

13. RADIOLARIANS FROM THE SEA OF JAPAN: LEG 128¹

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of radiolarians from Japan Sea subsurface sediments recovered during Leg 128 of the Ocean Drilling Program reveals that a warm-water assemblage similar to that of the North Pacific was replaced by unique post-middle Miocene faunas probably as a result of the restriction of oceanographic circulation. The modern fauna was gradually established only in the Pleistocene. No attempt was made to establish the radiolarian zonation because of low species diversity and the absence of generally recognized index forms in the North Pacific. In the diagenetically altered quartz section, however, a radiolarian assemblage correlative to the middle Miocene *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera* Zone of western Honshu was identified from Hole 799B.

INTRODUCTION

The results of the analysis of Radiolaria from subsurface sediments recovered during Leg 31 of the Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) suggest that a major radiolarian faunal change took place after the late early to early middle Miocene in the Japan Sea and that unique, colder post-middle Miocene radiolarian faunas replaced the warm open-ocean assemblage. Consequently, the radiolarian zonation established in the open North Pacific was not applicable to the area (Ling, 1975). Leg 128 of the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) in 1989 provided a second opportunity to examine these unique assemblages, identify the datum levels, and calibrate them with shipboard magnetostratigraphy. Unexpectedly, the rather continuous submarine sections also provide an opportunity to observe radiolarian preservation in the downcore silica transformation from opal-A to opal-CT, and opal-CT to quartz stages.

The subsurface sediments were recovered from Sites 798 (37° 38.32'N, 134° 79.976'E, 903.1 m water depth) and 799 (39° 22.046'N, 133° 86.685'E, 2073.0 m water depth) (Fig. 1). Sample preparation methods and the location descriptions of the illustrated specimens are previously described (see Ling, 1973).

All microslides used for the present investigation, including the figured specimens, will be permanently deposited in the Micropaleontology Collection of the Department of Geology at Northern Illinois University.

SITE SUMMARIES

Site 798

Radiolarians are generally moderately well preserved although in low abundance in most of the samples from Site 798 (Tables 1–3). The absence of age indicators widely recognized in the North Pacific late Neogene sequences precludes any attempt at zonation.

In Hole 798A (Table 1), the uppermost submarine section, from the subsurface down to Sample 128-798A-1H-3, 29–31 cm (0–3.29 mbsf), the radiolarians are typical of middle- to high-latitude assemblages and consist of *Cycladophora davisiana*, *Stylochlamidium venustum*, and *Nephrospyris? pervia* (two types). From Sample 128-798A-1H-5, 30–32 cm, to at least Sample 128-798A-10H-1, 31–33 cm, (6.30–84.71 mbsf), the rare and spotty occurrences of various modern warm to temperate forms were noted, including *Amphirhopalum ypsilon*, *Didymocyrtis tetrathalamus tetrathalamus*, *Euchitonina elegans*, *E. furcata*, *Spongaster tetras tetras*, and *Tetrapyle*

octacantha. This Quaternary warm interval can be traced along the eastern Sea of Japan, because among the four sites drilled during DSDP Leg 31 cruise, only Site 299 from the northeast Yamato Basin (see Fig. 1) yielded similar warm-water species, including *Amphirhopalum ypsilon* and *Spongaster tetras tetras* (Ling, 1975). At the same time, it may also suggest the geographical limitations of the Tsushima Current (warm) in the area (Fig. 2). Future analysis of the samples drilled at Sites 794, 795, and 796 during Leg 127 should answer this specific question. In the bottom section of the hole, 84.71–143.3 mbsf (Core 128-798A-17X), radiolarians are rare to few in abundance and without any age-diagnostic species, except for the first appearance datum (FAD) of both *Cycladophora davisiana davisiana* and *C. d. cornutooides* in Sample 128-798A-13H-3, 31–33 cm (126.71 mbsf), and the last appearance datum (LAD) of *Druppatractus acquilionius* in Sample 128-798A-15H-7, 43–46 cm (142.13 mbsf).

Sample analysis in Hole 798B (Table 2) began with Section 128-798B-14-CC (132.9 mbsf), but radiolarians were either too rare or the species encountered were non-age-diagnostic. The low frequency but continuous presence of *Anthocorys(?) akitaensis* from Sample 128-798B-41X-7, 40–43 cm (392.3 mbsf) and *Stichocorys delmontensis* together with *Thecosphera japonica* down to Section 128-798B-47X-CC (450.4 mbsf), the last radiolarian-bearing sediments from this site, is still within the Pliocene. Starting from Section 128-798B-48X-CC (460.1 mbsf) to the bottom of the hole, Section 128-798B-54X-CC (517.9 mbsf), radiolarians were completely absent.

Taking an opportunity for continuous APC coring for heat flow at Hole 798C, only core-catcher samples, 128-798C-1H-CC through 128-798C-13H-CC (120.1 mbsf) were analyzed to verify the faunal composition observed from Hole 798A (Table 3).

Site 799

As at Site 798A, low species abundance and the absence of index forms make any attempt at zonation difficult (Table 4). The occurrence of *Cycladophora davisiana davisiana* continues intermittently from the uppermost Sample 128-799A-1H-CC (1.2 mbsf) down to Sample 128-799A-16H-6, 80–82 cm (144.1 mbsf). In Section 128-799A-13H-CC (126.5 mbsf), the rare occurrence of *Sphaeropyle langii* was observed to continue sporadically to Section 128-799A-16H-CC (145.5 mbsf). In Samples 128-799A-18H-CC (164.8 mbsf) through 128-799A-44X-CC (403.9 mbsf), radiolarians are too rare in occurrence to make any age assignments possible.

In Sample 128-799A-45X-2, 73–75 cm (406.13 mbsf), the well-preserved specimens of *Lychnocanoma* sp., and *Anthocorys? akitaensis* were observed, and in Sample 128-799A-46X-6, 80–82 cm (412.2 mbsf), a few specimens of *Stichocorys delmontensis* were recognized. The occurrence of *Lychnocanoma* sp. continues to Section 129-799A-49X-CC (452.3 mbsf), whereas *Anthocorys? akitaensis* and *Sticho-*

¹ Pisciotta, K. A., Ingle, J. C., Jr., von Breymann, M. T., Barron, J., et al., 1992. *Proc. ODP, Sci. Results*, 127/128, Pt. 1: College Station, TX (Ocean Drilling Program).

