

THE TITHONIAN-BERRIASIAN AMMONITE FAUNA AND STRATIGRAPHY OF ARROYO CIENEGUITA, NEUQUÉN-MENDOZA BASIN, ARGENTINA

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Abstract. - In this paper we present the results of the revision of the ammonite fauna and the stratigraphy of the Tithonian-Berriasian succession of Arroyo Cieneguita (Mendoza, Argentina), based on new material recently collected and the collections studied by Steuer, Gerth and Krantz. The studied succession belongs to the Vaca Muerta Formation which overlies the Tordillo Formation in concordance. The lower part of the succession consists of marls and shales, being rich in ammonites, bivalves and gastropods; the middle (shales) and upper (limestones and marls) parts contain almost exclusively ammonites. The majority of the species described by Steuer and a part of those studied by Gerth and Krantz have been revised and several type specimens designated and refigured.

Ammonites of the Haploceratoidea have been only recorded in the interval Picunleufuense - lower Internispinosum zones including the genera *Pseudolissoceras*, *Cieneguiticeras*, *Pasottia*, *?Parastreblites*, *?Uhligit* and *?Semiformiceras*. The *Catutosphinctes* and *Choicensisphinctes* genera are recorded from the Picunleufuense Zone (lowermost Tithonian) up to the Koeneni Zone (uppermost Tithonian). Two new genera of the Lithacoceratinae (family Ataxiocerataceae) are introduced: *Krantziceras* n. gen. and *Platydiscus* n. gen. Remaining Ataxiocerataceae genera recorded are: *Lithacoceras*, *Mazatepites* and probably *Malagasites* (a doubtful specimen). The Berriasellinae are represented by *Parodontoceras*, *Substeuoceras*, *Blanfordiceras* and *Chigaroceras* (a single specimen), and the Spiticeratinae by *Spiticeras* and *Groebericeras*. The Himalayitidae include species of *Steueria* n. gen., *Micracanthoceras*, *Windhauseniceras*, *Corongoceras* and *Himalayites* (a single specimen). The Aspidoceratinae are well represented by *Aspidoceras*, *Toulisphinctes*, *Pseudhimalayites* and *Physodoceras*, although as typical in the basin, the material is scarce.

The chronostratigraphic classification and time-correlation of the studied succession are based, as usual, on the biostratigraphy of its ammonites. In some levels occur associations which enable the definition of ammonite (bio-)horizons, useful biostratigraphic units consisting of beds with a characteristic fauna. Eight new ammonite horizons are introduced, from below: cf. *erinoides* hz. (Zitteli Z.), *falculatum* hz. (Proximus Z.), *vetustum* hz., *bardense* hz. (Alternans Z.), *striolatus* hz. (Koeneni Z.), *compressum* hz., *noduliferum* hz. (Noduliferum Z.) and *transgrediens* hz. (Damesi Z.). The succession of these horizons and other ones already defined in previous papers, are associated to the Andean chronostratigraphic scale which is then used for fine time-correlation between sections of several localities of the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin where a number of them could be recognized by means of their characteristic ammonite assemblages.

The *vetustum* hz., Alternans Zone, upper Tithonian is recognized in Madagascar and probably in parts of Antarctica.

Key-words: Tithonian-Berriasian; Arroyo Cieneguita; Neuquén-Mendoza Basin; Argentina; Ammonite-horizon; Time-correlation.

Resumen. - *Fauna de amonites y estratigrafía del Tithoniano-Berriasiano de Arroyo Cieneguita, Cuenca Neuquén-Mendoza, Argentina.* En este informe se presentan los resultados de la revisión de la fauna de amonites y la estratigrafía de la sucesión del intervalo Tithoniano-Berriasiano de Arroyo Cieneguita (Mendoza, Argentina), basado en material nuevo colectado recientemente y el material estudiado originalmente por Steuer, Gerth y Krantz. La sucesión estudiada corresponde a la Formación Vaca Muerta que suprayace en concordancia a la Formación Tordillo. La parte baja de la sucesión consiste en margas y lutitas, con abundantes amonites, bivalvos y gastrópodos; las partes media (lutitas) y superior (calizas y margas) contienen casi exclusivamente amonites. La mayor parte de las especies descritas por Steuer y una parte de aquellas descritas por Gerth y Krantz han sido revisadas y algunos especímenes tipo designados y refigurados.

Amonites de la superfamilia Haploceratoidea fueron registrados únicamente en los niveles del intervalo de las Zonas Picunleufuense (Tithoniano inferior basal) - Internispinosum inferior incluyendo representantes de los géneros *Pseudolissoceras*, *Cieneguiticeras*, *Pasottia*, *?Parastreblites*, *?Uhligit* y *?Semiformiceras*. Los linajes que representan los géneros *Catutosphinctes* y *Choicensisphinctes* han sido registrados, mas o menos saltuariamente, en todo el Tithoniano, desde la base (Zona Picunleufuense) hasta su parte más alta (Zona Koeneni). Se proponen dos nuevos géneros incluidos en la subfamilia Lithacoceratinae (familia Ataxiocerataceae): *Krantziceras* n. gen. y *Platydiscus* n. gen. Los restantes Ataxiocerataceae registrados son: *Lithacoceras*, *Mazatepites* y probablemente *Malagasites* (un único espécimen dudoso). Los Berriasellinae están representados por *Parodontoceras*, *Substeuoceras*, *Blanfordiceras* y *Chigaroceras* (un único espécimen). Los Spiticeratinae están representados por *Spiticeras* y *Groebericeras*. Los Himalayitidae incluyen especies asignadas al nuevo género *Steueria* n. gen., así como a *Micracanthoceras*, *Windhauseniceras*, *Corongoceras* e *Himalayites* (un único espécimen). Los Aspidoceratinae se encuentran bien representados por los géneros *Aspidoceras*, *Toulisphinctes*, *Pseudhimalayites* y *Physodoceras* aunque, como es común en la cuenca, el material es relativamente escaso.

La clasificación cronoestratigráfica y la correlación temporal de los niveles de la sección estudiada se han desarrollado, como es habitual, a partir de la bioestratigrafía de los amonites descriptos. En algunos niveles, de la sección estudiada y de otras de la cuenca, ocurren asociaciones que permiten la definición de bio-horizontes de amonites, que constituyen útiles unidades bioestratigráficas consistentes en estratos con una fauna característica diferenciable de las inmediatamente subyacentes y suprayacentes. Ocho nuevos de estos horizontes de amonites son introducidos para el intervalo Tithoniano-Berriasiano de la cuenca. De abajo hacia arriba ellos son: hz. cf. *erinoides* (Z. Zitteli), hz. *falculatum* (Z. Proximus), hz. *vetustum*, hz. *bardense* (Z. Alternans), hz. *striolatus* (Z. Koeneni), hz. *compressum*, hz. *noduliferum* (Z. Noduliferum) y hz. *transgrediens* (Z. Damesi). La sucesión de estos horizontes y otros ya definidos previamente, en trabajos anteriores son asociados a la escala cronoestratigráfica andina que es entonces utilizada para correlación temporal de detalle entre secciones de numerosas localidades de la Cuenca Neuquén-Mendoza donde ellos son reconocidos por medio de los conjuntos de sus

amonites característicos.

El *hz. vetustum* de la Zona Alternans, Tithoniano superior, puede reconocerse en Madagascar y muy probablemente en partes de Antártida.

Palabras clave: Tithoniano-Berriasiano; Arroyo Cieneguita; Cuenca Neuquén-Mendoza; Argentina; Horizonte de amonites; Correlación temporal.

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INTRODUCTION

The outcrop of Kimmeridgian-Berriasian rocks at the locality named Arroyo Cieneguita, on the left margin of the Cieneguita Creek (Fig. 1), was the first section described yielding Tithonian ammonites in Argentina (Leanza & Hugo 1977: 261). It was Bodenbender who made in 1887-1888 and 1891 the first collections of ammonites from that locality. These collections were studied partially by Behrendsen (1891, 1921 Spanish translation) who established their Tithonian age, but the main contribution is the master monograph by Steuer (1897, 1921 Spanish translation). However, since those times there have been published only short accounts in the form of lists of ammonite occurrences from this locality (Leanza & Hugo 1977, Leanza in Gulisano & Gutiérrez 1995). A detailed analysis of facies, local sedimentology, ichnology and paleogeography of the studied area has been published by Doyle et al. (2005).

Steuer (1897) described 53 new species distributed in 10 genera and illustrated by fine hand-drawings. Most of his new species have been deeply entrenched in literature but

only recently partial revisions of the type material have been published (Parent 2003a, Parent et al. 2007, Parent et al. 2010, and 2011). Following with this revision the present paper presents the description of new material from the outcrops from where the material described by Steuer comes, based on recent collections made by the authors and on the original material.

The ammonite fauna of Arroyo Cieneguita is abundant and moderately well-preserved at several horizons, ranging, our sampling, from the lowermost to the uppermost Tithonian and with extensions into the lower Berriasian. The rocks of this interval belong to the Vaca Muerta Fm. which overlies the continental Kimmeridgian Tordillo Fm. in concordance, passing from sandstones and mudstones to sandy limestones and shales, marls and shales with concretions and black limestones in the upper part.

This report is part of a research program of the authors consisting of the study of the Tithonian ammonite fauna and stratigraphy of the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin based on the description of the faunas of key localities. We present herein the description of the samples obtained in the same outcrop

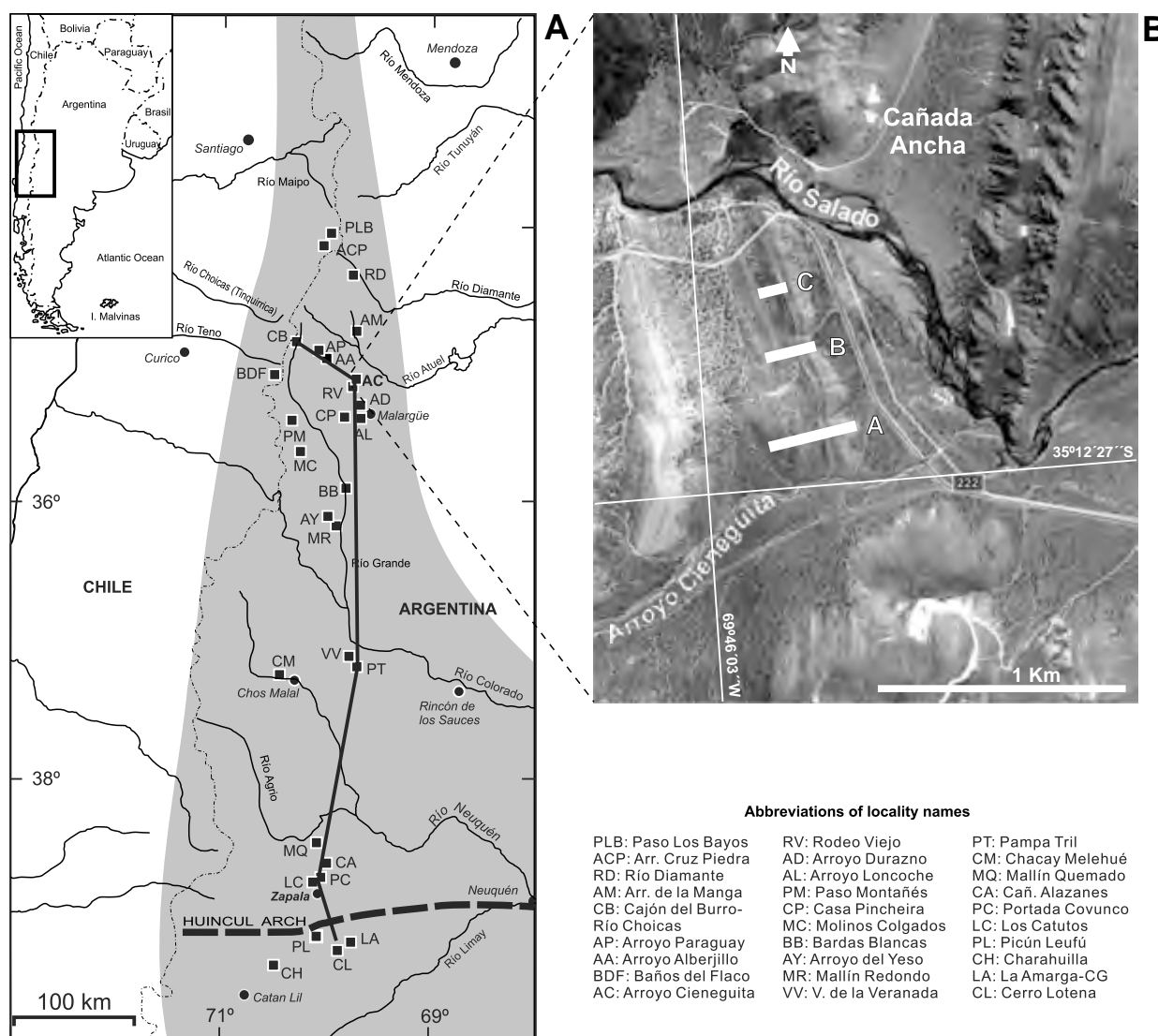


Figure 1. A: Map of West-Central Argentina and Central Chile showing the location of the fossiliferous localities (black squares) cited in text and approximate limits of the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin (gray area). The black line indicates the transect used in Fig. 40 for regional time-correlation by faunal horizons; the broken line indicates the Huincul Arch. **B:** Aerial view of the studied region with indication of the three sections sampled.

from where the fauna studied by Steuer (1897) was collected. Type specimens of some of the species described by the latter author are refigured photographically as the basis of the present revision.

The biostratigraphic approach followed in this paper is based on the bed-by-bed samples available, which in some cases, analyzed in the biostratigraphic chapter, allow to define ammonite (bio-)horizons. In the comparison of published ammonite successions for correlation purposes we distinguish (1) *ensemble*: a set of ammonites not horizoned or listed altogether with no specification of association, from (2) *assemblage* or *association*: a set of ammonites from a single stratigraphic horizon or single bed.

The regional subdivision of the Tithonian adopted is the tripartite, with a middle part differentiated. All the localities cited along the text are positioned in Fig. 1A. For short the following references are abbreviated: Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger 2011 (PGSS 2011); Parent, Myczinski, Schweigert & Scherzinger 2010 (PMSS 2010); Parent, Schweigert, Scherzinger & Enay 2008 (PSSE 2008). Other abbreviations: AC (Arroyo Cieneguita, locality or section), NMB (Neuquén-Mendoza Basin), Biozone (Bz.), Chronostratigraphic Zone (Zone, Z.).

STRATIGRAPHY

Geological setting

The NMB was situated along West-Central Argentina and East-Central Chile at about 32°-39°S (Fig. 1A). It was limited to the West by the Andean magmatic arc with connections to the Palaeopacific Ocean, and the Sierra Pintada and North Patagonian massifs to the East. Two main depositional areas can be recognized: the Neuquén Embayment (Bracaccini 1970), in the South, and the narrow Mendoza Shelf in the North. The studied section is located on the northern part of the Mendoza Shelf, between the Cieneguita Creek and the Salado River (Fig. 1B).

The studied area shows part of the regional outcrops of the Vaca Muerta Fm. (Mendoza Group), which overlies the Tordillo Fm. and underlies the Chachao Fm. The geological features of this area have been recently reviewed by Gulisano & Gutiérrez (1995), and the local stratigraphy has been studied by Leanza (in Gulisano & Gutiérrez 1995). The Vaca Muerta Fm. ranges from the lowermost Tithonian up to the lower Valanginian.

Description of the section

Three close sections were sampled (A-C in Fig. 1B). The most complete of these exposures (section A) is taken as reference for the other two, which are used as complementary, show no differences in lithology and thickness of the stratigraphic levels in which was subdivided the column for sampling. The whole succession is assigned to the Vaca Muerta Fm.

The rock succession is presented below (see Fig. 2). Occurrence of fossils is abbreviated: Am (ammonites), Ap (aptychi), Be (belemnites), Bi (bivalves), Gr (gastropods); the abundance is noted 0: absent, 1: single specimen, 2: few specimens to abundant.

Bed AC-1: 3 m of dark gray to black, nodular fine calcareous sandstone (reddish to brownish weathered).

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[0].

Bed AC-2: 3 to 5 m of dark gray muddy sandstone with sandy calcareous concretions with ammonites (bluish weathered).

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[0].

Bed AC-3: 4 m of black shale with calcareous concretions.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-4: 7 m of black shale, fetid and locally calcareous.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[0].

Bed AC-5: 3 m of black shale, fetid, with large calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[0].

Bed AC-6: 7 m of gray shaly marl. Two rows of calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[0].

Bed AC-7: 8 to 10 m of dark gray to black shaly marl, locally finely laminated. Abundant hard, sandy calcareous concretions, sometimes enclosing bitumen and containing ammonites, aptychi, bivalves, and gastropods.

Am[2], Ap[2], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[2].

Bed AC-8: 10 m of dark gray to black shaly marl.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[1], Bi[2], Gr[2].

Bed AC-9: 3 m of dark gray to black shaly marl with calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-10: 7 m of dark gray to black shaly marl with calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-11: 13 m of dark gray to black shaly marl.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-12: 5 m of dark gray to black shaly marl with calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-13: 14 m of dark gray to black shaly marl without macrofossils.

Am[0], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-14: 6 m black shales with calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-15: 5 m with calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-16: 10 to 11 m with calcareous concretions with ammonites.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-17: mostly covered, 1 m of black marl visible.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Bed AC-18: covered, estimated 6 to 10 m. A single ammonite loose in the field.

Bed AC-19: partially covered and hardly distinguishable form overlying bed, 6 to 8 m of black marl.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[2], Gr[0].

Bed AC-20: more than 20 m of black limestone, not completely observed.

Am[2], Ap[0], Be[0], Bi[0], Gr[0].

