THE MIDDLE TITHONIAN (UPPER JURASSIC) AMMONOID FAUNA OF CAÑADÓN DE LOS ALAZANES, SOUTHERN NEUQUÉN-MENDOZA BASIN, ARGENTINA.

Horacio PARENT


Abstract.- The Middle Tithonian rock and ammonite successions of Cañadón de los Alazanes (southern Neuquén-Mendoza Basin, Argentina), sampled for the first time, correlate almost exactly with those of the close localities Mallín de los Caballos and Mallín Quemado, but showing a comparatively reduced thickness. The studied fauna comprises: Pseudolissoceras zitteli (Burckhardt) [M&m], Neochetoceras? sp., Pseudimalayities subpretiosus (Uhlilg) [M, = P. steinmanni (Haupt)], Torquatisphinctes proximus (Steuer) transient α and transient β, and Corongoceras cf. alternans (Gerth) [M]. This fauna shows strong Tethyan affinities enabling close time-correlation with the European standard chronostratigraphic scale. The type specimens of P. zitteli, P. planiscusculum (Zittel), P. rasile (Zittel), C. alternans and C. lotenoense (Spach) are figured. The Haploceratid genus Pseudolissoceras Spath most probably originated in Early Tithonian Hybonotum Zone populations of Haploceras carachtheis of Crussol (France), widely expanded its biogeographic distribution in the Semiiforme Zone in the form of P. zitteli, prior to the diachronous disappearance of local adaptations in the Neuquén-Mendoza basin [P. pseudolithicum (Haupt)] and northern Central Tethys (P. concorsi Donze and Enay = P. bavaricum Barthel). P. subpretiosus occurs in the lower Proximus Biozone (approximately upper Semiiforme-lower Fallauxi Zones), although it appears to range, with its local microconch Simocosmoceras adversum andinum Leanza and Olóriz, through the upper Zitteli and lower Proximus Biozones in other localities of the basin. T. proximus occurs abundantly, differentiated in transients α and β, the latter giving gradually origin to the early Andean himalayitids [e.g., Windhauseniceras interinspinosum (Krantz)] via Torquatisphinctes? windhauseni (Weaver sensu Leanza), a form close to “Burckhardticeras” peroni (Roman). Both transients of T. proximus are mainly confined to the Proximus Biozone and their sexual dimorphism remains unrecognized.

Key words: Middle Tithonian, Neuquén-Mendoza Basin, Ammonoida, Biogeography, Time-correlation.

Resúmen.- La fauna de ammonoides del Tithoniano Medio (Jurásico Superior) de Cañadón de los Alazanes, sur de la Cuenca Neuquén-Mendoza (Argentina), muestra por primera vez, correlacionan muy estrechamente con las de Mallín de los Caballos y Mallín Quemado, aunque con un espesor comparativamente reducido. La fauna estudiada comprende: Pseudolissoceras zitteli (Burckhardt) [M&m], Neochetoceras? sp., Pseudimalayities subpretiosus (Uhlilg) [M, = P. steinmanni (Haupt)], Torquatisphinctes proximus (Steuer) transient α y transient β, y Corongoceras cf. alternans (Gerth) [M]. Esta fauna muestra fuertes afinidades tethysianas lo cual permite establecer correlaciones temporales bastante confiables con la escala cronosestratigráfica europea. Los especímenes tipo de P. zitteli, P. planiscusculum (Zittel), P. rasile (Zittel), C. alternans y C. lotenoense (Spach) son figurados. El género Pseudolissoceras Spath, probablemente originado en poblaciones de Haploceras carachtheis de Crussol (Francia), expandió ampliamente su distribución biogeográfica durante la Zona Semiiforme bajo la forma de P. zitteli. Siguiendo un patrón de desaparición diacrónica los últimos representantes del género se conocen en la cuenca Neuquén-Mendoza [P. pseudolithicum (Haupt)] y en el norte del Tethys Central (P. concorsi Donze y Enay = P. bavaricum Barthel) como adaptaciones locales. P. subpretiosus (Uhlilg) ocurre en la parte inferior de la Biozona Proximus (aproximadamente Zona Semiiforme-superior-Fallauxi inferior), aunque parece extenderse, junto con su microconch local, Simocosmoceras adversum andinum Leanza y Olóriz, desde la parte alta de la Biozona Zitteli en otras localidades de la cuenca. T. proximus ocurre abundantemente diferenciado en dos formas transicionales (transients α y β), la mas tardía dando origen gradual a los himalayitidos andinos tempranos [e.g., Windhauseniceras interinspinosum (Krantz)] via Torquatisphinctes? windhauseni (Weaver sensu Leanza), forma muy cercana a “Burckhardticeras” peroni (Roman). Ambos transients de T. proximus están principalmente confinados en la Biozona Proximus y su dimorfismo sexual no ha sido aún reconocido con certeza.

Palabras clave: Tithoniano Medio, Cuenca Neuquén-Mendoza, Ammonoida, Biogeografía, Correlación temporal.

H. Parent [parent@fcea.unrc.edu.ar]; Laboratorio de Paleontología y Biocronología, Instituto de Fisiografía y Geología, FCEIA, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Pellegrini 250, 2000 Rosario, Argentina.

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INTRODUCTION

During petroleum prospection in Neuquén Province, a new section of the Andean Tithonian was recently exposed in Cañadón de Los Alazanes (Fig. 1), near Manzano Vaca Muerta (Hoja Geológica 35b Zapala, Lambert 1956). In a recent field work Middle and Upper Tithonian and typically Perigondwanic ammonites were collected in that section. Tithonian ammonites from this locality were never described, only some indirect references may be found in Lambert (1956). Although the material is scarce its description is useful both palaeontologically and biostratigraphically on the basis of the precise sampling of the succession and the occurrence of some taxa which need revision or are poorly known.

The associated gastropod fauna from beds CA02-04 (Fig. 2) is described by Gründel and Parent (2001).

The aim of this paper is to describe the new section and its ammonite fauna and to discuss the biostratigraphical and chronostratigraphical implications of the faunal succession and assemblages.

STRATIGRAPHY

Through the transect Mallín Quemado-Portada Covunco (Fig. 1), the Middle Tithonian spreads through about 100 to 200 m, whereas the whole Tithonian may reach a thickness of 833 m in Mallín Quemado and 1000 m near Mallín de los Caballos, of which no more than 100 to 150 m belong to the Lower Tithonian *Mendozanus* Biozone (cf. Leanza 1973, Leanza and Hugo 1977).

The studied section is shown in Figure 2. The lowermost part (*Mendozanus* Biozone) is covered, and therefore only some loose fragments of Lithacoceratids were seen in the field. The Middle Tithonian strata (*Zitteli, Proximus* and *Internispinosum* Biozones) span about 35 m in the Vaca Muerta Fm. They consist of black shales with limestone concretions at the base, and limestone and mudstone banks upwards in the section. The lithologic and ammonite successions of Cañadón de los Alazanes (Fig. 2) are the same as at Mallín Quemado and Mallín de los Caballos (cf. Leanza 1973, Leanza 1975, Leanza and Hugo 1977), but it is a half of the thickness, decreasing from Mallín de Los Caballos, surely in relation with the proximity to the shelf edge at Cañadón de los Alazanes. At the top, the Picún Leufú Fm. consisting of yellow massive limestones overlies the black shales and marls of the upper part of the Vaca Muerta Fm. (see Lambert 1956: fig. 4, Leanza 1973, Leanza and Zeiss 1990, 1992) from which were collected Berriasian ammonites near Los Catutos (between Zapala and Portada Covunco). These yellow limestones must correspond to the distal lens of the Picún Leufú Fm. described by Leanza (1973).

