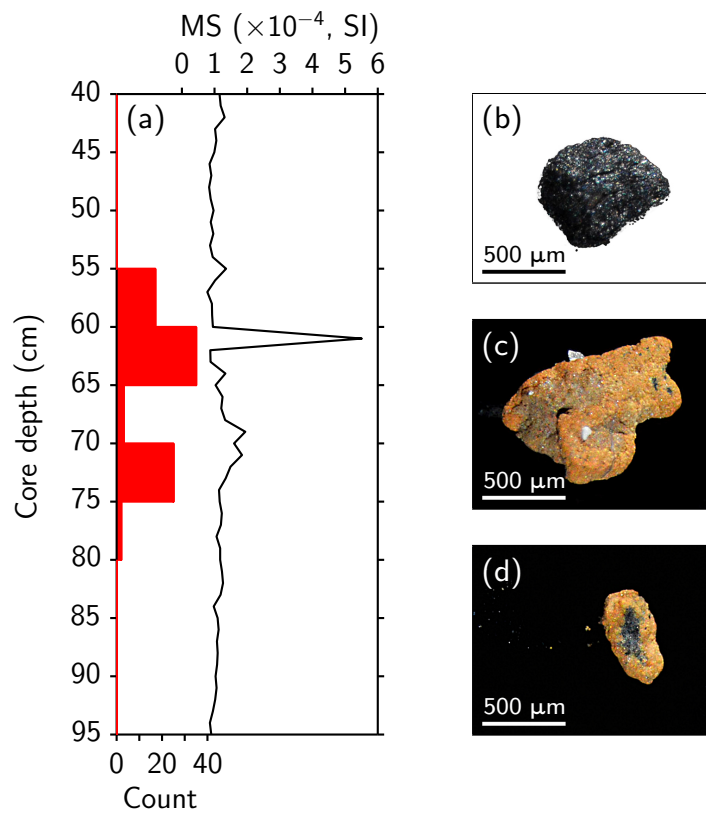


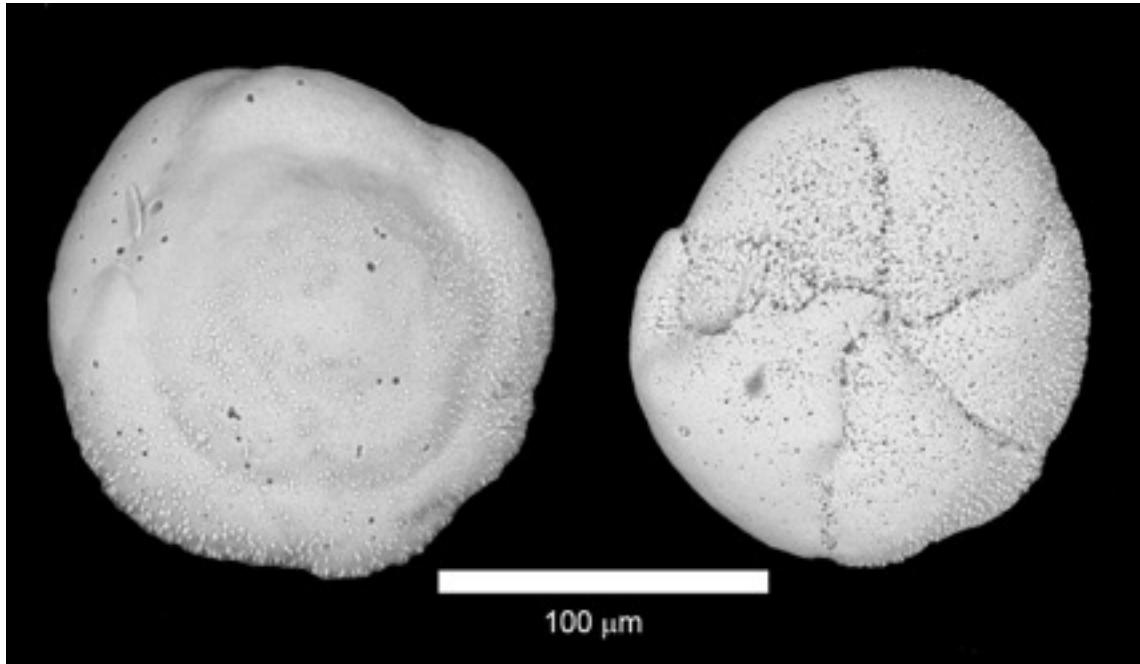
Supplementary file for: Pau M. & Hammer Ø. 2016. Sedimentary environments in the south-western Barents Sea during the last deglaciation and the Holocene: a case study outside the Ingøydjupet trough. *Polar Research* 35. Correspondence: Mauro Pau, Physics of Geological Processes, University of Oslo, PO Box 1048, Blindern, NO-0316 Oslo, Norway. E-mail mauro.pau@fys.uio.no

Taxonomical note on *Epistominella pusilla* (Parr)