Taphonomic and biostratigraphic features

In the lower part of the section, beds AC-1 to AC-6, the mollusc fauna is composed of ammonites and bivalves. The bivalves are the most commonly encrusted on ammonites. The ammonites are generally fragmentary, medium- to large-sized, commonly poorly preserved, and most of them occur in concretions. In the top of bed AC-1 the ammonites in horizontal position and eroded equatorially, thus indicating an erosive episode or non-sequence between bed AC-1 (*picunleufuense* α hz.) and bed AC-2. This non-

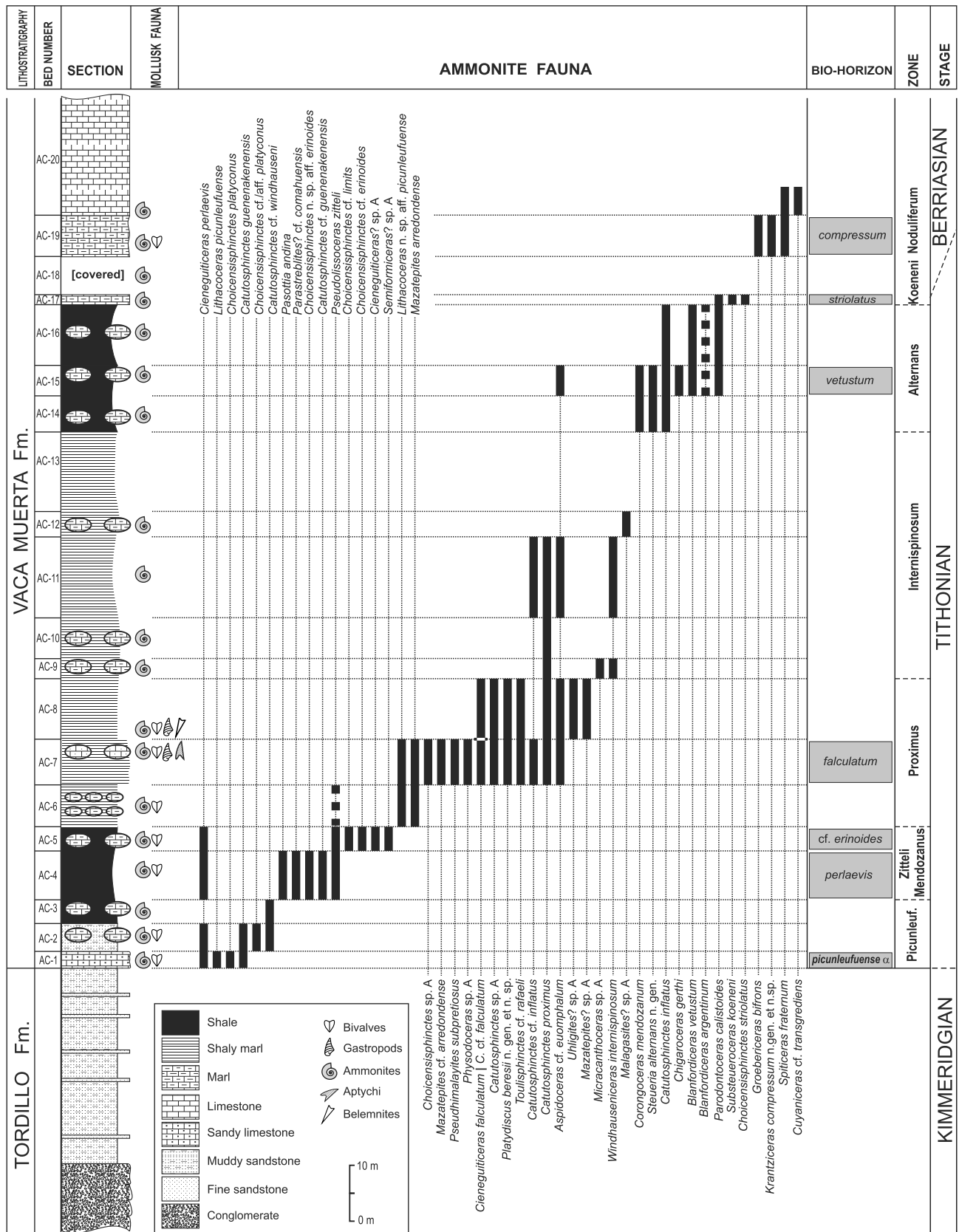


Figure 2. Stratigraphic chart of the studied outcrops at Arroyo Cieneguita showing the litho-, bio- and chronostratigraphic features of the composite log-section. The biostratigraphical chronostratigraphic classification based on the ammonite occurrences indicated by black vertical bars (dashed for uncertain occurrence of loose specimens from the range of beds indicated). The Andean chronostratigraphic ammonite zonation based on Leanza (1981a), Parent et al. (2007 and 2011) and explained in text. The bio-horizons after Parent et al. (2011) and introduced in the present paper (cf. *erinoides*, *falculatum*, *vetustum*, *bardense*, *striolatus*, *compressum* horizons). Boundaries between zones are time planes, indicated by solid lines for standard zones and by dashed lines for non-standard boundaries or tentative correlation. Abbreviation: Picunleuf. (Picunleufuense).

sequence spans at least the *picunleufuense* β hz. which was defined in Picún Leufú and recognized in other localities (PGSS 2011).

In the interval AC-7–AC-8 the molluscan fauna is much more variable, including ammonites (and aptychi), bivalves, gastropods, and belemnites. The bivalves are mainly small oysters encrusting the ammonites. Ammonites are mainly excellently preserved, in several cases even with their peristomes and the microconchs with their lappets. Their size ranges from very small (nuclei but not juveniles) to large (aspidoceratids). The larger specimens are very hard to extract from the rock. Gastropods (Aporrhaidae) are small- to medium-sized, well-preserved, sometimes with delicate ornamental structures in their peristomes.

The interval AC-9–AC-17 is a rather monotonous succession of shales and marls with concretions yielding only ammonites. The dominant lithology suggests a rather deep sedimentary environment, poorly oxygenated and relatively quiet. However, the assumption of continuous sedimentation as the fine grain suggests can not definitely assumed. It could well have been episodic as shown by Paul et al. (2008).

From bed AC-19 upwards the lithology changes to black marls and limestones with rare concretions. In these beds ammonites and medium-sized bivalves occur. In the lower part of bed AC-20 only fragmentary ammonites were collected.

SYSTEMATIC PALAEONTOLOGY

Conventions.– The described material is housed in the collections of the Museo A. Moyano, Mendoza (MCNAM-PI), the Laboratorio de Paleontología y Biocronología, Universidad Nacional de Rosario (LPB), and the Museo Prof. Olsacher, Zapala (MOZ-PI). Casts, photographs, and information about types and other specimens described by Steuer (1987), Krantz (1926), Oppel (1865) and Weaver (1931) were kindly provided by H. Jahnke and M. Reich (Institut für Geowissenschaften der Universität Göttingen; GZG); Gerhard Schairer and Alexander Nützel (Bayerische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie, München; BSPG); and E.A. Nesbitt and R.C. Eng (Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle; BM). Bodychamber is abbreviated with Bc and phragmocone with Ph; macroconch (female): [M], microconch (male): [m]. Measurements are indicated as follows: diameter (D), diameter at the last adult septum (D_s), final adult diameter at peristome (D_p), umbilical width (U), whorl width (W), whorl height (H_1), and whorl ventral (or apertural) height (H_2), all given in millimeters [mm]; approximated or estimated values marked with (e); length of body chamber (L_{bc}) in degrees [°]. Number of primary (P) and ventral (V) ribs per half whorl. This form of counting ribs per half whorl is more sensitive for reflecting changes in ribbing density, and less exigent in quality of material for obtaining the sets of measurements for ontogenetic trajectories.

Report of biometric features of shell shape is given in App. 1 and text in the form of dimensionless numbers or "indexes", mainly relative to the size (D). This form of reporting has the advantage of giving a direct reference to the relative morphology which, moreover, allows comparisons in a range of comparable sizes, unaffected by the exponential allometric growth variations. The metric linear dimensions can be easily obtained using D which is reported besides.

Nomenclature adopted for description of ribbing follows PGSS (2011). Measurements of type and other selected specimens are given in Appendix 1. Other abbreviations are: HT: holotype, LT: lectotype, PT: paratype, TL: type locality, TH: type horizon, MT: monotypy, TS: type species, OD: original designation, SD: subsequent designation. Codification of indicative marks on synonymy lists: figuration of type specimen (*), doubtful synonym (?), partially (p), not belonging to the species (n). Innermost whorls are very important to be described since they are especially considered for classification at the genus level. When possible this part of the ammonite is figured in double size.

Delimitation of species.– Taking advantage that all the samples studied were collected bed-by-bed, the taxonomic approach followed herein is based on the assumption that the slowly evolving lineages are seen in the stratigraphic record as incomplete successions of more or less variable transients. This approach of horizontal classification is useful for the identification of species from the morphotypes available. Lineages are, if convenient and possible, subdivided into successive segments (groups of transients) in order to reflect their relative ages and morphological differences (see e.g. Dietze et al. 2005 for further details).

It is widely accepted that ammonites were widely variable intraspecifically in morphology (e.g. Sturani 1971, Callomon 1985, Landman et al. 2010) and frequently in adult size (Parent 1998). However, the sequence of sculptural stages (sculpture ontogeny) is rather stable. Variation in shell shape and sculpture arises mainly because of variations in the size (or individual age) at which the ontogenetic changes occur, in sequences which are otherwise very constant through the spectrum of variation (cf. Hantzpergue 1989: 80).

This variation in timing seems to be originated in developmental heterochronies, the processes modelling the phenotypic plasticity through a range of more or less paedoperamorphic variants (see Meister 1989). It should be, at least in part, a response to different variable environmental conditions (Parent 1998, Wilmsen & Mosavinia 2010), thus a source for evolutionary change. These changes in the timing of expression of the successive morpho-ornamental stages, originate the gradual variation and the more or less discrete polyphenism usually described in ammonites (commonly called polymorphism which actually means discrete genetic variation, undetectable in fossils).

Composition of the fauna.– The complete list of ammonite species identified in the material collected by the authors and described in this paper is given in Fig. 2. There have been identified 48 species assigned to 27 genera of 7 families. The complete list of ammonites cited and/or described by Steuer (1921) from Arroyo Cieneguita is given in Tab. 1.

Superfamily Perisphinctoidea Steinmann, 1890

Family Ataxioceratidae Buckman, 1921

Subfamily Lithacoceratinae Zeiss, 1968

Genus *Lithacoceras* Hyatt, 1900

Type species.– *Ammonites ulmensis* Oppel, 1858; by OD.

Lithacoceras picunleufuense Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, 2011

Fig. 3A-C

Table 1. List of the species of ammonites described or cited by Steuer (1897, transl. 1921: table in pp. 43-45) considering material from Arroyo Cieneguita with indication of (1) type locality and horizon of Andean species (AC: A. Cieneguita, LM: Arroyo La Manga, LO: Arroyo Loncoche, RV: Rodeo Viejo; see Fig. 1), (2) range of occurrence in AC cited in, and based on levels Cieneguita I-V defined by Steuer (1921: 41-47), (3) classification proposed in the present paper (discussion in text).

Classification by Steuer (1897, 1921)	TL-TH	Range AC	Taxonomy adopted in this paper
<i>Reineckeia grandis</i> Steuer	AC-V	V	<i>Argentiniceras? grandis</i> (Steuer)
<i>R. cf. stephanoides</i> (Oppel)	-	I	<i>Catutosphinctes windhauseni</i> (Weaver)
<i>R. eudichtoma</i> (Zittel) [not figured]	-	II	-
<i>R. transitoria</i> (Oppel)	-	III	<i>Krantziceras cf. compressum</i> n. gen. et n. sp.
<i>R. proxima</i> Steuer	AC-II	II	<i>Catutosphinctes proximus</i> (Steuer)
<i>R. striolata</i> Steuuer	LM	II	<i>Choicensisphinctes striolatus</i> (Steuer)
<i>R. striolatissima</i> Steuer	LM	II	<i>Choicensisphinctes striolatus</i> (Steuer)
<i>Odontoceras calistoides</i> (Behrendsen)	RV	III - IV	<i>Parodontoceras calistoides</i> (Behrendsen)
<i>O. beneckeii</i> Steuer	AC-IV	III - IV	<i>Parodontoceras calistoides</i> (Behrendsen)
<i>O. laxicosta</i> Steuer	AC-IV	IV	<i>Blanfordiceras laxicosta</i> (Steuer)
<i>O. koeneni</i> Steuer	AC-IV	IV	<i>Substeuoceras koeneni</i> (Steuer)
<i>O. intercostatum</i> Steuer	AC-IV	IV	<i>Choicensisphinctes? intercostatum</i> (Steuer)
<i>O. fasciatum</i> Steuer	LO-II	IV	<i>?Choicensisphinctes striolatus</i> (Steuer)
<i>O. subfasciatum</i> Steuer	LO-II	IV	<i>Parodontoceras? subfasciatum</i> (Steuer, 1897)
<i>O. theodorii</i> (Oppel)	-	V	<i>Krantziceras cf. compressum</i> n. gen. et n. sp.
<i>O. ellipsostomum</i> Steuer	AC-V	V	<i>Krantziceras ellipsostomum</i> (Steuer)
<i>O. nodulosum</i> Steuer	AC-II	II	<i>Parodontoceras calistoides</i> (Behrendsen)
<i>O. cf. perornatum</i> Retowski [not figured]	-	II - III	-
<i>Hoplites vetustus</i> Steuer	AC-II	II - III	<i>Blanfordiceras vetustum</i> (Steuer)
<i>H. subvetustus</i> Steuer	AC-III	II - III	<i>Blanfordiceras vetustum</i> (Steuer)
<i>H. wallichi</i> (Gray) = <i>Blanf. steueri</i> Uhlig	RV-III	III	<i>Blanfordiceras vetustum</i> (Steuer)
<i>H. mendozanus</i> (Behr.) [not figured]	RV	II	<i>Corongoceras mendozanum</i> (Behrendsen)
<i>Perisphinctes colubrinus</i> (Reinecke)	-	I	<i>Catutosphinctes proximus</i> (Steuer)
<i>P. densistriatus</i> Steuer	AC-I	I	<i>Choicensisphinctes densistriatus</i> (Steuer)
<i>P. roubyanus</i> Fontannes [not figured]	-	I	-
<i>Aspidoceras cyclotum</i> (Oppel)	-	I	<i>Physodoceras neoburgense</i> (Oppel)
<i>Aspidoceras cieneguitense</i> Steuer	AC-II	II	<i>Aspidoceras cieneguitense</i> Steuer
<i>A. euomphalum</i> Steuer	AC-III	III	<i>Aspidoceras euomphalum</i> Steuer
<i>A. aff. haynaldi</i> (Herbich)	-	II	<i>Physodoceras</i> sp.
<i>Oppelia perlaevis</i> Steuer	AC-I	I - II	<i>Cieneguiticeras perlaevis</i> (Steuer) [M]
<i>O. nimbat</i> (Oppel)	-	II	<i>Cieneguiticeras falciculatum</i> (Steuer) [m]
<i>O. perglabra</i> Steuer	AC-I	I	<i>Cieneguiticeras perlaevis</i> (Steuer) [m]
<i>Haploceras falciculatum</i> Steuer	AC-II	II	<i>Cieneguiticeras falciculatum</i> (Steuer) [M]
<i>Lytoceras cf. sutile</i> (Oppel)	-	V	<i>Lytoceras</i> sp.

Remarks.- Abundant material which is mostly fragmentary shows exactly the shell shape and ribbing of this species, especially of the older transient α as seen in the type locality, Picún Leufú. Well-preserved large specimens were seen in the field, but they are very hard or impossible to extract if not in several small pieces with loss of the inner whorls and the bodychamber.

Occurrence and distribution.- As discussed in PGSS (2011).

***Lithacoceras* n. sp. aff. *picunleufuense* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, 2011**
Figs. 4-5

Material.- A complete adult microconch (MCNAM 24395) from bed AC-6 and a juvenile (macroconch?) phragmocone (MCNAM 24418/2) from bed AC-7. The mould of a complete adult macroconch with peristome was photographed in the field, this specimen comes from the bed AC-7.

Description.- The microconch is evolute with wide umbilicus; the whorl section is rounded in the inner whorls, but subrectangular in the outer whorls as also in the bodychamber. Ribbing moderately dense and strong, bifurcating on the upper half or upper third of the flank, secondaries are somewhat finer and cross the venter

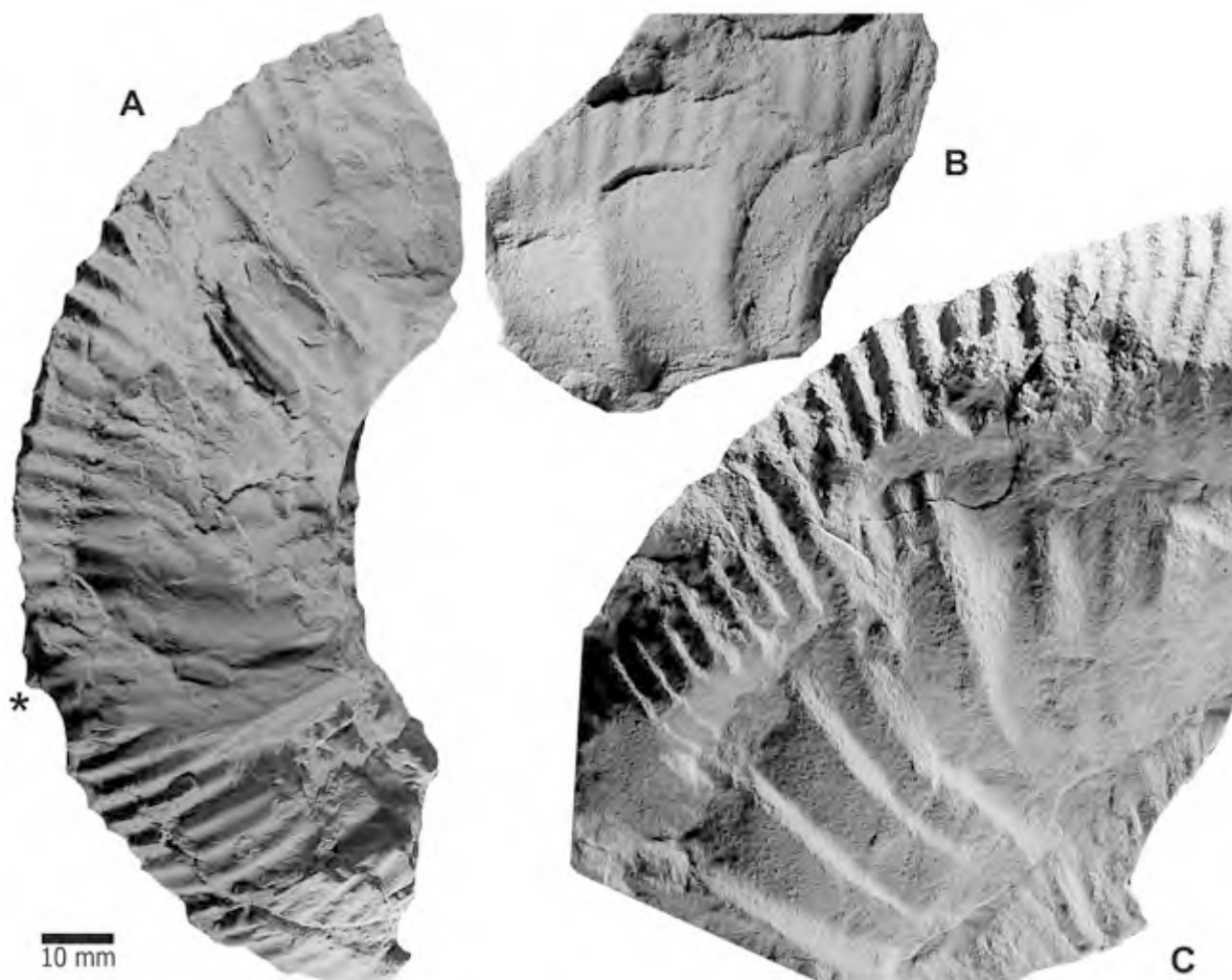


Figure 3. *Lithacoceras picunleufuense* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-1 (Picunleufuense Z., *picunleufuense* α. hz.). **A:** portion of adult macroconch phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24363). **B-C:** portions of adult bodychambers showing typical ribbing of the species (MCNAM 24362, 24364). All natural size. Asterisk indicating position of the last septum.

unchanged. The bodychamber is less than half a whorl long, the peristome is indistinct and bears short and wide lappets at a diameter of 124 mm.

The macroconch is larger, about $D = 215$ mm at peristome. Inner whorls like the microconch. The last whorl of the phragmocone is compressed with high-subrectangular whorl section; the sculpture is composed by prosocline primaries starting on the umbilical wall and bifurcating on the upper half of the flanks with some intercalatory ribs and two or three prosocline constrictions. At ca. $D = 130$ mm a short not very well-defined, stage of trifurcate virgatotomic ribbing can be observed. From there begins a variocostation. The first half of the bodychamber is covered by stronger and more distant primaries which trifurcate on mid-flank; the terminal part of the bodychamber is covered by strong, apparently undivided prosocline primaries which fade just behind the peristome. Bodychamber is 300° long.