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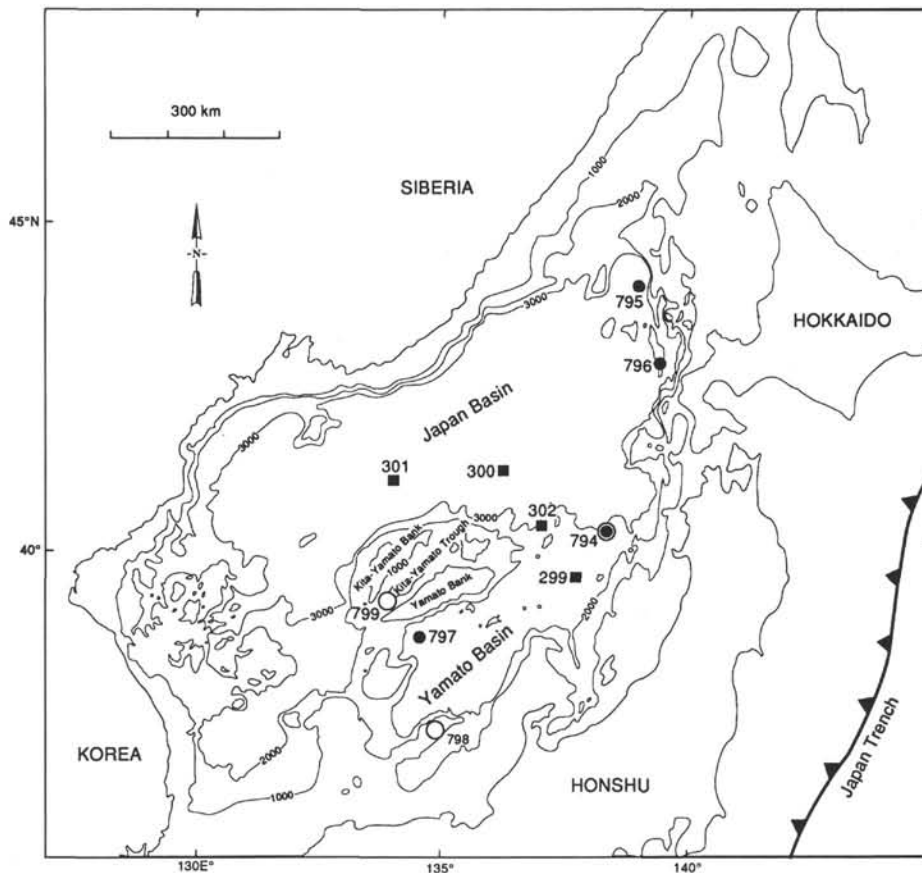


Figure 1. Index map showing the location of ODP Leg 128 sites (open circles) in relation to the sites drilled previously during ODP Leg 127 (solid circles), and DSDP Leg 31 (solid squares). Site 794 was drilled during both Legs 127 and 128, but was not cored during the latter. Bathymetry in meters.

corys delmontensis were recovered again in Section 128-799A-51X-CC (466.9 mbsf).

Finding these species below Core 128-799A-45X is significant for the following reasons:

First, although the geological occurrence of these taxa in the Sea of Japan coastal region of Honshu extends upward to the *Thecosphaera japonica* Zone (late late Miocene to early early Pliocene), they are generally observed in the *Lychnocanoma nipponica* (= *Lychnocanum nipponicum*) Zone (late middle Miocene to early late Miocene) of Nakaseko and Sugano (1973).

Their occurrence in Hole 799A is thus compatible with the interpretations from shipboard paleomagnetic analysis.

Second, a similar assemblage was reported from Site 302 (Ling, 1975), the only known such occurrence from submarine sediments of the Sea of Japan, and its age is considered within the *Denticula* (= *Neodenticula*) *kamtchatica* (diatom) Zone of Koizumi (1975), and Koizumi and Tanimura (1985). Thus, these two occurrences can be considered time-correlative.

Third, their occurrence suggests that some of the radiolarian species can survive the critical silica diagenetic transformation from opal-A to opal-CT. According to the shipboard chemical analysis (Ingle, Suyehiro, von Breymann, et al., 1990), the opal-A/opal-CT boundary for the Hole 799A sediments is between Sections 128-799A-46X-CC and 128-799A-48X-CC (423.3–432.9 mbsf). The limited occurrence of *Lychnocanoma* sp. together with *Stichocorys delmontensis* in this section suggests that the samples from Sections 128-799A-46X-CC (494.6 mbsf) to 128-799A-51X-CC (466.9 mbsf) can be assigned to the late Miocene. The

deepest core of the hole, 128-799A-52X (466.9–468.7 mbsf), was barren of radiolarians.

Drilling of Hole 799B started from the opal-CT zone (Table 5), therefore, the absence and/or poor preservation of radiolarians, if preserved, was anticipated. Single specimens of *Spongodiscus* in Section 128-799B-5R-CC (494.6 mbsf) and 128-799B-7R-CC (509.3 mbsf), and *Porodiscus* sp. in Sections 128-799B-9R-CC (528.6 mbsf) and 128-799B-10R-CC (538.3 mbsf) were observed, but all specimens had been totally diagenetically altered so that in most cases their identification even at a generic level was difficult. In Sections 128-799B-31R-CC (740.5 mbsf), 128-799B-32R-CC (750.2 mbsf), and 128-799B-38-CC (808.1 mbsf), in addition to *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera* and *Spongodiscus* spp., spherical forms probably belonging to the genus *Thecosphaera* were observed, and Section 128-799B-48R-CC (904.2 mbsf) yielded moderately well-preserved, diagenetically altered specimens of *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera*, *Didymocyrtes mammifera*, and *Lithopera renzae renzae*. Therefore, at least the section from 740.5 to 904.2 mbsf of Hole 799B can be assigned to the *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera* Zone of Nakaseko and Sugano (1973) (not Riedel and Sanfilippo, 1978) from the coastal region of Honshu, which is regarded as either late early Miocene or early middle Miocene (Berggren et al., 1985; Sanfilippo et al., 1985). These forms have been reported only from the middle- to low-latitude regions, suggesting the existence of warm-water conditions during deposition.

Except for Section 128-799B-50R-CC (923.3 mbsf), which contains specimens of *Spongodiscus*, radiolarians were completely absent below Section 128-799B-49R-CC (913.6 mbsf) to the bottom of the hole (Section 128-799B-67R-CC; 1084.0 mbsf).