The lithology suggests a relatively deep and poorly oxygenated environment, becoming somewhat shallower and more oxygenated towards the upper part, in which the proportion of limestone beds increases. The oxidation of iron (Fe$^{2+}$→Fe$^{3+}$) by weathering results in a reddish-brown coloration of the limestones, and there is no shell debris, thus indicating deposition in a poorly oxygenated, confined environment. These deposition conditions suggest distal platform, close to the talus, which fits well with the facies maps given by Gulisano (*in* Riccardi et al. 1992), Leanza et al. [1977: 200 (fig. 2)], and to the above indicated gradient of thickness, showing a decreasing trend from Mallín de Los Caballos (talus to central basin) towards Cañadón de los Alazanes (shelf edge).
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SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

The studied material is housed at the Laboratorio de Paleontología y Biocronología (LPB), Universidad Nacional de Rosario and Museo Prof. Olsacher (MOZP), Zapala, Neuquén. Photographs and casts of type and other specimens were kindly provided by Martin Sander (Paläontologisches Institut der Universität Bonn, GPIBO) and Gerhard Schairer (Bayerische Staatsammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie, BSPM). Measurements are indicated as follows: diameter ($D$), diameter at the last adult septum ($Dls$), final adult diameter at peristome ($Dp$), umbilical width ($U$), whorl width ($W$), whorl height ($Hw$), and whorl ventral height ($Hv$), all given in millimeters [mm]; counts of number of primary ($P$) and ventral ($V$) ribs per half-whorl; length of bodychamber ($LBC$) in degrees [°]. Bodychamber is abbreviated with BC and phragmocone with Ph; female (macroconch): [M], male (microconch): [m].

Superfamily Haplocerataceae Zittel, 1884

Family Haploceratidae Zittel, 1884

Genus Pseudolissoceras Spath, 1925

Type species. Neumayria zitteli Burckhardt, 1903 by SD Roman (1938); Middle Tithonian of Argentina.

Discussion. The genus has been treated in some detail by Barthel (1962) and Olóriz (1978). Recently published data and new stratigraphically well located material from Cañadón de los Alazanes, Cerro Lotena and Chacay Melehué (Neuquén-Mendoza Basin) allow to review briefly the taxonomy and biostratigraphy of the species of the genus. The first step in support of the discussion below is to figure photographically the type specimens of the oldest nominal species whose type specimens were originally figured by hand-drawing pictures: P. zitteli (Burckhardt, 1903) (Fig. 3A-B, Table 1), P. planiusculum (Zittel, 1870) (Fig. 3C-D, Table 1), and P. rasile (Zittel, 1870) (Fig. 3E, Table 1).

The genus is widely distributed (see Cecca 1999 for references) through the Central Tethys (sensu Cecca 1999), Kurdistan (Northern Iran), the Caribbean Province (Mexico...
and Cuba), the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin (Argentina), and South Primorie (Far East Russia). There are few, bad preserved specimens from Alexander Island, Antarctica described as *Pseudolissoceras*? sp. by Thomison (1979: 12, pl. 3: b) which most probably belong to *Haploceras* taking in consideration the aspect of the suture line (Thomison 1979: fig. 4c), which is the most consistent diagnostic feature of the genus *Pseudolissoceras*. Derivation of *Pseudolissoceras* from *Haploceras* Zittel, in the Lower Tithonian Hybonotum Zone, appears to be the most plausible hypothesis accounting for: 1) sutures differ only in the broader first lateral lobe and lower lateral saddle of *Pseudolissoceras*, 2) inner whorls of *P. zitteli* (described below) are closely comparable with those of *Haploceras*, 3) lower mandibles described for the species of both genera are of the same type (Lamellaptychus = Laevilamellaptychus), 4) sexual dimorphism is similar in both genera (see description of *P. zitteli* below). The most probable ancestor by stratigraphic position and morphological aspect appears to be the Hybonotum Zone *Haploceras carachtheis* (Zeuschner, 1846) [M&M] from Crussol (France) described by Enay and Cecca (1986: pl. 2: 10, pl. 4: 3). In the Mediterranean and Submediterranean domains of the Tethys the most complete succession of morphospecies of *Pseudolissoceras* is recorded which may be compiled from Barthel (1962), Olóriz (1978), Cecca and Santantonio (1988), and Fözy (1988). These morphospecies have in common the inner whors rounded, depressed and widely umbilicated (Figs. 4A-B, 5E); by the aspect of the outer whors they are commonly separated in the *P. zitteli*-group and *P. rasile*-group, the latter including the forms with more inflated and widely umbilicated subadult and adult shells (Figs. 3E, 4A-B). Thus, the current structure of the genus is that of a group of sculptureless ammonite morphospecies, having all of them variable vertical range (black vertical bars in Fig. 6). This vertical classification of paralell ranging morphospecies may be converted in a horizontal classification (Simpson 1937, Tintant 1952, Callomon 1985) of chronospecies (labelled by the names in white boxes in Fig. 6) by assuming a broad range of intraspecific variation within essentially monospecific assemblages. The morphotype of the vertical range of each morphospecies then become to represent merely the temporal persistence of the morphotype in the clade, as part of the total variation of the chronospecies. The resulting evolutionary sequence of chronospecies could be as follows (Fig. 6):

*Pseudolissoceras olorizi* Fözy, 1988. The earliest occurrences of the genus are confined to the Hybonotum Zone of Central Tethys: 1) the "Lithographicum Zone" specimen of *Pseudolissoceras* originally included in *Haploceras subelimatum* Fontannes, 1879 (Huguenin's collection at Faculté des Sciences de Lyon; see Donze and Enay 1961: 47), 2) *P. olorizi* Fözy, 1988 [M] from Hungary (see Fig. 5E), and 3) *P. rasile* (Zittel) and *P. aff. rasile* from Spain (Olóriz 1978: pl. 2: 6, 11), two macroconchs that could be included in *P. olorizi*.

*Pseudolissoceras rasile* (Zittel, 1870). In the Darwini Zone of Italy and Spain occurs mainly *P. rasile* (Olóriz 1978; Cecca and Santantonio 1988); *P. olorizi* may persist locally (Fözy 1988).