Remarks.— The best resemblance of this species is with the lower Tithonian *L. picunleufuense*, a species widely distributed throughout the NMB. The differences are the somewhat stronger ribbing of the inner whorls tending to vanish on the bodychamber of the present macroconch; the microconch is larger and the lappets are shorter and wider

with respect to *L. picunleufuense*. The present material from AC demonstrates that the Andean lineage ranges up into the Middle Tithonian Proximus Z., and possibly gave rise to *Zapalia* Leanza & Zeiss, 1990 (TS: *Zapalia fascipartita* Leanza & Zeiss, 1992) known from the Internispinosum Z. of Los Catutos. *Zapalia* differs from the present species by the ribbing of the adult phragmocone which is composed by strong primaries subdivided in sheaves of finer secondaries.

Perisphinctes kokeni Behrendsen, 1891, from an indeterminate horizon of the Tithonian of Rodeo Viejo, is very similar to the microconch described, showing the same size, sculpture and coiling.

Occurrence and distribution.— The material described comes from beds of the *falculatum* hz. of the Proximus Z. of AC.

Genus *Choicensisphinctes* Leanza, 1980

Type species.— *Perisphinctes choicensis* Burckhardt, 1903; by OD.

Remarks.— The genus was reviewed recently (PGSS 2011). The material studied herein gives support to an apparent pattern of the macroconch morphology observed in the

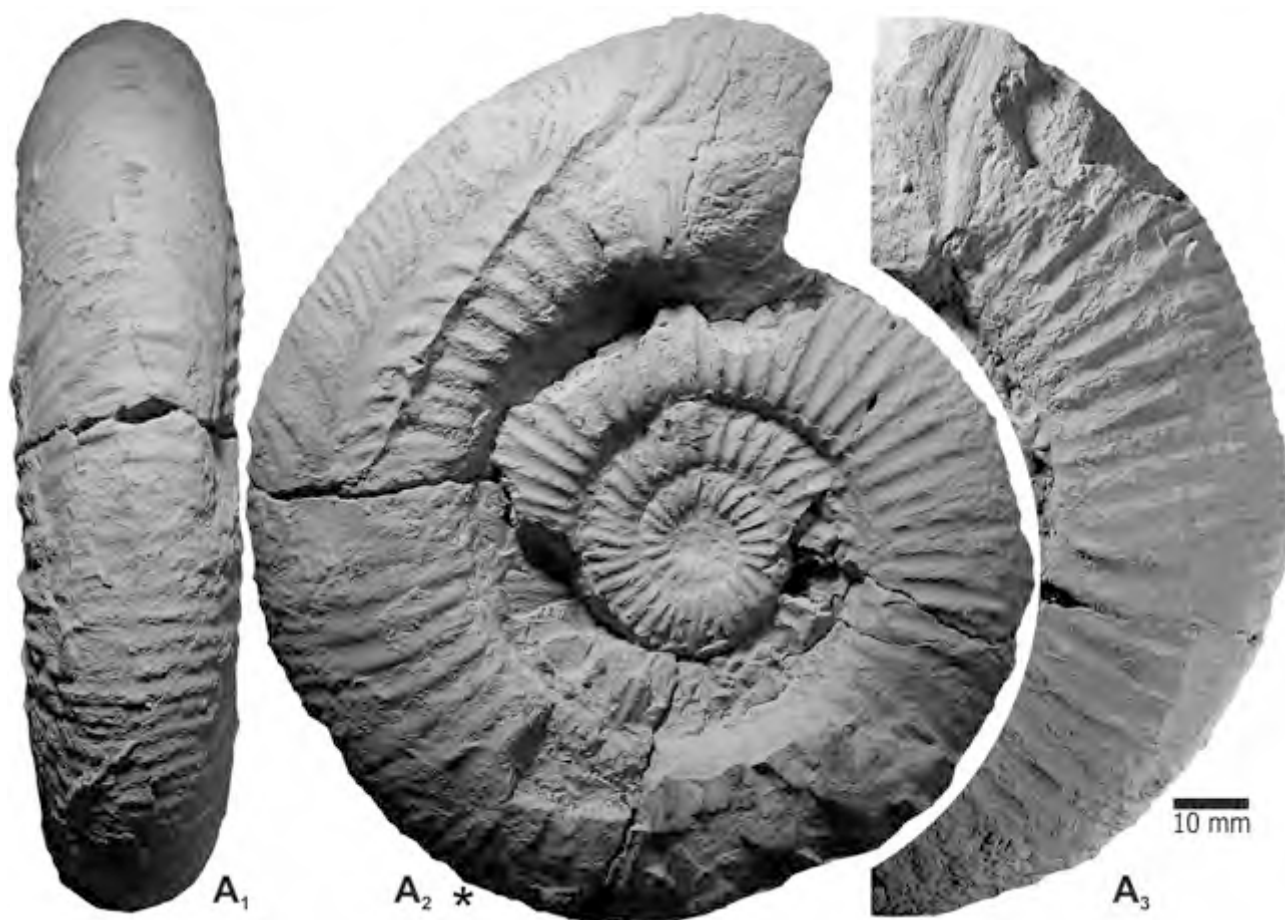


Figure 4. *Lithacoceras* n. sp. aff. *picunleufuense* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger. Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-6 (Proximus Z.). Adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24395). **A₁**: ventral view; **A₂**: lateral view showing a repaired injury in the left flank (frontal apertural view) not affecting the venter; **A₃**: lappet preserved on the right flank. Natural size. Asterisk indicates the last septum.

faunal successions of Picún Leufú, Cerro Lotena, Cerro Granito and Pampa Tril. The largest specimens with short, stout raised primaries (in the form of periumbilical bullae or tubercles) on the end of the phragmocone and bodychamber appear for first time in stratigraphic levels where *Pseudolissoceras zitteli* occurs. In the Picunleufuense Z., below the first occurrences of *P. zitteli*, the representatives of the genus have, on the adult bodychamber, primaries strong but acute and reaching the mid-flank, and also have smaller adult sizes. If this pattern is proved to be consistent after description of material under study it might be a good biostratigraphic marker.

***Choicensisphinctes platyconus* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, 2011**

Fig. 6A-B

Synonymy.- See PGSS (2011).

Remarks.- In the bed AC-1 this species is very abundant but mainly occurs as impressions; collection of complete specimens is very difficult or impossible. The specimens collected and those observed in the field match with the type material, and especially with the morphotypes from the basal Tithonian *picunleufuense* α hz.

Occurrence and distribution.- As discussed in PGSS (2011).

***Choicensisphinctes* cf./aff. *platyconus* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, 2011**

Fig. 6C-E

2003a *Choicensisphinctes choicensis* (Burckhardt).- Parent: 154, fig. 8A-C.

2007 *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *windhausen* (Weaver).- Parent & Cocca: 26.

2011 *Choicensisphinctes* cf./aff. *platyconus* n. sp.- Parent et al.: fig 23B-E.

Material.- Abundant material from bed AC-2 but mostly crushed; three specimens were collected.

Description.- Medium sized, the largest [M] is about 160 mm in diameter (Fig. 6D) at the end of the bodychamber. Moderately narrowly umbilicate on the phragmocone, with closely spaced primary ribs which split into three to six secondaries on the mid-flank, producing a fine and dense ventral ribbing (Fig. 6E). Near the end of the phragmocone there is a constriction bounded by inflate primaries in the form of varices, from which the primaries become progressively stronger and more widely spaced. The bodychamber is uncoiled, extends for at least three quarters of a whorl, and the primary ribs divide in sheaves on the mid-flank; intercalatory ribs occur irregularly.

The smaller adult specimen (Fig. 6C) has the

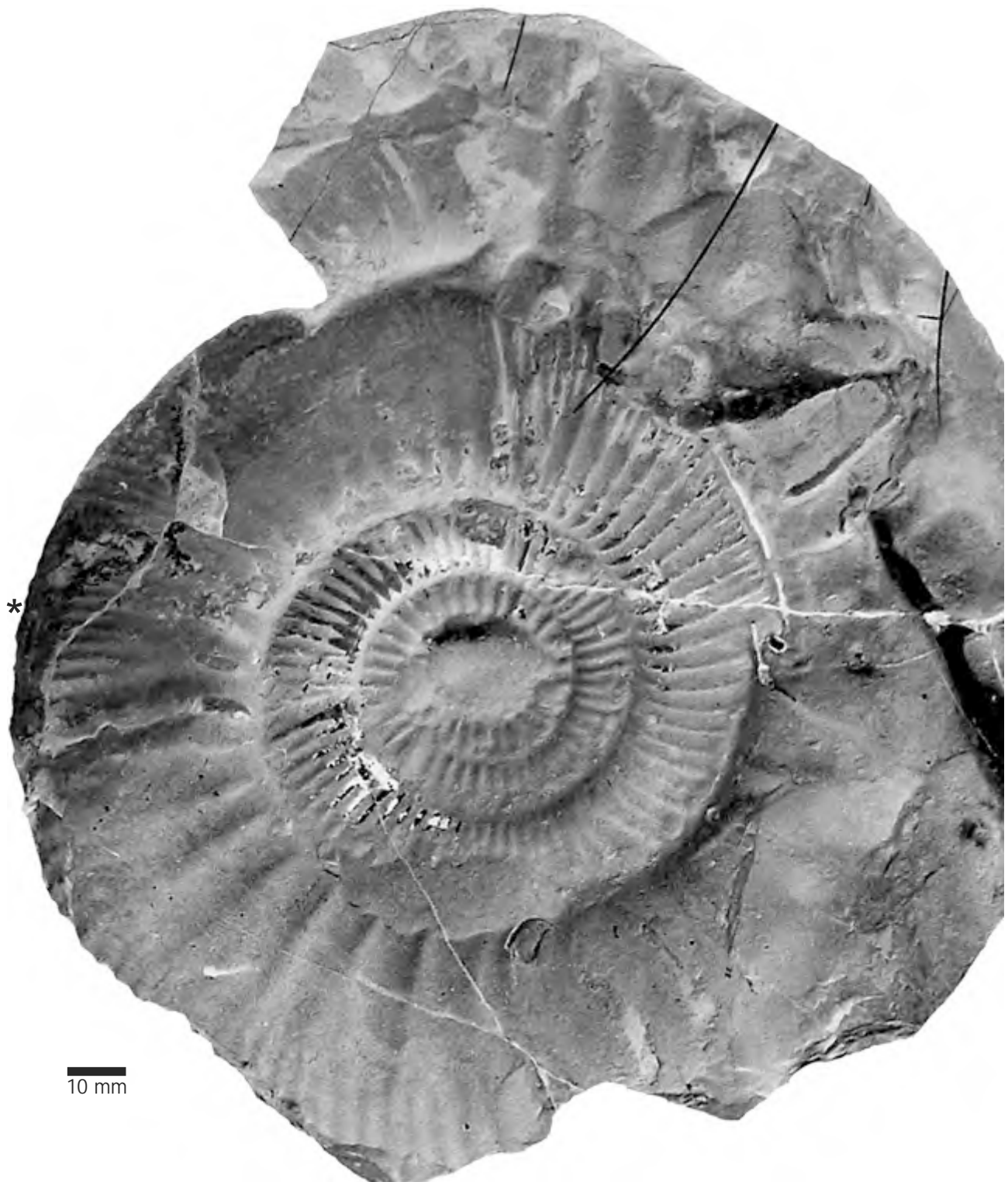


Figure 5. *Lithacoceras* n. sp. aff. *picunleufuense* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger. Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-7 (Proximus Zone). Adult macroconch with aperture (negative photograph of a mold not collected). Natural size. Asterisk indicates position of the last septum.

bodychamber partially preserved, showing strong acute primary ribs which fade off from the middle of the flank, producing a smooth ventral area.

Remarks. - This material shows a rather conspicuous ribbing and involution comparable with the material from the upper Picunleufuense Z. in Picún Leufú (PGSS 2011: fig. 23B-E).

Choicensisphinctes burckhardti (Douvillé, 1910) is

very similar to the specimen in Fig. 6E, but the bodychamber of that species is not known, thus constraining the comparison to the phragmocones. These early *Choicensisphinctes* can be differentiated mainly from the bodychamber since the phragmocones seem to be very similar. Within the earliest representatives of the lineage (*C. platyconus*) there are some morphotypes which already show similar aspects in shell shape and sculpture with *C.*

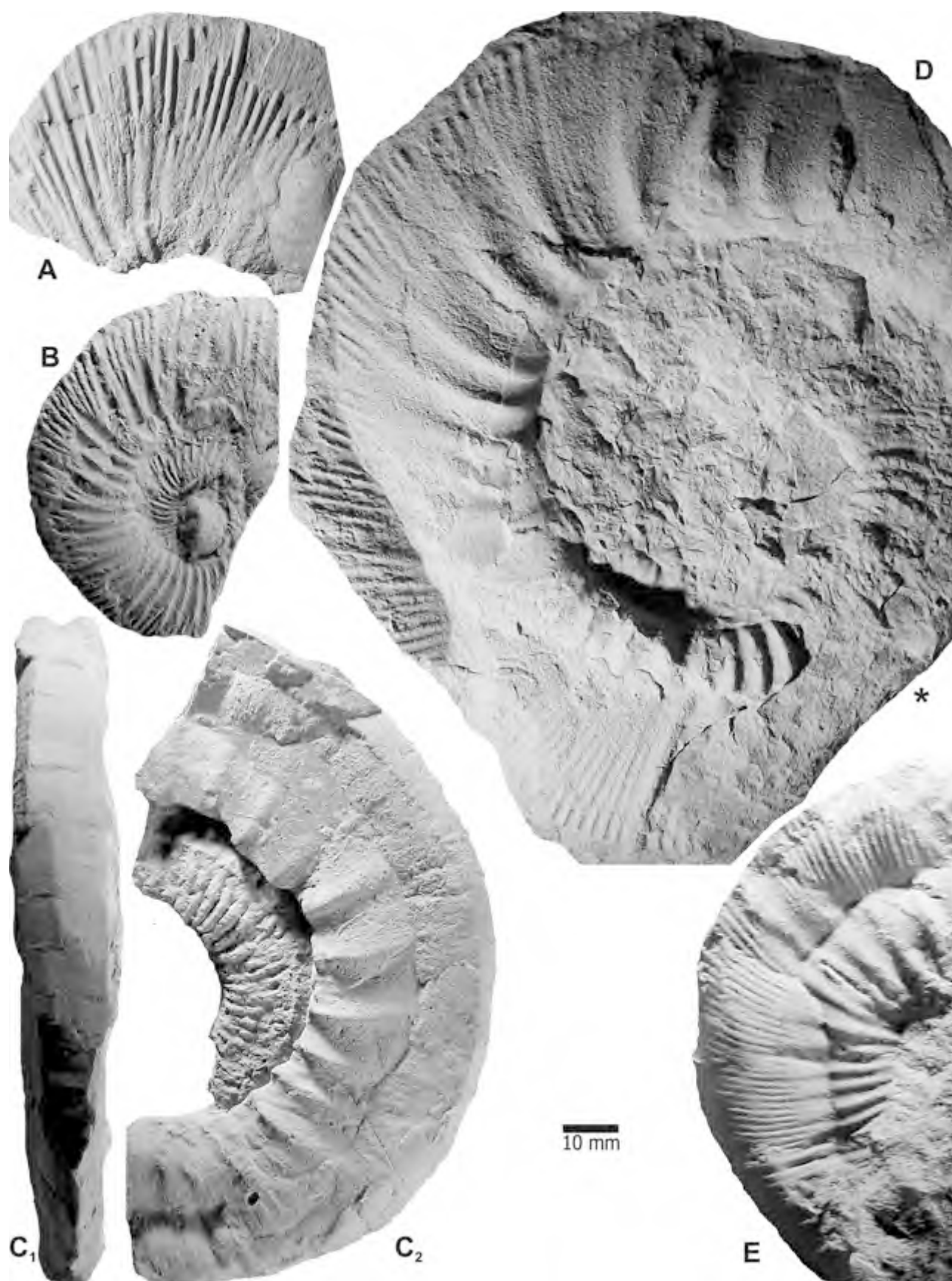


Figure 6. A-B: *Choicensisphinctes platyconus* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-1 (Picunleufuense Z., picunleufuense α hz.); A: fragmentary phragmocone (MCNAM 2436); B: fragmentary bodychamber (MCNAM 24366). C-E: *Choicensisphinctes* cf./aff. *platyconus* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, A. Cieneguita, bed AC-2 (Picunleufuense Z.); C: adult macroconch bodychamber with remains of phragmocone (MCNAM 24367); D: adult macroconch (MCNAM 24370/1) with almost complete bodychamber; E: portion of adult phragmocone (MCNAM 24368). All natural size. The asterisk indicates the last septum.

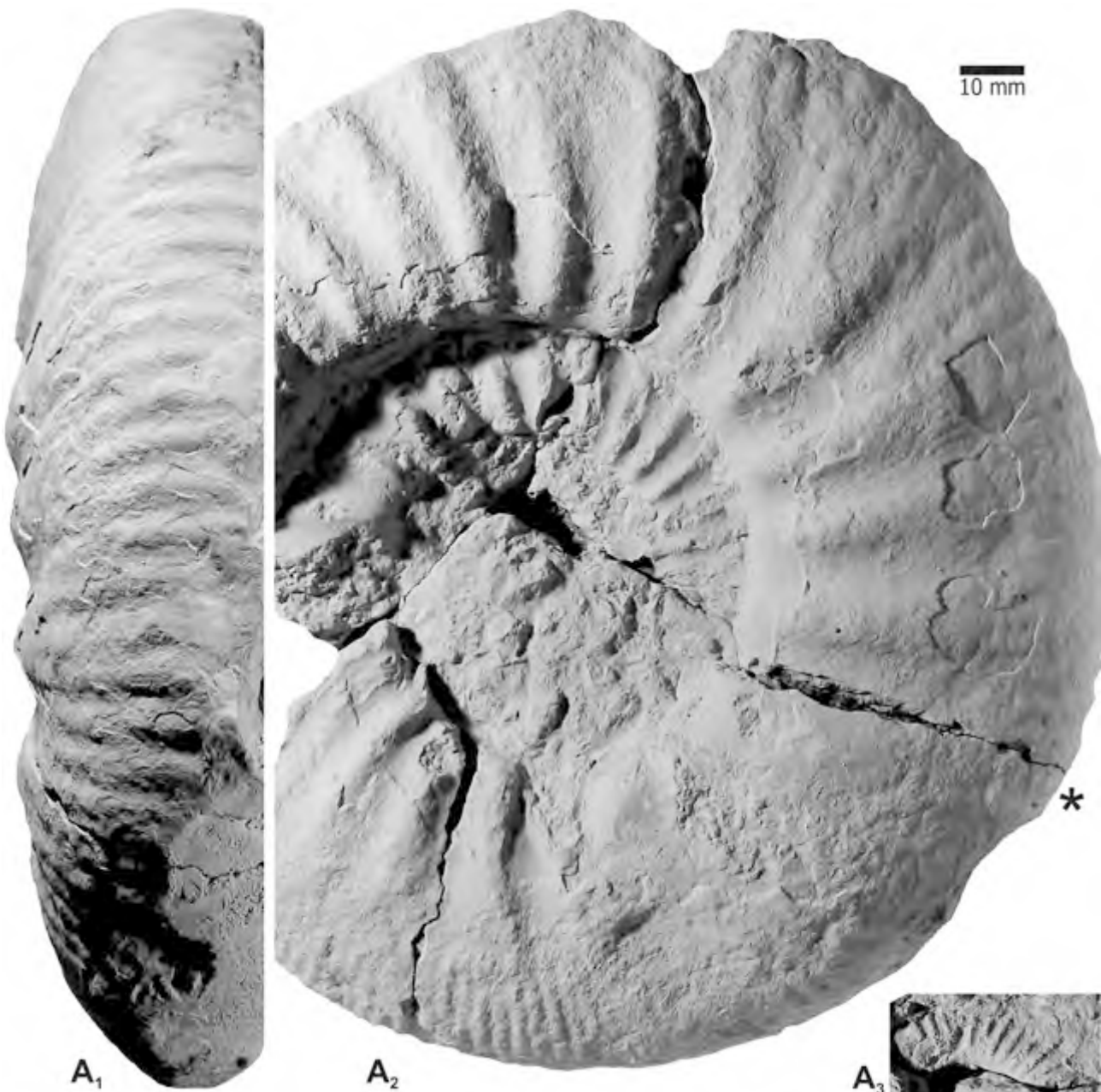


Figure 7. *Choicensisphinctes* n. sp. aff. *erinoides* (Burckhardt), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-4 (Zitteli Z., *perlaevis* hz.), adult macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24374). A₁, lateral view; A₂, apical view; A₃, detail of the lateral ribbing of inner whorls at about $D = 40$ mm. Natural size. Asterisk indicates the position of the last septum.

burckhardti (e.g. PGSS 2011: figs. 15A-C and 16F).

