

# Symbiont 'bleaching' in planktic foraminifera during the Middle Eocene Climatic Optimum

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1 **Symbiont ‘bleaching’ in planktic foraminifera during the Middle Eocene**  
2 **Climatic Optimum**

3

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16

17 **ABSTRACT**

18 Many genera of modern planktic foraminifera are adapted to nutrient-poor  
19 (oligotrophic) surface waters by hosting photosynthetic symbionts, but it is unknown  
20 how they will respond to future changes in surface–ocean temperature and acidity.

21 Here we show that ca. 40 Ma, some fossil photosymbiont-bearing planktic  
22 foraminifera were temporarily ‘bleached’ of their symbionts coincident with transient  
23 global warming during the Middle Eocene Climatic Optimum (MECO). At Ocean  
24 Drilling Program (ODP) Sites 748 and 1051 (Southern Ocean and mid-latitude North  
25 Atlantic, respectively), the typically positive relationship between the size of

26 photosymbiont-bearing planktic foraminifer tests and their carbon isotope ratios  
27 ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) was temporarily reduced for ~100 k.y. during the peak of the MECO. At the  
28 same time, the typically photosymbiont-bearing planktic foraminifera *Acarinina*  
29 suffered transient reductions in test size and relative abundance, indicating ecological  
30 stress. The coincidence of minimum  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values and reduction in test size– $\delta^{13}\text{C}$   
31 gradients suggests a link between increased sea surface temperatures and bleaching  
32 during the MECO, although changes in pH and nutrient availability may also have  
33 played a role. Our findings show that host-photosymbiont interactions are not constant  
34 through geological time, with implications for both the evolution of trophic strategies  
35 in marine plankton and the reliability of geochemical proxy records generated from  
36 symbiont-bearing planktic foraminifera.

37

38 Keywords: Middle Eocene Climatic Optimum, bleaching, photosymbionts, planktic  
39 foraminifera, Ocean Drilling Program

40

#### 41 INTRODUCTION

42 Photosymbiotic algae play a critical role in the nutrition, reproduction, calcification,  
43 growth, and longevity of their planktic foraminiferal hosts. Any changes in  
44 photosymbiont activity will therefore have a direct impact on the ‘success’ of the host  
45 taxon (Bé et al., 1982; Bijma et al., 1990; Caron et al., 1982; Hemleben et al., 1989).  
46 Symbionts modify the chemistry of a foraminifer’s calcifying microenvironment,  
47 which impacts the elemental and isotopic ratios of test calcite and imparts  
48 characteristic geochemical signatures that are preserved in the sedimentary record  
49 (e.g., D’Hondt et al., 1994; Elderfield et al., 2002; Hönisch et al., 2003). There is  
50 evidence from the geological record that photosymbionts hosted by planktic

51 foraminifera can be lost or their activity inhibited (i.e. ‘bleaching’). For example, in  
52 the late middle Eocene, the gradual breakdown of the host–symbiont relationship over  
53 2 m.y. is implicated in the extinction of the large acarininids and morozovelloidids  
54 (Wade, 2004; Wade et al., 2008). Furthermore, a rapid increase in surface ocean  
55 temperatures during the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM) appears to  
56 have caused the short-term (<40 k.y.) loss of symbionts from the surface-dwelling  
57 planktic foraminifera *Morozovella* and *Acarinina* (Norris, 2007). Yet there is  
58 considerable uncertainty regarding how common this loss of symbionts is in the  
59 geologic record and, consequently, the mechanism(s) responsible.

60 The Middle Eocene Climatic Optimum (MECO) was a transient global  
61 warming event at ca. 40 Ma that interrupted the long-term Eocene cooling trend (Fig.  
62 1; Bohaty and Zachos, 2003; Sexton et al., 2006a; Bohaty et al., 2009; Edgar et al.,  
63 2010). It lasted for ~500 to 800 k.y. and was marked by gradual ocean warming of ~3  
64 to 6 °C, with peak warmth lasting <100 k.y. (Bohaty et al., 2009; Bijl et al., 2010).

65 Here we use the established relationship between test size and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  in fossil  
66 planktic foraminifera as a proxy for photosymbiont activity (Berger et al., 1978;  
67 D’Hondt and Zachos, 1993; D’Hondt et al., 1994; Norris, 1996; Pearson et al., 1993;  
68 Spero and Lea, 1993). Symbiotic algae preferentially utilize isotopically light carbon  
69 ( $^{12}\text{C}$ ) during photosynthesis, leaving dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in the  
70 foraminifer calcifying microenvironment relatively enriched in  $^{13}\text{C}$ . As foraminifera  
71 grow and host additional symbionts (or support higher photosymbiont activity), a  
72 characteristic increase in  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  with increasing test size occurs (Spero and DeNiro,  
73 1987). Using this relationship, we investigate whether host–symbiont interactions  
74 were affected by the geologically abrupt environmental changes that accompanied the  
75 MECO.

76

77 **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

78 Planktic foraminifera were analyzed from Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Site 1051  
79 (Blake Nose Plateau, subtropical North Atlantic Ocean, 30°03'N 76°21'W) and ODP  
80 Site 748 (Kerguelen Plateau, Indian sector of the Southern Ocean, 58°26'S 78°58'E).  
81 Middle Eocene paleo-water depths at these sites were ~700–2000 m (Bohaty et al.,  
82 2009; Shipboard Scientific Party, 1998; Shipboard Scientific Party, 2004). Planktic  
83 foraminifera at both sites are characterized by 'frosty' preservation (sensu Sexton et  
84 al., 2006b) and show some evidence of recrystallization but are free of infilling. Age  
85 models follow Edgar et al. (2010).

86 Planktic foraminiferal  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  data were generated using monospecific separates  
87 of the known photosymbiont-bearing genera *Acarinina* (*A. praetopilensis* and *A.*  
88 *topilensis* at Site 1051 and *Acarinina primitiva* at Site 748 and *Morozovelloides*  
89 *crassatus* (e.g., Pearson et al., 1993; Norris, 1996; Wade et al., 2008). Specimens of  
90 the inferred symbiotic genus *Globigerinatheka* and the asymbiotic genus *Subbotina*  
91 were also analyzed. All samples were picked from restricted size fractions between  
92 150 and 450  $\mu\text{m}$ . Samples were cleaned by ultrasonication, and between 5 and 30  
93 individuals (depending on availability) were analysed from each size fraction. Stable  
94 isotope values were determined using Europa GEO 20-20 (University of  
95 Southampton, UK) and VG Prism (University of California - Santa Cruz, USA) mass  
96 spectrometers equipped with automated carbonate preparation devices. Stable isotope  
97 results are reported relative to the Vienna PeeDee Belemnite (VPDB) standard with  
98 an external analytical precision of  $\pm 0.05\%$ . Relative abundance data were generated  
99 from sample splits of the  $>300 \mu\text{m}$  size fraction on ~400 individuals.

100

101 **RESULTS**

102 Pre- and post-MECO assemblages of *Acarinina*, *Globigerinatheka*, and  
103 *Morozovelloides* show a distinct increase in  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values with increasing test size (Fig.  
104 2A and C), consistent with a surface habitat and hosting dinoflagellate  
105 photosymbiosis akin to modern taxa (Pearson et al., 1993; Norris, 1996; Sexton et al.,  
106 2006c; Tables DR1-DR4 in the GSA Data Repository). To our knowledge, these are  
107 the first published *Globigerinatheka* test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  data, and confirm the long-held  
108 view that this group was symbiotic. *Acarinina* and *Morozovelloides* specimens  
109 display the highest absolute  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values in each of the samples, with  
110 *Globigerinatheka* offset to slightly lower  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values (Fig. 2). However, *Acarinina*  
111 and *Globigerinatheka* test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients are higher at Site 1051 than at Site 748,  
112 which is likely a function of either reduced light conditions and/or temperatures at  
113 higher latitudes, lower Symbiont density, or different symbionts (Table DR3). In  
114 contrast, the subbotinids exhibit no size-related increase in  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values at either of the  
115 sites investigated and have lower  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values than other analyzed taxa, consistent  
116 with an asymbiotic ecology and thermocline habitat (Pearson et al., 1993; Norris,  
117 1996; Sexton et al., 2006c). During the peak of the MECO at ca. 40 Ma, the positive  
118 test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  trend in *Acarinina* is temporarily reduced at both study sites, and in  
119 *Globigerinatheka* at Site 748 only, resulting in test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients more similar  
120 to the asymbiotic genus *Subbotina*. In contrast, *Morozovelloides*, a thermophilic genus  
121 confined to (sub)tropical areas and present only at Site 1051, shows no significant  
122 gradient reduction during the MECO, but a low gradient prior to the event.