*Pseudolissoceras zitteli* (Burckhardt, 1903). Nominally, *P. zitteli* and/or close forms are cited all along the area of geographic distribution of the genus through the interval Semiforme-lower Fallauxi Zones. Most reliable records from European localities appear to indicate Semiforme Zone as the most consistent biochron for *P. zitteli*; the lectotype (Fig. 3A-B) comes from an unknown level of the *Zitteli* Biozone of western Mendoza, most likely Semiforme Zone in age (see below). In these forms the most notorious morphologic change in the evolution of the genus occurs, that is greater involution combined with a moderately variable periumbilical depression on the lower third of the flanks of the last whors (Figs. 4A-B, 6). Concurrently with this change in modal morphology the genus shortly expands its geographic distribution into Northern Iran (in the form of *P. zitteli* and *P. advena* Spath, 1950 [M], most probably synonyms), Cuba (Myczynski 1989, 1994; Myczynski and Pszczolkowski 1994; Imlay 1942), Mexico (*P. subrasilis* [M], *P. aff. subrasilis* Burckhardt 1906 [m], *P. zitteli* [M&M], see Cantu-Chapa 1967, Verma and Westermann 1973, Olóriz et al. 1999, Villaseñor et al. 2000), the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin and South Primorie (*P. zitteli* in Sey and Kalacheva 1996, 1997; Sey et al. 1988). In the upper *Zitteli* Biozone of Neuquén, Argentina, occurs the poorly known *P. pseudooolithicum* (Haupt, 1907), morphologically very close to *P. rasile* (Fig. 6), and here considered as a local adaptation of *P. zitteli*, thus the terminal form of the genus in the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin. Some specimens from the upper *Zitteli* Biozone of Chacay Melehué and Cerro Lotena (Leanza 1980: pl. 1: 5) are transitional in coiling and whorl section between *P. zitteli* and *P. pseudooolithicum*. Arnould-Saget (1951a, 1951b) figured three small specimens from Central Tunisia which belong, in morphologic terms, to *P. rasile-pseudooolithicum*, but they are not useful in the present analysis due to uncertain stratigraphic position within the Tithonian. Similar consideration is applied to several later citations of *Pseudolissoceras* by Memmi (1967) within the Upper Tithonian and Lower Berriasian of Central Tunisia. A complete characterization of *P. zitteli* in the Neuquén-Mendoza Basinis givenbelow.

P. concorsi Donze and Enay, 1961. *P. bavaricum* Barthel, 1962 and *P. concorsi* (northernmost Central Tethys) are defined by almost identical holotypes from the interval upper Semiforme-lower Fallauxi Zones; the stratigraphic position of the holotype of *P. bavaricum* in the lower Fallauxi Zone was recently defined by Scherzinger and Schweigert (1999). These forms show the most accentuated periumbilical depression and more simple suture line (less developed auxiliar elements); the "ceratitic aspect" of the sutures was noted by Barthel (1962: 15), Olóriz (1978: 38) and by G. Schweigert (pers. comm. 24-10-2001) and A. Scherzinger (pers. comm. 23-11-2001). Moreover, there appears to exist a positive correlation between the simplification of sutures and the accentuation of periumbilical depression, although the basic sutral plan remains unchanged. Transitional in morphology between *P. zitteli* and *P. concorsi-bavaricum*, showing a weak periumbilical depression, are specimens such as those figured as *P. gr. bavaricum* (Cecca et al. 1983-1984: pl. 6: 4) and *P. zitteli* (Haupt 1907: pl. 7: 4b). *P. concorsi* is the terminal chronospecies of the genus, probably of the same age like *P. aff. zitteli* (in Cecca and Santantonio 1988), cited
for the Fallauxi Zone of the Umbria-Marchese-Sabine Apennines of Central Italy, but unfortunately the material is lost (F. Cecca, pers. comm. 05/11/01).

*P. planiusculum* (Figs. 3C-D, 4A-B, 6) has been cited through the Darwini-lower Fallauxi Zones of the Central Tethys, and most probably includes the microconch of the forms of this interval. Figured Tethyan specimens attributed to *P. planiusculum* (the holotype, Fig. 3C-D; Bernoulli and Renz 1970: pl. 5: 3; Avram 1976; Olóriz 1978; Fözy 1994) range in adult diameter between 30-40 mm, are very evolute (U/D = 0.25-0.35), and the whorl section is rather compressed during juvenile and adult ontogeny (Fig. 4A-B) with flattish flanks in the bodychamber. All these features fit very well into the ontogenetic trajectories of the lappetted microconch of *P. zitteli* (Fig. 4A-B, 7C-F) described below, although lappetted specimens of *P. planiusculum* have not been described yet. Identical morphotypes occur in Mexico, like *P. aff. subrasilis* Burckhardt (1906: pl. 34: 12-14) and *P. zitteli* (in Cantu-Chapa 1967: pl. 1: 5, pl. 7: 9), from rocks that could be time-equivalent to the Semiforme Zone (cf. Olóriz et al. 1999). The stratigraphic distribution, covering almost the whole range of the genus, supports the sexual dimorphic correspondence.

In summary (Fig. 6), the genus may be interpreted as a succession of chronospecies with a paleobiogeographic distribution confined to Central Tethys during its early evolution (Hybonotum-Darwini Zones), and widely expanded through Central Tethys, Caribbean Province, Neuquén-Mendoza Basin and South Primorie during the Semiforme Zone. During the early Fallauxi Zone the latest, terminal forms -local adaptations- were restricted to northern Central Tethys and, probably, the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin (diachronous disappearance *sensu* Westermann 1992). The morphologic evolution follows a trend sustained throughout the evolutionary sequence, from inflated evolute forms passing gradually into more compressed and involute suboxycones with a periumbilical depression and less developed auxiliary sutural elements. A marked step of this trend occurred at the early Semiforme Zone in coincidence with the biogeographic expansion event of the genus (Fig. 6). Excluding the Andean terminal form *P. pseudoolithicum*, this pattern might be described as a peramorphocline (Fig. 6) -clinal occurrence of the ancestral adult morphology in successive descendant juvenile stages of the development (McNamara 1982, 1986; Dommergues et al. 1986)- driven in this case by an acceleration process. Sexual dimorphism, in the forms of the interval Darwini-Semiforme Zones results from a paedomorphic microconch by complex progenesis (*sensu* Landman et al. 1991; Parent 1997). This type of sexual dimorphism leads to a characteristic evolutionary trend, that is, microconchiate males changing slowly their morphology along peramorphic clades, in which macroconchs show evident changes in the adult morphology not reached by microconchs (Parent 1998; cf. Dommergues 1990).

*Pseudolissoceras zitteli* (Burckhardt, 1903) [M&m]

Figs. 2, 3A-B, 4A-B, 5A-E, 6, 7A-G; Table 1

?1900a *Oppelia* aff. *perlaevis* Steuer.- Burckhardt, p. 46, pl. 26: 5-6, pl. 29: 11.

*1903 *Neumayria Zitteli* n. sp.- Burckhardt, p. 55, pl. 10: 1-5, 6-7 [lectotype], 8.


1967 *Pseudolissoceras zitteli* (Burckhardt).- Cantú-Chapa, p. 4, pl. 1: 5, pl. 7: 9.
Figure 4. Variation of U/D (A) and W/H (B) relative to D in Pseudolissoceras zitteli and the remaining nominal species of the genus. The black bold line on the D axe indicates the size range of maximum involution and periumbilical depression of P. zitteli and P. concorsi-bavaricum. Figura 4. Variación de U/D (A) y W/H (B) respecto a D en Pseudolissoceras zitteli y las demás especies nominales del género. La línea negra gruesa sobre el eje D indica el intervalo de talla de máximas involución y depresión periumbilical de P. zitteli y P. concorsi-bavaricum.