Occurrence and distribution.— The present material is almost identical to, and occurs in a close stratigraphic position as the material from Picún Leufú (PGSS 2011), between the *picunleufuense* β hz. and the *malarguense* hz. Moreover, the close similarity between the HT of *Choicensisphinctes burckhardti* (Douvillé, 1910) and the specimen in Fig. 6E suggests a similar or the same horizon.

In Casa Pincheira (Parent 2003a: fig. 8) and in Portada Covunco (Parent & Cocca 2007: 26) this species occurs in the same stratigraphic position. From these localities much better preserved specimens were recorded, including specimens of *Catutosphinctes* which are identical to those figured from Picún Leufú (PGSS 2011: fig. 30B, 31A-E).

The specimens described under different species of

Virgatosphinctes Uhlig by Howlett (1989: pl. 2: 4, pl. 3: 1-3) from Eastern Alexander Island, Antarctica seem to fit closely to the present species. These specimens from Antarctica are very similar, especially in conspicuous characters, like the varices bounding a constriction and the aspect of ribbing.

***Choicensisphinctes* n. sp. aff. *erinoides*
(Burckhardt, 1903)**

Fig. 7, 8A-B, App. 1

Material.— Two macroconchs (MCNAM 24374-24375) from bed AC-4 (Zitteli Z.).

Description.— Suboxycone moderately involute. The two last whorls of the phragmocone are suboval in whorl section,

higher than wide, and covered by strong, acute, prosocline primary ribs which bi- or trifurcate on the mid-flank. The last half whorl of the phragmocone shows a change in the ribbing which gradually turns to be composed by stronger primaries divided in sheaves of four to six secondaries which cross the venter unchanged. The adult bodychamber begins at $D = 150$ mm and half of a whorl is preserved.

Remarks.—The new species differs from *C. cf. erinoides* and *C. cf. limits* (described below, bed AC-5) in the compressed form of the shell covered by strong primaries which persist on the bodychamber with no formation of bullae on the lower part of the flank, and the ventral ribbing strong. There is close similarity with the specimen of *C. cf. limits* (Fig. 12).

Occurrence and distribution.—The specimens described occur in bed AC-4, *perlaevis* hz., associated with *P. zitteli* in its lower occurrence in AC. More or less similar material is known from the Zitteli Z. of La Amarga-Cerro Granito (PSSE 2008).

***Choicensisphinctes cf. erinoides* (Burckhardt, 1903)**

Figs. 8A-B, 9-10A, App. 1

Material.—Two poorly preserved specimens and one well preserved, complete adult [M] phragmocone (MCNAM 24385); abundant material seen in the field, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z.).

Description.—Macroconch. Inner whorls ($D = 10-40$ mm) evolute, widely umbilicate with rounded whorl section and dense prosocline primaries mostly biplicate on the upper flank (*perisphinctoid-stage*). From about $D = 40-50$ mm the whorl section becomes suboval, slightly higher than wide and so remains up to at least the base of the bodychamber. The ribbing turns to be composed by primary ribs ($P = 25$) divided in three to, progressively, five secondaries from the middle of the flank. Some few primaries are polyschizotomic, they first bifurcate close to the umbilical shoulder and then trifurcate in virgatotomic style on the upper half of the flank (*mendozanus-stage*). From about $D = 90$ mm the ribbing ($P = 15-20$) is composed of more widely spaced, stronger and rounded primary ribs which are raised on the lower flank with bullae aspect (*bullate-stage*). They divide in sheaves of finer secondaries on the middle of the flank; the secondaries and some intercalatories of the same strength all cross the venter evenly spaced and with no changes.

The bodychamber in the specimen of Fig. 9 (field-photograph), begins at about $D = 170-190$ mm, it is strongly uncoiled and seems to have extended over a complete whorl, likely ending at about $D_p = 300-350$ mm. In the last portion of the adult phragmocone and, especially, on the beginning of the bodychamber the primary ribs ($P = 10$) tend to become triangular (cuneiform-like), and divided in sheaves of secondaries which fade away towards the peristome. The other [M] described are larger than this specimen.

Remarks and comparison.—The ontogeny of *C. cf. erinoides* shows three morphological/sculptural stages: (1) the *perisphinctoid stage* between $D = 10-40$ mm (Fig. 10A₁), (2) the *mendozanus stage* between $D = 50-90$ mm (Fig. 10A₂) and (3) the *bullate stage* mostly comprising the last half whorl of the phragmocone and the first half of the adult bodychamber, about $D = 90-200$ mm (Figs. 9, 10A₁). The *mendozanus stage* for this part of the ontogeny is so named

because it is identical to the last whorl of the LT of *Choicensisphinctes mendozanus* (Burckhardt, 1911; originally figured by a photograph in Burckhardt 1900a: pl. 25:7).

C. cf. erinoides is very similar to the HT of *C. erinoides*, differing by their somewhat later and more gradual variocostation. Nevertheless, although it could be part of the intraspecific variation, the adult features are not preserved in the HT.

Differentiation between *C. cf. erinoides* and *C. cf. limits* (described below) is based on two morphological traits: the involution-umbilical width, and the ribbing density on the phragmocone; the whorl section cannot be fully evaluated because most material is crushed. Differences of this kind are, in modern ammonite taxonomy, merely morphotypical and could be biologically insignificant. Nevertheless, for the time being it is impossible to realize the morphological and stratigraphical relationships—so the taxonomy—between the holotypes of *C. erinoides* and *C. limits* on their TL and TH. Under these constraints, we describe our samples with tentative assignments to the closest nominal species although they most likely belong to a single species.

The specimens from Picún Leufú described in PGSS (2011) are identical but the inner whorls are not preserved, and their bodychamber is poorly known from fragmentary material.

The macroconch of *C. platyconus*, of the lowermost Tithonian Picunleufuense Z., is smaller and more compressed throughout the ontogeny, and the ribbing is slower variocostate on the adult stage.

Occurrence and distribution.—The material described is associated, in the bed AC-5 (*cf. erinoides* hz.), with *P. zitteli* and other species of the Zitteli Z. (see Fig. 2). In Picún Leufú (PGSS 2011) and Pampa Tril identical specimens occur in the same stratigraphic position.

***Choicensisphinctes cf. limitis* (Burckhardt, 1930)**

Figs. 8A-B, 10B-C, 11-12, 13A, App. 1

Material.—Several specimens more or less well preserved (MCNAM 24382-24384, 24387-24389) from bed AC-5.

Description.—Suboxycone, compressed and involute with narrow umbilicus throughout the phragmocone and beginning of the bodychamber. The inner whorls (about $D = 30-50$ mm) are very finely ribbed with primaries divided on the middle of the flanks, or lower, in sheaves of even finer secondaries which cross the venter without changes. From $D = 50-60$ mm the primaries become gradually stronger and more widely spaced, divided on the middle of the flank in sheaves of five to more than ten secondaries. Polyschizotomic ribbing (or pair of twinned primaries on the umbilical shoulder) is visible at $D = 90$ mm, where it is shortly developed the sculpture of the *mendozanus stage*. The last whorl of the phragmocone and the beginning of the bodychamber show strong, rounded primaries, raised on the umbilical shoulder forming bullae in the form of gross cuneiform primaries. Ventral ribbing retains almost the same strength from the inner whorls, and only from about $D = 250$ mm they become stronger.

The largest specimens (max $D = 330$ mm) available are phragmocones.

Remarks and comparison.—The *perisphinctoid stage* is not

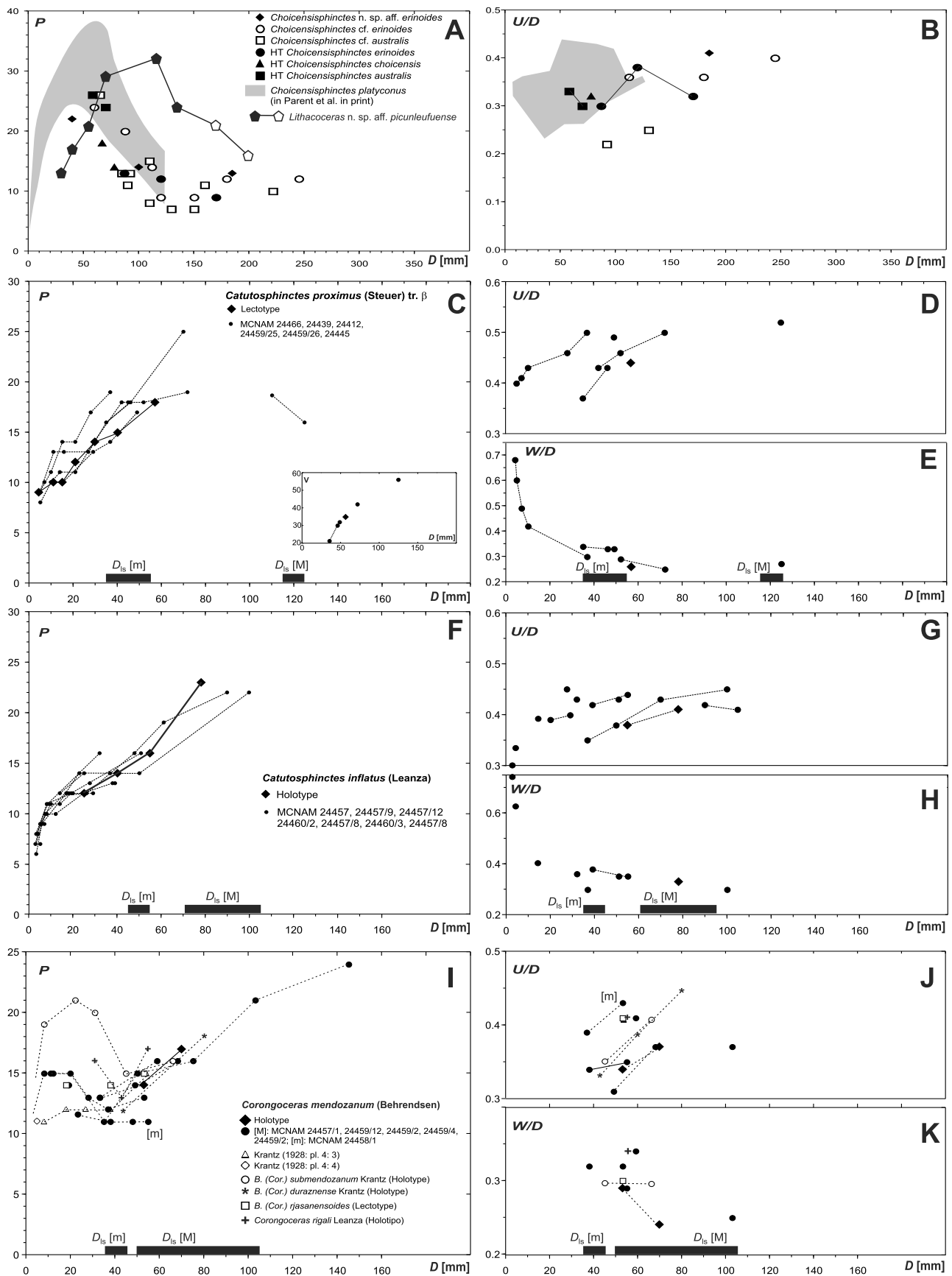


Figure 8. Biometry of *Choicensisphinctes* (A-B), *Catutosphinctes proximus* (C-E), *Catutosphinctes inflatus* (F-H) and *Corongoceras mendozanum* (I-K) based on the number of primary ribs per half-whorl (P), umbilical diameter relative to diameter (U/D) and whorl wide relative to diameter (W/D). Sequential measurements on single specimens linked by broken straight lines for showing ontogeny and general trends. References to the specimens plotted indicated in the left hand graph. Thick black bars on D -axis indicate the range of observed diameter at last septum for adult [M] and [m].

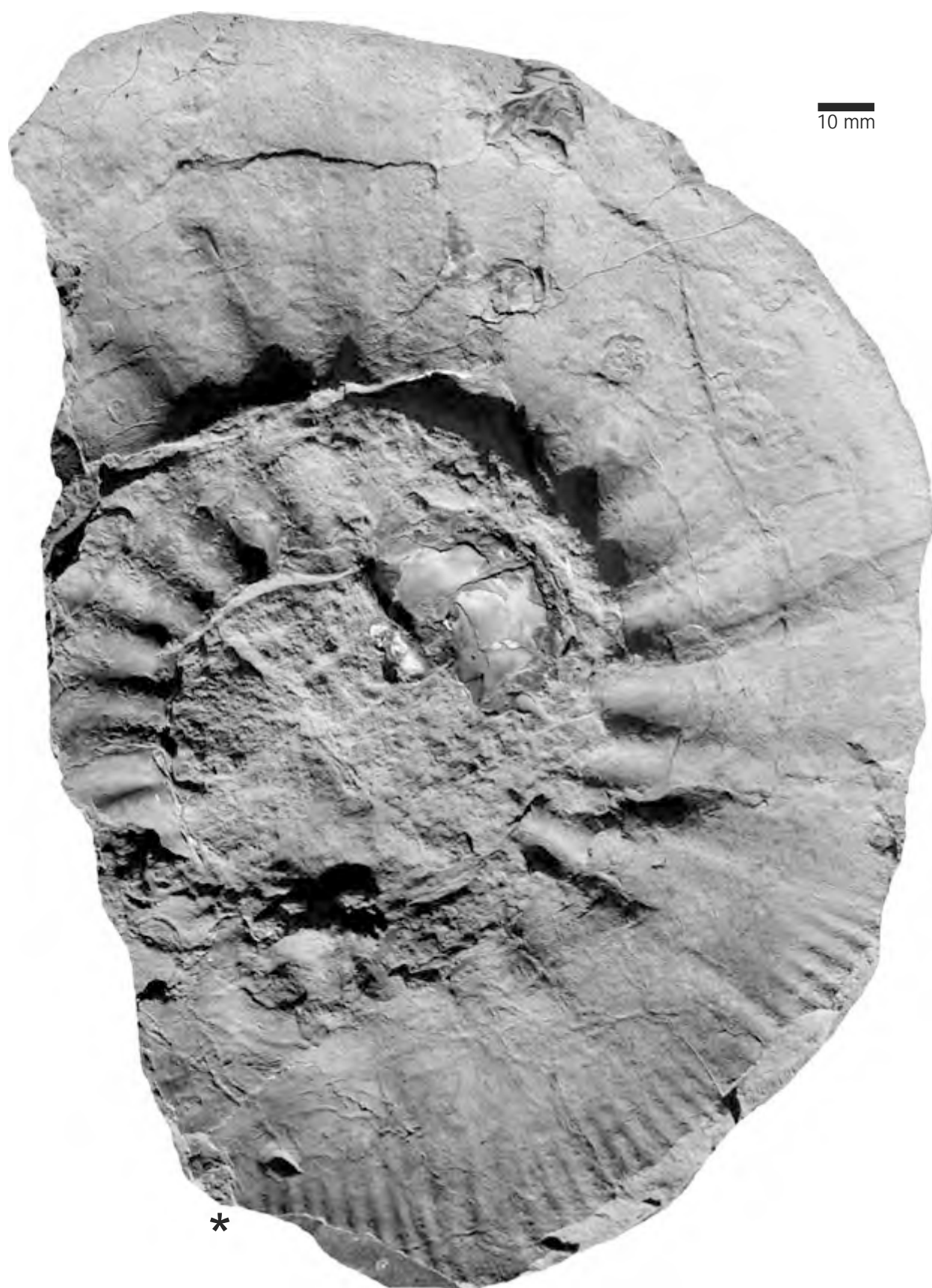


Figure 9. *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *erinoides* (Burckhardt). Almost complete adult macroconch of an evolute variant (negative field-photograph of a cast, natural size). Arroyo Cienegueta, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z., cf. *erinoides* hz.). Natural size. Asterisk indicates the last septum.