Table 1. Distribution of radiolarians, Hole 798A.

Core, section, interval (cm)	Taxa		<i>Cycladophora davisiana davisiana</i>	<i>Stylochlamidium venustum</i>	<i>Nephtrosyrus? pervia</i> (trellis-type)	<i>Nephtrosyrus? pervia</i> (perforate-type)	<i>Larnacantha polyacantha</i>	<i>Tetrapyle octacantha</i>	<i>Hymeniastrum euclidus</i>	<i>Spongaster tetras irregularis</i>	<i>Euchitonia furcata</i>	<i>Didymocypris tetrahalamus</i>	<i>Spongodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Saccosyrus</i> sp.	<i>Dicryophimus gracilipes</i>	<i>Cycladophora davisiana cornutoides</i>	<i>Dicryophimus bicornis</i>	<i>Amphirhopalum ypsilon</i>	<i>Lithomitra arachnea</i>	<i>Porodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Spongodiscus tetras tetras</i>	<i>Eucyrtidium</i> spp.	
	Abundance	Preservation																					
128-798A-																							
1H-1, 30-32	A	G	A	A	A	R
1H-3, 29-31	R	M	R	R
1H-5, 30-32	C	G	.	.	R	.	.	F	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1H-CC	R	M	.	R
2H-1, 29-31	A	G	.	R	R	.	.	F	R	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2H-3, 31-33	A	G	.	F	A	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2H-CC	R	M	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3H-1, 27-29	F	G	R	A	.	.	F	R	R	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3H-3, 28-30	F	M	F	C	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3H-5, 29-31	B	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3H-CC	R	M	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4H-1, 32-34	C	G	C	F	R	.	.	C	F	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4H-3, 31-34	C	G	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4H-5, 30-32	A	G	.	C	F	.	R	R	.	.	.	R	C	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5H-1, 29-31	A	G	C	.	F	F	R	R	.	.	.	.	C	R	R	F	R	.	.	.	.	.
5H-3, 29-31	F	G	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	C	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5H-5, 28-30	R	M	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
5H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
6H-1, 30-32	F	M	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	A	.	R	.	.	R	.	.	.	.
6H-3, 30-32	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6H-5, 29-31	R	M	.	C	C	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6H-7, 20-22	R	M	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6H-CC	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7H-2, 32-34	R	M	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7H-4, 32-34	F	M	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7H-6, 32-34	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7H-8, 32-34	R	M	R	.	R	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	R	R	R	.	.	R	.	.	.	.
7H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8H-2, 30-32	R	M	.	.	F	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
8H-4, 30-32	R	M	.	.	R	.	F	F	.	.	.	R	F	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8H-6, 30-32	F	M	.	.	R	.	F	F	R	.	R	R	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8H-8, 30-32	C	M	C	.	.	.	F	F	R	.	F	R	F	.	F	.	F	R	R	.	.	.	
8H-CC	R	M	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9H-1, 32-34	R	M	R	.	R	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9H-3, 30-32	R	M	.	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9H-5, 30-32	A	M	A	.	.	.	F	R	R	.	F	R	R	.	F	.	F	R	.	.	.	.
9H-7, 30-32	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	R	F	R	.	.	.	.	.
9H-CC	R	C	F	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10H-1, 31-33	A	M	R	F	C	.	C	C	F	.	F	F	.	R	R	.	.	F	R	.	C	R	
10H-3, 35-37	F	M	.	.	F	.	F	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
10H-5, 30-32	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10H-7, 30-32	R	M	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10H-CC	R	M	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11H-1, 85-87	F	M	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11H-3, 29-31	F	M	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.
11H-5, 30-32	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.
11H-7, 30-32	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11H-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12H-1, 57-59	F	M	R	R	R	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
12H-3, 33-36	F	M	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
12H-6, 39-41	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
12H-8, 29-30	R	M	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
13H-1, 31-33	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13H-3, 31-33	A	M	A	.	C	C	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	.
13H-5, 31-33	C	M	.	R	F	.	F	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.
13H-7, 31-33	F	M	.	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A	.	.	.
13H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-1, 30-32	C	M	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	R	C	.	.	.
14H-3, 29-31	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.
14H-5, 29-31	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.
14H-7, 31-33	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.
14H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H-1, 37-39	R	P	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	F	.	.
15H-3, 42-44	R	P	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	.	.
15H-5, 42-44	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H-7, 43-46	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	F	.	F
15H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	.	.	.

