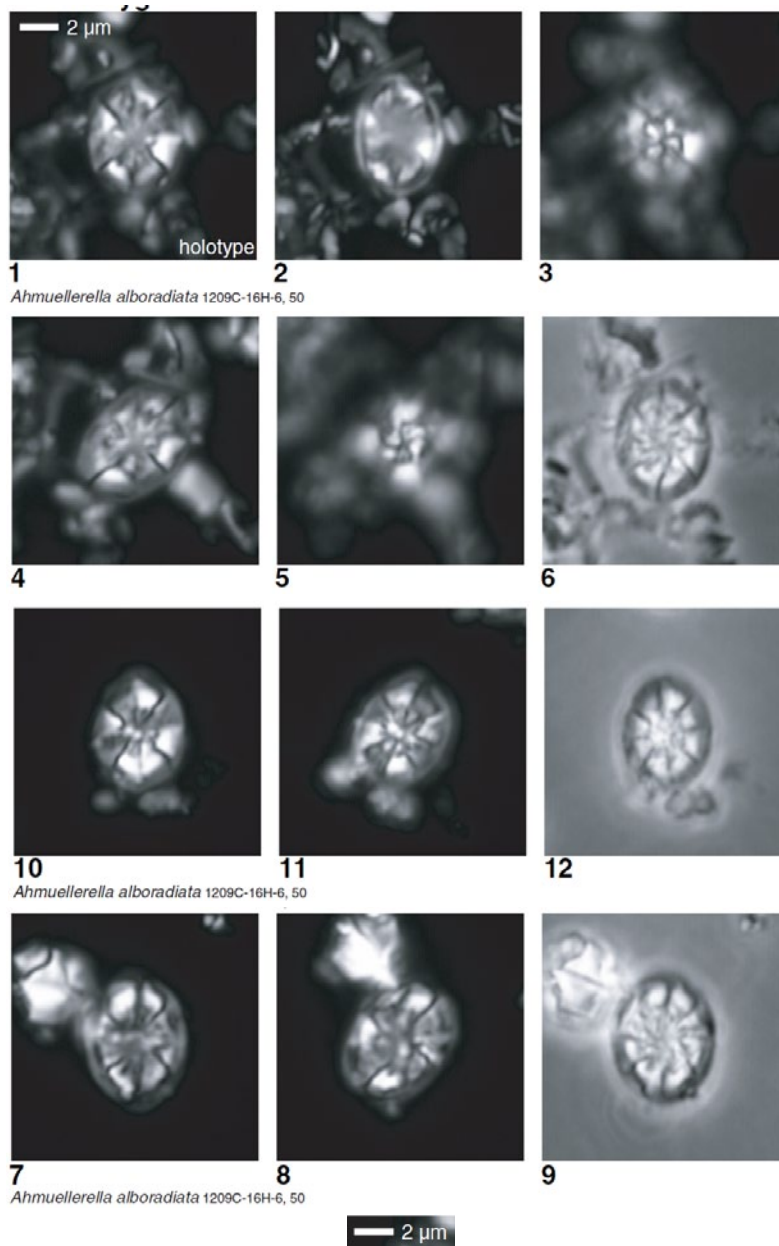


1. *Ahmuellerella alboradiata* Lees & Bown (2005)



Pl. P1, figs. 1–12

Derivation of name: From *albus*, meaning white, and *radiatus*, meaning with rays, referring to the distinctive XPL image of the central area plate of this coccolith.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized murolith coccolith with a narrow, unicyclic rim and a wide central area filled with a variably birefringent plate. The rim is dark under XPL. The central area plate is characterized by eight radial segments of alternating bright and dark birefringence, divided by axial and diagonal sutures. The center portion of the central plate appears to show narrow, near-axial cross bars that bear a short, broad spine (Pl. P1, fig. 3). The bars do not appear to extend to the rim.

Differentiation: The LM image is similar to *Ahmuellerella regularis* but is distinguished by the alternating birefringence of the central area plate (see Pl. P1, figs. 13–19).

Dimensions: length = 6.5–7.2 (6.6) μm ; width = 4.7–5.5 (5.0) μm .

Holotype: Pl. P1, fig. 1 (figs. 1–6 are the same specimen).

Paratype: Pl. P1, fig. 11 (figs. 10–12 are the same specimen).

Type locality: Hole 1209C, Shatsky Rise, northwest Pacific Ocean.

Type level: upper Maastrichtian, Sample 198-1209C-16H-6, 50 cm (Subzone UC20bTP).

Range: upper Maastrichtian (Subzones UC20bTP–?UC20cTP); Sites 1209,?1210.

Lees, J.A. & Bown, P.R., 2005. Upper Cretaceous calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy, ODP Leg 198 (Shatsky Rise, northwest Pacific Ocean). In Bralower, T.J., Premoli Silva, I., and Malone, M.J. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, **198** [Online]

http://www-odp.tamu.edu/publications/198_SR/VOLUME/CHAPTERS/114.PDF