13. CALCAREOUS NANNOPLANKTON

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The calcareous nannoplankton zonation used during Leg 8 differs from zonations used for sediments exposed on land because the critical species are absent from deep equatorial Pacific sediments. For the Oligocene, we therefore developed a new zonation for use on Leg 8 (Figure 1). For the Neogene, Martini and Worsley (1970) proposed a zonation based on floras from equatorial deep-sea sediments. Their zonation is based on the first and last occurrences of particular species. The zones thus recognized are not concurrentrange zones, as recommended by the American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature for time correlation. We nevertheless have used Martini and Worsley's Neogene zonation because their zones are easily recognizable in sediments of the eastern tropical Pacific.

REFERENCE

¹Present address: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Martini, E., and Worsley, T., 1970. Standard Neogene calcareous nannoplankton zonation. *Nature.* 225, 289.

ARY		Emiliania huxleyi Zone	\rightarrow	first	E huxlevi
TERN		Gephyrocapsa oceanica Zone	1	last	P. lacunosa
VND		Pseudoemilia lacunosa Zone	7	last	D. brouweri
w	upper	Discoaster brouweri Zone	7	last	D. pentaradiatus
		Discoaster pentaradiatus Zone	7	last	D, surculus
CEN		Discoaster surculus Zone	7	last	R. pseudoumbilica
	lower	Reticulo fenestra pseudoumbilica Zone	7	last	C, tricorniculatus
- [Discoaster asymmetricus Zone	7	first	D, asymmetricus
		Ceratolithus rugosus Zone	7	first	C, rugosus
	upper	Ceratolithus tricorniculatus Zone	7	last	D. quinqueramus
		Discoaster quinqueramus Zone	7	first	D. quinqueramus
		Discoaster calcaris Zone	7	last	D. hamatus
ſ	middle	Discoaster hamatus Zone	7	first	D. hamatus
		Catinaster coalitus Zone	7	first	C. coalitus
CEN		Discoaster kugleri Zone	7	first	D. kugleri
W		Discoaster exilis Zone	7	last	S. heteromorphus
ł		Sphenolithus heteromorphus Zone	7	last	H. ampliaperta
	lower	Helicopontosphaera ampliaperta Zone	7	last	S. belemnos
		Sphenolithus belemnos Zone	7	last	T. carinatus
		Discoaster druggi Zone	7	first	D. druggi
		Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus Zone	7	last	R. scissura
	upper	Sphenolithus ciperoensis Zone	7	first	T. carinatus
OLIGOCENE		Sphenolithus distentus Zone	7	last	D. taní spp.
		Sphenolithus predistentus Zone	7	last	R. umbilica
	lowe	Discoaster tani ornatus Zone	7	first	D. tani ornatus

Figure 1. Calcareous nannoplankton zonation used during Leg 8. Neogene portion after Martini and Worsley (1970).

Figures A, B	Umbilicosphaera mirabilis Lohmann. Figure A: Proximal view, 71-1-0; Figure B: Distal view, 71-1-0. Gephyrocapsa oceanica Zone. ×10000.	
Figures C, D	Coccolithus sp. Figure C: Proximal view, 71-1-0; Figure D: Distal view, 71-1-0. Gephyrocapsa oceanica Zone. ×10000.	
Figures E, F	es E, F Gephyrocapsa oceanica Kamptner. Figure E: Dist view, 71-1-0; Figure F: Proximal view, 71-1- Gephyrocapsa oceanica Zone. ×12000.	
Figure G	Cyclococcolithus leptoporus (Murray and Blackman) Kamptner. Distal view, 71-1-0. Gephyrocapsa oceanica Zone. ×12000.	
Figure H	Helicopontosphaera kamptneri Hay and Mohler. Distal view, 71-1-0. Gephyrocapsa oceanica Zone. ×6000.	





Figure A	Coronocyclus nitescens (Kamptner) Bramlette & Wilcoxon. 71-26-6. Sphenolithus belemnos and Helicopontosphaera ampliaperta Zones. ×6000.
Figure B	Cyclococcolithus aff. C. bollii Roth. Distal view, 71-48-3. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×12000.
Figures C, D	Ericsonia ovalis Black. Figure C: Proximal view, 71-28-2. Sphenolithus belemnos and Helicopontosphaera ampliaperta Zones. Figure D: Distal view, 71-48-3. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×6000.

Figures E, F Reticulofenestra scissura Hay, Mohler & Wade. Proximal views. Figure E: 70A-17-2. Sphenolithus predistentus Zone. Figure F: 75-6-CC. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. × 6000.



Figures A, B	Cyclolithella sp. Figure A: Proximal view, 70A-17-2.
	Sphenolithus predistentus Zone. X10000. Figure B:
	Coccosphere, 71-48-3. Sphenolithus distentus Zone.
	×6000.

- Figures C, D Coccolithus primalis Roth. Figure C: Distal view, 70A-17-2. ×12000. Figure D: Proximal view, 70A-17-2. ×10000. Sphenolithus predistentus Zone.
- Figures E, F Cyclococcolithus neogammation Bramlette & Wilcoxon. Figure E: Proximal view, 71-48-CC; Figure F: Distal view, 71-48-CC. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. × 6000.



Figures A, B	Sphenolithus belemnos Bramlette & Wilcoxon. 71-26-6. Sphenolithus belemnos and Helicopontosphaera ampliaperta Zones. ×8000.	
Figures C, D	Sphenolithus (?) ciperoensis Bramlette & Wilcoxon. 75-6-CC, Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×6000.	
Figure E	Sphenolithus (?) distentus Martini) Bramlette & Wilcoxon. 71-48-3. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×6000.	
Figure F	Sphenolithus predistentus Bramlette & Wilcoxon. 71-48-3. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×10000.	



Figures A, B	Sphenolithus moriformis (Brönnimann & Stradner) Bramlette & Wilcoxon. 70A-17-3. Sphenolithus predistentus Zone. ×12000.
Figure C	Discoaster cf. D. incomptus Hay. 71-48-CC. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×6000.
Figure D	Discoaster rufus Roth. 71-26-6. Sphenolithus belemnos and Helicopontosphaera ampliaperta Zones. ×6000.
Figure E	Discoaster adamenteus Bramlette and Wilcoxon. 71-48-CC. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×6000.
Figure F	Discoaster trinidadensis Hay. 71-48-CC. Sphenolithus distentus Zone. ×6000.













Thoracosphaera cf. T. deflandrei. Scanning electron micrograph showing irregular, interlocking plates and pore (left). X11,500. 73-21-CC.