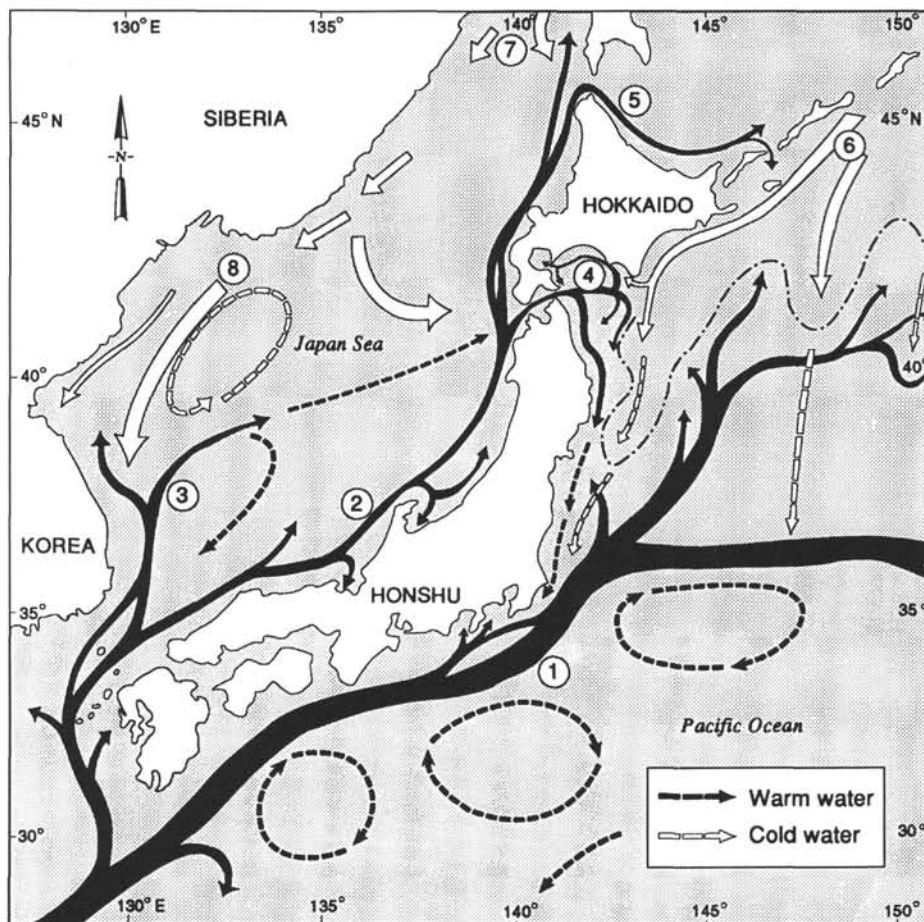


Figure 2. Current systems in the upper layer of the Japan Sea and adjacent waters (after Kawai, 1972). 1, Kuroshio; 2, Tsushima Current (warm); 3, East Korea Current (warm); 4, Soya Current (warm); 5, Tsugaru Current (warm); 6, Oyashio; 7, Liman Current; 8, North Korea Current.

REMARKS ON POTENTIAL RADIOLARIAN DATUM LEVELS

As reported earlier, aside from recognizing the widely known *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera* Zone (Nakaseko and Sugano, 1973) of the region for the interval from Sections 128-799B-31R-CC through 128-799B-48R-CC (740.5–904.2 mbsf), no other radiolarian zones of the North Pacific or Japanese land sections could be identified or established from the subsurface sediments at Sites 798 and 799.

However, some of the radiolarian events observed during the study may have future biostratigraphic potential. They are discussed, in descending order, as follows:

1. FAD of *Cycladophora davisiana davisiana*: The initial appearance of *C. d. davisiana* has been suggested by Alexandrovich and Hays (in Tamaki, Pisciotto, Allan, et al., 1990) at 2.5–2.6 Ma. This event was observed at a much younger age at Leg 128: between Samples 128-798A-13H-3, 31–33 cm, and 128-798A-13H-5, 31–33 cm, (126.71–129.71 mbsf) slightly above the LAD of *Helicosphaera sellii* (calcareous nannofossil) at 1.19 Ma and 129.91 mbsf (Ingle, Suyehiro, von Breyman, et al., 1990); between Sample 128-799A-16H-6, 80–82 cm, and 128-799A-16H-CC (144.10–145.5 mbsf), which is below the LAD of *Ammodochium rectangulare* (ebriid) that located Sample 128-799A-15H-4, 76–78 cm, and 128-799A-15H-5, 76–78 cm (131.36–132.86 mbsf; Ling, this volume) and is at approximately 1.8 Ma. Thus, in spite of slight age differences, it seems

that this datum is either early Pleistocene or latest Pliocene for the Leg 128 sediments.

2. LAD of *Druppatractus acquiloniensis*: This datum was recognized in the North Pacific just above the LAD of *Stylatractus univertus* at 0.4 Ma (Hays, 1970) or 0.41 Ma (Hays and Shackleton, 1976). In the Leg 128 samples, the LAD of this species was observed between Samples 128-798A-15H-7, 43–46 cm, and 128-798A-15H-CC (142.13–142.5 mbsf) and between Samples 128-799A-15H-5, 76–78 cm, and 128-799A-15H-6, 76–78 cm, (132.86–134.36 cm) which is definitely older than 1 Ma. Further confirmation of this level from the Japan Sea sediments presents the interesting question of why the species became extinct much earlier in the Sea of Japan than in the North Pacific.

3. LAD of *Anthocorys(?) akitaensis*: A sharp decline in the abundance of this species as well as that of *Lychnocanoma nipponica* and *Theocyrtis redondoensis* has been widely recognized in the land sections of the western side of Honshu as defining the top of the *Lychnocanoma nipponica* Zone (Nakaseko and Sugano, 1973).

This datum can be recognized by the FAD of *Thecosphaera japonica* and evolutionary transition of *Stichocorys peregrina* from its ancestor, *S. delmontensis* (Takayanagi et al., 1979), and the latter is dated 6.3 Ma in the equatorial Pacific sediments (Theyer et al., 1978).

However, in the Hole 798B and 799A sediments, the LAD of *Anthocorys? akitaensis* (Sample 128-798B-41X-7, 40–43 cm; 392.30 mbsf) and *Lychnocanoma* sp. in Sample 128-799A-45X-2, 73–75 cm; 406.13 mbsf) is younger than the LAD of *Stichocorys delmon-*

Table 2. Distribution of radiolarians, Hole 798B.

Core, section, interval (cm)	Taxa																	
	Abundance	Preservation	<i>Nephrospyris?</i> <i>pervia</i> (trellis-type)	<i>Stylochlamidium</i> <i>venustum</i>	<i>Dictyophimus</i> <i>bicornis</i>	<i>Dictyophimus</i> <i>gracilipes</i>	<i>Saccospyris</i> sp.	<i>Botryostrobus</i> <i>auritus-australis</i>	<i>Cycladophora</i> <i>davisiana</i> <i>davisiana</i>	<i>Lithomitra</i> <i>arachnea</i>	<i>Cycladophora</i> <i>davisiana</i> <i>cornutoides</i>	<i>Spongodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Porodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Lamnacantha</i> <i>polyacantha</i>	<i>Anthocorys?</i> <i>akitaensis</i>	<i>Stichocorys</i> <i>delmontensis</i>	<i>Thecosphaera</i> <i>japonica</i>	<i>Cornutella</i> <i>profunda</i>
128-798B-																		
14H-CC	R	M	R	R														
15H-CC	R	M			R	R												
16X-CC	R	M			R			R										
17X-CC	R	M	R	R														
18X-CC	R	M																
19X-CC	B							R										
20X-CC	R	M						R										
21X-CC	R	M	R															
22X-CC	B																	
23X-CC	R	M							R									
24X-CC	R	M							R	R								
25X-CC	R	M							R	R								
26X-CC	R	M							R	R								
27X-CC	R	M							R	R								
28X-CC	R	M		R	R	R												
30X-CC	R	M										R						
31X-CC	R	M							R									
32X-CC	R	M								R								
33X-CC	R	M						R										
34X-CC	B																	
35X-CC	R	M							R									
36X-CC	R	M	R						R									
37X-CC	B																	
38X-CC	R	M																
39X-CC	R	M																
40X-CC	R	M																
41X-5, 57-59	B																	
41X-7, 40-43	F	M	R						R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
41X-CC	B																	
42X-1, 25-27	R	M							R			R		R				
42X-3, 25-27	R	M	R												R			
42X-5, 45-47	R	M							R					R	R			
42X-7, 45-47	B																	
42X-CC	R	M										R						
43X-1, 30-32	R	M							R						R			
43X-3, 31-33	B																	
43X-5, 32-34	R	M													R			
43X-CC	R	M							R									
44X-1, 30-32	R	M	R						R		R				R			
44X-3, 30-32	R	M								R	R			R	R			
44X-6, 30-32	R	M	R							R					R			
44X-7, 30-32	R	M	R	R					R		R			R				
44X-CC	R	M	R						R	R	R							
45X-1, 75-77	F	M			R				C		R		R			R		
45X-3, 74-76	F	M	R	R					C		R		R	R		R		
45X-5, 74-76	R	M	R	R					R							R		
45X-7, 74-76	R	M	R						R				R				R	
45X-9, 5-7	R	M	R		R				R						R	R	R	R
45X-CC	R	M							R		R							
46X-1, 37-39	R	M	R	R					R	R	R					R		
46X-3, 37-39	R	M			R				R	R	R		R					
46X-5, 37-39	F	M	R	R					F		F		R			F		
46X-CC	R	M	R						R		R							
47X-1, 28-30	R	M																
47X-3, 30-32	R	M		R										R				
47X-5, 32-34	R	M		R								R					R	R
47X-8, 10-12	R	M		R								R						
47X-CC	R	M									R		R				R	
48X-CC to 54X-CC	Barren																	

