

## 2. *Aliculosphaera Aubry in Aubry & Bord (2009)*

**Type species:** *Helicosphaera? subantarctica* Edwards and Perch-Nielsen 1975

**Etymology:** From *allicula* (L. wing); in reference to the shape of the coccolith.

**Description:** Asymmetrical coccolith, the margin forming a lateral wing. The coccolith is composed of three structural components: an elliptical, ring-shaped, proximal cycle (basal plate) consisting of radiating elements and delineating a large central opening; a marginal cycle (flange) of strongly overlapping elements that first raises almost straight in distal direction and then curves strongly outward. On one side of the coccolith, the flange remains narrow and exhibits a smooth outline, whereas on the other side, it expands in an asymmetrical, roughly triangular wing. On the distal side, the basal plate is covered with small, concentrically arranged elements (distal cover).

**Differences:** *Aliculosphaera* is closely related to *Helicosphaera* and *Pontosphaera* as indicated by the morphostructure of its coccoliths. It differs from them by the outline of the margin, by the proximal expansion of the flange, and by the distal cover being restricted to the central area.

**Species:** *Aliculasphaera subantarctica* (Edwards and Perch-Nielsen) Aubry et al., 2008 (= *Helicosphaera subantarctica* Edwards and Perch-Nielsen, 1975, p. 482, pl. 14, figs. 2, 3, 6; pl. 15, figs. 1, 3, 7, 8; pl. 21, figs. 17–20).

Aubry, M.-P., & Bord, D., 2009. Reshuffling the cards in the photic zone at the Eocene/Oligocene boundary. In Koeberl, C., & Montanari, A. (Eds.). *The Late Eocene Earth—Hothouse, Icehouse, and Impacts: Geological Society of America Special Paper*, 452: 279–301.