1980  
**Pseudolissoceras zitteli** (Burckhardt).- Leanza, p. 17, pl. 1: 1-2. [Complementary synonymy]

1989  
**Pseudolissoceras zitteli** (Burckhardt).- Myczynski, p. 85, pl. 1: 2, pl. 5: 8, pl. 9:10b, pl. 10: 4b.

1990  
**Pseudolissoceras zitteli** (Burckhardt).- Myczynski, pl. 1: 1b.

1996  

1997  

1999  
**Pseudolissoceras zitteli** (Burckhardt).- Parent and Capello, p. 349.

**Lectotype.** The specimen from "Paso entre Cajón del Burro y Río Choica[s]", Mendoza, middle Tithonian, originally figured by Burckhardt (1903: pl. 10: 6-7, hand-drawing), refigurated herein photographically from a cast (Fig. 3A-B). Many of the ammonites figured by drawings in Burckhardt (1903) were formerly illustrated by excellent photographs in Burckhardt (1900a, 1900b); nevertheless none of the specimens figured by him as *Oppelia aff. perlaevis* Steuer (Burckhardt 1900a: pl. 26: 5-6) corresponds to the lectotype of *P. zitteli*.

**Material.** One fragmentary macroconch bodychamber (LPB608/1), one almost complete adult microconch (LPB608), two incomplete *”?microconchs (LPB 608/2, 609); several pieces of Lamellaptychus (LPB 600, 611-613); all specimens collected from concretions of bed CA02, *Zitteli Biozone* (Middle Tithonian, Semiforme Zone).

**Description.** Macroconch: The poorly preserved bodychamber of the sample shows smooth, slightly convex flanks without sculpture preserved; umbilicus open about one fifth of the diameter on the umbilical shoulder of last whorl at D ≈ 60 mm. Microconch: Inner whorls (3 < D < 10 mm) evolute and depressed with subcircular whorl section and almost smooth flanks, only gentle, flexuose growth lines are visible on the middle of the flank. The body chamber (D > 18 mm) is more evolute and compressed with much higher whorl section, rounded venter, and flattened flanks passing by a rounded shoulder to a convex and relatively high umbilical wall. The sculpture of the body chamber consists of flexuose growth lines which delineate the mid-flank-projected lappets towards the aperture. Growth lines are preserved on both the test and the internal mold and follow a pattern identical to that of adult macroconchs. Mandibles: Following Krantz (1928), Spath (1950), and Barthel (1962) mandibles are here described under the supposed species they belong to. The most appropriate name for the present specimens, among those described by Arkell (1957), is Lamellaptychus. After Arkell (1957: L439) Lamellaptychus is narrow-valved with the surface covered by soft oblique folds. Abundant nodules containing a single valve and a few with the two valves in anatomical connection, have been collected from level CA02; all of them appear to correspond to individuals of

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Pseudolissoceras zitteli [M] which occur in association in importantly, the morphology of the inner whorls identical to the same level and sometimes, in other localities, even in the that of P. zitteli [M]. Sexual dimorphism is not only related same concretion. The size of the specimens corresponds to to different adult size between dimorphs as indicated by macroconchs of P. zitteli, much larger than the Verma and Westermann (1973), but moreover includes corresponding microconch as described above. Tithonian apertural lappets in the smaller microconchiate male. aptychi as small as to fit into the microconch bodychamber Identical Tithonian pieces of Lamellaptychus were described above have not yet been described from the described by Cloos (1961: pl. 3: 6, pl. 4: 8-9) from some Neuquén-Mendoza Basin. localities of Neuquén as Laevaptychus crassissimus (Haupt 1907), Cerro Lotena and Lamellaptychus, from Cerro Negro. Spath (1950: pl. 10: 12) figured “Lamellaptychus sp. indet.” from the Tithonian of Kurdistan, which matches in specimens of P. zitteli described by Cantu-Chapa (1967: pl. every visible detail with the present pieces, although Spath 1: 5, pl. 7: 9) from Mazatepec, Mexico (Semiforme Zone; cf. Olóriz et al. 1999), are microconchs which are indistinguishable from the present ones. The shape of the peristome of the described microconch matches many figured Kimmeridgian and Tithonian haplocerataceans such as those described as Glochiceras carachtheis (in Barthel 1962: pl. 2: 1, pl. 3: 1, 4; Olóriz 1978: pl. 10: 6), Glochiceras planulatum (in Ziegler 1958: pl. 15: 10; Berckhemer and Hölder 1959: pl. 26: 138), Haploceras fialar Oppel (in Burckhardt 1906: pl. 20: 15). The characteristic features that make our complete microconch a P. zitteli are not only the constraints of the recorded associated macroconch specimens but especially the smooth, rounded venter, the moderate involution, the flattened preapertural portion of the flanks, and, most importantly, the morphology of the inner whorls identical to that of P. zitteli [M]. Sexual dimorphism is not only related to different adult size between dimorphs as indicated by Verma and Westermann (1973), but moreover includes apertural lappets in the smaller microconchiate male. Identical Tithonian pieces of Lamellaptychus were described by Cloos (1961: pl. 3: 6, pl. 4: 8-9) from some localities of Neuquén as Laevaptychus crassissimus (Haupt 1907), Cerro Lotena and Lamellaptychus, from Cerro Negro. Spath (1950: pl. 10: 12) figured “Lamellaptychus sp. indet.” from the Tithonian of Kurdistan, which matches in every visible detail with the present pieces, although Spath suggested relationships with Haploceras. Barthel (1962) described under Pseudolissoceras bavaricum a piece of Laevilamellaptychus which strongly resembles the present ones.

A typical, almost complete adult macroconch (Figs. 5A-B, 7A-B, Table 1) from the Zitteli Biozone of Cerro Lotena (Fig. 1) is herein illustrated in order to give a complete picture of the species from both sexual dimorphs. This macroconch shows a ventral, transverse fold or ridge connected with a flexuos e lateral fold or rib at D 110 mm, on the last preserved whorl, close to the peristome. The biological meaning, thus the taxonomic significance of this structure is not easy to assess from known material, but supports inclusion of Pseudolissoceras in Haploceratidae. Haploceratids which show consistently these folds are, e.g.
Haploceras verruciferum (Zittel, 1870), H. staszycii (Zeuschnier, 1846) as noted by Olóriz (1978: 18), and H. cassiferum. Forsell (1988: pl. 5: 2-3) besides many other examples in literature. Microconchs of H. verruciferum (Zittel), as described by Enay and Cecca (1986), show similar folds whereas they are lacking in the above described microconch specimens of P. zitteli.

The perumbral depression of the flanks, typical of the morphospecies P. concorsi and P. bavaricum, is shown, in attenuated form, by some adult microconchs of P. zitteli (Krantz 1928: pl. 1: 6, Leanza 1980: pl. 1: 1) as a flattening of the lower third of the flanks, in coincidence with the end of the phragmocone and the base of the bodychamber (40 < D < 70 mm). This flattening is associated with a contraction of the umbilical width, clearly evident in the graph U/D-D (Fig. 4A). P. pseudooolithicum Haupt, 1907 differs from P. zitteli in having a more inflated whorl section and a wider umbilicus through the late juvenile and adult ontogeny, but they have identical inner whorls (D < 10 mm).