Table 3. Distribution of radiolarians, Hole 798C.

Core, section, interval (cm)	Taxa		<i>Cycladophora davisiana davisiana</i>	<i>Nephrospyris? pervia</i> (trellis-type)	<i>Diacyclops glaucilipes</i>	<i>Lithomitra arachnea</i>	<i>Spongodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Tetrapyle octacantha</i>	<i>Stylochlamidium venustum</i>	<i>Saccospyris</i> sp.
	Abundance	Preservation								
128-798C-										
1H-CC	R	M	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.
2H-CC	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.
3H-CC	R	M	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.
4H-CC	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.
5H-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6H-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7H-CC	R	M	.	.	R	R	R	R	.	.
8H-CC	R	M	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.
9H-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10H-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11H-CC	R	M	.	.	R	R	.	.	R	R
12H-CC	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
13H-CC	R	M	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.

tensis (Samples 128-798B-45X-1, 75-77 cm, 422.25 mbsf; and 128-799A-46X-6, 80-82 cm, 421.90 mbsf), which, in turn, is younger than the evolutionary transition from *S. delmontensis* to *S. peregrina* in Hole 799A (Sample 128-799A-46X-CC; 423.30 mbsf).

4. LAD of *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera*: The datum level of the rapid decrease of *C. tetrapera* has been widely observed from the Honshu land sections originally by Nakaseko and Sugano (1973) and subsequently by numerous workers (e.g., Takayanagi et al., 1984; Ling and Kobayashi, in press; Ling et al., 1988). The datum falls just above the base of the *Denticulopsis praedimorpha* (diatom) Zone at 13.3 Ma (Akiba, 1986). On the other hand, a short acme of *Lithopera renzae renzae* and the LAD of *Eucyrtidium asanoi* occur slightly below this level and are located within the upper part of the underlying *Denticulopsis nicobarica* (diatom) Zone (Takayanagi et al., 1984). The occurrences of radiolarians from Holes 799A and 799B is in accord with these sequences.

Taxonomic Notes

All the radiolarian taxa observed from the Japan Sea sediments have been discussed and/or adequately illustrated previously by investigators, especially from the previous DSDP cruises in the North Pacific, including Leg 31, which was the only cruise into the Sea of Japan (Ling, 1975). Therefore, in this section, all the radiolarians are listed in alphabetical order of the current nomenclature together with the original references, followed by additional references and/or remarks as necessary. Also, only biostratigraphically important forms are illustrated.

Amphirhopalum ypsilon Haeckel, 1887, p. 522; Nigrini, 1967, p. 35, pl. 31, figs. 3a-3d. (Pl. 1, Fig. 1)

Anthocorys(?) akitaensis Nakaseko. See Ling, 1971, p. 696-697, pl. 2, figs. 10-13; Ling, 1973, p. 728, pl. 8, figs. 17, 18. (Pl. 1, Fig. 2)

Remarks. Although the present taxon may be closely related to some species discussed in cycladophorid radiolarians by Lombardi and Lazarus (1988), this generally known nomenclature by Japanese geoscientists is provisionally retained here until further analysis by the present author is completed.

Artostrobos annulatus (Bailey), Haeckel, 1887, p. 1481 = *Cornutella? annulata* Bailey, 1856, p. 3, pl. 1, figs. 5a, b.

Botryostrobos auritus-australis group, Nigrini, 1977, p. 126-128, pl. 1, figs. 2-5 (see also for the complete synonymy).

Cornutella profunda Ehrenberg, 1859, p. 31 = *C. clathrata? profunda* Ehrenberg, 1856, pl. 35B, fig. 21.

Cycladophora davisiana cornutoides (Petrushevskaya), Ling = *Cycladophora davisiana* var. *cornutoides* Petrushevskaya, 1967, p. 124-126, fig. 70, 1-3. (Pl. 1, Fig. 6)

Remarks. Petrushevskaya's variety has been raised to the subspecies of *Theocalyptra davisiana* by Kling (1977). However, the original figures by Petrushevskaya have a more slender, conical thoracic outline, more similar to those observed from the submarine sediments of the Bering Sea (Ling et al., 1971, pl. 2, fig. 7 only) and the Sea of Okhotsk (Ling, 1974) than those from the California coastal basins illustrated by Kling (1977, p. 217, pl. 1, fig. 20), Petrushevskaya's nomenclature is followed except it is raised to a subspecific rank.

Cycladophora davisiana davisiana Ehrenberg, Petrushevskaya, 1967, p. 122-124, figs. 69, 1-7 = *Cycladophora? davisiana* Ehrenberg, 1862, p. 297. (Pl. 1, Fig. 5)

Cyrtocapsella tetrapera Haeckel, Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 453, pl. 1, figs. 16-18 = *Cyrtocapsa tetrapera* Haeckel, 1887, p. 1512. (Pl. 1, Fig. 7)

Diacyclops bicornis (Ehrenberg) Petrushevskaya, 1967, p. 72-73, fig. 41, 1-V = *Lithomelissa? bicornis* Ehrenberg, 1861b, p. 300; Ehrenberg, 1872b, p. 297, pl. 2, fig. 7. Haeckel, 1887, p. 1206.