123 *Acarinina* are the dominant surface-dwelling taxa at Site 1051 during the pre-  
124 and ‘initial’ MECO (Fig. 3A). They subsequently decrease in relative abundance,  
125 reaching lowest abundance during the peak warming interval of the event coincident

126 with their smallest maximum test size (Fig. 3A; Table DR5) and lowest test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$   
127 gradients (Fig. 2B). In contrast, *Morozovelloides* and *Globigerinatheka* generally  
128 increase in relative abundance and maximum test size (Figs. 3B and C) during the  
129 event, with a decrease or little change in abundance or test size following the MECO.

130

## 131 **DISCUSSION**

### 132 **Mechanisms for a reduction of test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ gradients**

133 A reduction and/or loss of the test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients in some photosymbiont-bearing  
134 foraminifera during the peak of the MECO may have resulted from (1) gametogenic  
135 or ontogenetic overprinting of the symbiont  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  signal, (2) a switch in the type of  
136 symbiont hosted, (3) an increase in the average habitat depth during later stages of  
137 ontogeny, and/or 4) a loss or inhibition of photosymbionts.

138 First, we do not consider increased inclusion of metabolic  $\text{CO}_2$  during late  
139 ontogeny, or enhanced calcite precipitation during gametogenesis, as viable  
140 explanations for the reduced  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -size trends observed in the MECO at ODP Sites  
141 1051 and 748. Modern culture and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  experiments do not provide support for either  
142 hypothesis because metabolic activity is highest in juvenile specimens ( $<100\ \mu\text{m}$ ) and  
143 decreases during later growth stages (Berger et al., 1978). There is also little evidence  
144 for depth migration of acarininids during late ontogeny (e.g., D'Hondt et al., 1994;  
145 Norris, 1996) and the addition of gametogenic calcite, even in heavily calcified  
146 globigerinathekids, is insufficient to remove any existing test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  trend (Fig. 2).

147 A second possibility is that the primary algal symbiont groups in planktic  
148 foraminifera changed during the MECO, affecting test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relationships (e.g.,  
149 dinoflagellates versus chrysophytes; Bornemann and Norris 2007). Modern  
150 foraminifera such as *Globigerinella siphonifera* that host chrysophyte symbionts have

151 a much lower  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -size gradient than those hosting dinoflagellates, e.g.,  
152 *Globigerinoides ruber* (Hemleben et al., 1989). Thus, if acarininids switched from  
153 hosting dinoflagellates to chrysophytes during the MECO, their test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$   
154 relationship might be indistinguishable from asymbiotic taxa, even though they were  
155 still symbiont bearing. While modern data are sparse, there is no evidence to suggest  
156 that individual taxa switch their symbiont type during their life cycle or between  
157 succeeding generations (e.g., Hemleben, 1989, Gast and Caron, 1996), although  
158 modern foraminifera are flexible with regards to the genetic subgroups of  
159 dinoflagellate that they host (Shaked and de Vargas, 2006). However, if taxa  
160 remained symbiotic we might not expect any coincident change in species test size or  
161 relative abundance.

162 Third, coincident with environmental change during the MECO, mixed-layer-  
163 dwelling foraminifera may have temporarily occupied a deeper position in the water  
164 column during late stages of ontogeny. A deeper habitat would also directly inhibit  
165 symbiont activity via a reduction in irradiance levels (Spero and DeNiro, 1987; Spero  
166 and Lea, 1993; Spero et al., 1997). Thus, foraminifera may have either passively or  
167 actively lost their symbionts and migrated to deeper waters to predate on the more  
168 abundant algae in the deep chlorophyll maximum. This scenario is analogous to  
169 events proposed for the PETM, when tropical 'excursion' taxa *M. allisonensis* and *A.*  
170 *sibaiyensis* are thought to have occupied a deeper ecological niche, more similar to  
171 *Subbotina* (Kelly et al., 1996) and yield low  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -size gradients consistent with  
172 asymbiotic or chrysophyte-bearing planktic foraminifera (Kelly et al., 1998;  
173 Bornemann and Norris, 2007). Although changes in calcification depth of planktic  
174 foraminifera are not unprecedented on long (geological) time scales (e.g., Coxall et  
175 al., 2007), available  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  data for the MECO are ambiguous in this regard (Fig. DR1).



176 However,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  data indicate maintenance of the offset between mixed-layer and  
177 thermocline taxa throughout the MECO, suggesting continued separation of depth  
178 habitats between taxa.

179 Fourth, a decrease in symbiont activity and/or symbiont concentration could  
180 explain the absence of a positive test size– $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  trend in typically symbiont-hosting  
181 foraminifera. Laboratory experiments show that the artificial removal of  
182 dinoflagellate symbionts from modern foraminifera species (simulating ‘bleaching’) is  
183 accompanied by decreases in test size (Bé et al., 1982; Caron et al., 1982),  
184 presumably owing to the ecological stress imposed by symbiont eradication.  
185 Similarly, the loss of symbionts from *Morozovelloides* in the late middle Eocene is  
186 coincident with a decrease in maximum test size (Wade and Olsson, 2009). Hence, the  
187 disappearance during the MECO of the normally positive test size– $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  trend in  
188 *Acarinina* and the associated pronounced decreases in their size and abundance is  
189 consistent with loss of their photosymbionts (Fig. 3C).

190

### 191 **Bleaching mechanisms**

192 Studies of modern marine taxa in stressed environments may provide some  
193 insight into the foraminiferal response to the MECO. However, direct analogy to  
194 bleaching events observed in modern coral and benthic foraminifera in the natural  
195 environment, and simulated in laboratory cultures is limited, owing to (1) different  
196 habitats (planktic versus benthic), (2) the likelihood that culture experiments are not  
197 directly representative of the natural environment, and (3) the different relative time  
198 scales (annual versus millennial) and number of generations involved. Furthermore,  
199 planktic foraminifera cannot be readily observed in situ; thus, we do not know if there

200 have been detrimental losses of photosymbionts in response to modern environmental  
201 change.

202         If symbiosis is obligate in acarininids (as implied by analogy to modern taxa),  
203 bleaching is most likely not a direct stress response given the timescales of  
204 environmental change during the MECO. But perhaps cumulatively, environmental  
205 changes may have crossed a threshold beyond which foraminifer or their symbionts  
206 were unable to successfully operate, triggering the breakdown of the symbiotic  
207 relationship. The variable response of the three genera investigated here highlights  
208 differential relative sensitivities to the same environmental changes occurring during  
209 the MECO. The acarininids were the most sensitive genus to environmental changes,  
210 perhaps implying that they were living close to their environmental limits.

211         It is compelling that reduced test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients at both study sites (Fig. 3)  
212 occur within the short-lived interval of peak warmth (Figs 1 and 2); yet surface waters  
213 also experienced increased nutrient availability (Luciani et al., 2010; Witkowski et al.,  
214 2012) and an inferred pH reduction across the MECO (Bijl et al., 2010). However, it's  
215 unclear how changes in the trophic state relate to warming; the responses of marine  
216 organisms to  $\Delta\text{pH}$  are variable (Hofmann et al., 2010) and culture experiments  
217 assessing the impact of carbonate chemistry on the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of planktic foraminiferal  
218 calcite appear to show little impact on the host-symbiont relationship (Spero et al.,  
219 1997). Consequently, while nutrient and pH changes may have exacerbated  
220 environmental stress, the temperature increase across the MECO was most likely the  
221 primary factor leading to the inhibition of photosymbiosis in *Acarinina* on a global  
222 scale. Regardless of the environmental control on foraminiferal bleaching during the  
223 MECO, all affected taxa were able to live and maintain populations, implying that, at  
224 least on geological short timescales, symbiosis is not essential to their survival. There

225 are several modern mixed-layer taxa that do not harbour symbionts, e.g., *Globigerina*  
226 *bulloides* (Hemleben et al., 1989), indicating that symbionts are not essential for  
227 survival in the mixed layer.