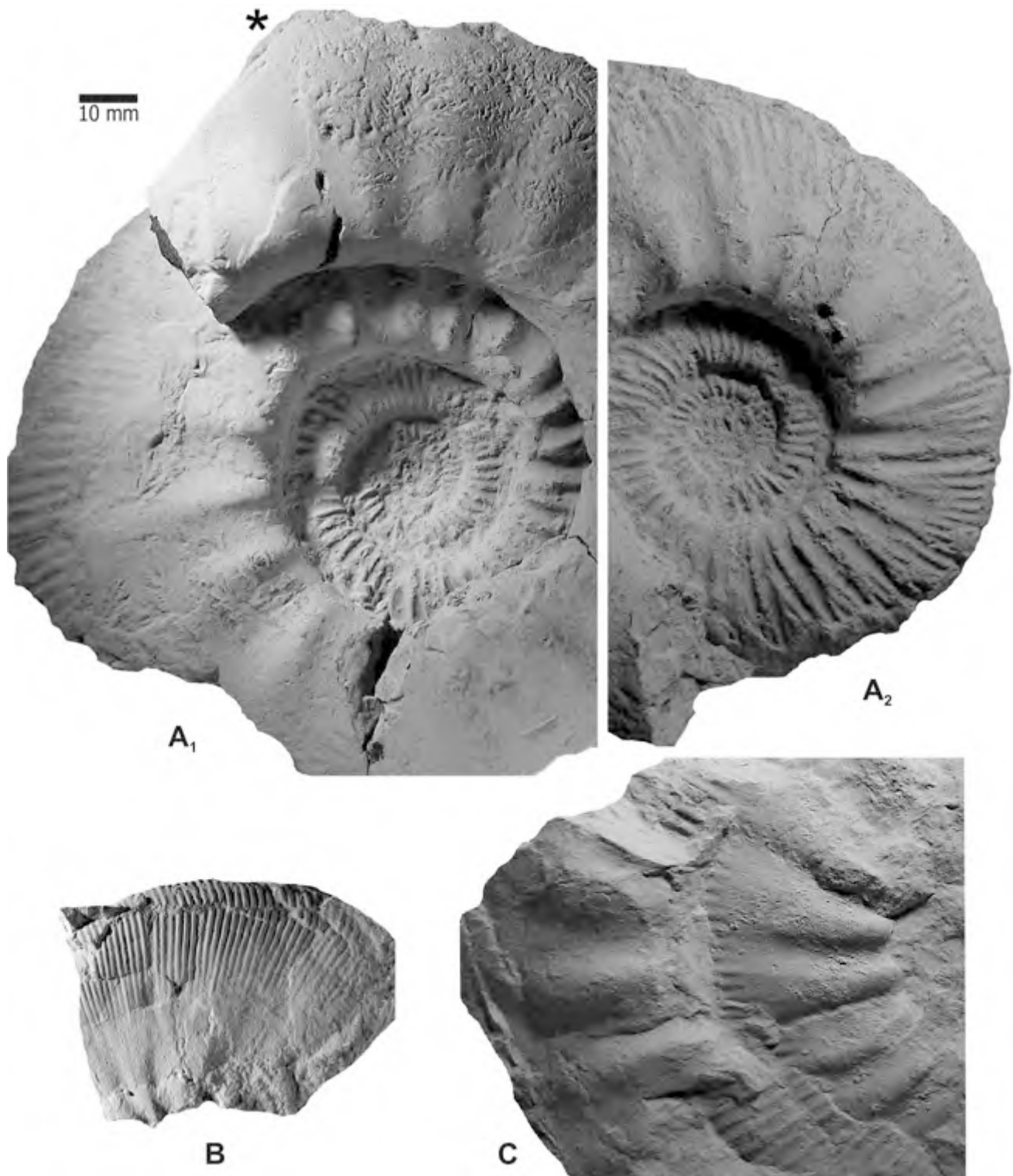


Figure 10. A: *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *erinoides* (Burckhardt), complete adult macroconch phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24385), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z., cf. *erinoides* hz.); **A₂:** lateral view after removing the last whorl of phragmocone shown in A₁; **B-C:** *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *limitis* (Burckhardt), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z., cf. *erinoides* hz.); **B:** fragment of bodychamber (MCNAM 24387) showing the characteristic bundle of secondary ribs originated from a subtriangular wedge-like, short primary rib; **C:** crushed macroconch last whorl of phragmocone and portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24384), the bundles of secondary ribs in advanced stages of growth are shorter and the primaries longer and stout. All natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

visible in the present material although it seems to be present, restricted to the innermost whorls (Fig. 11A₅). The *mendozanus* stage is shortly expressed at about 90 mm in diameter (Fig. 11B₁) but somewhat different to what is seen in *C. cf. choicensis*. Indeed, the shell at that size is more

involute with more compressed whorl section and the ribbing although have the same design, is denser and finer. The *bullate* stage is well developed but on more tightly coiled whorls (Fig. 10C, 11B₂, 12). The meaning of these differences is discussed above, under *C. cf. choicensis*.

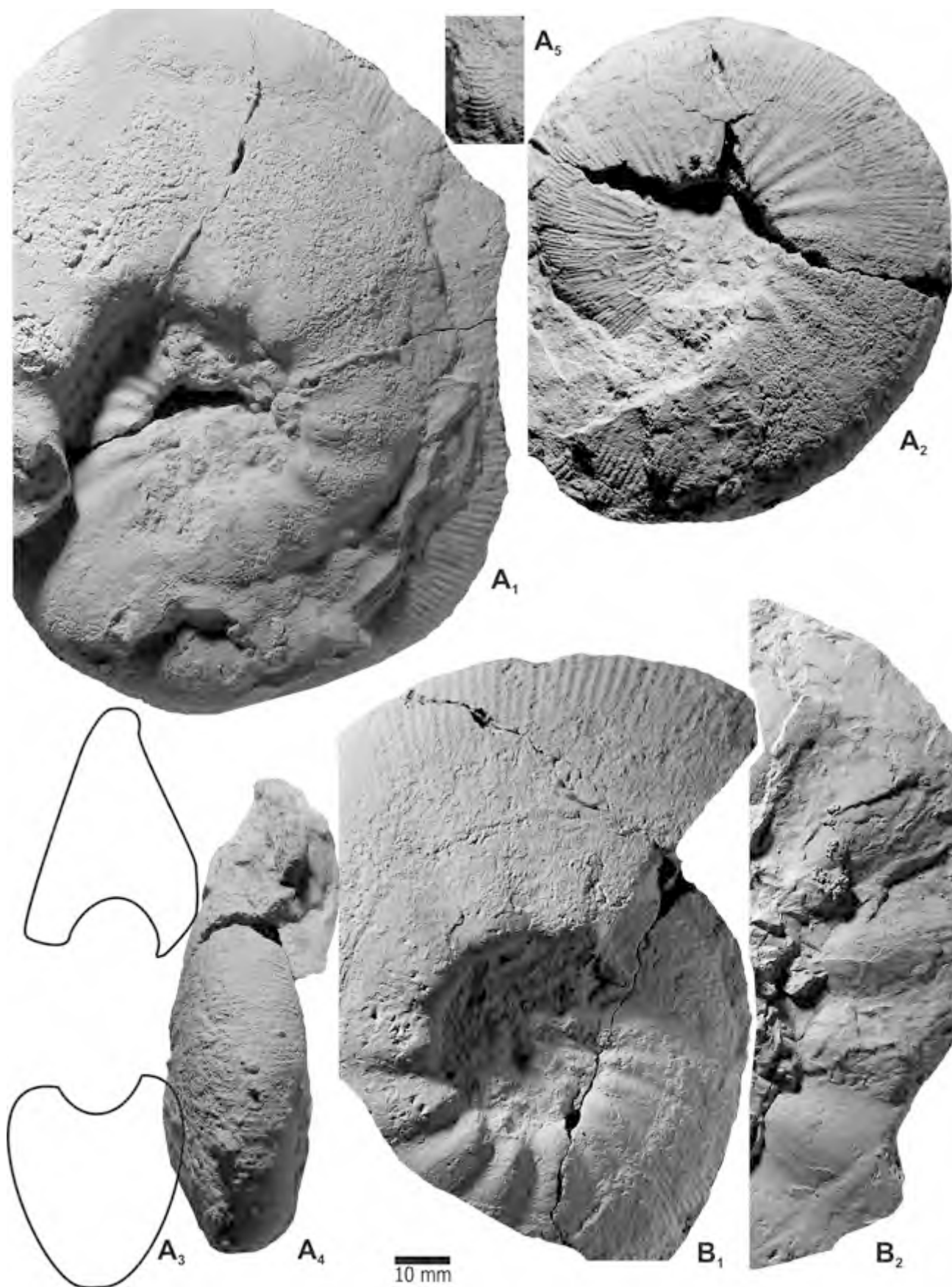


Figure 11. *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *limitis* (Burckhardt), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z., cf. *erinoides* hz.). **A:** adult macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24383), last whorl (**A₁**) crushed; **A₂, A₃**: left side, lateral and ventral views of the precedent whorl; **A₄**: whorl section at about $D = 100$ mm; **A₅**: detail of the ventral ribbing of the inner whorls (x1) at about $D = 25$ mm. **B:** macroconch phragmocone (**B₁**) with part of the bodychamber (**B₂**) preserved on the opposite face (MCNAM 24382). All natural size.

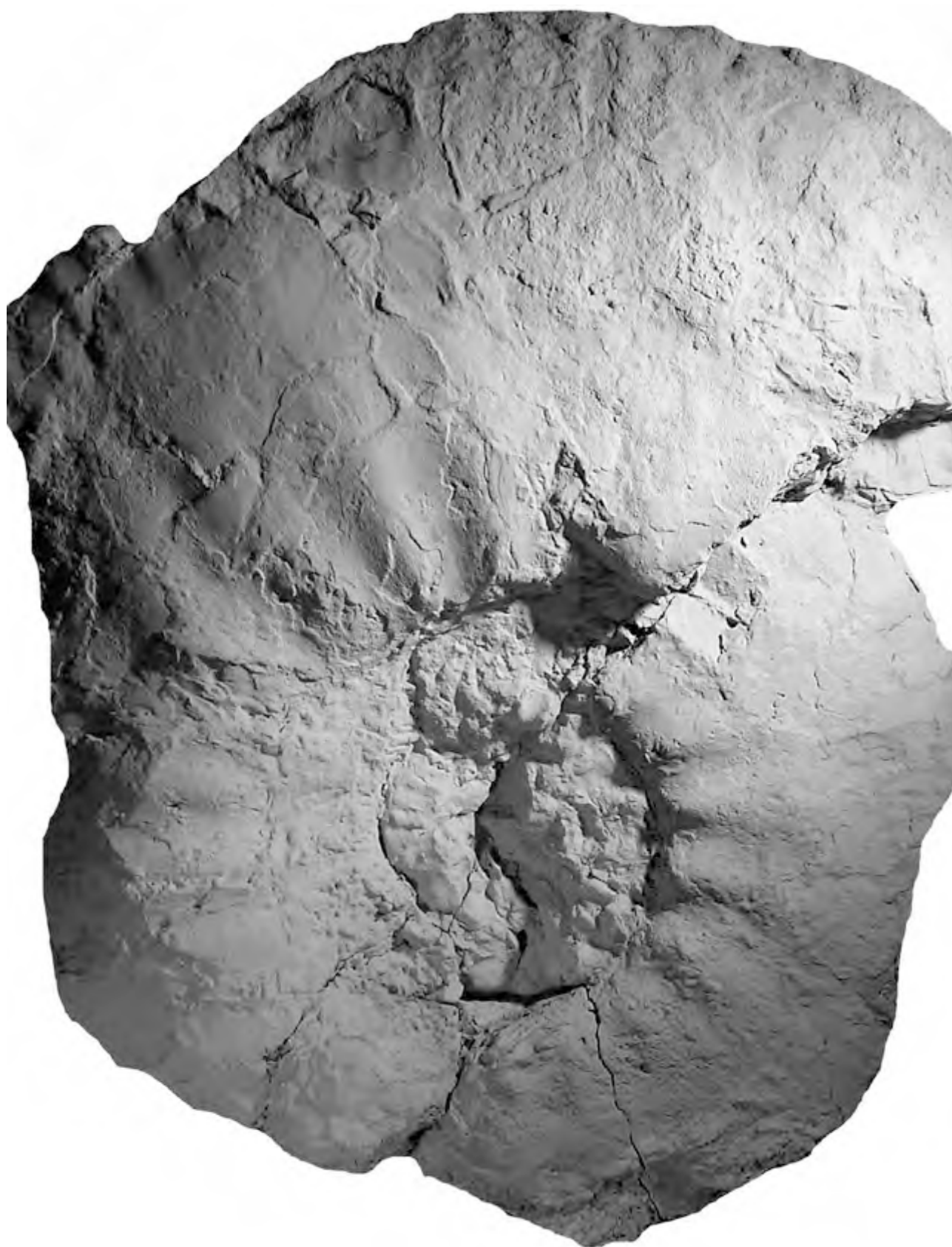


Figure 12. *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *limitis* (Burckhardt), crushed adult phragmocone (MCNAM 24389), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z., cf. *erinoides* hz.). Reduced to three quarters of the actual size (x0.75).

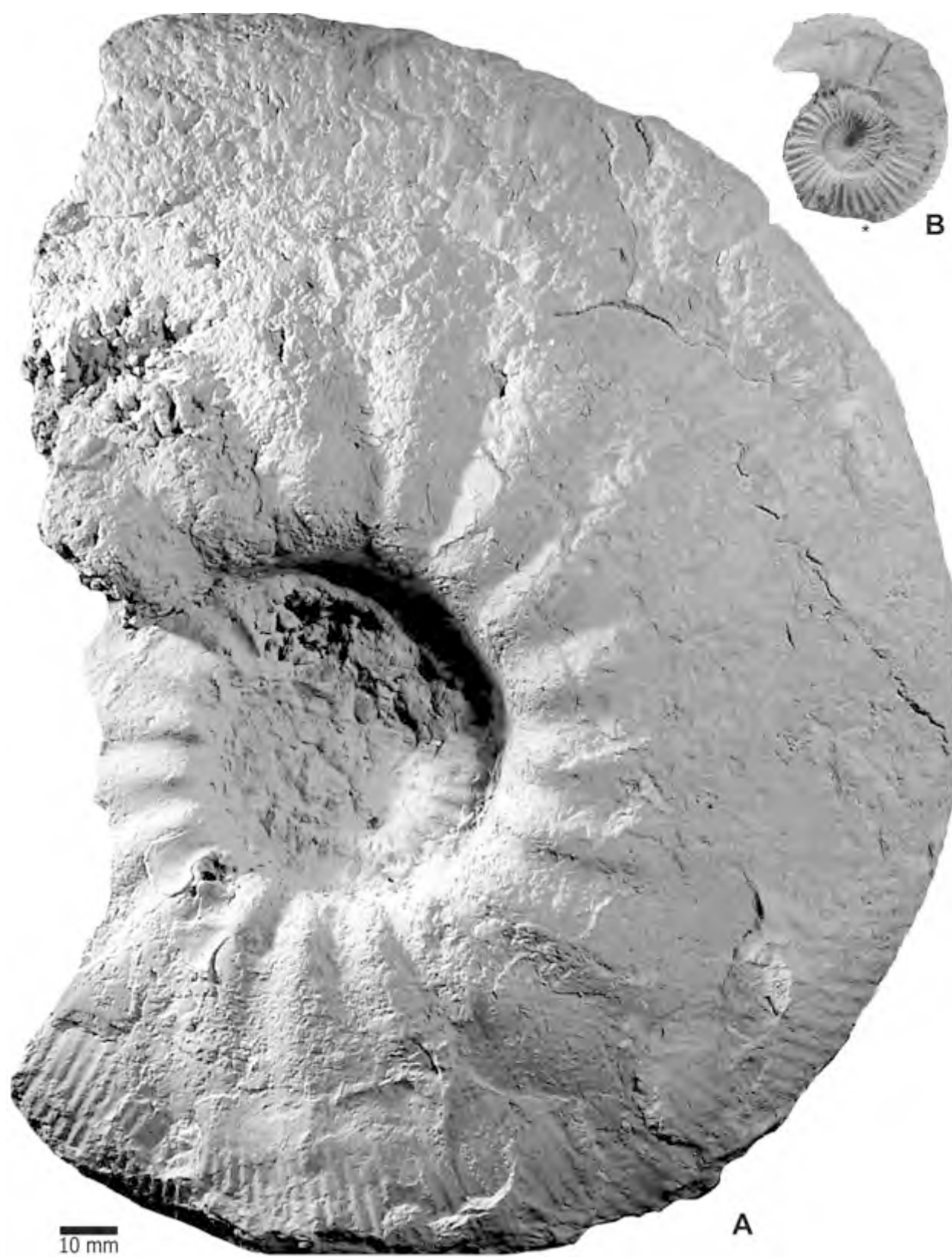


Figure 13. A: *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *limitis* (Burckhardt), crushed adult phragmocone (MCNAM 24388), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z., cf. *erinooides* hz.). **B:** *Choicensisphinctes* sp. A, complete adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24445/2), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-7 (Proximus Z., *falculatum* hz.). All natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

The HT of *C. limits* is a large phragmocone comparable with the largest specimens described herein, but a complete comparison is not possible because in that specimen the umbilical window is obscured by matrix and the inner whorls are not known.

The inner whorls shown in Fig. 11A are almost identical at comparable size with the HT of *Choicensisphinctes burckhardti* (Douvill  , 1910).

Occurrence and distribution. - Bed AC-5 (cf. *erinoides* hz.), Zitteli Z. Large specimens from the upper Zitteli Z. of C. Lotena-C. Granito (PSSE 2008: 24, level 3) show their inner whorls identical to the specimen in Fig. 13A at the same diameter. These specimens are adult (uncoiled) phragmocones, larger than $D = 500$ mm, and could have been about $D = 1000$ mm at peristome.

***Choicensisphinctes* sp. A**

Fig. 13B

Description and remarks. - A small, complete adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24445/2) from bed AC-7 (*falculatum* hz., Proximus Z.). Moderately involute serpentine with rounded to slightly subrectangular whorl section; densely ribbed by prosocline primaries which born on the umbilical wall and biplicate on the upper third of the flank. The bodychamber is half whorl long and the lappets are subtriangular as typical in the genus. This morphology corresponds to the perisphinctoid stage described above.

At a similar stratigraphic position in Cerro Lotena a macroconch *Choicensisphinctes* of moderate adult size occurs. The inner whorls of this specimen are similar to the present microconch, and the adult whorls have high and rather flat flanks and moderately narrow umbilicus.

***Choicensisphinctes striolatus* (Steuer, 1897)**

Fig. 14A-D

Synonymy. - See Parent (2003a).

Material. - Two microconchs and four macroconchs (MCNAM 24464/1-5), bed AC-17.

Description. - Innermost whorls globose, moderately involute, whorl section rounded wider than high. Ribbing begins at $D = 4$ mm as closely spaced plications on the lower third of the flank and umbilical shoulder. From $D = 6$ mm the whorl section turns to almost as high as wide; the lateral ribbing becomes dense, composed by fine primary ribs, mostly bifurcate on the lower third of the flank and the secondaries crossing the venter evenly spaced and unchanged. From $D = 12$ mm and through all the phragmocone the shell is more evolute, the whorl section slightly higher than wide with nearly flat flanks and rounded venter; the ribbing is very fine and dense, tending in most specimens to be weak on the lower part of the flanks.

In the macroconchs the bodychamber begins at about $D = 40$ mm; it is suboval in whorl section and covered by very fine and dense lateral ribbing, the primary ribs are moderately flexuous and divide in sheaves of secondaries on the lower half of the flanks.

In the microconchs the bodychamber begins at about $D = 22$ mm and extends through half a whorl with a more or less marked uncoiling near the peristome. It is compressed and very finely and densely ribbed by primaries which bi- or trifurcate on the middle of the flanks. The peristome remains

very finely ribbed and bears long subtriangular lappets.

Remarks. - The microconchs of the species are described for first time; the specimen figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 2: 7, 9) most likely is a microconch. The present macroconchs perfectly match with the LT and, especially, with the more involute and finely ribbed specimens which Steuer (1897) described as *Reineckeia striolatisima*.

This species was provisionally included in *Paraulacosphinctes* Schindewolf, 1925 by Parent (2003a) following Krantz (1928: 44), but the new material allows relocating the species in *Choicensisphinctes*. Inclusion in this genus is based on the shell shape and sculpture of the inner whorls and the form of the sexual dimorphism, which closely compare with *C. platyconus* and *C. densistriatus*. Indeed, the globose and finely ribbed innermost whorls (Fig. 14D) and the remaining phragmocone are identical to those of *C. platyconus* (see PGSS 2011: fig. 16B-D). The microconchs (Fig. 14A-B) are entirely comparable, including the form of the lappets (cf. PGSS 2011: fig. 15A-B). The stratigraphic gap between the *Choicensisphinctes* of the Zitteli Z. and *C. striolatus* is partially filled by *Choicensisphinctes* sp. A (described above) and material recently collected from Cerro Lotena (new species of the Proximus and Internispinosum zones) and Pampa Tril (undescribed forms from the Internispinosum and Alternans zones).

Steueroceras steueri Gerth (1925: 86, pl. 5: 4-4a, lectotype designated herein) from the Koeneni Z. of A. Durazno is indistinguishable from the specimens described above. Gerth (1925: 86-87) stressed the insignificant differences indicating that his species is very similar to *Steueroceras striolatisimum* (Steuer, 1897 = *C. striolatus*, see Parent 2003a), differing by the slightly denser ribbing and higher whorl section, suggesting the transitional variation between them through different localities but assuming the same age.