Diacyclops gracilipes Bailey, 1856, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 8. See Riedel, (1958) for synonymy.

Didymocyrtis mammifera (Haeckel) Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1980, p. 1010 = *Cannartidium mammiferum* Haeckel, 1887, p. 375, pl. 39, fig. 6. (Pl. 1, Fig. 8)

Didymocyrtis tetrathalamus (Haeckel) Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1980, p. 1010, text-fig. 1g = *Panartus tetrathalamus* Haeckel, 1887, p. 378, pl. 40, fig. 3. (Pl. 1, Fig. 9)

Druppactractus acquilonius Hays, 1970, p. 214, pl. 1, figs. 4, 5. (Pl. 1, Fig. 10)

Euchitonina elegans Ehrenberg, 1872a, p. 319; Ehrenberg, 1872b, p. 299, pl. 8, fig. 3.

Euchitonina furcata Ehrenberg, 1861a, p. 767; Ling and Anikouchine, 1967, p. 1484-1486, pls. 189, 190, figs. 1-2, 5-7. (Pl. 1, Fig. 12)

Eucyrtidium asanoi Sakai, 1980, pp. 709-710, pl. 7, figs. 12a, 12b-14a, 14b. (Pl. 2, Fig. 1)

Remarks. In spite of poor preservation due to diagenetic effects, the specimens can be recognized by the distinct external lumbar constriction and the two to three pores between parallel ridges in post-thoracic segments.

Eucyrtidium sp.

Remarks. Due to the rare and sporadic occurrences, except for *E. asanoi*, specimens belonging the genus *Eucyrtidium* are grouped.

Hymeniastrum euclidis Haeckel, 1887, p. 531, fig. 13.

Lithomitra arachnea (Ehrenberg), Riedel, 1958, p. 122, 123, pl. 4, figs. 7, 8. = *Eucyrtidium lineatum arachneum* Ehrenberg, 1862, p. 299.

Lithomitra renzae renzae Sanfilippo and Riedel, Funayama, 1988, p. 32, pl. 4, fig. 2 = *Lithopera (Lithopera) renzae* Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 454, pl. 1, figs. 21-23, 27. (Pl. 2, Fig. 2)

Lychnocanoma sp. (Pl. 2, Fig. 3)

Remarks. The specimens observed during the present study are identical with those reported by Funayama (1988, pl. 3, fig. 14) as *L. nipponica magnacornuta* Sakai (1980, p. 710, pl. 9, figs. 3, 3a) from the Noto Peninsula as having shorter thoracic legs, which is approximately the length of an apical horn. However, Sakai's specimens from the western North Pacific, judging from his holotype, possess longer and elegantly curved thoracic legs in addition to a characteristic apical horn.

Nephrospyris? pervia (Haeckel) Goll and Björklund, 1985, p. 125, fig. 4, D-G = *Tiarospyris pervia* Haeckel, 1887, p. 1082, pl. 87, fig. 7.

Remarks. Two cephalic lattice types discussed by Goll and Björklund (op. cit.) are also observed during the present study (Pl. 1, Figs. 3 and 4). Trellis-type (figs. 4D and E): as *Ceratospys borealis* Bailey, 1856, p. 3, pl. 1, fig. 3, from bottom sediments of the Sea of Kamchatka, the present-day Kamchatka Basin of the Bering Sea; as *Tricera spysis? sp.* Ling et al., 1971 (pl. 2, fig. 1) from the Bering Sea; Ling (1973, pl. 1, fig. 13) from the high latitude North Pacific and the Bering Sea; and *Triceraspyris? sp.* A from the northwestern Pacific (Ling, 1980, pl. 1, fig. 14). Perforate-type (figs. 4F and G): as *Triceraspyris? sp.* Ling et al., 1971, pl. 2, figs. 2, 3) from the Bering Sea; Ling (1973, pl. 1, fig. 14) from

the high latitude North Pacific and the Bering Sea; and *Tricerapyspis*? sp. B from the northwestern Pacific (Ling, 1980, pl. 1, fig. 15).

Porodiscus spp.

Remarks. In following Haeckel's practice, both concentric and spiral ring forms are combined throughout the present study.

Saccospyris sp., see Ling et al. (1971) for synonymy and discussion.

Spongaster tetras tetras Ehrenberg, 1960, p. 833; Nigrini, 1967, p. 41–43, pl. 5, figs. 1a, 1b.

Spongaster tetras irregularis Nigrini, 1967, p. 43–44, pl. 5, fig. 2. (Pl. 2, Fig. 5)

Remarks. Although the illustrated specimens has a much sharper rectangular outline than those described originally from Indian Ocean by Nigrini (1967), or from the central North Pacific by Foreman (1975) and the western North Pacific by Morley (1985), it is considered here that they are within the morphologic range of the subspecies. All the previous records suggest that the occurrence of the present taxon is rare and biogeographic distribution limited only in middle- to high-latitude region.

Spongodiscus spp.

Remarks. Discoidal specimens with spongy cortical shell are all grouped under the present taxon except *Stylochlamydidium venustum*.

Stichocorys delmontensis (Campbell and Clark), Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 451, pl. 1, fig. 9 = *Eucyrtidium delmontense* Campbell and Clark, 1944, p. 56, pl. 7, figs. 19, 20. (Pl. Fig. 6)

Stichocorys peregrina (Riedel) Sanfilippo and Riedel, 1970, p. 451, pl. 1, fig. 10 = *Eucyrtidium elongatum peregrinum* Riedel, 1953, p. 812–813, pl. 85, fig. 2. (Pl. 2, Fig. 9)

Stylochlamydidium venustum (Bailey) Haeckel, 1887, p. 515 = *Perichlamydidium venustum* Bailey, 1856, p. 6, figs. 16, 17.

Tetrapyle octacantha Müller, 1858, p. 33–35, pl. 2, figs. 12, 13; pl. 3, figs. 1–12. (Pl. 2, Fig. 8)

Thecosphaera japonica Nakaseko, 1971, p. 61, 62, pl. 1, fig. 3a, b.