228         If symbiosis is not essential for foraminifer survival, the exclusion of  
229 photosymbionts may represent an adaptive response to changing environmental  
230 and/or biotic pressures. Indeed, bleaching has been suggested to be an adaptive  
231 mechanism in corals allowing them to be recolonized by new types of algae better  
232 suited to short-lived conditions of environmental stress (Brown, 1997). Moreover,  
233 symbiont loss in *Acarinina* may have been passive: an indirect consequence of  
234 migration to a slightly deeper (i.e. aphotic) depth habitat during the MECO. Yet  
235 regardless of whether the loss or inhibition of symbionts was an adaptive or passive  
236 mechanism, it came at a cost, highlighted by the fact that *Acarinina* declined in size  
237 and abundance across the MECO compared with the other major surface-dwelling  
238 planktic foraminiferal groups (Fig. 3). The rapid recovery of test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients  
239 (and abundance and test size) to pre-event values following the MECO indicates that,  
240 once environmental conditions became more favourable for these planktic  
241 foraminifers or their symbionts, the photosymbiotic relationship was re-established at  
242 pre-event levels.

243

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252

### 253 **FIGURE CAPTIONS**

254 Figure 1. Benthic foraminiferal stable isotope records across the Middle Eocene  
255 Climatic Optimum (MECO) from Ocean Drilling Program Sites 1051 (Edgar et al.,  
256 2010), 738 and 748 (Bohaty and Zachos, 2003; Bohaty et al., 2009). Isotope  
257 stratigraphies at Sites 738 and 748 are aligned to Site 1051. Subdivisions indicate  
258 different climatic phases of the MECO.

259

260 Figure 2. Trends in  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  versus mean sieve size related trends in planktic foraminifera  
261 for Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Sites 1051 and 748 across the Middle Eocene  
262 Climatic Optimum (MECO). Acar. = *Acarinina* spp (solid diamonds); Glob. =  
263 *Globigerinatheka* spp (open circles); Moro. = *Morozovelloides crassatus* (solid  
264 triangles) and Subb. = *Subbotina* spp (solid squares). Different coloured symbols from  
265 different samples.

266

267 Figure 3. Relative abundance changes in >300  $\mu\text{m}$ -sieve size fraction (lines) and  
268 changes in maximum test size diameter (solid symbols) of the dominant surface-  
269 dwelling planktic foraminifera across the Middle Eocene Climatic Optimum (MECO)  
270 at Ocean Drilling Program Site 1051. Mean diameter of the 20 (where possible)  
271 largest specimens in each group is shown and plotted with  $1\sigma$ .

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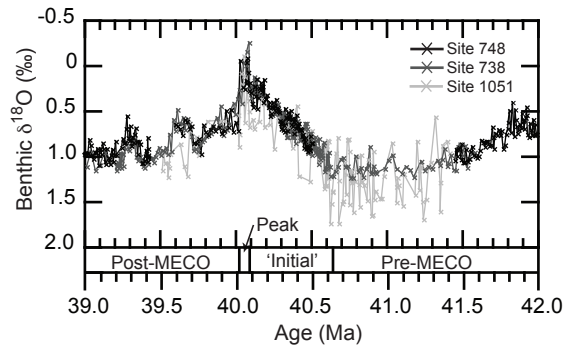
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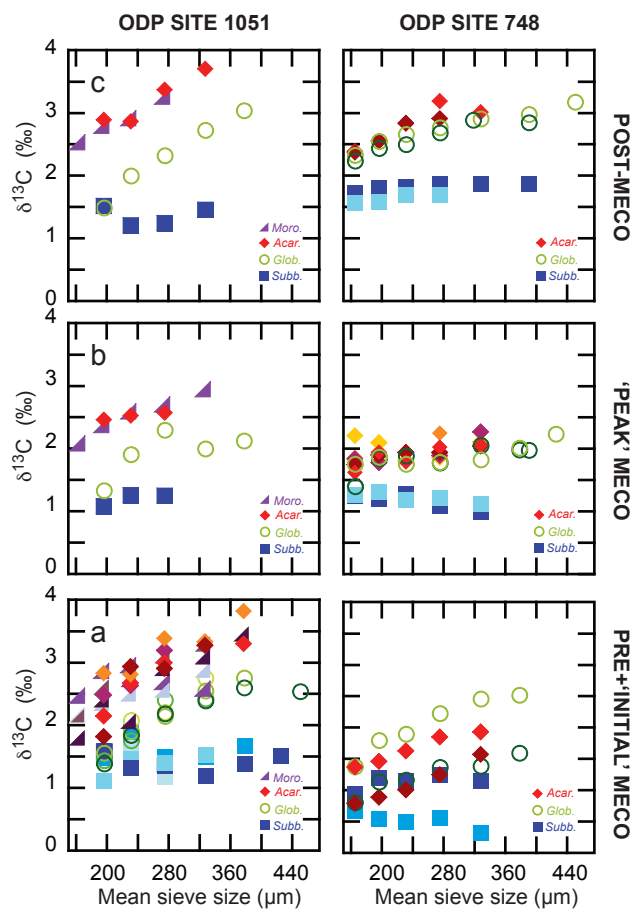
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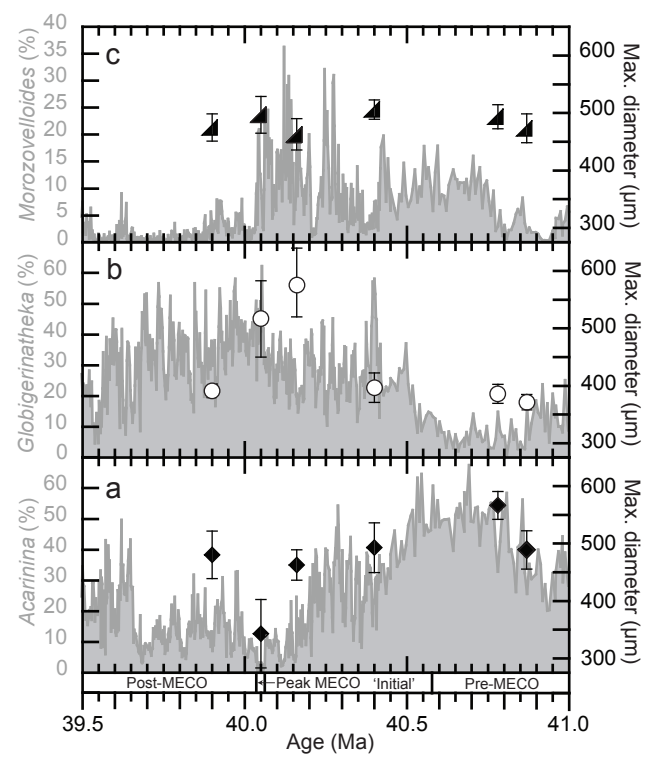
440 <sup>1</sup>GSA Data Repository item 2013002, stable isotope, test size data, and SEM images;  
441 Figure DR1-DR4; and Tables DR1-5, is available online at

442 [www.geosociety.org/pubs/ft2009.htm](http://www.geosociety.org/pubs/ft2009.htm), or on request from [editing@geosociety.org](mailto:editing@geosociety.org) or