Occurrence and distribution. - The LT comes from the middle-upper Tithonian level Cieneguita-II of AC and was additionally described by Steuer (1921) from A. La Manga and Rodeo Viejo-III (nominally including the guide assemblage of ammonites of the *vetustum* hz., Alternans Z.). The present material was collected from a higher stratigraphic position, in the Koeneni Z., similar to the records of Leanza (1945). In C. Pincheira and P. Tril a succession of very similar forms occurs from the Internispinosum to the Alternans zones.

Genus *Krantziceras* n. gen.

Type species. - *Krantziceras compressum* n. sp.

Diagnosis. - Macroconchs. Compressed and evolute with shallow and wide umbilicus, more or less flat flanks and rounded to flattened venter; ribbing wiry, dense, narrowly biplicate on the upper half of the flank, few simple ribs; a narrow ventral groove may occur in the phragmocone; bodychamber isocostate to slightly variocostate.

Derivation of the name. - After Fritz Krantz (1859-1926).

Species included. - Some perisphinctoid ammonites with *Paraulacosphinctes*-like morphology occur in the interval of the Alternans to Noduliferum zones of the NMB, although they are apparently scarce accounting for the published

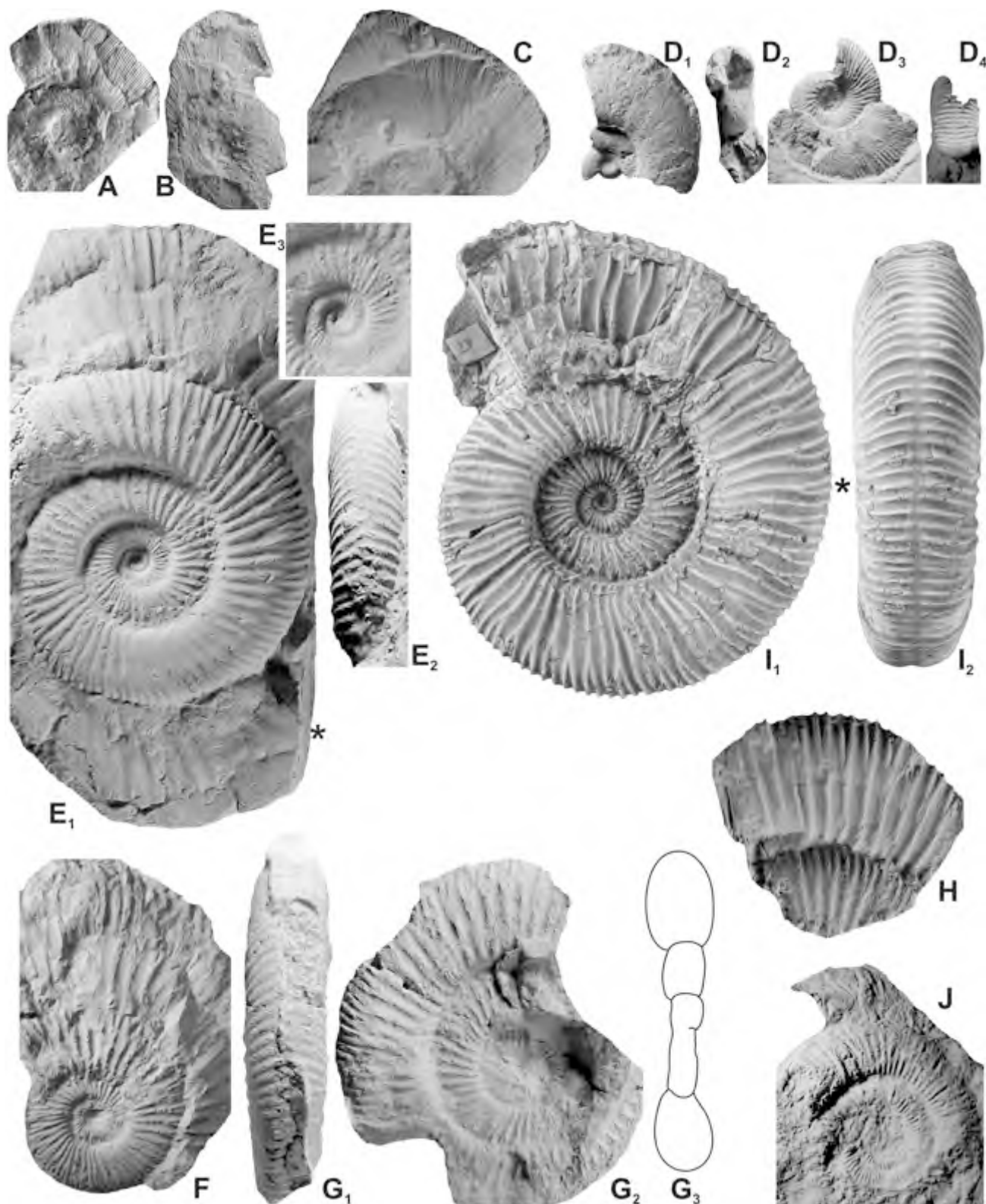


Figure 14. **A-D:** *Choicensisphinctes striolatus* (Steuer), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-17 (Koeneni Zone, *striolatus* hz.); **A:** almost complete crushed adult microconch (MCNAM 24464/2) with base of lappets preserved. **B:** complete, crushed adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24464/1). **C:** portion of a macroconch bodychamber (MCNAM 24464/3). **D:** phragmocone (MCNAM 24464/5); **D₁-D₄:** apertural, lateral and ventral views of the inner whorls (x2). **E-H:** *Krantziceras compressum* n. gen. et n. sp., Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-19 (Noduliferum Zone, *compressum* hz.); **E:** holotype, adult macroconch with half whorl of bodychamber (MCNAM 24468/1); **E₃:** detail of the innermost whorls (x2); **F:** portion of phragmocone and bodychamber showing details of the sculpture (MCNAM 24468/5); **G:** paratype, phragmocone with beginning of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24468/7); **G₃:** whorl section at $D = 60$ mm. **H:** fragmentary specimen (MCNAM 24468/8) showing well preserved inner whorls. **I:** *Krantziceras wanneri* (Krantz, 1926), lectotype of *Aulacosphinctes wanneri* Krantz, 1926; adult specimen with a quarter whorl of bodychamber; Arroyo de La Manga, upper Tithonian, Alternans Zone; refigured from Krantz (1928: pl. 2: 6). **J:** *Malagasites?* sp. A, phragmocone (MCNAM 24454/3), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-12 (Internispinosum Zone). All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

material, they could be included in the new genus as follows:

(1) *Aulacosphinctes wanneri* Krantz, 1926, Alternans Z. of Arroyo de la Manga. The HT by MT (Krantz 1928: pl. 2: 6) is refigured photographically herein (Fig. 14I) and discussed below.

(2) *Aulacosphinctes hebecostatus* Krantz, 1926 (1928: pl. 3: 8, HT by MT), C. Pincheira. The ammonites listed by Krantz (1928: 48) include nominal species of the interval Alternans-Damesi zones.

(3) *Krantziceras compressum* n. gen. et n. sp. (TS).

(4) *Krantziceras* cf. *compressum* n. gen. et n. sp.: the specimen figured as *Reineckeia transitoria* (Oppel) by Steuer (1897, 1921: pl. 15: 6, A. de la Manga; refigured in Parent 2003a: fig. 9E-F) and cited from level Cieneguita-III.

(5) *Substeueroceras disputabile* Leanza, 1945, Noduliferum Z. of M. Redondo. There was no type designation, thus the large macroconch specimen figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 7: 3, pl. 9: 1) is herein designated as the lectotype. The paralectotype (Leanza 1945: pl. 8: 3) is very different in its shell shape and sculpture respect to the LT, but shows the typical features of *Substeueroceras*.

(6) *Odontoceras ellipsostomum* Steuer, 1897, Noduliferum Z. of AC. The syntype series included several specimens, and no type was designated. The large phragmocone figured by Steuer (1921: pl. 21: 1-2) from his level Cieneguita-V is designated as lectotype and refigured in App. 2-A.

(7) *Krantziceras* cf. *compressum*: the specimen from AC figured as *Odontoceras theodorii* Oppel by Steuer (1897, 1921: pl. 20: 5, 7) from his level Cieneguita-V, Noduliferum Z. The original description indicates resemblance with the inner whorls of *K. compressum* n. gen. et n. sp.

Remarks.- There are some similarities in the ribbing style of *Krantziceras* n. gen. and *Andiceras* Krantz, 1926 (TS: *Andiceras trigonostomum* Krantz, 1926; by SD: Arkell 1957), but there are significant differences in the subtriangular whorl section and the persistent ventral depression with uninterrupted ribbing in *Andiceras*. However, the LT (herein designated) of *A. trigonostomum* (Krantz 1926, transl. 1928: pl. 2: 1) was isolately collected in the succession of Arroyo Paraguay and supposed to be of Tithonian age, but with no published evidence. These conditions turn impossible to assess the significance of the superficial similarities between these genera. Moreover, *Andiceras* should be considered a nomen dubium.

***Krantziceras compressum* n. sp.**

Fig. 14E-H

Type locality and horizon.- A. Cieneguita, bed AC-19, *compressum* hz., Noduliferum Z.

Derivation of the name.- After the compressed shell of the species.

Material.- Type series: Holotype [M], Fig. 14E (MCNAM 24468/1) and two paratypes: PT-I [M], Fig. 14F (MCNAM 24468/5); PT-II [M?], Fig. 14G (MCNAM 24468/7). Additional material: three fragmentary specimens. All from

bed AC-19, *compressum* hz., Noduliferum Z.

Description.- Innermost whorls ($D = 3-5$ mm) evolute, rounded in whorl section, at first smooth and then with fine prosocline primary ribs. From about $D = 7$ mm the whorl section becomes subrectangular with subvertical umbilical wall and rounded but clear-cut shoulder passing to the flat flanks; ribbing is composed by fine and dense primary ribs ($P = 22$), many of them bifurcating just below the involution line. The adult phragmocone, very evolute and with rounded venter, is ribbed by wiry and prosocline primary ribs ($P = 20$) narrowly biplicate on the upper third of the flanks. Ventral ribbing (secondary ribs plus very rare, isolated intercalatories) cross evenly space the venter with no changes in strength. The umbilical width tends to be wider and the lateral ribbing is denser towards the bodychamber, passing from $U/D = 0.39$, $P = 20$ (for $D = 33$ mm) to $U/D = 0.43$, $P = 25$ (for $D = 65$ mm).

In the HT the phragmocone ends at $D = 80$ mm. The bodychamber is crushed but shows clearly that the ribbing does not change (isocostate). The preserved portion of bodychamber extends along a half whorl; the adult size at the peristome is estimated at about $D = 110$ mm.

Remarks and comparison.- Material of this species from the Noduliferum Z. of P. Tril, identical to the type series, shows some complementary features: (1) the adult [M] may reach at the peristome a diameter of 190 mm, (2) the complete adult [M] bodychamber is $L_{bc} = 270-360^\circ$, and (3) in the juvenile phragmocone ($D = 30-50$ mm) of certain specimens occurs a well marked narrow ventral groove or smooth band, formed by the interruption of the ventral ribbing.

The LT of *Krantziceras disputabile* (Leanza) is similar to *K. compressum* n. gen. et n. sp. in the generic features, but differs significantly by its larger involution and sculpture and by reaching a bigger adult size. The ribbing of the phragmocone is more irregular, with polyfurcations and regular occurrence of intercalatory ribs, the bifurcation occurs at different heights of the flank with the secondaries detached from the primary. On the last whorl (bodychamber?) the specimen becomes variocostate from $D = 120$ mm, the primaries are somewhat engrossed and more spaced on the umbilical shoulder and the lower part of the flanks, and divide irregularly in three or more secondaries, there are several intercalatory ribs.

Krantziceras wanneri (Krantz) is stratigraphically older (Alternans Z.), the whorls are wider, the ribbing has more simple ribs associated to narrow constrictions, and the ventral ribbing is more consistently interrupted beside a narrow groove.

The cited occurrence of *Andiceras* between the Koeneni and Noduliferum zones in Real de las Coloradas (Mendoza) by Aguirre & Alvarez (1999) most likely corresponds to specimens of the present species.

Occurrence and distribution.- *compressum* hz., Noduliferum Z. of AC and P. Tril. In this latter locality the species was recorded from a narrow horizon just underlying the main occurrence of *Argentiniticeras noduliferum* (Steuer, 1897).

Genus *Platydiscus* n. gen.

Type species.- *Platydiscus beresii* n. sp. Middle Tithonian.

Diagnosis.- Macroconch: innermost whorls rounded,

ribbing prosocline, strong on flanks, faint on the venter; middle whorls rounded, moderately involute, densely ribbed. Adult bodychamber three quarters to one whorl long, platycone, compressed, umbilicus wide and shallow; densely ribbed by acute flexuous primaries bifurcated on the middle of the flank and intercalating with some simple ribs, mostly grouped in pairs, all interrupted on venter on a persistent groove which fades off near the peristome. Microconch: phragmocone as in the macroconch; adult bodychamber half a whorl long, compressed, unevenly ribbed and bearing short lappets.

Derivation of the name.- After the compressed platycone shell morphology.

Remarks.- *Platydiscus* n. gen. differs from *Catutosphinctes* by its well marked and persistent ventral groove or smooth band, the compressed platycone aspect, the fine and dense ribbing on the inner whorls with a different sculptural style with low points of furcation (cf. Figs. 15B₃ and 19D₃-D₄). The macroconchs of *Catutosphinctes* become much larger in size. *Catutosphinctes* n. sp. A described below resembles *P. beresii* n. gen. et n. sp. by the inner whorls which are also finely ribbed with a faint smooth ventral band, but the subsequent ribbing is very different, typical of *Catutosphinctes*.

Species included.- The specimen from the lower Internispinosum Z. of Cerro Lotena figured as *Parapallasiceras* aff. *reticosta* Olóriz, 1978 by Leanza (1980: pl. 8: 6) could be assigned to *Platydiscus* n. gen., differing from the TS by the ribbing of the bodychamber which is more regular with higher point of furcation and cross the venter with no interruption. These differences are represented similarly in some specimens of AC (Fig. 15C-D, F). The specimen figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 3: 1-2) as *Aulacosphinctes mangaensis* (Steuer), from bed f of Arroyo del Yeso, is practically identical to the HT of *P. beresii* n. gen. et n. sp., slightly differing in the last whorl where the ventral groove is narrow and fades off through the peristome, but showing the characteristic shell shape and sculpture. This undoubted record of the genus in the Koeneni Z. indicates the genus has a rather long stratigraphic range. It is worth to note that the HT of *Reineckeia mangaensis* Steuer, 1897 (refigured photographically in Parent 2003a: fig. 9G-H) is a *Micracanthoceras*-like ammonite, evolute serpenticonch with simple and bifurcate primary ribs with small tubercles on the furcation point.

***Platydiscus beresii* n. sp.**

Fig. 15A-J

Material.- 10 specimens [M], 2 [m] and 3 juvenile not sexed, all from beds AC-7 and AC-8. Type series (bed AC-7): Holotype [M], Fig. 15A (MCNAM 24450) and four paratypes: PT-I [M], Fig. 15B; PT-II [M], Fig. 15C; PT-III [m], Fig. 15G; PT-IV [m], Fig. 15J.

Type locality and horizon.- The type series was collected in AC (Fig. 1), bed AC-7, *fulcatum* hz., Proximus Z. (Fig. 2).

Derivation of the name.- After Matilde Sylvia Beresi (CRICyT, IANIGLA, Mendoza), specialist in fossil sponges.

Description.- Macroconchs: innermost whorls ($D < 8$ mm)

subospherocone with rather wide umbilicus, low flanks and widely rounded venter; ribbing strong and prosocline on the flanks but faint on the venter. The juvenile phragmocone at $D = 8-20$ mm is moderately involute to evolute with a rounded, rarely subrectangular, whorl section; ribbing fine and dense, prosocline, the primaries starting on the umbilical seam and bifurcating on the upper half or upper third of the flanks, simple undivided ribs may be more or less frequent, sometimes they are joined at the umbilical shoulder with the adjacent primary. The adult phragmocone ends, with low variation, at $D = 30-40$ mm. The adult bodychamber is compressed, higher than wide, subrectangular in whorl section. Ribbing composed by acute primaries which start at the upper umbilical wall and cross the flanks slightly and unevenly flexuous, mostly bifurcating on the mid-flank; there are some simple ribs, most of them in closely spaced pairs. All ribs are strongly interrupted on the venter, besides a narrow groove which persists up to close the peristome. Adult diameter at peristome is estimated as $D_p = 45-60$ mm. The length of the bodychamber is three quarters to a complete whorl long. Microconchs: the adult phragmocone ends at $D = 20-30$ mm showing the morphology and sculpture described for the macroconch. From $D = 20$ mm macro- and microconchs diverge slightly in morphology, the [m] is more compressed and retains the juvenil aspect of the sculpture up to the peristome, which bears short lappets.

Remarks.- Difference in the adult size between macro- and microconchs is weak, comparing adult phragmocone diameters and diameters at peristome of [M] and [m]. This uncommon phenomenon in perisphinctid ammonites is due to the fact that both sexual dimorphs, macro- and microconch, have similar adult phragmocone diameters, 20-30 mm in microconchs and 30-40 mm in macroconchs, and the lengths of the bodychamber differs in less than a half whorl.

Occurrence and distribution.- The material described was collected in beds AC-7 (*fulcatum* horizon) and AC-8, Proximus Zone. For the time being the species was not recorded in other localities in comparable stratigraphic position.

Subfamily Virgatosphinctinae Spath, 1923a

Genus *Malagasites* Enay, 2009

Type species.- *Perisphinctes* (*Virgatosphinctes*) *haydeni* Uhlig, 1910; by OD.

***Malagasites*? sp. A**

Fig. 14J

Remarks.- A single specimen from bed AC-12 (Internispinosum Z.) with a conspicuous morphology and ribbing style not seen in any other Andean perisphinctid. A well rounded serpenticonch shell, very evolute with gently rounded flanks covered by densely arranged radial primary ribs which are mostly undivided, rarely bifurcated.

Subfamily Torquatisphinctinae Tavera, 1985

Genus *Catutosphinctes* Leanza & Zeiss, 1992

Type species. *Catutosphinctes rafaelli* Leanza & Zeiss, 1992 by OD. Middle Tithonian.