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Table 4. Distribution of radiolarians, Hole 799A.

Taxa Core, section, interval (cm)	Abundance	Preservation	<i>Cycladophora davisiana davisiana</i>	<i>Nephrospyris?</i> <i>pervia</i> (trellis-type)	<i>Cycladophora davisiana</i> <i>cornuoides</i>	<i>Dictyophimus bicornis</i>	<i>Saccospyris</i> sp.	<i>Lithomitra arachnea</i>	<i>Porodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Dictyophimus gracilipes</i>	<i>Spongodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Sphaeropyle langii</i>	<i>Artostrobus annulatus</i>	<i>Druppactracus acquilonius</i>	<i>Cornutella profunda</i>	<i>Anthocorys?</i> <i>akitaensis</i>	<i>Lychnocanoma</i> sp.	<i>Thecosphaera japonica</i>	<i>Stichocorys delmontensis</i>	<i>Stichocorys peregrina</i>
128-799A-																				
1H, CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2H, CC	R	M	F	R	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3H, CC	R	M	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4H, CC	R	M	F	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5H, CC	F	M	C	F	.	.	F	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6H, CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7H, CC	R	M	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8H, CC	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9H, CC	R	M	F	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10H, CC	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11H, CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12H, CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13H-1, 80-82	R	M	R	.	R	.	R	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13H-3, 80-82	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13H-5, 80-82	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13H, CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-1, 80-82	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-2, 80-82	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-3, 93-95	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-4, 80-82	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-5, 80-82	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H-6, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	F	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14H, CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H-1, 76-78	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H-3, 76-78	R	M	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H-4, 76-78	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H-5, 76-78	F	M	R	R	.	.	.	C	.	R	R	.	R	.	C	.	.	.	.	.
15H-6, 76-78	F	M	R	R	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15H, CC	R	M	R	.	.	.	R	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16H-1, 80-82	F	M	F	.	.	.	.	F	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16H-2, 80-82	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16H-3, 80-82	F	M	F	.	.	.	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
16H-4, 80-82	F	M	C	.	.	.	.	F	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.
16H-5, 80-82	F	M	R	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.
16H-6, 80-82	F	M	R	R	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.
16H, CC	R	M	R	.	.	.	R	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17H, CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18H, CC	R	M	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19H-CC	R	M	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
20H-CC	R	M	.	R	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21X-CC to 25X-CC	Barren; 26X, no core	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27X-CC	R	M	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29X-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30X-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
32X-CC to 34X-CC	Barren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
39X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41X-1, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
41X-3, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
41X-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.
43X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44X-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45X-1, 73-75	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45X-2, 73-75	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45X-3, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	R	R	R	R	R	.	.
45X-4, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	R	.	.	.	R	R	R	R	R	.	.
45X-5, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45X-6, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.

Table 4 (continued).

Core, section, interval (cm)	Taxa		Abundance	Preservation	<i>Cycladophora davistiana davistiana</i>	<i>Nephrospyris? pervia</i> (trellis-type)	<i>Cycladophora davistiana cornutoides</i>	<i>Dicryophimus bicornis</i>	<i>Saccospyris</i> sp.	<i>Lithomitra arachnea</i>	<i>Porodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Dicryophimus gracilipes</i>	<i>Spongodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Sphaeropyle langii</i>	<i>Artstrobus annulatus</i>	<i>Drupptractus acquloniis</i>	<i>Cornutella profunda</i>	<i>Anthocorys? akitaensis</i>	<i>Lychnocatoma</i> sp.	<i>Thecosphaera japonica</i>	<i>Stichocorys delmontensis</i>	<i>Stichocorys peregrina</i>
	Abundance	Preservation																				
128-799A-																						
46X-1, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46X-2, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46X-3, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46X-4, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46X-5, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46X-6, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46X-CC	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.	.	.	.	F	.	F	.	R	R
47X-1, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47X-2, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47X-3, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.
47X-4, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.
47X-5, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
47X-6, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
47X-7, 31-33	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
47X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
48X-1, 79-81	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
48X-2, 79-81	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
48X-3, 79-81	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
48X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
49X-1, 90-92	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
49X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-1, 81-83	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-2, 93-95	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-3, 81-83	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-4, 84-86	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-5, 79-81	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	C	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-6, 76-78	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
50X-CC	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
51X-1, 80-82	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
51X-3, 91-93	R	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	R	.	.	.
51X-CC	F	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	F	.	.	.
52X-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	F	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	F	.	.	R

Table 5. Distribution of radiolarians, Hole 799B.

Core, section, interval (cm)	Taxa		<i>Spongodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Eucyrtidium</i> spp.	<i>Porodiscus</i> spp.	<i>Cyrtocapsella tetrapera</i>	<i>Didimocyrtis mammifera</i>	<i>Lithopera renzae renzae</i>	<i>Eucyrtidium asanoi</i>
	Abundance	Preservation							
128-799B-									
5R-CC	R	P	R	.	.	.	.	.	.
6R-CC	B	P	R	R	.	.	.	.	.
7R-CC	R	P	R	R	.	.	.	.	.
8R-CC	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9R-CC	R	P	.	.	R	.	.	.	.
10R-CC	R	P	.	.	R	.	.	.	.
31R-CC	R	P	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
32R-CC	R	P	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
38R-CC	R	P	.	.	.	R	.	.	.
48R-CC	F	P	.	R	.	F	R	R	R
50R-CC	R	P	R	.	.	.	.	.	.

