Figure 1: Comparison of seawater Neodymium isotope evolution (εNd), a proxy for the strength of the AMOC, and the maximum axial length of Globorotalia menardii. (A) Dausmann et al. (2017): εNd at Site 1088 in the southern Atlantic Ocean. The thin black line shows the original data, the red line a smoothed version, produced with the RStudios' command 'smooth.spline' at the value of 0.35. (B) Karas et al. (2017): the red line represents the $\delta^{18}O$ seawater gradient of the Sites 552A and 516A, while the black one is the benthic $\delta^{13}C$ curve from Site 1264. (C) εaximum axial length (δY) versus age (Ma). The green line represents the size evolution of Hole 667A (eastern tropical Atlantic; this study), orange of Hole 925B (western tropical Atlantic; Knappertsbusch, 2016), blue of Site 502 (Caribbean Sea) and red from Site 503 (eastern tropical Pacific) (Knappertsbusch, 2007).
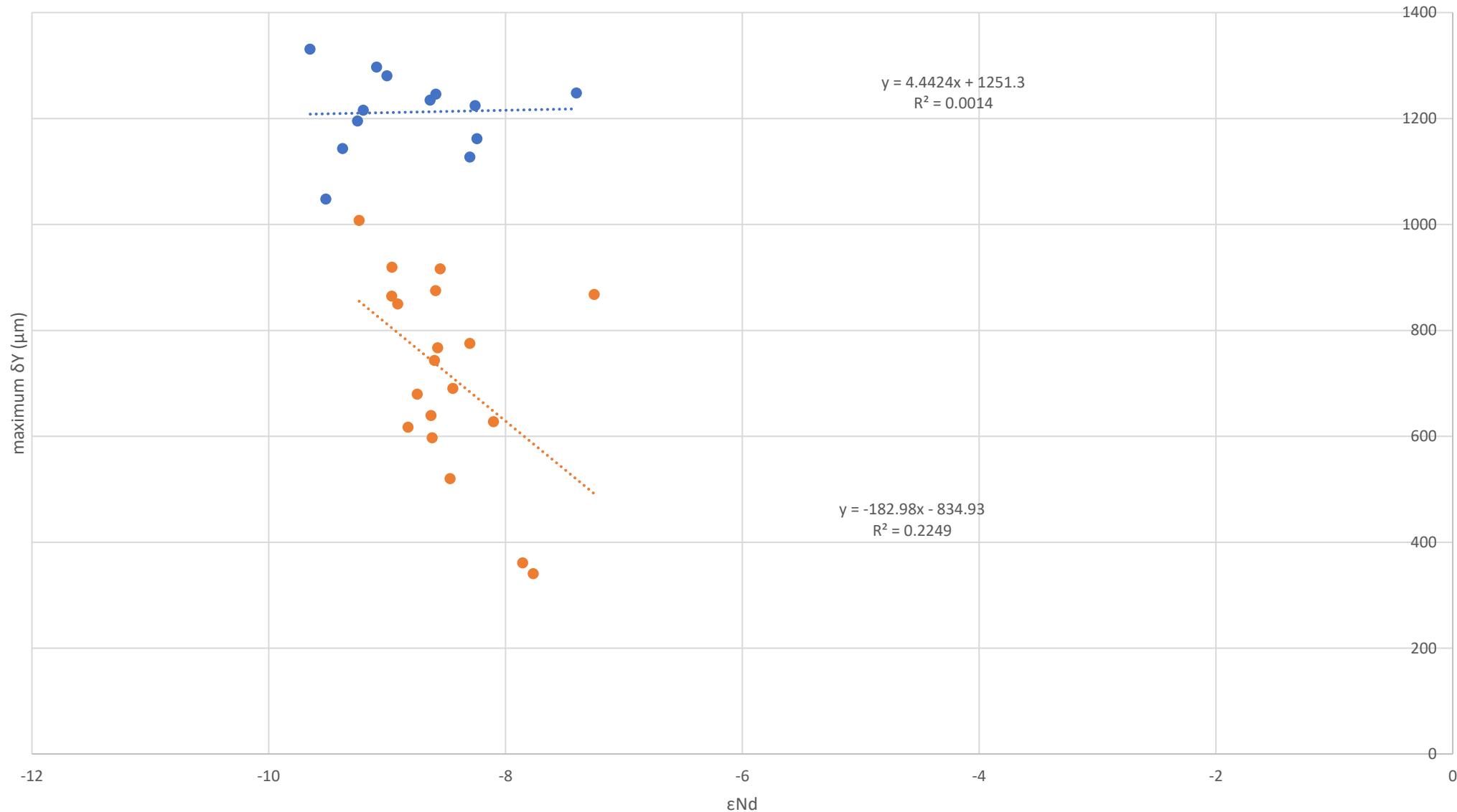
Figure 2: Plot of linearly interpolated εNd values versus the maximum axial length per sample from Hole 667A. Blue dots represent data from samples with an age from present to 2 Ma, while orange points indicate data for samples from the time interval from 2 to 8 Ma. This preliminary figure was generated with Microsoft Excel.