**Family Oppeliidae Douvillé, 1890**

**Subfamily Streblitinae Spath, 1925**

**Genus Neochetoceras Spath, 1925**

*Type species. Ammonites steraspis Oppel, 1863, OD; Lower Tithonian.*

**Neochetoceras? sp.**

Figs. 2, 8A-C.

**Material.** One adult phragmocone (LPB 607), loose from beds CA10-13, *Proximis Biozone* (Middle Tithonian, Fallauxi Zone).

**Description.** Compressed subtrangular whorl section with smooth lower half of flanks; moderately open umbilicus; about 5 rounded and low primary ribs per half whorl appear to be confined to the upper half of flanks.

**Remarks.** The preliminary inclusion of the specimen into Neochetoceras Spatner rather than in Ochoceras Haug, 1885 (Type species: Ammonites canaliculatus von Buch, 1831; SD Munier-Chalmas, 1892) rests, not only in stratigraphic position, but on the apparently smooth lower half of the flanks and the rounded distant primary ribs only on the upper half, lacking any vestige of secondary or ancillary ribbing. Some species of *Strebities* have similar ornamentation but arising on the umbilical shoulder and their umbilicus is characteristically narrower. Within many similar specimens in literature, stands the closely comparable specimen of Neochetoceras sp. (M) figured by Cecca and Enay (1991: pl. 1: 9) from the Fallauxi Zone of Le Pouzin, France. Many older forms compare well too, for example, the latest Kimmeridgian Ochoceras irregularre Beckhember and Hölder (1959: pl. 23: 118, pl. 25: 130) and Ochoceras canaliculum var. tenuis Beckhember and Hölder (1959: pl. 25: 133). Neochetoceras has never been figured or cited for the Andean Tithonian. However, from material of Western Cuba, Myczynski (1989: pl. 1: 8-10) described as *Neochetoceras aff. steraspis* (Oppel) several specimens which are very similar to the present one, like that figured by Myczynski and Pszczolowski (1994: pl. 2: 1) as *Taramelliceras* (Parastraebites) sp. Kiessling et al. (1999: fig. 7A) have figured one specimen, assigned to the lower Tithonian of the Antarctic Peninsula, as *Neochetoceras? sp.*, and Witham and Doyle (1989: fig. 6e) figured a minute specimen from the Tithonian of the Longing Member, northern Longing Gap as *Neochetoceras* sp.

Some morphotypes of *Semicermiceras* *semitorme* (Oppel, 1865) of the upper Semiforme Zone of Spain, France, Italy and Hungary, like those illustrated by Enay (1983: fig. 3.11-14), Olóriz (1978: pl. 3: 1-2), Cecca and Enay (1991: pl. 2: 18-19), Cecca et al. (1983-1984: pl. 6: 4) and Fözy (1988: pl. 1: 1-2, 4) show some resemblance with our specimen. The bodychamber of these forms is more inflated than the phragmocone, which is the part of the shell described above; the presence of the diagnostic groove of *Semicermiceras* cannot be evaluated.

**Superfamily Persiphinctaceae Steinmann, 1890**

**Family Aspidoceratidae Zittel, 1895**

**Genus Pseudhimalayites Spatner, 1925**

*Type species. Ammonites steraspis Oppel, 1863, OD; Lower Tithonian.*

**Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus** (Uhlig, 1878) [M]

Figs. 2, 8I-J.
Macroconch

*1878 Cosmoceras subpretiosum n. sp.- Uhlig, p. 637
[non vidum], pl. 17: 8.
1907 Aspidoceras Steinmanni nov. sp.- Haupt, p. 189, pl. 7: 1 [lectotype of P. steinmanni].
1987 Simocosmoceras adversum (Oppel) andinum n. ssp.- Leanza and Otóriz, p. 204, fig. 2.
1989 Simocosmoceras pszczolkowskii n. sp.- Myczyniski, p. 94, pl. 8: 4, pl. 10: 4a, 5.

*1997 Pseudhimalayites subpretiosum (Uhlig) (= Aspidoceras steinmanni Haupt).- Schweigert, p. 6, pl. 1: 4 [holotype], pl. 2: 1a-b [lectotype of P. steinmanni]; with synonyms.

Microconch

1985 Pseudhimalayites steinmanni (Haupt).- Checa, p. 112, pl. 20: 2-5.

Logical: Figure 7. Pseudolissoceras zitteli (Burckhardt) [M&M]. A-B: lateral and ventral views (x1) of an almost complete adult macroconch (MOZP 5815) from Cerro Lotena, Neuquén, lower part of the Zitteli Biozone (probably from bed 3 in Leanza 1980: 9); C-D: lateral views of a virtually complete adult macroconch (LPB608, C: x1, D: x2), bed CA02; E-F: lateral views of an almost complete microconch (LPB609, E: x1, F: x2), bed CA02; G: Lamellaptychus (upper face, concave), lower mandibles of a macroconch (LPB 600, x1), bed CA02. Arrows denoting the base of the body chamber.

Figure 7. Pseudolissoceras zitteli (Burckhardt) [M&M]. A-B: vistas lateral y ventral (x1) de una macroconcha adulta casi completa (MOZP 5815) proveniente de Cerro Lotena, Neuquén, parte inferior de la Biozona Zitteli (probablemente del estrato 3 en Leanza 1980: 9); C-D: vistas laterales de una microconcha adulta virtualmente completa (LPB608, C: x1, D: x2), nivel CA02; E-F: vistas laterales de una microconcha adulta prácticamente completa (LPB609, E: x1, F: x2), nivel CA02; G: Lamellaptychus (cara superior, cóncava), mandíbulas inferiores de una macroconcha (LPB 600, x1), nivel CA02. Las flechas indican la base de la cámara habitacional.
Table 1. Measurements of type and studied specimens of *Pseudolissoceras*, *Torquatisphinctes* and *Corongoceras*. **Tabla 1. Medidas de especímenes tipo y material estudiado de los géneros Pseudolissoceras, Torquatisphinctes y Corongoceras.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>[M/m]</th>
<th>Ph/BC</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>U/D</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>W/D</th>
<th>H₁</th>
<th>H₁/D</th>
<th>W/H₁</th>
<th>H₂</th>
<th>H₂/D</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>V</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pseudolissoceras zitteli</strong> (Burckhardt)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LPB 608</td>
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<td>BC</td>
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<td>0.36</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
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<td>BC</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>0.19</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Pseudolissoceras rasile** (Zittel) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **HOLOTYPE** | M? | BC | 54.0 | 16.3 | 0.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (Fig. 3E) | Ph | 35.0 | 8.8 | 0.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Pseudolissoceras planiusculum** (Zittel) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **HOLOTYPE** | m | BC | 39.3 | 11.2 | 0.29 | 10.1 | 0.26 | 15.5 | 0.41 | 0.65 | 13.8 | 0.36 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| | (Fig. 3C-D) | Ph | 27.8 | 7.2 | 0.26 | 7.8 | 0.28 | 12.9 | 0.46 | 0.61 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Torquatisphinctes proximus** (Steuer) transient | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **LPB 605** | ?M | BC | 40.2 | 18.5 | 0.46 | 12.2 | 0.30 | 12.1 | 0.30 | 1.01 | 10.4 | 0.26 | 16 | 31 | >250 |
| | Ph | 29.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Corongoceras lotenoense** (Spath) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **HOLOTYPE** | Ph | 28.0 | 10.0 | 0.36 | 10.0 | 0.36 | 10.0 | 0.36 | 1.00 | 8.0 | 0.29 | 14 | 20 | |
| (in Haupt 1907: pl. 7: 7a-b) | Ph | 20.0 | 7.0 | 0.35 | 7.0 | 0.35 | 8.0 | 0.29 | 0.89 | - | - | 15 | 22 | - |

| **Corongoceras alternans** (Gerth) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **HOLOTYPE** | M | BC | 75.0 | 32.0 | 0.43 | 19.8 | 0.26 | 24.5 | 0.33 | 0.81 | 23.5 | 0.31 | 15 | 28 | - |
| (in Gerth 1925: pl. 6: 3-3e) | Ph | 39.0 | 13.0 | 0.33 | - | - | 15.0 | 0.38 | - | 13.0 | 0.33 | 14 | - | - |

1993 *Simocosmoceras adversum andinum* Leanza and Olóriz.- Leanza, p. 76.
1997 *Simocosmoceras adversum* (Oppel).- Schweigert, p. 4-6, pl. 1: 2-3.