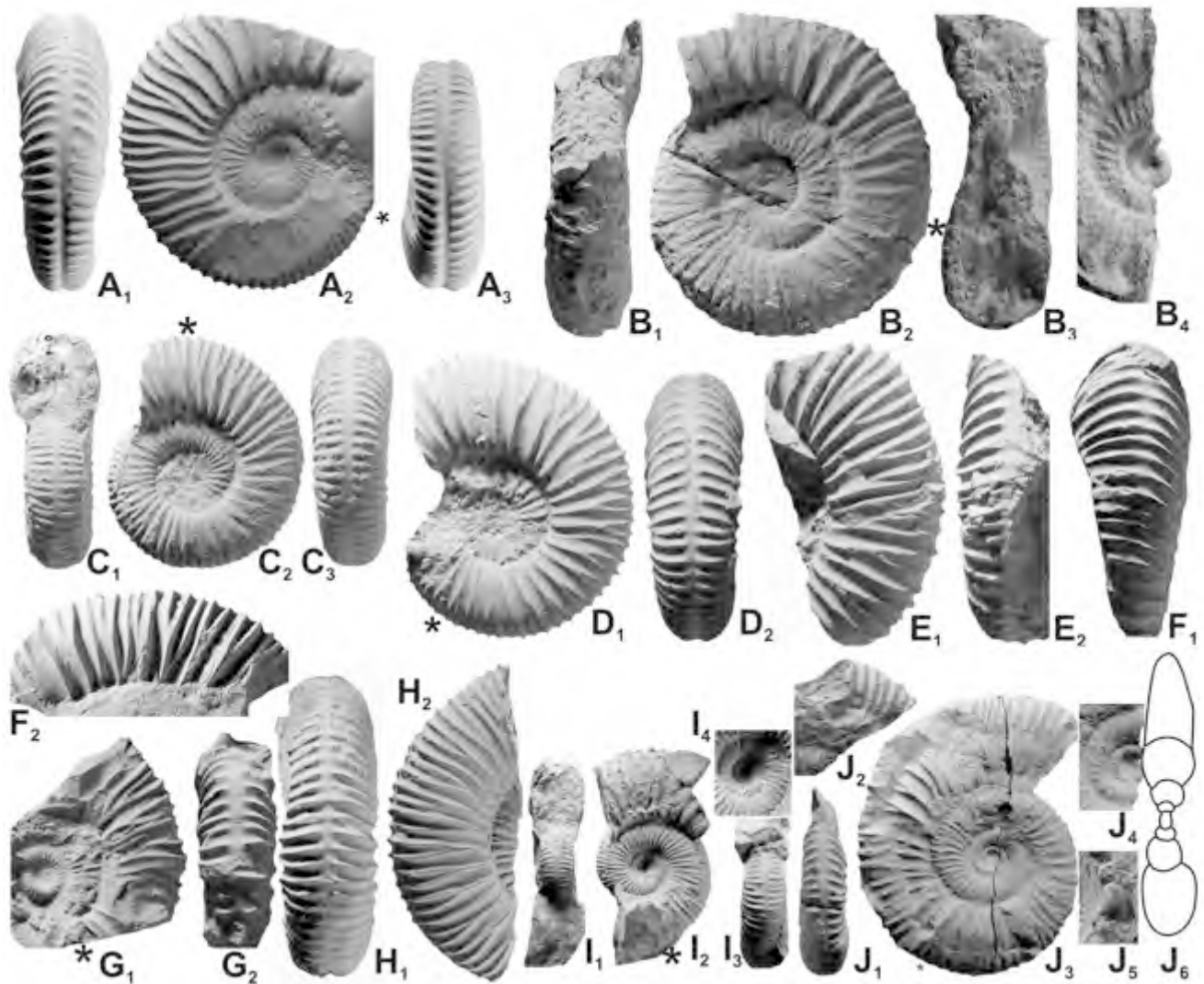


Figure 15. *Platydiscus beresii* n. gen. et n. sp. [M&m], A. Cieneguita, beds AC-7 (Proximus Z., *falculatum* hz.) and AC-8 (Proximus Z.). **A:** holotype, nearly complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24450), bed AC-7. **B:** paratype I, nearly complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24415/1), bed AC-7. **C:** paratype II, adult macroconch with beginning of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24416/2), bed AC-7. **D:** nearly complete macroconch (MCNAM 24416/1), bed AC-8. **E-F:** portions of adult macroconch bodychambers (MCNAM 24440 and 24448), bed AC-7. **G:** paratype III, nearly complete adult microconch (MCNAM 24415/4), bed AC-7. **H:** portion of adult macroconch bodychamber (MCNAM 24433), bed AC-7. **I:** nearly complete adult showing the innermost whorls (I₄, x2), the remaining phragmocone whorls and portions of bodychamber (MCNAM 24449/1), bed AC-8. **J:** paratype IV, complete adult microconch (MCNAM 24447), bed AC-7; J₁: ventral view at the end of phragmocone; J₂: lateral view of the lappet of the right side (apertural view); J₃: lateral view of left side; J₄-J₅: lateral and ventral views of the innermost whorls (x2). All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisks at last septum.

Remarks.—The genus *Catutosphinctes* (recently reviewed in PGSS 2011) is currently known throughout the Tithonian of the NMB showing a lineage composed of rather slowly changing successions of species (see Parent 2001, 2003a). Herein new material of interesting species is described, one of them from the Zitteli Z., partially filling the gap in this zone. Much material from a large number of horizons has been collected in Pampa Tril, Cerro Granito and Cerro Lotena (to be published elsewhere) including several new species or transients of this lineage.

***Catutosphinctes guenenakenensis* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, 2011**

Fig. 16A

Synonymy.—See PGSS (2011).

Remarks.—In bed AC-1 abundant but poorly preserved and

incomplete material of this species occurs. The best specimen (Fig. 16A) is a phragmocone with beginning of the bodychamber, apparently adult. This specimen is comparable with the phragmocone of the HT and other specimens figured by PGSS (2011: fig. 27A).

This morphotype of the species is characteristic of the *picunleufuense* α horizon of the Picunleufuense Zone. The wide geographic distribution throughout the basin is described in PGSS (2011).

***Catutosphinctes* cf. *guenenakenensis* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, 2011**

Fig. 17

Material.—Two large macroconch specimens (MCNAM 24373), bed AC-4 (*perlaevis* hz., Zitteli Z.).

Description.—Stout, involute serpenticone with

subtrapezoidal, wider than high whorl section. Adult macroconchs with estimated max $D = 210$ mm, probably with peristome. The last septum is at $D_{ls} = 130$ mm; the bodychamber is at least $L_{bc} = 270^\circ$ and slightly uncoiled. The inner whorls are not preserved. The last whorl of the phragmocone shows, in the first half, prosocline polyschizotome ribs which bifurcate on the lower half of the flank and one of the secondaries bifurcates again on the upper part of the flank. In the last half whorl of phragmocone the ribbing turns to more widely spaced and stronger composed by acute primary ribs which born on the umbilical shoulder and bi- or trifurcate on the upper half of flanks in secondaries of reduced strength with the point of furcation slightly swollen. The subdivision is subvirgatotome with scarce intercalatories. The ventral ribbing is evenly spaced and weak on the mid-venter. The bodychamber is moderately variocostate, showing strong blade-like, prosocline primary ribs which start on the umbilical shoulder and bi- or trifurcate on the upper third of the flank. Some few ribs associated to constrictions are polyschizotome.

Remarks.- The most similar species is *C. guenenakenensis*. The differences are the greater involution, the stouter whorl section and the shorter stage of blade-like primaries divided in several secondaries in the present material. This form of the Zitteli Z. is very important for composing the *Catutosphinctes* lineage, but the available material is scarce for evaluating the taxonomic significance of the differences respect *C. guenenakenensis*.

Catutosphinctes windhausenii (Weaver, 1931)

- 1900a *Perisphinctes colubrinus* Reinecke.- Burckhardt: 44, pl. 24: 5-6.
 1903 *Perisphinctes* aff. *pseudocolubrinus* Kilian.- Burckhardt: 39, pl. 5: 1-2.
 *1931 *Aulacosphinctes windhausenii* n. sp.- Weaver: 412, pl. 44: 300 [HT].
 n1980 *Subdichotomoceras windhausenii* (Weaver).- Leanza: 36, pl. 8: 2.
 *2011 *Catutosphinctes windhausenii* (Weaver).- Parent et al.: fig. 25A [HT refigured].

Remarks.- This species was recently revised (PGSS 2011). It is characterized by an evolute serpenticonic coiling throughout the ontogeny, with rounded or compressed (microconchs) whorl section and acute ribbing which cross the venter unchanged. Inner whorls are the most distinctive, very evolute with rather distant strong, acute, slightly prosocline primary ribs, bifurcate on the upper half or third of the flanks; secondary ribs are widely splayed and, in the microconchs, they cross the venter evenly arched forwardly.

This morphotype is mainly recorded from the *malarguense* hz., and in Cerro Granito is recorded abundantly (including large [M]) in a level where occur the first *P. zitteli*. Below occurs, according to our records, the well defined and different *C. guenenakenensis* (see PGSS 2011) and above *C. cf. guenenakenensis* (described above), which is followed by the earliest or close representatives of *C. proximus* (transient α in Parent 2001, 2003a) illustrated by specimens like that figured by Steuer (1921: pl. 15: 11 = Parent 2003a: fig. 9K-L) and Parent (2003a: fig. 13A and B).

New information is now available from new collections in other parts of the NMB. An early record of *C. windhausenii* was presented by Burckhardt (1900a and 1903) with three

specimens from his M6-assemblage of Casa Pincheira, named *malarguense* hz. by PGSS (2011).

The specimen from the Internispinosum Z. of C. Lotena figured by Leanza (1980: pl. 8: 2) is a microconch with the base of the lappet preserved. Besides the very different age, it differs from *C. windhausenii* by its narrower umbilicus, a wider whorl section, a more radial ribbing with well marked swellings shaping lamellar tubercles on the point of furcation of the ribs. We consider this specimen from C. Lotena as a [m] closely allied to *Catutosphinctes araucanense* (Leanza, 1980).

The ammonite from A. de la Manga figured by Steuer (1921; refigured herein in App. 2-G) as *Reineckeia* cf. *stephanoides* (Oppel) shows superficial resemblance with the HT of *C. windhausenii* but differences are more important and significant. The specimen from A. de la Manga shows a depressed, wider than high whorl section with a characteristic wide and subflatish venter, and has well define tubercles from which the primaries trifurcate, indicating it is clearly a representative of *Windhauseniaceras* Leanza, 1945 (see discussion below).

Catutosphinctes cf. windhausenii (Weaver, 1931)

Fig. 16B-D

Material.- Three more or less well preserved specimens from bed AC-2 (MCNAM 24392 and 24394) and bed AC-3 (MCNAM 24393). Picunleufuense Zone.

Remarks.- The available material includes macroconchs (Fig. 16B-C) and a lappeted microconch (Fig. 16D). The inner whorls are not preserved but the outer whorls of the macroconchs are evolute and covered with strong, wiry ribbing resembling the HT of *C. windhausenii*. The microconch is interesting for it shows the strong irregular ribbing close to the peristome and the lappet that was unknown yet in this species.

Catutosphinctes proximus (Steuer, 1897)

Figs. 8C-E, 18A-F, 19A-C, App. 1

- *1897 *Reineckeia proxima* nov. sp.- Steuer: 160, pl. 22 : 7-8 [LT].
 n1897 *Reineckeia proxima* nov. sp.- Steuer: 160, pl. 22 : 10-11 [paralectotype].
 1921 *Reineckeia proxima* n. sp.- Steuer: 61, pl. 8: 7-8 [LT refigured].
 n1921 *Reineckeia proxima* n. sp.- Steuer: 61, pl. 8: 10-11 [paralectotype refigured].
 1980 *Aulacosphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Leanza: 44, pl. 6: 2, 4-5.
 2001 *Torquatisphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Parent: 30, fig. 8D-H.
 *2003a *Torquatisphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Parent: 159, figs. 9I-J [LT refigured], 13A-B.
 n2009 *Aulacosphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Aguirre & Vennari: 39, fig. 5r-t.
 n2011 *Catutosphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Parent et al.: fig. 25B [paralectotype refigured].

Material.- Eighteen more or less well preserved specimens (6 [M], 4 [m], 8 juveniles or incomplete) and several fragmentary ones from beds AC-7 to AC-11.

Description.- This species has a rather long stratigraphic range (about upper Zitteli to lower Internispinosum zones),

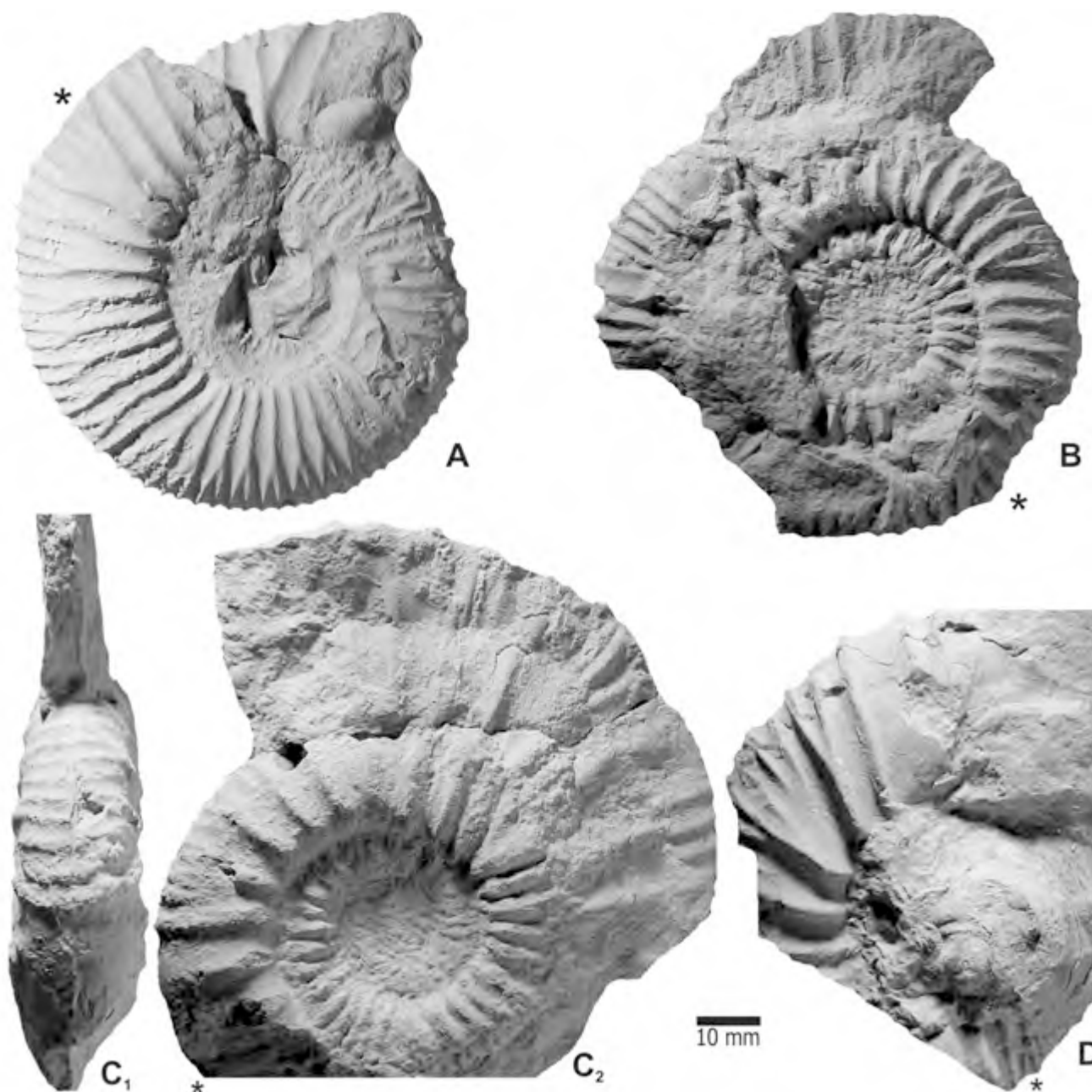


Figure 16. **A:** *Catutosphinctes guenenakenensis* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, macroconch phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24403), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-1 (Picunleufuense Z., *picunleufuense* α hz.). **B-D:** *Catutosphinctes* cf. *windhausenii* (Weaver), A. Cieneguita; **B:** phragmocone with crushed portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24392), bed AC-2 (Picunleufuense Z.); **C:** phragmocone with crushed portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24393), bed AC-3 (Picunleufuense Z.); **D:** adult microconch bodychamber with lappets and remains of phragmocone (MCNAM 24394), bed AC-2 (Picunleufuense Z.). All natural size. Asterisks indicating the last septum.

along which can be distinguished at least two successive mean morphotypes called transients α and β (Parent 2001: 30). The typical morphology of the transient α was already described in detail by Parent (2003a: 160). The material described below corresponds to late representatives of the transient β to which the lectotype belongs.

Macroconchs: At $D = 2.5$ mm the shell is evolute ($U/D = 0.40$) with wide depressed whorl section ($W/D = 0.70$); venter smooth, flanks covered by prosocline primary ribs. The shell remains very evolute with moderately wide umbilicus and depressed whorl section up to about $D = 7$ mm; ventral ribbing is faint and primaries acute and prosocline. The remaining whorls of the phragmocone turns to a more serpenticonic morphology, evolute with wide

umbilicus and suboval to subrectantular whorl section, may be slightly wider than high or vice versa. The sculpture consists of strong, acute, prosocline bifurcate primary ribs raising on the point of furcation; very few ribs remain simple and few others trifurcate after a constriction; ventral ribbing cross the venter evenly spaced with no changes out of a slight forward arching which follows a forward projection of the secondaries on the uppermost flank. The number of primary ribs follows increasing regularly with short breaks in which the number of ribs remains constant, but rapidly returning to the continuous increments with the growth. The bodychamber begins at about $D_{18} = 60$ and 110 mm in the two larger specimens studied; the largest one has widely spaced and strong primaries with abundant intercalatory ribs.

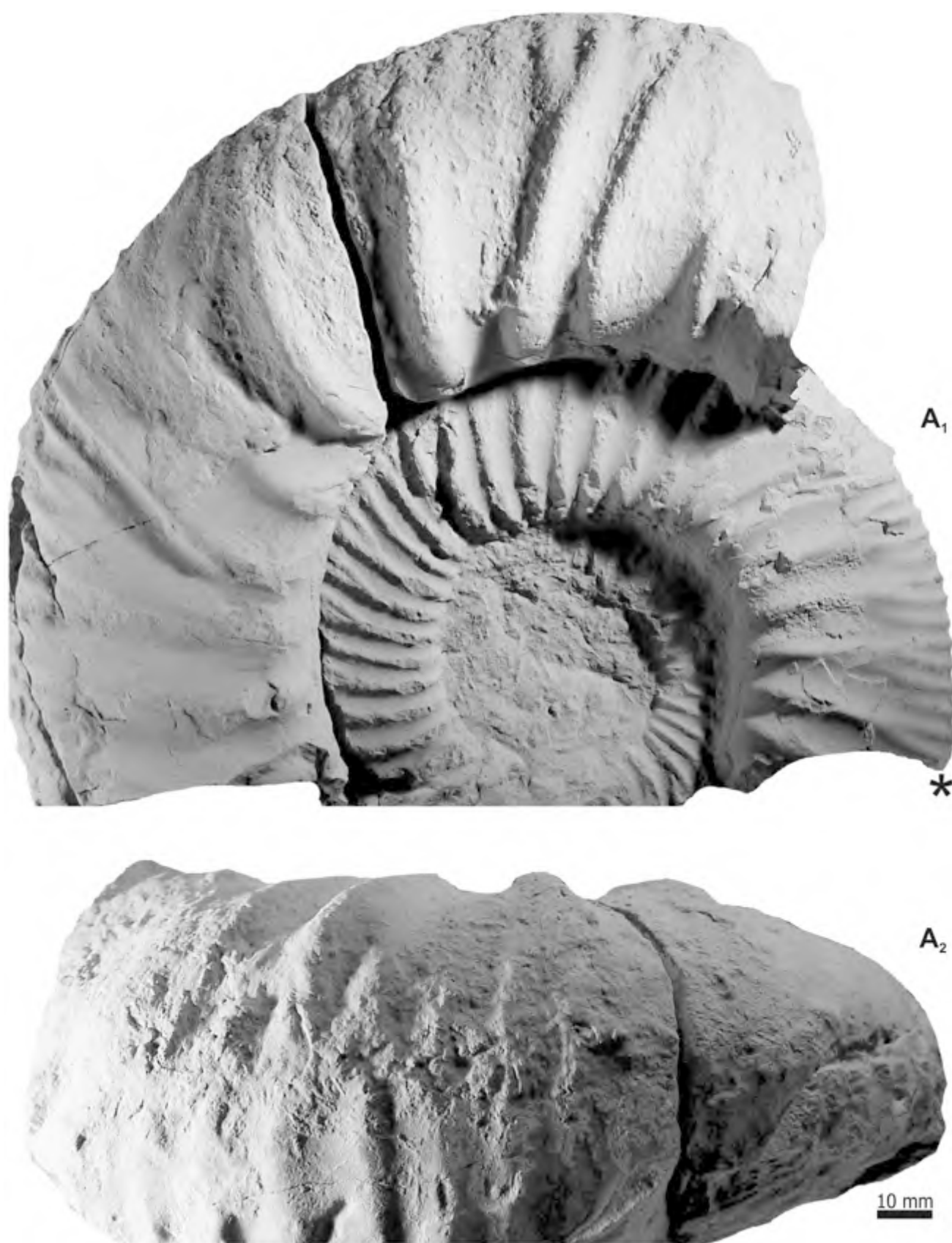


Figure 17. *Catutosphinctes* cf. *guenenakenensis* Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger, adult macroconch with almost complete bodychamber (MCNAM 24373), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-4 (Zitteli Z., *perlaevis* hz.). Natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

Microconchs: phragmocone like in the [M]. The bodychamber begins at $D = 35\text{--}55$ mm depending on the specimens. Whorl section is variable, more or less inflates to slender, evolute to very evolute. Ribbing remains unchanged up to the peristome. The peristome bears short and wide lappets.