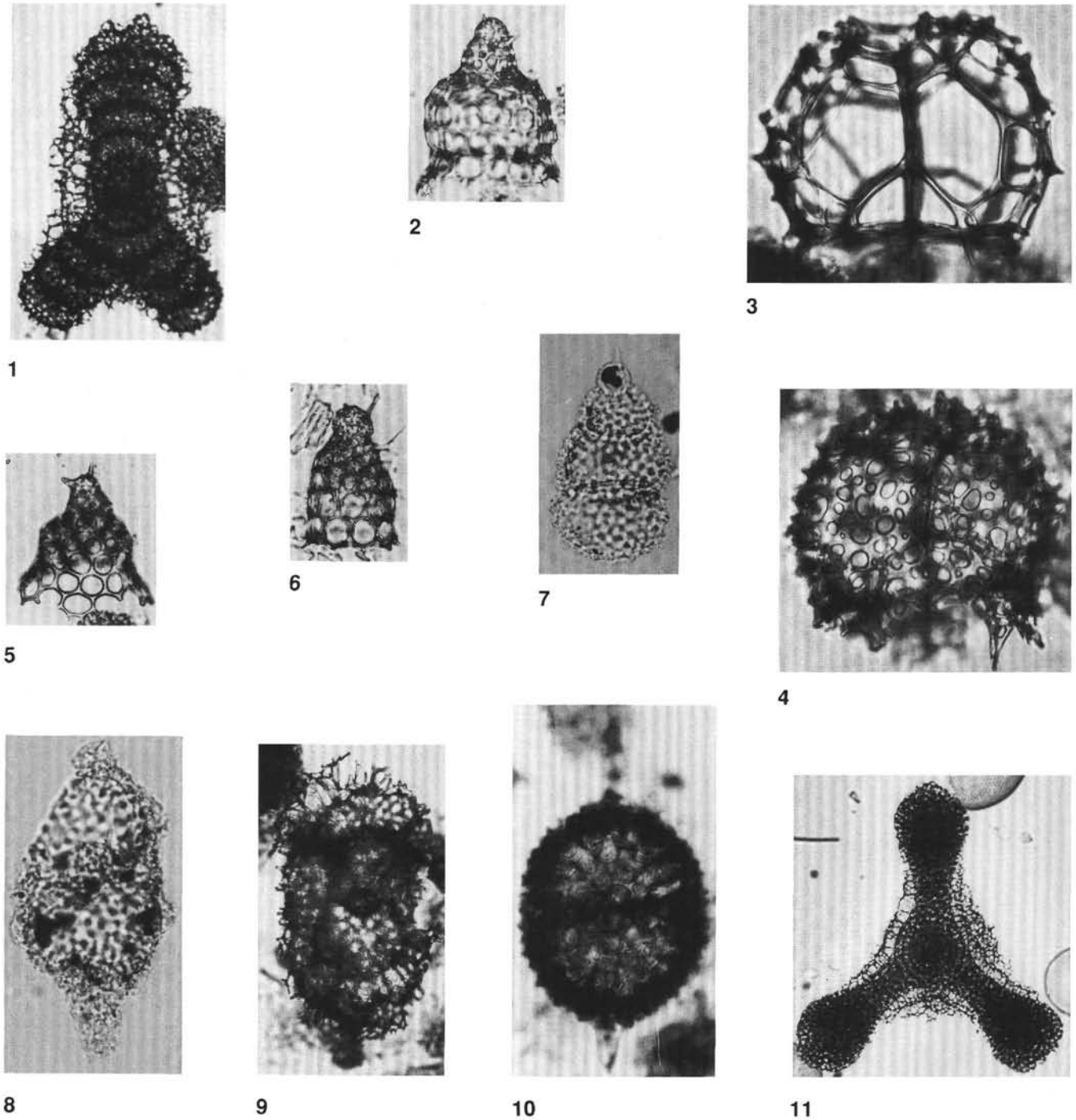
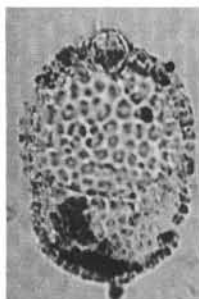


Plate 1. Magnification 200× unless otherwise indicated. **1.** *Ampherhopalum ypsilon*, Sample 128-798A-5H-3, 29–31 cm, R-1 (V17/3), 160×. **2.** *Anthocorys(?) akitaensis*, Sample 128-799A-51R-CC, R-1 (G29/1). **3.** *Nephrospyris? pervis* (trellis-type), Sample 128-798A-1H-1, 30–32 cm, R-1 (R18/0), 340×. **4.** *Nephrospyris? pervis*, (perforate-type), Sample 128-798A-13H-3, 31–33 cm, R-1 (Y28/1), 340×. **5.** *Cycladophora davisiana*, Sample 128-799A-15H-5, 765–78 cm, R-1 (S40/1). **6.** *C. d. cornutoides*, Sample 128-799A-14H-2, 80–82 cm, R-1 (V38/4), 250×. **7.** *Cyrtocapsella tetrapera*, Sample 128-799B-48R-CC, R-2 (R16/4). **8.** *Didymocyrtis mammifera*, Sample 128-799B-48R-CC, R-1 (Q39/0), 300×. **9.** *D. tetralhamus*, Sample 128-798A-3H-3, 28–30 cm, R-1 (F23/1), 160×. **10.** *Drupatractus acquilonis*, Sample 128-799A-15H-6, 76–78 cm, R-1 (O16/2). **11.** *Euchitonia furcata*, Sample 128-798A-2H-1, 29–31 cm, R-1 (F21/1), 140×.



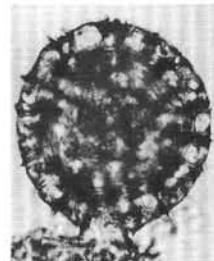
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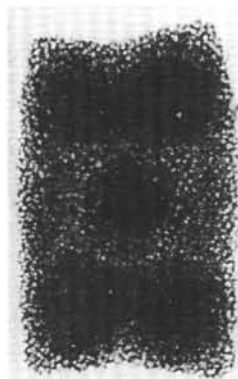
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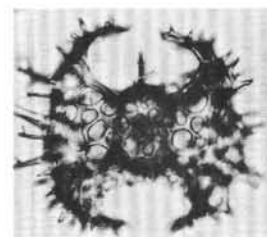
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6



7



8

Plate 2. Magnification 200× unless otherwise indicated. 1. *Eucyrtidium asanoi*, Sample 128-799B-48R-CC, R-2 (O21/1). 2. *Lithopera renzae renzae*, Sample 128-799B-48R-CC, R-1 (U22/1). 3. *Lychnocanoma* sp., Sample 128-799A-47R-3, 80–82 cm, R-1 (G7/0). 4. *Sphaeropyle langii*, Sample 128-799A-13H-CC, R-1 (X33/3), 250×. 5. *Spongaster tetras irregularis*, Sample 128-798A-2H-1, 29–31 cm, R-1 (G16/4) 160×. 6. *Stichocorys delmontensis*, Sample 128-799A-46X-CC, R-3 (O33/1), 250×. 7. *Stichocorys peregrina*, Sample 128-799A-46X-CC, R-2 (M33/3), 250×. 8. *Tetrapyle octacantha*, Sample 128-798A-2H-1, 29–31 cm, R-1 (D38/4).