*Material*. One fragmentary bodychamber of an adult macroconch (LPB 603) from bed CA06, lower *Proximus* Biozone (Middle Tithonian, upper Semiforme-lower Proximus Zones).

*Description*. The specimen is an internal mold with remains of the shell, corresponding to the end of phragmocone and the base of the body chamber. The estimated dimensions are D ≈ 45 mm, W ≈ 37 mm. The umbilical wall is not completely preserved. The whorl section is very depressed with low flanks and a broad, rounded venter. The ornamentation is composed of three rows of tubercles: one of small top-stamped bullae at the umbilical shoulder; a second one of somewhat larger tubercles located just below the ventro-lateral shoulder; and a third row on the venter, composed of radially elongated bullae. Short undivided ribs connect the periumbilical and ventro-lateral tubercles. On the venter the two row of tubercles are separated by a smooth band. Sutures are too incompletely preserved for description.

*Remarks*. The subjective synonymy of the macrococnchs *P. steinmanni* (Haupt) with *P. subpretiosus* (Uhlig) as proposed by Schweigert (1997) is accepted herein, attending that both forms are of the same age and have identical inner whorls. The present specimen is very close to that one figured by Checa (1985: pl. 20: 4) at a comparable diameter, but the closest resemblance is with the specimen figured by Haupt (1907: pl. 7: 1, lectotype of *P. steinmanni*) and refigured by Schweigert (1997: pl. 2: 1a-b). The microconchs of the Middle Tithonian *Pseudohimalayites* are included in *Simocosmoceras* Spath, 1925 as pointed out by Schweigert (1997); Spath (1925: 132) had noted the aspidoceratid aspect of *Simocosmoceras*, stressing its superficial resemblance with *Sutneria* Zittel, 1884. In Cerro Lotena, Neuquén, in levels which contain *P. subpretiosus* occurs *Simocosmoceras adversum andinum* Leanza and Olóriz, 1987 [m]. The holotype of this latter form is very similar, if not identical, with inner whorls of *P. subpretiosus* and so that there is little doubt that it represents the local microconchiate male as already suggested by Schweigert (1997: 5).

After the description by Haupt (1907) no other Andean specimen of *P. subpretiosus* was figured. Our specimen documents the association with *T. proximus* transient α in a single basal bed of the *Proximus* Biozone, above beds of the local *Zitteli* Biozone, thus fixing its stratigraphic position in the sequence (see discussion below in the biostratigraphic chapter). The morphological identity with the lectotype of *P. steinmanni* strongly suggests the same age for the two specimens, although the lectotype has hitherto not been precisely placed in the normal succession. *P. subpretiosus* has been recorded throughout most of the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin and although its stratigraphic position is not clearly established, it appears to have some range through the upper *Zitteli* and lower *Proximus* Biozones, documented by either one of the dimorphs, as follows:

Picún Leufú, Neuquén (Fig. 1): Leanza (1993: 76) cited the microconch *Simocosmoceras adversum andinum* Leanza and Olóriz.
described *P. steinmanni* on material from this locality but he did not give a precise indication of its stratigraphic position. Krantz (1928: 13) indicated the occurrence of the species in this locality without giving further information. Leanza and Hugo (1977: 253) indicated an occurrence apparently below beds containing *Windhausseniceras internispinosus* (Krantz, 1928), thus by definition within the *Proximus* Biozone. Leanza and Olóriz (1987: 203) recorded the type specimen of *Simocosmocras adversum andinus* [m] in the upper *Zittelii* Biozone, in association with *P. steinmanni* (Haupt), here interpreted as *P. subpretiosus* [M].

Cañadón de los Alazanes, Neuquén (Fig. 1): associated with *T. proximus* transient α, basal *Proximus* Biozone, this report.

Bardas Blancas, Mendoza (see fig. 1A in Parent, in press): Gerth (1925: 39-40) indicated the occurrence of *P. steinmannii* in this locality. Later, on this base, Krantz (1928: 47) listed the faunal content of the Middle Tithonian of this locality including, under current taxonomy: *P. subpretiosus*, *P. zitteli*, *Volanoceras krantzense* Cantu-Chapa (= *Simoceras aff. volanense* [Oppel] in Krantz (1928)), and *Taramellliceras waageni* (Zittel). The presence of *P. zitteli* indicates the homonymous biozone, and if the group of both transients by which an evolutionary pattern can not be indicated the homonymous biozone, and if the group of both transients by which an evolutionary pattern can not be assessed. Furthermore, Guex (1970) has demonstrated that in dactylioceratids the variability of this feature is very restricted. Nevertheless, some undescribed, large Tethyan assemblages (see Parent and Capello 1999), that in dactylioceratids the variability of this feature is assessed. Furthermore, Guex (1970) has demonstrated that in dactylioceratids the variability of this feature is extremely wide, and, like in *T. proximus*, the groove is only observed in internal molds, so that its taxonomic value is very restricted.

Sexual dimorphism in the species is not yet recognized. Nevertheless, some undescribed, large variocostate macronchs in the collection of the Museo Olascher (Zapala), coming from the middle Tithonian of Cerro Lotena show identical inner whorls. This latter (see Parent, in press: Fig. 13A-B) is suspected (Parent, in press), by which they must be regarded a transient *T. proximus* transient β of the Middle Tithonian upper *Proximus* Biozone, but mostly resembling *T. mendozanus* in adult size, whorl section and coiling. *T. proximus* transient β strongly resembles "Parapallasiceras aff. pseudocolubrinoides" Olóriz (in Leanza 1980: pl. 8: 3) of the *Internispinosus* Biozone of Cerro Lotena in ribbing style and size, thus suggesting that the specimen of level CA14 (Fig. 8F-H) could already come from the base of that biozone. A specimen which resembles the present one was figured by Corvalán (1959: pl. 5: 20) as *Aulacosphinctes proximus* (Steuer) from bed B-2 (*Proximus* Biozone, sic) of Río Leñas, Chile.

The ventral groove or interruption of ribbing is a very variable feature in *T. proximus*, visible on the internal molds of either inner whorls or on the last whorl of the phragmocone. This variability appears to be the same in both transients by which an evolutionary pattern can not be described at present and the taxonomic importance can not be assessed. Furthermore, Guex (1970) has demonstrated that in dactylioceratids the variability of this feature is extremely wide, and, like in *T. proximus*, the groove is only observed in internal molds, so that its taxonomic value is very restricted.

