

PYXIDINOPSIS BRABOI

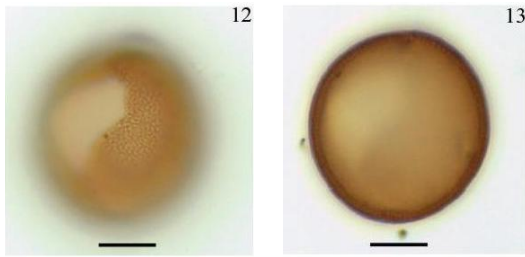


Plate 5.3: Selected dinoflagellate cysts species from ODP Hole 642B. All images were taken in bright field illumination. Sample number and England Finder coordinates are given after species name. Scale bar represents 10 μm . 12-13: *Pyxidinospis braboi*, 9H2 25-26, M34/4; (Panitz, 2017).

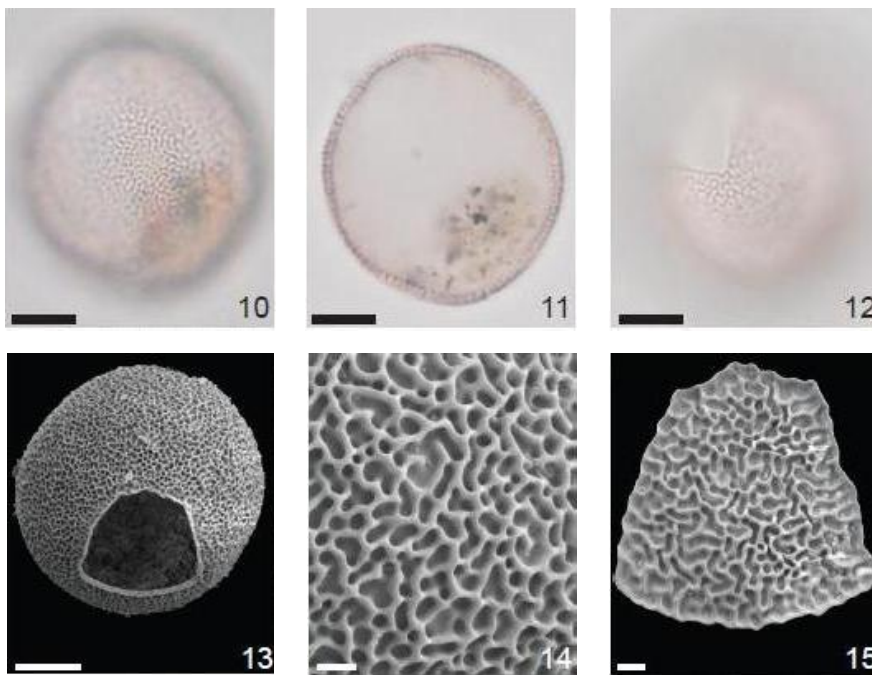


Plate 2. 10–12: *Pyxidinospis braboi* De Schepper, Head, and Louwye, 2004. Lower through upper foci showing 9, microreticulation on wall surface; 10, optical section; 11, type 1P (3'') archeopyle. Cyst length, 39 μm ; cyst width, 35 μm . DSDP Hole 610A, sample 14-2c (2578 ka). EF H24/1. 13–15: *Pyxidinospis braboi* De Schepper, Head, and Louwye, 2004. SEM images. 13, dorsal surface with type 1P (3'') archeopyle showing raised lip around margin; 14, detail of the outer wall with distinctive microreticulation; 15, operculum formed by 3'' plate and showing distinctive short, concave (reentrant) margin with plate 2'. DSDP Hole 610A, sample 14-3i (2591 ka). Scale bar is 2 μm in 14 and 15. (Hennisen et al., 2016).