443 Documents Secretary, GSA, P.O. Box 9140, Boulder, CO 80301, USA.

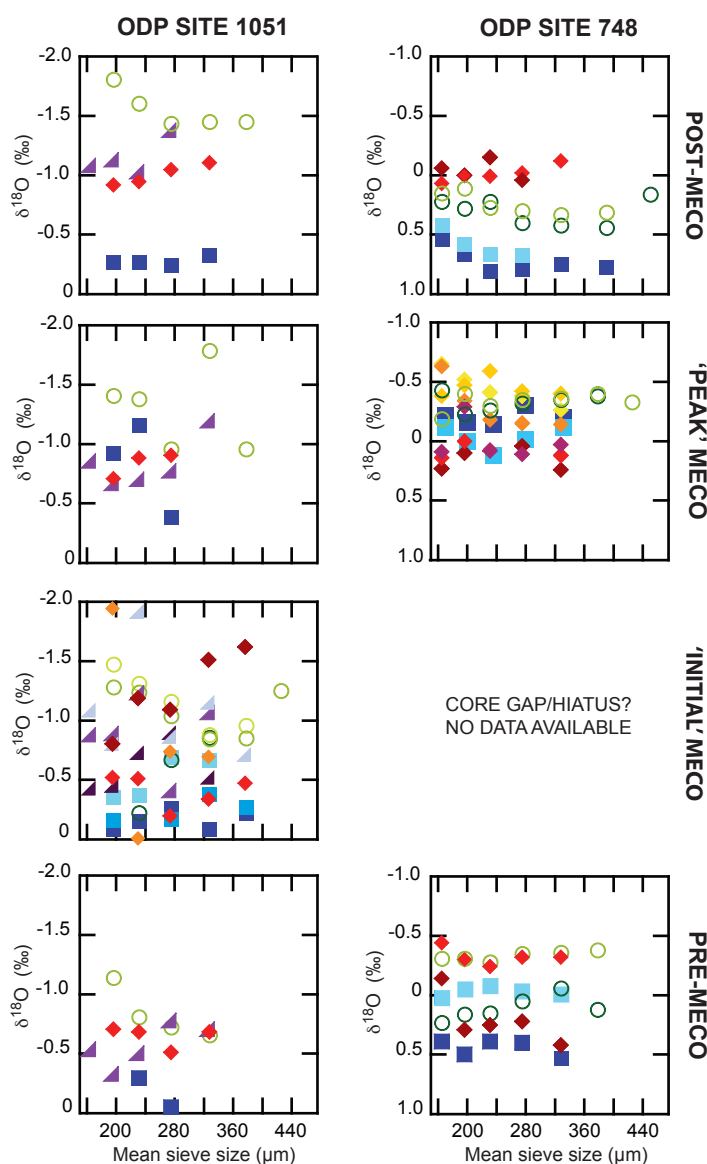






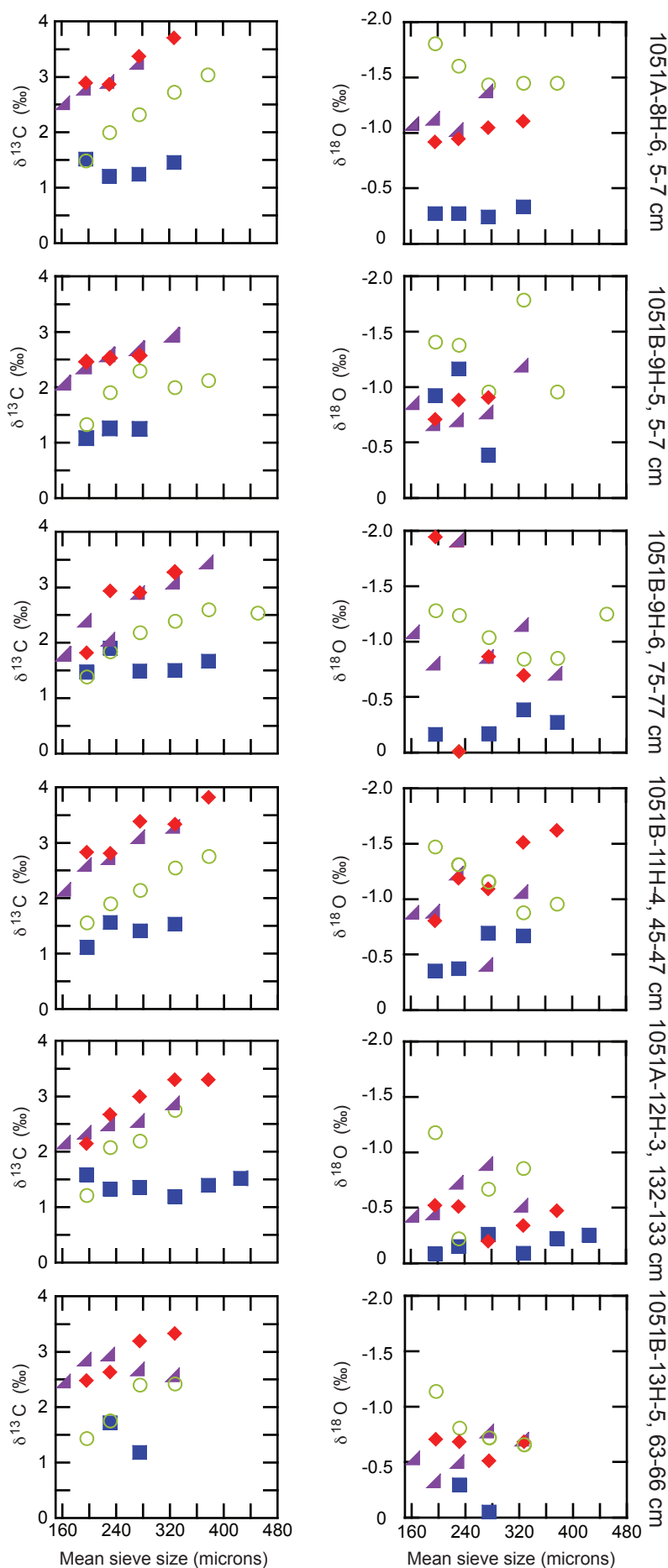
## Data Repository Material: Symbiont ‘bleaching’ in planktic foraminifera during the Middle Eocene Climatic Optimum by Edgar et al.

Data Repository Figure 1.  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  versus mean sieve size trends in planktic foraminifera at ODP Sites 1051 and 748 across the MECO. Abbreviations and symbols are: Acar. = *Acarinina* spp (solid diamonds); Glob. = *Globigerinatheka* spp (open circles); Moro. = *Morozovelloides crassatus* (solid triangles) and Subb. = *Subbotina* spp (solid squares). Different coloured symbols of the same shape are from different samples. For clarity, individual samples are plotted in Figs DR2 and DR3.  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -size related trends are shown for four different timeslices (rather than three as in Fig. 2) to distinguish between pre- and initial-MECO conditions. At Site 748, there is a clear offset in absolute  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values between inferred surface (*Acarinina* and *Globigerinatheka*) and thermocline dwelling taxa (*Subbotina*) across the MECO providing little support for *Acarinina* or *Globigerinatheka* occupying a deeper position in the water column during the MECO. At Site 1051, it is more difficult to assess any changes in the relative depth ordering of taxa across the MECO. Perhaps, in part, because of the multiple species of *Globigerinatheka* and *Subbotina* combined for isotope analysis but also because of potential diagenetic alteration of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  isotope values at this site. [Site 748 planktic foraminifera are likely less susceptible to diagenetic alteration because of weaker vertical thermal water column gradients at higher latitudes]. We note that  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values are more resilient to diagenetic alteration than  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values and there is little difference in values reported between ‘glassy’ and ‘frosty’ planktic foraminifera (e.g., Pearson et al., 2001; Sexton et al., 2006). The overall reduced  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  offsets between taxa and lower test size- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  gradients at Site 748 than at Site 1051 are most easily explained by the presence of a less thermally stratified water column at high latitude. Note the different y-axis values between ODP Sites 1051 and 748.