Sexual dimorphism in the species is not yet recognized. Nevertheless, some undescribed, large variocostate macrocnchs in the collection of the Museo Olascher (Zapala), coming from the middle Tithonian of Cerro Lotena show identical inner whors.

There is a close resemblance (homoeomorphism?) between late representatives of *T. proximus* with the upper Middle Tithonian *Parapallasiceras praecox* (Schneid, 1915). They compare very well in the evolute coiling, some trifurcations at constrictions.

Sexual dimorphism in the species is not yet recognized. Nevertheless, some undescribed, large variocostate macrocnchs in the collection of the Museo Olascher (Zapala), coming from the middle Tithonian of Cerro Lotena show identical inner whors.

There is a close resemblance (homoeomorphism?) between late representatives of *T. proximus* with the upper Middle Tithonian *Parapallasiceras praecox* (Schneid, 1915). They compare very well in the evolute coiling, rounded whorl section and simple, rather straight prosocline ribbing, bifurcating in the upper half of the flanks, and with some trifurcations at constrictions.

**Family Himalayitidae Spath, 1925**

Remarks. In Europe, the earliest himalayitid "Burckhardticeras* peroni* (Roman, 1936 sensu Olóriz 1978) may have arisen in the Ponti Zone (= Burckhardticeras Zone) from late representatives of the *Torquasphinctinae* (cf. Donovan et al. 1981). In "B. peroni" the primary ribs become prominent at the point of bifurcation, conforming a lamelliform tuberculation (Olóriz 1978: 624; "tuberculación lameliforme") near the ventrolateral shoulder that most probably gave origin to the diagnostic tuberculation of the early Late Tithonian Himalayitidae. In South America, the latest *T. proximus* transient β may represent, via *Torquasphinctes* "windhaussenii* (Weaver, 1931 in Leanza 1980: pl. 8: 2), the origin of Andean himalayitids such as *Windhausseniceras internispinosus* (Krantz) and *Microcanthoceras mirum* (Leanza, 1945). Inner whors of the lectotype of *T. proximus* (transient β) and *W. internispinosus* (in Leanza 1980: pl. 9: 1) are almost identical, characterized by an evolute coiling
Figure 8. A-C: *Neochetoceras*? sp., adult phragmocone (LPB607), loose from beds CA10-13; A-B: lateral views, B: frontal view through the last septum; D-E: *Torquatisphinctes proximus* transient $\alpha$ (D: LPB601, E: LPB602) from bed CA06 (in a concretion with LPB 603); F-H: *Torquatisphinctes proximus* transient $\beta$, almost complete adult (LPB606) from bed CA14; I-J: *Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus* [M], adult bodychamber (LPB 603) from bed CA06; K-L: *Corongoceras* cf. *alternans* [M] (K: LPB604, L: LPB605) from bed CA16. All natural size (x1); arrows denoting the base of the bodychamber.

*Figura 8.* A-C: *Neochetoceras*? sp.,fragmácono adulto (LPB607), desprendido de alguno de los estratos CA10-13, A-B: vistas laterales, B: vista frontal a través del último septo; D-E: *Torquatisphinctes proximus* transient $\alpha$ (D: LPB601, E: LPB602) del nivel CA06 (en la misma concreción que LPB 603); F-H: *Torquatisphinctes proximus* transient $\beta$, adulto casi completo (LPB606) del nivel CA14; I-J: *Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus* [M], cámara habitacional adulta (LPB 603) del nivel CA06; K-L: *Corongoceras* cf. *alternans* [M] (K: LPB604, L: LPB605) del nivel CA16. Todos en tamaño natural (x1); las flechas indican la base de la cámara habitacional.
and a strong ribbing with bifurcations in the upper third of the flanks after a more or less notorious lamelliform tuberculation. The stratigraphic succession of these forms is evident in the material described by Leanza A.F. (1945) and Leanza H.A. (1980) which, in Cerro Lotena, occur immediately above levels containing *T. proximus*.

The holotype of *Corongoceras lotenoense* (Spath, 1928) was figured by Haupt (1907: pl. 9: 7a-b, as *T. proximus*). This latter and *T. windhauseni* show great resemblance with "*B. peroni*", although their general aspect is still more similar to that of a *torquatisphinctid* than a *himalayitid*. Some specimens of *T. proximus* Transient A develop an incipient ventro-lateral prominence of their primary ribs at the point of bifurcation on the innermost whorls (3 < D < 10 mm), anticipating the himalayitid-like sculpture which is seen more markedly in middle and outer whorls of later forms. The derivation of *Himalayitidae* from late *Torquatisphinctes* close to "*Burckhardticeras*" is in accord with the resemblance of some *Aulacosphinctes* Uhlig, 1910 (the microconchs of *Microcanthoceras* Spath, 1925) with those late *Torquatisphinctes*; this is clearly seen in the Andean faunas and could be the explanation for the common confusion assigning *T. proximus* (Steuer) to *Aulacosphinctes*. The specimens from Chacay Melehué, Neuquén, cited by Sokolov (1946) as *Hoplites microcanthus* Perón are probably related to these forms.

### Genus *Corongoceras* Spath, 1925

**Type species.** *Corongoceras lotenoense*, pro *Hoplites köllikeri* Oppel, 1863 sensu Haupt, 1907. Upper Tithonian of Cerro Lotena, Argentina. The holotype (Fig. 9A-B, Table 1) of this species was figured by Haupt (1907: pl. 9: 7a-b, as *T. proximus*). This specimen originally figured by Haupt (1907: pl. 9: 7a-b) was figured with remains of body chamber. The measurements given by Haupt (1907: 201) appear to be erroneous and the new species differs from the original figure in various ways. Among these differences is a more developed tuberculation at the innermost whorls, and the ribbing is typically himalayitid, especially in the proximal part of the body chamber.

**Holotype.** By monotypy, the specimen originally figured by Haupt (1907: pl. 9: 7a-b) from Arroyo Durazno, West-Central Mendoza (SD Leanza 1945: 47), refuged in the Paläontologisches Institut der Universität Bonn (GPIBO).

**Material.** Two fragments of adult body chambers (LPB 604-605) from bed C16, *Alternans?* Biozone (upper Middle Tithonian).

**Description.** Deduced maximum diameter about 200 mm. Whorl section stout subovate, slightly wider than high, with rounded venter and slightly arched flanks. The fragments are too short portions of the whorl to estimate the curvature ratio at the umbilical shoulder, but the umbilicus appears to have been moderately open. Ribs are strong, widely spaced, concave forwards, arising from the umbilical wall, and elevated on the umbilical shoulder. Bifurcation is in the upper half of the flanks with secondaries as strong as the primaries. The two last primaries of the bigger specimen remain undivided.