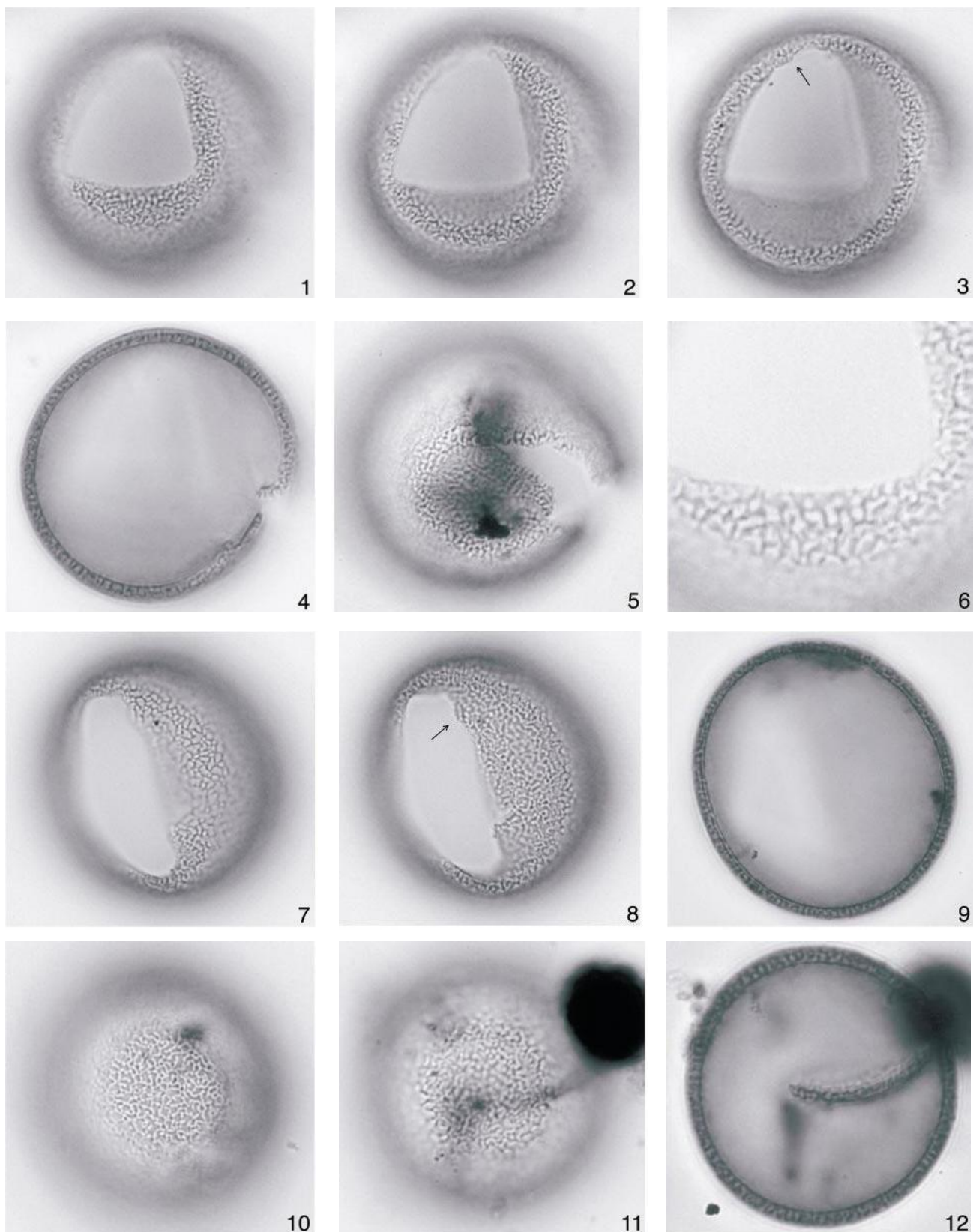


FIGURE 6—*Pyxidinospis braboi* n. sp. from the Lillo Formation, northern Belgium; upper Lower and/or lower Upper Pliocene. Various magnifications. All images bright field. 1–6, Holotype, sample DGD 19, slide DGD 19, E53/2, IRScN b4254. Maximum diameter (including luxuria), 40 μ m; thickness of luxuria, 2.0 μ m. Dorsal view of 1–3, dorsal surface at successively lower foci, showing precingular archeopyle (3'') with slightly concave archeopyle sides 2–4 (sensu de Verteuil and Norris, 1996; text-fig. 21, p. 100), with arrow indicating reentrant archeopyle side 1 near its midpoint; 4, midfocus; 5, ventral surface; 6, close-up of slightly rounded archeopyle angle 3 4. 7–10, Sample VB 3.12, slide p2, N19/4. Maximum diameter (including luxuria), 40 μ m; thickness of luxuria (or wall), 1.5 μ m. Dorsal view of 7, dorsal surface showing reticulation with small and large lumina; 8, slightly lower focus showing LO-effect on reticulum, arrow indicates reentrant archeopyle side 5 (s. de Verteuil and Norris, 1996, text-fig. 21, p. 100); 9, midfocus; 10, ventral surface showing irregular and incomplete reticulum with straight and sinuous muri (white as LO-effect) enclosing larger and smaller lumina. 11, 12, Sample DGD 17, slide DGD 17, L52/4. Maximum diameter (including luxuria), 32 μ m; thickness of luxuria (or wall), 2.0 μ m. Ventral view of 11, ventral surface; 12, midfocus showing detached operculum inside cyst. (DeSchepper, 2004).



Plate 5:

Figures 1–3. *Pyxidinospis cf. braboi*. Left lateral view (1) at upper focus, (2) focusing on protrusion (re-entrant) at apical margin of archeopyle, and (3) mid-focus; note discontinuous microreticulation, CBD = 33 μ m. Sample 1162. R45/3. (Al-Silwadi, 2017).