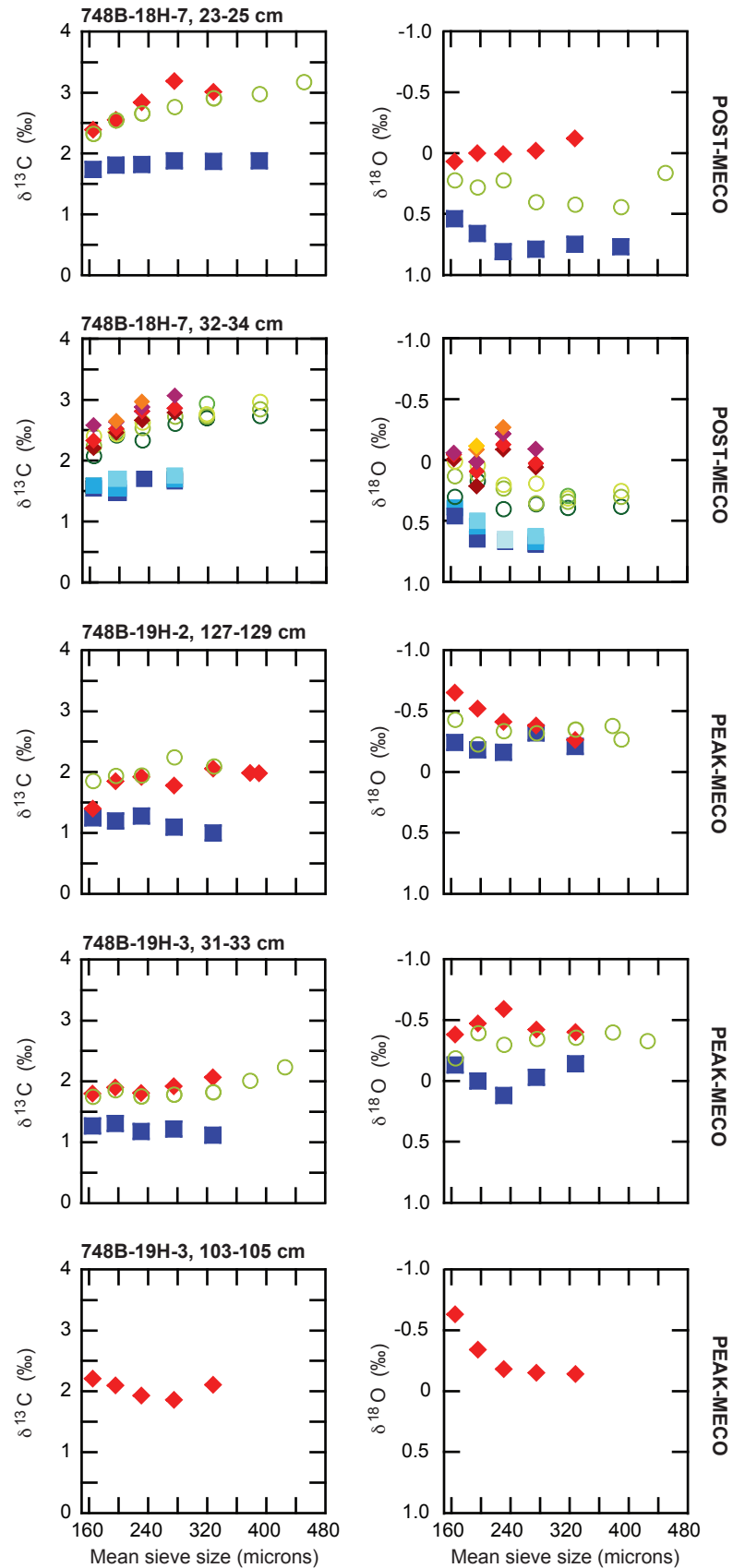


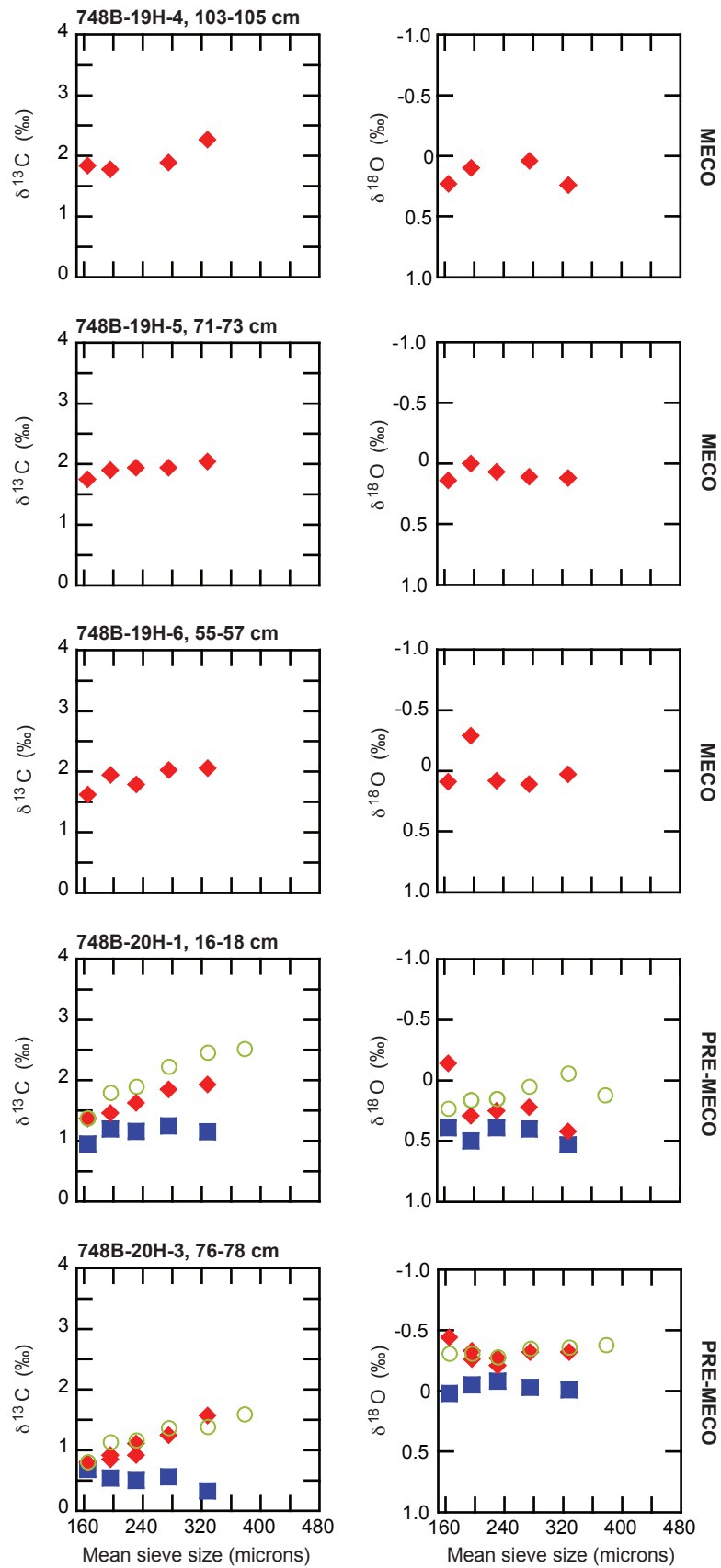


Data Repository Figure 2.  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -mean sieve size related trends in planktic foraminifera in individual samples at ODP Site 1051 across the MECO. Different coloured symbols represent different genera of planktic foraminifera: *Acarinina topilensis* = solid red diamonds; *Morozovelloides crassatus* = solid purple triangles; *Globigerinatheka* spp = open green circles and *Subbotina* spp = solid blue squares. The globigerinathekids typically show a negative sieve size- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  gradient reflecting as they sink through the water column towards the end of their life cycle and precipitate a thick calcite crust (gametogenic calcite) from water with more positive  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values than the surface waters that they originally precipitated their test from.



Data Repository Figure 3.  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -mean sieve size related trends in planktic foraminifera in individual samples at ODP Site 748 across the MECO. Different coloured symbols represent different planktic foraminifera: *Acarinina primitiva* = solid diamonds; *Globigerinatheka index* = open circles and *Subbotina* spp = solid squares.





Data Repository Figure 4 - Scanning electron microscope images from ODP Sites 1051 and 748 illustrating species concepts adopted in this study. Planktic foraminifera are ‘frosty’ not ‘glassy’ indicating some diagenetic alteration but are free of infilling. Scale bars are 100  $\mu\text{m}$  in a-h and 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in i. a. *Acarinina primitiva*, Sample 748B 19H-2, 127-129 cm. b and c. *Globigerinatheka index*, Sample 748B 19H-2, 127-129 cm. d. *Morozovelloides crassatus*, Sample 1051B 8H-6, 5-7 cm. e and f. *Acarinina topilensis*, Sample 1051B 8H-6, 5-7 cm. g and h. *Acarinina praetopilensis*, Sample 1051B 8H-6, 5-7 cm. i. close up of *A. topilensis* wall texture, Sample 1051B 8H-6, 5-7 cm. *A. topilensis* sensu stricto (e) is restricted to large size fractions, thus in this study we have adopted a broad species concept for *A. topilensis* that includes less elaborate morphological forms that fall within *A. praetopilensis*.