**Remarks.** The ribbing is typically himalayitid, especially resembling (but at larger size) that of the type species of *Aulacosphinctes* Uhlig 1910, as illustrated by Arkell (1957), and "*Djurjuriceras* mediterraneum" Tavera (1985: pl. 19: 1, holotype) from the lower Microcanthum Zone of Sierra Gorda, Spain. No closer comparisons are possible because of the fragmentary preservation of the described material. *C. alternans* is known from the holotype (Fig. 9D-
E) and other few figured specimens. Closely comparable is the specimen from Mallín Redondo figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 1: 2-3) which, moreover, is very similar to the holotype and almost identical with some specimens recently collected in Cajón de Almaza, Neuquén (Fig. 1). The studied specimens should represent adult macroconchs which are as large as those Corongoceras alternans figured as Reineckeia köllikeri Oppel by Burchhardt (1900b: pl. 20: 14-15, pl. 21: 1) from the Upper Tithonian of Liu Cullín, Neuquén (Fig. 1). A significant difference with the present specimens is the occurrence of tubercles at the points of furcation of ribs.

**BIOSTRATIGRAPHY AND TIME-CORRELATION**

(Figs. 2, 10)

The described fauna is composed, at specific or generic taxonomic level, by taxa well known from the Central Tethys. This faunal affinity enables close time-correlation of Andean ammonite assemblages with the standard chronostratigraphic scale of Europe (Geyssant 1997) based on Leanza (1980, 1981), Olóriz and Tavera (1989) and Parent and Capello (1999). The equivalent zonation developed by Olóriz (1978) could be applied too in chronostratigraphic sense.

The occurrence of *P. zitteli* in the basal beds CA01-CA02, below *T. proximus* transient α, indicates the Zitteli Biozone. This biozone is commonly correlated with the lowerMiddle Tithonian Semiforme Zone of the European standard chronostratigraphic scale (Leanza 1980, 1981; Parent and Capello 1999; cf. Olóriz and Tavera 1989; Zeiss 1983).

The interval CA03-14 represents the Proximus Biozone, an interval biozone defined as the rocks comprised between the last occurrence of *P. zitteli* (top of the Zitteli Biozone) and the first occurrence of Windhauseniceras internispinosum (see Leanza 1980, 1981). The first occurrence of this latter species defines the base of the Internispinosum Biozone. The top of the Proximus Biozone in the studied section is supposed to be located around the beds CA14-15. However, the bed CA15 has not yielded fossils and is tentatively included in the Internispinosum Biozone accounting by the "early-himalayitid" aspect of the specimen of *T. proximus* transient β collected from bed CA14. The level CA06 is age significant by yielding *T. proximus* transient α and *P. subpretiosus* in a single concretion. This latter species has been widely recorded throughout the Tethys (see above and Schweigert 1997 for a review), Cuba (as the microconch Simocosmoceras Spath, Myczinski 1989, 1990 and Argentina. Its stratigraphic range in Europe appears to be confined to the Semiforme Zone judging by the ammonite assemblages described in literature. The association of *P. zitteli* with Volancoceras krantzense (Cantu-Chapa, 1990) is recorded at Bardas Blancas, Mendoza (Gernth 1925, Krantz 1928, Parent and Capello 1999) indicating the Semiforme Zone (work in progress by Schweigert, Parent and Scherzinger suggests the upper part of the Semiforme Zone). This is a solid indication that the base of the Proximus Biozone in Cañadón de los Alazanes lies in the upper Semiforme Zone, what is slightly lower than commonly advocated (cf. Leanza 1980, 1981; Callomon 1993; Parent and Capello 1999). As discussed above, *T. proximus* transient β shows some resemblance to "Burckhardticeras" peroni (Roman), and *W. internispinosum*, what suggests a late Middle Tithonian Ponti Zone age for the upper part of the Proximus Biozone and, probably, lower part of the Internispinosum Biozone. Biostratigraphically, the uppermost part of the range of *T. proximus* lies around the top of the Proximus and the base of Internispinosum Biozones, where it is more completely represented (e.g., Cañadón de los Alazanes, Cerro Lotena).

The record of a loose specimen of Neocchetoceras? sp. coming from around the levels CA10-CA13 is interesting because it is the first record of such a form in the basin, although it contributes little for correlation. The resemblance with some forms of Fallauxi Zone age (see above) is suggestive of this Middle Tithonian interval within which may be approximately included in the Proximus Biozone in southern Neuquén-Mendoza Basin.

It is interesting to note, that if new sampling yields *P. zitteli* in beds higher than CA02, the boundary between the Zitteli and Proximus Biozones might be moved higher than traced herein. It is a consequence of the nature of biozones: rocks characterized by their fossil content, defined independently of time. The need for the development of a standard chronostratigraphic classification of the Andean Tithonian becomes evident when biostratigraphic time-correlation is intended (see Callomon 1985, 1995 for full general discussion).

There is no further sampled material from bed CA16 for correlation besides the fragments described as Corongoceras cf. alternans, which suggest some part of the homonymous biozone. Leanza (1980, 1981) and Parent and Capello (1999) have correlated the fauna of the Alternans Biozone with the lower Upper Tithonian Microcanthum Zone. In the Tithonian succession at Los Catutos (between Zapala city and Portada Covunco in the map of Fig. 1), Leanza and Zeiss (1990: fig. 4, table 1) indicate the occurrence of Djurjuriceras cautossense Leanza and Zeiss, 1990, *Djurjuriceras*! sp. and Corongoceras sp. in levels "x+a" to "y", top of Proximus and lower Internispinosum Biozones (cf. Leanza and Zeiss 1992). This succession suggests that bed CA16 could belong to the Internispinosum Biozone, although the expected lithographic limestones of Los Catutos, described by Leanza and Zeiss (1990, 1992), appear to be missing at Cañadón de los Alazanes.

**CONCLUSION**

The rock and ammonite successions at Cañadón de los Alazanes fit the general patterns seen through the basin and closely compare with those of Mallín de Los Caballos and Mallín Queulado. *Pseudolithococeras zitteli* [M&m] is more closely related to haploceratids than to oppeliids as indicated by the form of its sexual dimorphism, the tendency to flatten flanks and the development of ventral folds or ridges seen in macroconchs. In the Andes *P. zitteli* is nearly confined to rocks of Semiforme Zone age in correspondence with the range in Europe and the short biogeographic expansion of the genus during that time. The widely distributed, but typically scarce, *Pseudolithococeras subpretiosus*, here represented by a specimen identical to the lectotype of *P. steinmanni*, associated with Tongquatisphinctes proximus transient α, indicates that the base of the Proximus Biozone may lie in the upper Semiforme-lower Fallauxi Zones. *T. proximus* transient α is
close to the lower Tithonian *T. mendozanus*, and the late transient β strongly resembles early himalayitids, thus suggesting the origin of this family in the latter *T. proximus* (transient β). Sexual dimorphic status remains unclear, like for the whole genus *Touquatispinctes*.

Direct faunal affinities between Andean and Central Tethyan Tithonian ammonite faunas are proved once again from samples of internal areas of the longitudinally arranged Neuquén-Mendoza Basin. Longitudinal-type and latitudinal-type basins are expected to generate very different paleobiogeographic patterns and scenarios. These faunal affinities, noted previously (Parent and Capello 1999; Parent, in press), allow direct intercontinental correlation of some Andean faunal assemblages with the standard time scale of Europe. Definition of faunal horizons containing associations of species also recognized in Europe may become the base for intercontinental time-correlations of a standard chronostratigraphic classification of the Andean Upper Jurassic (under current study).

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