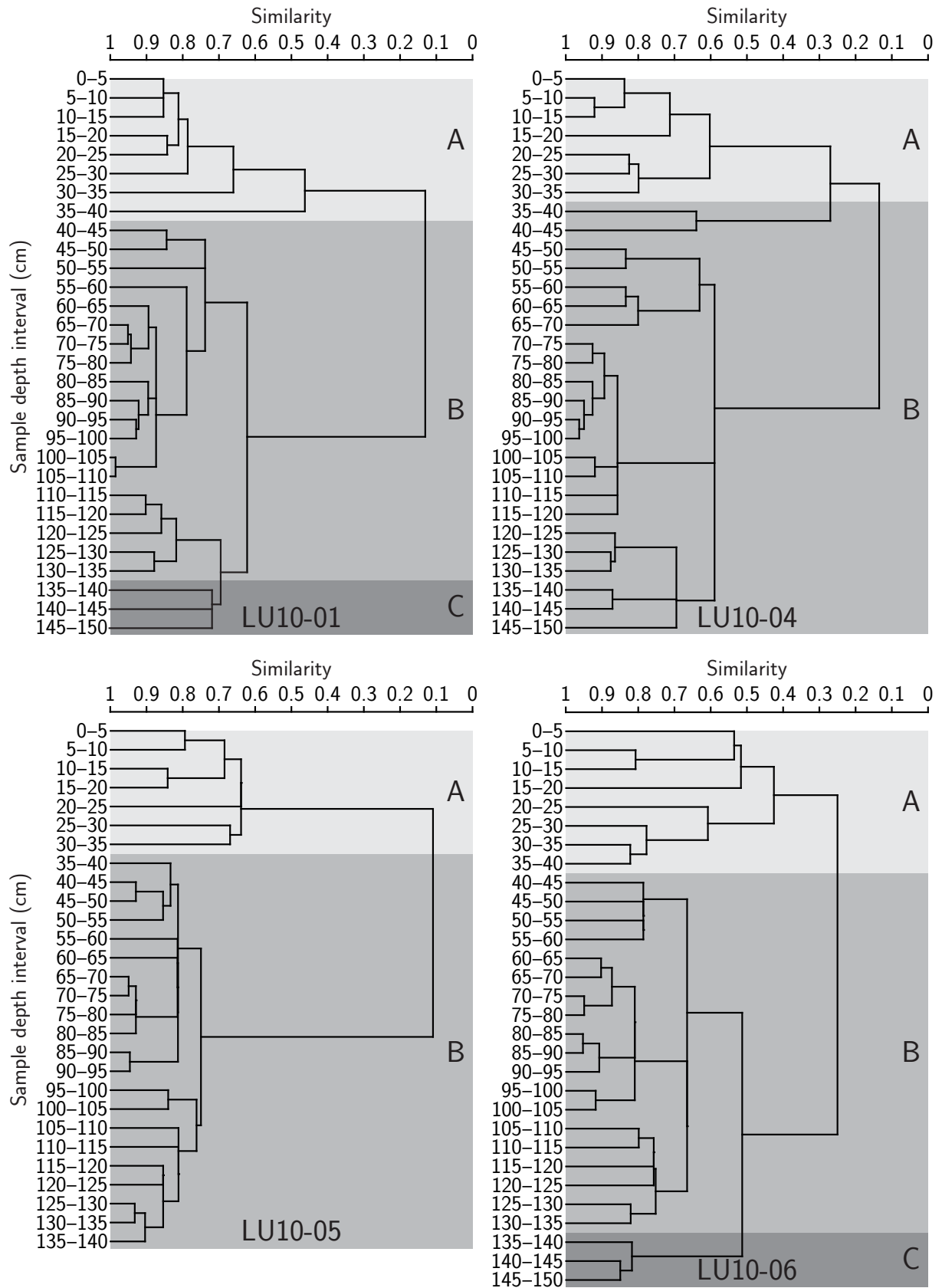
The history of nomenclature of this species is complex. Gooday (1993) preferred to separate *E. pusilla* from the morphologically almost identical *Alabaminella weddellensis* (Earland) on the grounds that it has micrometer-sized pustules on parts of the shell; it is generally somewhat smaller than *A. weddellensis*; it has somewhat more inflated late chambers; and it has a bathyal rather than abyssal distribution. Supplementary Fig. S2 shows a typical but rather large specimen from our material. While most of the particles on the test seem to be of secondary nature, a region of pustules near the aperture resembles the specimen figured as *A. weddellensis* in Gooday & Lamshead (1989; Fig. 1d), later assigned to *E. pusilla* by Gooday (1993). Together with the shelf setting of our material, we therefore tentatively use the name *E. pusilla*. It may be noted, however, that Hayward & Gross (2015) did not accept *Eponides pusillus* Parr, but synonymized it with *A. weddellensis*. The very abundant *Eponides weddellensis* Earland (moved to *A. weddellensis* by Hayward & Gross [2015]) in core tops from Ingøydjupet, reported by Chistyakova et al. (2010), is most likely the same species as in our material, as is the *Epistominella nipponica* Kuwano reported from the Norwegian Sea by Sejrup et al. (1981), assigned to *E. pusilla* by Gooday (1993), and the abundant *E. nipponica* reported from the Barents Sea by Hald & Steinsund (1992), Sejrup et al. (2004) and Dijkstra et al. (2013).



Supplementary Fig. S1 (a) Count (histogram) of particles potentially responsible for the magnetic susceptibility (line) enhancement around 60 cm depth in core LU10-06. The photographs illustrate (b) a particle of, presumably, greigite, and (c) and (d) particles showing weathering.



Supplementary Fig. S2 Scanning electron microscopy images of *Epistominella pusilla* from core LU10-04, 5–10 cm depth. Spiral and umbilical views.



Supplementary Fig. S3 Cluster analysis of foraminiferal assemblages in the investigated cores. Assemblage Zones A, B and C are marked by shades of grey.

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