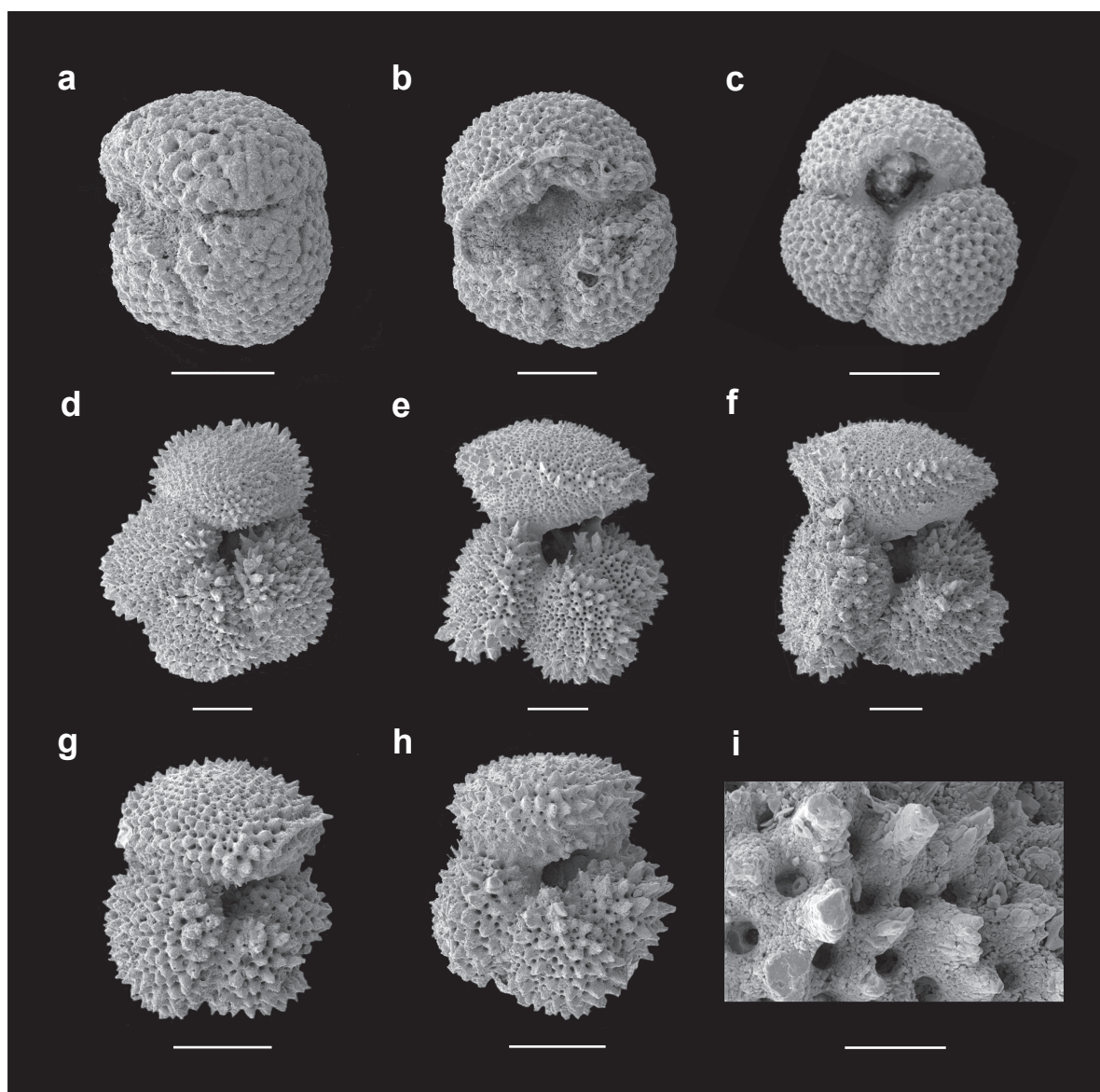


TABLE DR1. PLANKTIC FORAMINIFERAL SIZE FRACTION- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  AND  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  DATA FROM ODP SITE 1051

Sample	Depth (mbsf)	CK95* Age (Ma)	Taxon †	Sieve size fraction (microns)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ VPDB	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ VPDB
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	300-355	3.704	-1.104
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	250-300	3.370	-1.046
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	212-250	2.865	-0.946
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	180-212	2.891	-0.919
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	250-300	3.261	-1.379
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	212-250	2.915	-1.030
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	180-212	2.794	-1.130
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	150-180	2.532	-1.082
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	355-400	3.043	-1.452
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	300-355	2.731	-1.451
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	250-300	2.324	-1.435
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	212-250	2.002	-1.604
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	180-212	1.489	-1.807
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	300-355	1.455	-0.333
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	250-300	1.243	-0.241
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	212-250	1.205	-0.273
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	180-212	1.515	-0.271
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	250-300	2.573	-0.907
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	212-250	2.528	-0.882
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	180-212	2.459	-0.708
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	300-355	2.948	-1.197
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	250-300	2.704	-0.775
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	212-250	2.590	-0.702
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	180-212	2.374	-0.668
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	150-180	2.080	-0.858
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	355-400	2.130	-0.959
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	300-355	2.004	-1.786
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	250-300	2.299	-0.959
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	212-250	1.911	-1.380
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	180-212	1.335	-1.407
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	250-300	1.248	-0.388
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	212-250	1.263	-1.163
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	180-212	1.080	-0.923
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	300-355	3.276	-0.697
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	250-300	2.922	-0.740
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	212-250	2.936	-0.010
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	180-212	1.821	-1.944
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	400-450	3.458	-0.713
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	355-400	3.095	-1.152
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	250-300	2.904	-0.865
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	212-250	2.062	-1.914
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	180-212	2.404	-0.803
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	150-180	1.797	-1.086
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	400-450	2.543	-1.251
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	355-400	2.604	-0.853
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	300-355	2.398	-0.844
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	250-300	2.187	-1.041
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	212-250	1.847	-1.238
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	180-212	1.392	-1.283
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	355-400	1.670	-0.273
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	300-355	1.499	-0.385
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	250-300	1.490	-0.170
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	212-250	1.909	0.308
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	180-212	1.480	-0.165

1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.4	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	355-400	<b>3.821</b>	<b>-1.621</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.4	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	300-355	<b>3.332</b>	<b>-1.512</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.4	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	250-300	<b>3.384</b>	<b>-1.093</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.4	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	212-250	<b>2.808</b>	<b>-1.187</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.4	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	180-212	<b>2.831</b>	<b>-0.805</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	300-355	<b>3.294</b>	<b>-1.066</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	250-300	<b>3.104</b>	<b>-0.410</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	212-250	<b>2.730</b>	<b>-1.234</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	180-212	<b>2.607</b>	<b>-0.891</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	150-180	<b>2.158</b>	<b>-0.880</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	355-400	<b>2.762</b>	<b>-0.958</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	300-355	<b>2.554</b>	<b>-0.880</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	250-300	<b>2.151</b>	<b>-1.160</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	212-250	<b>1.905</b>	<b>-1.312</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	180-212	<b>1.562</b>	<b>-1.473</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	300-355	<b>1.535</b>	<b>-0.669</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	250-300	<b>1.407</b>	<b>-0.693</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	212-250	<b>1.562</b>	<b>-0.373</b>
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	180-212	<b>1.117</b>	<b>-0.352</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	355-400	<b>3.299</b>	<b>-0.472</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	300-355	<b>3.299</b>	<b>-0.340</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	250-300	<b>2.994</b>	<b>-0.200</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	212-250	<b>2.675</b>	<b>-0.511</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	180-212	<b>2.152</b>	<b>-0.521</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	300-355	<b>2.880</b>	<b>-0.521</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	250-300	<b>2.562</b>	<b>-0.899</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	212-250	<b>2.504</b>	<b>-0.728</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	180-212	<b>2.349</b>	<b>-0.453</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	150-180	<b>2.174</b>	<b>-0.430</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	300-355	<b>2.754</b>	<b>-0.859</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	250-300	<b>2.200</b>	<b>-0.671</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	212-250	<b>2.079</b>	<b>-0.225</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	180-212	<b>1.218</b>	<b>-1.182</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	400-450	<b>1.524</b>	<b>-0.254</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	355-400	<b>1.393</b>	<b>-0.223</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	300-355	<b>1.193</b>	<b>-0.091</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	250-300	<b>1.360</b>	<b>-0.261</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	212-250	<b>1.328</b>	<b>-0.149</b>
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	180-212	<b>1.590</b>	<b>-0.088</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	300-355	<b>3.330</b>	<b>-0.682</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	250-300	<b>3.195</b>	<b>-0.512</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	212-250	<b>2.632</b>	<b>-0.682</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	180-212	<b>2.482</b>	<b>-0.706</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	300-355	<b>2.580</b>	<b>-0.706</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	250-300	<b>2.687</b>	<b>-0.780</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	212-250	<b>2.960</b>	<b>-0.504</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	180-212	<b>2.865</b>	<b>-0.329</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	150-180	<b>2.475</b>	<b>-0.537</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	300-355	<b>2.427</b>	<b>-0.658</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	250-300	<b>2.405</b>	<b>-0.723</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	212-250	<b>1.759</b>	<b>-0.811</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	180-212	<b>1.442</b>	<b>-1.141</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	250-300	<b>1.186</b>	<b>-0.050</b>
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Subbotina</i> spp	212-250	<b>1.718</b>	<b>-0.295</b>

\*CK95 = Age scale of Cande and Kent (1995).

†A broad species concept was adopted for *A. topilensis* (see Fig. DR4).

TABLE DR2. PLANKTIC FORAMINIFERAL SIZE FRACTION- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  AND  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  DATA FROM ODP SITE 748

Sample	Depth (mbsf)	CK95* Age (Ma)	Taxon	Sieve size fraction (microns)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ VPDB	Average $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ VPDB	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ VPDB	Average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ VPDB
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>3.01</b>		<b>-0.12</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>3.19</b>		<b>-0.02</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>2.84</b>		<b>0.01</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.55</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>2.39</b>		<b>0.07</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	>425	<b>3.18</b>		<b>0.16</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-425	<b>2.98</b>		<b>0.44</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.91</b>		<b>0.42</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>2.77</b>		<b>0.40</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>2.66</b>		<b>0.22</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>2.55</b>		<b>0.28</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>2.33</b>		<b>0.22</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	355-425	<b>1.88</b>		<b>0.77</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	300-355	<b>1.87</b>		<b>0.75</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.88</b>		<b>0.79</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.82</b>		<b>0.81</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.81</b>		<b>0.66</b>	
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.35	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>1.74</b>		<b>0.54</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>2.79</b>		<b>0.07</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>2.86</b>	2.91	<b>0.10</b>	0.04
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>3.07</b>		<b>-0.05</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>2.81</b>		<b>-0.06</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>2.97</b>	2.83	<b>-0.19</b>	-0.15
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>2.88</b>		<b>-0.24</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>2.66</b>		<b>-0.10</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.47</b>		<b>0.19</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.46</b>		<b>0.07</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.52</b>	2.55	<b>-0.14</b>	0.00
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.65</b>		<b>-0.01</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.63</b>		<b>-0.11</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>2.21</b>		<b>-0.03</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>2.33</b>	2.37	<b>-0.07</b>	-0.06
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>2.58</b>		<b>-0.08</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-425	<b>2.74</b>		<b>0.38</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-425	<b>2.97</b>	2.85	<b>0.25</b>	0.31
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-425	<b>2.85</b>		<b>0.30</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.73</b>		<b>0.31</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.77</b>	2.79	<b>0.39</b>	0.33
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.94</b>		<b>0.29</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.70</b>		<b>0.34</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>2.73</b>		<b>0.36</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>2.73</b>	2.69	<b>0.19</b>	0.30
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>2.61</b>		<b>0.35</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>2.34</b>		<b>0.40</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>2.54</b>	2.50	<b>0.23</b>	0.27
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>2.63</b>		<b>0.20</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>2.42</b>	2.44	<b>0.17</b>	0.11
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>2.47</b>		<b>0.12</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>2.44</b>		<b>0.04</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>2.08</b>		<b>0.30</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>2.25</b>	2.24	<b>0.13</b>	0.15
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>2.41</b>		<b>0.01</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.67</b>		<b>0.63</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.69</b>	1.70	<b>0.69</b>	0.67
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.75</b>		<b>0.67</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.69</b>		<b>0.65</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.69</b>	1.69	<b>0.67</b>	0.66
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.70</b>		<b>0.65</b>	
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.47</b>	1.59	<b>0.64</b>	0.58

748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.67</b>		<b>0.54</b>
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.69</b>		<b>0.50</b>
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.53</b>		<b>0.65</b>
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>1.54</b>	1.57	<b>0.39</b>
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.36	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>1.59</b>		<b>0.46</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>2.10</b>		<b>-0.26</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>2.25</b>		<b>-0.38</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.95</b>		<b>-0.41</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>1.94</b>		<b>-0.52</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>1.86</b>		<b>-0.65</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-425	<b>1.98</b>		<b>-0.27</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-400	<b>1.99</b>		<b>-0.38</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>1.94</b>	2.06	<b>-0.38</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.17</b>		<b>-0.32</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>1.78</b>		<b>-0.32</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>1.92</b>		<b>-0.34</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>1.85</b>		<b>-0.23</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>1.40</b>		<b>-0.43</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	300-355	<b>1.00</b>		<b>-0.21</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.10</b>		<b>-0.32</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.28</b>		<b>-0.16</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.20</b>		<b>-0.18</b>
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.04	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>1.25</b>		<b>-0.24</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>2.07</b>		<b>-0.40</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>1.92</b>		<b>-0.42</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.81</b>		<b>-0.59</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>1.90</b>		<b>-0.47</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>1.80</b>		<b>-0.38</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	>400	<b>2.24</b>		<b>-0.33</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-400	<b>2.02</b>		<b>-0.40</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>1.83</b>		<b>-0.36</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>1.79</b>		<b>-0.35</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>1.76</b>		<b>-0.30</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>1.87</b>		<b>-0.40</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>1.76</b>		<b>-0.19</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	125-150	<b>1.49</b>		<b>-0.20</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	300-355	<b>1.12</b>		<b>-0.14</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.22</b>		<b>-0.03</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.18</b>		<b>0.12</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.31</b>		<b>0.00</b>
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.08	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>1.27</b>		<b>-0.13</b>
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.13	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>2.11</b>		<b>-0.14</b>
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.13	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>1.86</b>		<b>-0.15</b>
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.13	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.93</b>		<b>-0.18</b>
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.13	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>2.10</b>		<b>-0.34</b>
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.13	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>2.21</b>		<b>-0.63</b>
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.13	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	125-150	<b>2.08</b>		<b>-0.50</b>
748B-19H-4, 103-105 cm	167.13	40.24	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>2.27</b>		<b>0.24</b>
748B-19H-4, 103-105 cm	167.13	40.24	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>1.89</b>		<b>0.04</b>
748B-19H-4, 103-105 cm	167.13	40.24	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>1.78</b>		<b>0.10</b>
748B-19H-4, 103-105 cm	167.13	40.24	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>1.84</b>		<b>0.23</b>
748B-19H-4, 103-105 cm	167.13	40.24	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	125-150	<b>1.99</b>		<b>-0.16</b>
748B-19H-5, 71-73 cm	168.31	40.30	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>2.04</b>		<b>0.12</b>
748B-19H-5, 71-73 cm	168.31	40.30	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>1.94</b>		<b>0.11</b>
748B-19H-5, 71-73 cm	168.31	40.30	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.94</b>		<b>0.07</b>
748B-19H-5, 71-73 cm	168.31	40.30	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>1.90</b>		<b>0.00</b>
748B-19H-5, 71-73 cm	168.31	40.30	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>1.75</b>		<b>0.14</b>
748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.38	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>2.06</b>		<b>0.03</b>
748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.38	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>2.03</b>		<b>0.11</b>
748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.38	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.79</b>		<b>0.08</b>



748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.38	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>1.95</b>			<b>-0.29</b>
748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.38	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>1.62</b>			<b>0.09</b>
748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.38	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	125-150	<b>1.72</b>			<b>0.19</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>1.93</b>			<b>0.42</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>1.85</b>			<b>0.22</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.63</b>			<b>0.25</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>1.46</b>			<b>0.29</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>1.37</b>			<b>-0.14</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-400	<b>2.52</b>			<b>0.12</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>2.46</b>			<b>-0.06</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>2.23</b>			<b>0.05</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>1.90</b>			<b>0.15</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>1.80</b>			<b>0.16</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>1.38</b>			<b>0.23</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	300-355	<b>1.15</b>			<b>0.53</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>1.25</b>			<b>0.40</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>1.16</b>			<b>0.39</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>1.20</b>			<b>0.50</b>
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.41	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>0.95</b>			<b>0.39</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	300-355	<b>1.57</b>			<b>-0.32</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	250-300	<b>1.25</b>			<b>-0.32</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>0.92</b>	1.01		<b>-0.27</b> -0.24
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	212-250	<b>1.11</b>			<b>-0.21</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>0.85</b>	0.89		<b>-0.26</b> -0.30
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	180-212	<b>0.92</b>			<b>-0.33</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Acarinina primitiva</i>	150-180	<b>0.79</b>			<b>-0.44</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	355-400	<b>1.60</b>			<b>-0.38</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	300-355	<b>1.39</b>			<b>-0.36</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	250-300	<b>1.37</b>			<b>-0.35</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	212-250	<b>1.17</b>			<b>-0.28</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	180-212	<b>1.14</b>			<b>-0.31</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Globigerinatheka index</i>	150-180	<b>0.81</b>			<b>-0.31</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	300-355	<b>0.33</b>			<b>-0.01</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	250-300	<b>0.56</b>			<b>-0.03</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	212-250	<b>0.50</b>			<b>-0.08</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	180-212	<b>0.54</b>			<b>-0.05</b>
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.79	<i>Subbotina spp.</i>	150-180	<b>0.68</b>			<b>0.02</b>

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\*CK95 = Age scale of Cande and Kent (1995).

TABLE DR3. CHANGE IN THE GRADIENT OF CARBON ISOTOPES WITH SIZE ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$  MICRONS) OF PLANKTIC FORAMINIFERA

Sample	Depth (mbsf)	CK95* Age (Ma)	CK95 Age (Ma) from Bohaty <i>et al.</i> , 2009	<i>Acarinina</i> spp† ( $\Delta\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$ microns)	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i> ( $\Delta\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$ microns)	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp§ ( $\Delta\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$ microns)	<i>Subbotina</i> spp ( $\Delta\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$ microns)	Interval
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	-	0.68	0.63	0.83	0.00	Post-MECO
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	-	0.14	0.50	0.34	0.20	Peak MECO
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	-	0.95	0.75	0.49	0.01	Initial' MECO
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	-	0.55	0.67	0.66	0.23	Initial' MECO
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.1	40.78	-	0.62	0.40	1.06	0.00	Initial' MECO
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.4	40.87	-	0.70	0.00	0.80	-	Pre-MECO
748B-18H-7, 23-25 cm	161.33	39.40	39.35	0.44	-	0.27	0.03	Post-MECO
748B-18H-7, 32-34 cm	161.42	39.41	39.36	0.51	-	0.29	0.15	Post-MECO
748B-19H-2, 127-129 cm	164.37	40.09	40.04	0.19	-	0.19	-0.15	Peak MECO
748B-19H-3, 31-33 cm	164.91	40.13	40.08	0.14	-	0.18	-0.14	Peak MECO
748B-19H-3, 103-105 cm	165.63	40.18	40.13	0.07	-	-	-	Peak MECO
748B-19H-4, 103-105 cm	167.13	40.29	40.24	0.15	-	-	-	Initial' MECO?
748B-19H-5, 71-73 cm	168.31	40.35	40.30	0.15	-	-	-	Initial' MECO?
748B-19H-6, 55-57 cm	169.65	40.43	40.38	0.21	-	-	-	Initial' MECO?
748B-20H-1, 16-18 cm	171.26	41.46	41.41	0.37	-	0.52	-0.03	Pre-MECO
748B-20H-3, 76-78 cm	174.86	41.84	41.79	0.47	-	0.32	-0.16	Pre-MECO

Note: All  $\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$  micron values are calculated independently for each taxon in every sample using linear regression and multiplying the resulting gradient by 100.

\*CK95 = Age scale of Cande and Kent (1995).

†*Acarinina topilensis* and *Acarinina primitiva* analysed at ODP Sites 1051 and 748, respectively.

§*Globigerinatheka index* analysed at ODP Site 748.

TABLE DR4. CHANGE IN THE TEST SIZE- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  GRADIENT ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$  MICRONS) OF MODERN AND PALEOGENE PLANKTIC FORAMINIFERA

Sample	Species	Age (Ma)	$\Delta\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$ microns	Data source
384, 11H-1, 128-136 cm	<i>Morozovella angulata</i>	Paleocene	0.55	Norris, 1996
384, 10H-CC	<i>Morozovella conicotruncata</i>	Paleocene	0.54	Norris, 1996
384, 6H-1, 30-32 cm	<i>Morozovella velascoensis</i>	Paleocene	0.74	Norris, 1996
384, 3H-4, 60-62 cm	<i>Morozovella acutaspira</i>	Paleocene	0.54	Norris, 1996
384, 6H-1, 30-32 cm	<i>Acarinina mckanni</i>	Paleocene	0.88	Norris, 1996
758A, 28-4, 24-26 cm	<i>Morozovella subbotinae</i>	Paleocene	0.46	D'Hondt et al., 1994
758A, 28-4, 24-26 cm	<i>Morozovella velascoensis</i>	Paleocene	0.35	D'Hondt et al., 1994
758A, 28-4, 24-26 cm	<i>Acarinina nitida</i>	Paleocene	0.62	D'Hondt et al., 1994
BOFS 31K	<i>Globigerinoides ruber</i> (white)	Modern	0.31	Elderfield et al., 2002
BOFS 31K	<i>Globigerinoides ruber</i> (pink)	Modern	-0.13	Elderfield et al., 2002
BOFS 31K	<i>Globigerinoides sacculifer</i>	Modern	0.67	Elderfield et al., 2002
BOFS 31K	<i>Orbulina universa</i>	Modern	0.54	Elderfield et al., 2002
61BC, 0-1 cm	<i>Globigerinoides ruber</i> (pink)	Modern	0.48	Bornemann and Norris, 2007
61BC, 0-1 cm	<i>Globigerinoides sacculifer</i>	Modern	0.41	Bornemann and Norris, 2007
KNR110, 1-3 cm	<i>Globigerinoides sacculifer</i>	Modern	0.42	Bornemann and Norris, 2007

*Note:* All  $\delta^{13}\text{C}/100$  micron values are calculated independently for each taxon in every sample using linear regression and multiplying the resulting gradient by 100. For consistency and to avoid kinetic effects on  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values at small test sizes we only use sieve size fractions from >180 microns. Based on test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients alone, the Paleogene muricates and globigerinethkids were acquiring and using symbionts in a similar manner and as effectively as modern cancellate spinose forms. However, we note that as highlighted in this study, test size- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  gradients are likely to vary spatially and through time.

TABLE DR5. MAXIMUM TEST DIAMETER OF PLANKTIC FORAMINIFERA AT ODP SITE 1051

Sample	Depth (mbsf)	CK95* Age (Ma)	Taxon†	Maximum test diameter (microns)
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	580
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	537
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	512
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	509
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	506
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	506
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	504
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	486
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	481
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	478
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	468
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	465
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	465
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	459
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	458
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	449
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	431
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	426
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	402
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	498
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	489
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	468
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	444
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	411
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	403
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	403
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	402
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	401
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	397
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	396
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	395
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	395
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	393
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	393
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	391
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	389
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	388
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	386
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	386
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	384
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	383
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	372
1051A-8H-6, 5-7 cm	69.14	39.90	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	359
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina praetopilensis-topilensis</i>	411
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina praetopilensis-topilensis</i>	374

1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina praetopilensis-topilensis</i>	306
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Acarinina praetopilensis-topilensis</i>	282
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	561
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	553
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	545
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	521
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	511
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	505
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	504
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	504
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	504
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	501
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	496
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	489
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	480
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	479
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	479
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	477
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	476
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	460
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	458
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	433
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	667
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	603
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	574
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	569
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	563
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	542
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	541
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	541
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	539
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	535
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	532
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	530
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	509
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	476
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	453
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	448
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	437
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	426
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	426
1051B-9H-5, 5-7 cm	77.35	40.05	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	418
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	541
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	503
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	497
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	489
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	473
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	472
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	463
1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	462



1051B-9H-6, 75-77 cm	79.47	40.16	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	455
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	588
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	542
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	538
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	528
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	506
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	506
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	495
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	494
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	480
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	471
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	461
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	460
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	456
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	438
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	431
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	529
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	526
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	519
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	519
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	506
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	503
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	501
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	494
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	487
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Morozovelloides crassatus</i>	478
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	495
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	412
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	411
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	406
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	404
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	403
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	396
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	395
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	393
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	391
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	389
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	388
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	388
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	384
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	384
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	384
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	378
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	378
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	378
1051B-11H-4, 45-47 cm	92.25	40.40	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	377
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	617
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	614
1051A-12H-3, 131.5-133 cm	105.12	40.78	<i>Acarinina topilensis</i>	596







1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	384
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	381
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	380
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	380
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	379
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	379
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	378
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	367
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	363
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	362
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	361
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	360
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	359
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	355
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	353
1051B-13H-5, 63-66 cm	111.43	40.87	<i>Globigerinatheka</i> spp	352

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\*CK95 = Age scale of Cande and Kent (1995).

†A broad species concept was adopted for *A. topilensis* (see Fig. DR4).

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