Remarks.— After the description of both sexual dimorphs it can be assumed that the LT (see Parent 2003a: fig. 9I–J) is a [m] and, moreover, its morphology is intermediate between the specimens shown in Figs. 18C and 18D. The adult bodychamber of the [M] remains incompletely known from our material. The [M] morphotype shown in Fig. 18B persists, at least, up to the bed AC-11 (Internispinosum Z.) where also occur specimens closer to *C. inflatus* (Fig. 20A). The large [m] morphotype shown in Fig. 18E persists, at least, up to the bed AC-10 (Internispinosum Z.).

Ribbing curves show a remarkable feature in the present species and in *C. inflatus*. The number of primary ribs per half whorl (P) has a sustained trend of increasing from the innermost whorls. Within the interval $D = 10\text{--}40$ mm all specimens retain for a short stage exactly the same number P producing transitory breakings in the trend, seen as short horizontal segments of the growth curves in Fig. 8C (and in Fig. 8F for *C. inflatus*). This process is seen in the specimens as a short stage in which the ribs are more widely spaced after which they resume quickly the increments. This process recalls the segmental growth observed by Howarth (1998: 46) in late Kimmeridgian *Torquatisphinctes*, and, certainly, could be a modification of these changes in growth rates in *Catutosphinctes* which is considered a local Andean lineage derived directly from the Indo-Madagascan *Torquatisphinctinae* (PGSS 2011).

The slender and very evolute specimen shown in Fig. 19C is interesting because it is an extreme morphotype in terms of shell shape but the sculpture ontogeny seems closely comparable to that of the remaining material described above. On the other hand, this morphotype occurs in abundance in a well defined horizon of the upper Proximus Z. in Cerro Lotena.

The paralectotype (PGSS 2011: fig. 25B) shows a sculpture composed by acute ribs which reach the venter and are interrupted, with formation of lamellar tubercles or bullae, besides a well marked ventral groove. This sculpture is diagnostic of *C. inflatus* (see description below) but not typical of *C. proximus*.

Occurrence and distribution.— Beds AC-7–AC-11, Proximus to Internispinosum zones.

Catutosphinctes sp. A

Fig. 19E–F

Remarks and comparison.— Two specimens, from beds AC-7 and AC-8 (Proximus Z.) respectively, which show a characteristic sculpture, especially in the inner whorls. Up to $D = 20$ mm they are moderately involute and densely ribbed, changing later to strong, acute primaries bifurcated on the uppermost part of the flank with a subrectangular whorl section. This form intergrades with *C. proximus* via *C. cf. proximus* from bed AC-7 (Fig. 19D).

These specimens are important for biostratigraphy since in C. Lotena this form is abundant in beds of the upper Proximus Z., or less probably of the lowermost Internispinosum Z., below the horizon where occur specimens comparable with that in Fig. 19C.

Catutosphinctes colubrinoides (Burckhardt, 1903)

- *1900a *Perisphinctes colubrinus* Reinecke.- Burckhardt: 46, pl. 26: 4 (LT).
- *1903 *Perisphinctes colubrinoides* n. sp.- Burckhardt: 57, pl. 10: 9, 10 (LT refigured).

Lectotype.— Burckhardt (1903: 57) based this species on at least three specimens from the Tithonian of C. del Burro – Río Choicas, but with no designation of a type. The specimen figured by Burckhardt (1903: pl. 10: 10) is designated herein as the lectotype. This specimen, a microconch, was formerly figured photographically in Burckhardt (1900a: pl. 26: 4) as *P. colubrinus*.

Remarks.— The LT and figured paralectotype are identical to *C. rafaeli* Leanza & Zeiss, 1992 [m] as illustrated in Parent & Cocca (2007: fig. 3A–B). Although these later are [m] with a shorter ontogeny respect to their [M], it can be seen that they differ clearly from *C. proximus* by the more evolute and slender shell with consistent alternation of an undivided primary each one biplicate. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the occurrence of few undivided primary ribs is already seen in some specimens of that species (e.g. Fig. 18C–D), but it is very rare in the older *C. guenenakenensis*. Finally, in the latest known representative of the genus, *C. inflatus* (see below), the undivided primary ribs are frequent, sometimes predominating, especially on the adult macroconch bodychamber.

Catutosphinctes inflatus (Leanza, 1945)

Figs. 8F–H, 20–21, App. 1

- 1897 *Reineckeia proxima* n.sp.- Steuer: 160, pl. 22: 10–11.
- 1921 *Reineckeia proxima* n. sp.- Steuer: 61, pl. 8: 10–11.
- 1928 *Riasanites* aff. *swistowianus* Nikitin.- Krantz, p. 27, pl. 4: 8.
- *1945 *Berriasella fraudans* (Steuer) var. *inflata*.- Leanza, p. 31, pl. 1: 1 [HT].
- 2009 *Aulacosphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Aguirre & Vennari: 39, fig. 5r–t.
- 2011 *Catutosphinctes inflatus* (Leanza).- Parent et al.: 81.
- 2011 *Catutosphinctes proximus* (Steuer).- Parent et al.: fig. 25B [Paralectotype of *C. proximus* refigured].

Material.— 33 more or less complete macro- and ?microconchs from beds AC-14–16.

Description.— Macroconch: innermost whorls ($D = 3$ mm) globose, moderately evolute with lateral plications and a pair of rows of swellings on the venter. At $D = 4$ mm the shell is cadicone ($W/D = 0.80$) moderately involute ($U/D = 0.30$), completely ribbed by dense primary ribs starting on the umbilical margin and with a well marked ventral interruption. The shell remains very evolute up to the bodychamber. From $D = 13$ mm the whorl section is rounded to subrectangular ($W/D = 0.60$), somewhat wider than high but variable, and compressing towards the peristome. Primary ribs strong and acute, they born on the low umbilical wall and some of them remain simple, but mostly bifurcate on the upper third of the flank, widely splayed, with the point of furcation raised forming an incipient lamellar tubercle. Secondary ribs are as strong and acute as the primaries, reaching the venter where they die out more or less abruptly, sometimes with swellings or lamellar tubercles aside a groove. From the last whorl of the phragmocone, about $D =$

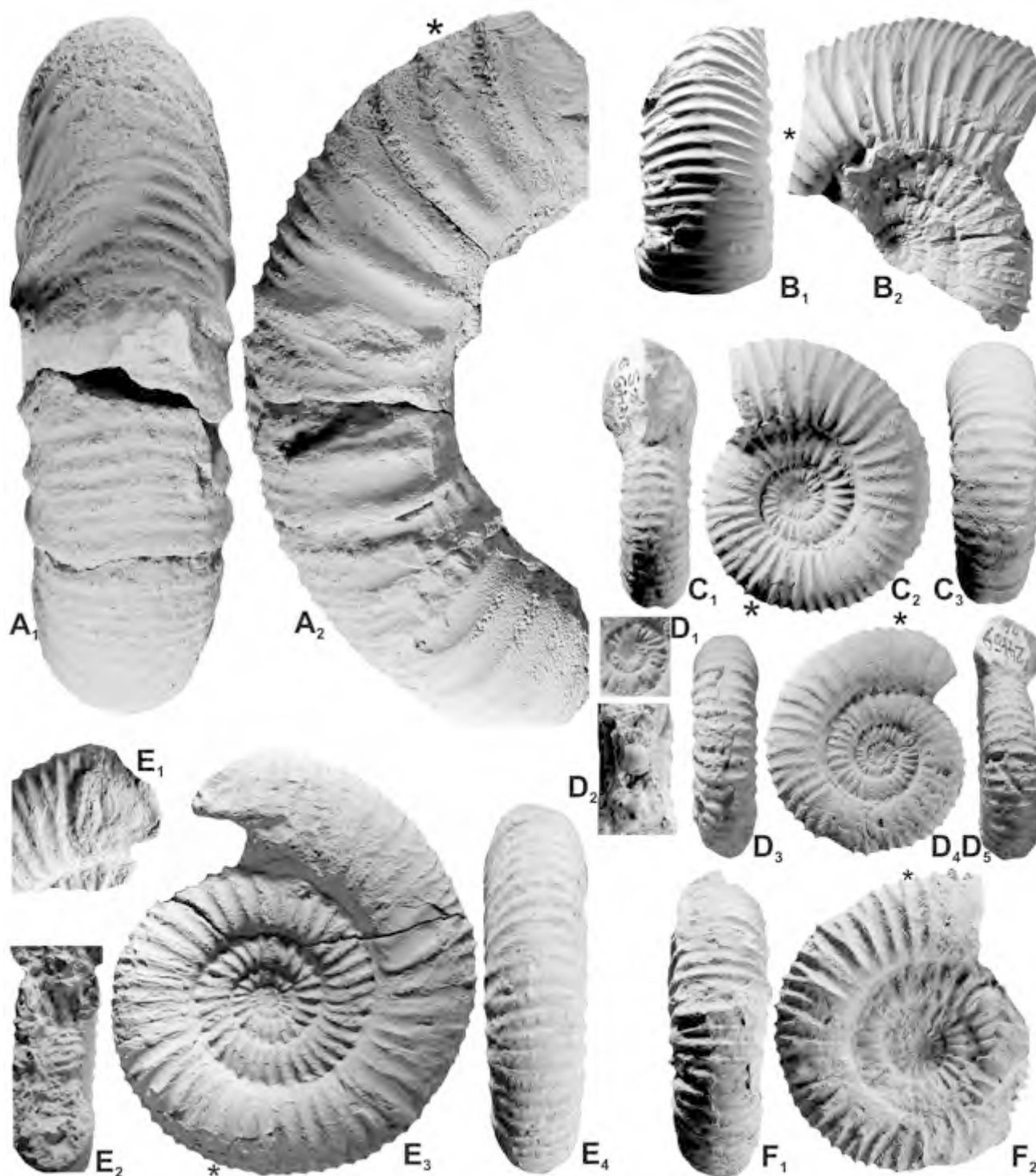


Figure 18. *Catutosphinctes proximus* (Steuer), A. Cieneguita, Proximus Zone. **A:** half whorl of macroconch phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24466), bed AC-7. **B:** macroconch phragmocone with portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24412), bed AC-7. **C:** almost complete adult microconch (MCNAM 24459/25), involute-stout variant, bed AC-8. **D:** adult microconch phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (24459/26), compressed-evolute variant, bed AC-8; **D₁-D₂:** lateral and ventral views of innermost whorls (x2). **E:** complete adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24439), bed AC-7; **E₁:** detail of the lappet, left face apertural view; **E₂:** detail of inner whorl showing continuous ribbing through the venter. **F:** adult microconch with a quarter whorl of bodychamber (MCNAM 24445), bed AC-7. All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisks indicating the last septum.

50 mm, up to the bodychamber the shell has the aspect of a stout serpenticon (U/D = 0.40, W/D = 0.40) and the ventral groove vanished. The phragmocone ends at about $D = 100$ mm. The adult bodychamber, moderately uncoiled, extends for more than a half whorl (there are no specimens with peristome in present samples). The whorl section is rounded to subrectangular, as high as wide; primary ribs acute and

high, some bifurcate but others remain simple, all crossing the venter without interruption. The maximum size of the most complete specimen (Fig. 21A) is estimated as $D = 170$ mm. However, large fragments of bodychambers suggest sizes larger than 200 mm in diameter. Microconch: in the present material there are some few specimens which could be considered microconchs but none of them has the lappets

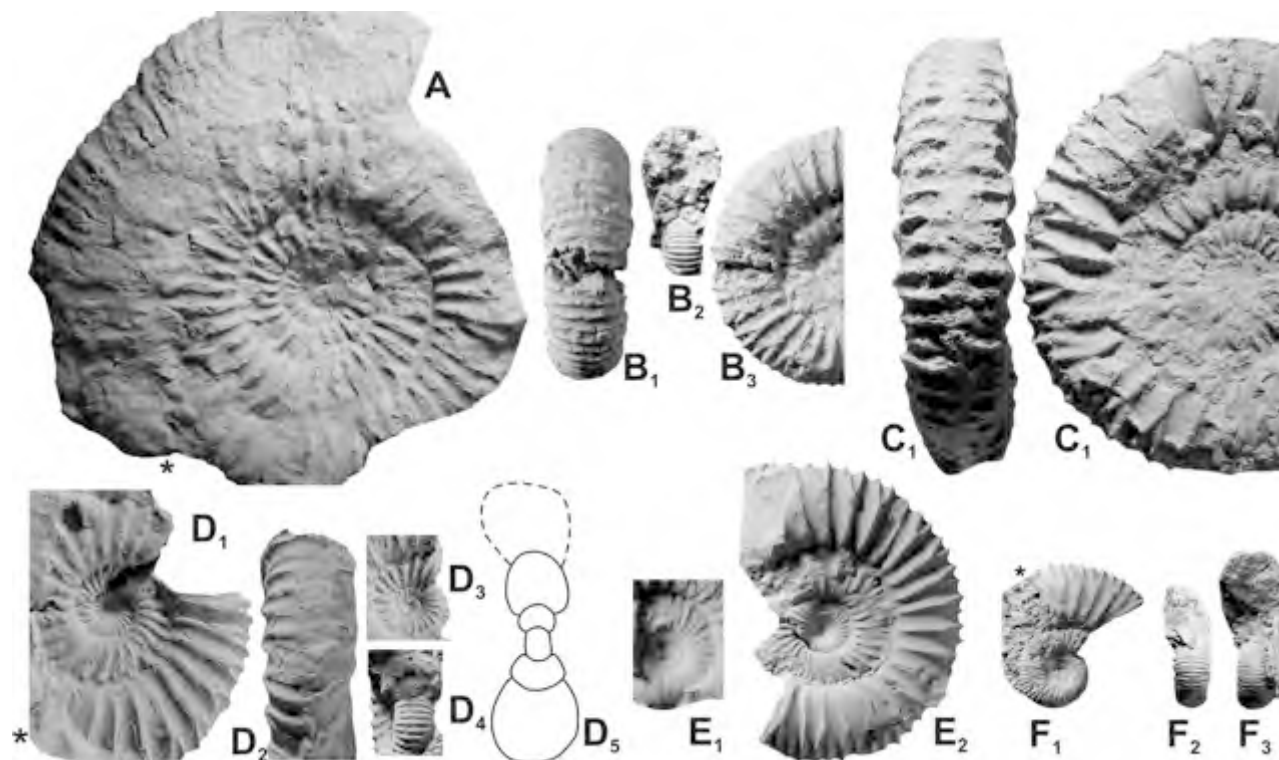


Figure 19. A-C: *Catutosphinctes proximus* (Steuer), A. Cienegueta; A: macroconch with portion of bodychamber crushed (MCNAM 24455/1), bed AC-10 (Internispinosum Z.); B: phragmocone (MCNAM 24455/2), bed AC-10; B₂: detail of inner whorls in apertural view; C: almost complete specimen (MCNAM 24416/3), bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.). D: *Catutosphinctes* cf. *proximus* (Steuer), phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24463/2), A. Cienegueta, bed AC-7 (Proximus Z.); D₁-D₅: lateral and apertural views of the inner whorls; D₅: whorl section at about $D = 35$ mm. E-F: *Catutosphinctes* sp. A, A. Cienegueta; E: phragmocone with more than half whorl of bodychamber (MCNAM s/n), bed AC-7; E₁: detail of the inner whorls (x2); F: phragmocone with beginning of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24448), bed AC-8 (Proximus Zone); F₁-F₃: ventral and apertural views of the last whorl of phragmocone. All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

preserved. The inner whorls are identical to the macroconch. The bodychamber begins at $D = 40$ -50 mm with moderate uncoiling ($U/D = 0.45$). The lateral ribbing remains unchanged and the venter shows the groove persisting from the inner whorls. The ventral ribs end somewhat raised in small lamellar tubercles, more or less marked depending on the specimens.

Remarks.- The described sculpture on the phragmocone of *C. inflatus* is very conspicuous with some differences from the older representatives of the *Catutosphinctes* lineage. Indeed, *C. inflatus* differs from *C. proximus* by (1) the somewhat narrower umbilicus (see Fig. 8D, G), (2) stronger and more acute primary ribs, in some cases flared on the bodychamber (see Fig. 21A, E), (3) the widely splayed secondaries ending on mid-venter besides a well marked ventral groove with frequent formation of small tubercles on septate whorls (see Fig. 20B-C, 21A, D), and (4) the more densely ribbed adult bodychamber with finer primaries. The onset of a faint ventral tuberculation is seen very early in the ontogeny, from about $D = 3$ mm, shortly after the nepionic constriction.

The HT comes from beds of the Alternans or Koeneni zones of A. del Yeso (Leanza 1945, see PGSS 2011 for discussion). The specimen from Arroyo Alamillo-Chacay (between A. Durazno and AC) figured by Krantz (1928: pl. 4: 8) as *Riasanites* aff. *swistowianus* Nikitin clearly belongs to the present species. This latter was cited in association with *Riasanites rjanensoides* Krantz (1928: pl. 4: 7; this is the only figured specimen, herein designated as the

lectotype) which can be safely attributed to *Corongoceras mendozanum* (see description below) which is associated with *C. inflatus* in beds AC-14-AC-15.

The two specimens illustrated by Aguirre & Vennari (2009: fig. 5r-t) as *Aulacosphinctes proximus* clearly belong to the present species; they are identical in shell shape and sculpture to the specimens in Fig. 21B-E and differ significantly from *C. proximus* as compared above.

C. inflatus is the latest known representative of the *Catutosphinctes* lineage.

Occurrence and distribution.- For the time being, based on the synonymy list and recent collections, the species has been recorded from the upper Tithonian of AC, A. del Yeso, A. Alamillo-Chacay, Pampa Tril and Paso Piquenques.

Genus *Mazatepites* Cantú, 1967

Type species.- *Mazatepites arredondense* Cantú, 1967; by monotypy. Tithonian.

Diagnosis (emended).- Phragmocone serpenticonic evolute, subrectangular whorl section with rounded venter; constricted, primary ribs widely spaced, blade-like. Adult bodychamber more compressed, slightly uncoiled, at least three-quarters whorl long; short acute primary ribs divided in sheaves of finer secondaries, venter evenly ribbed or almost smooth.

Remarks.- The diagnosis proposed above is based on the HT

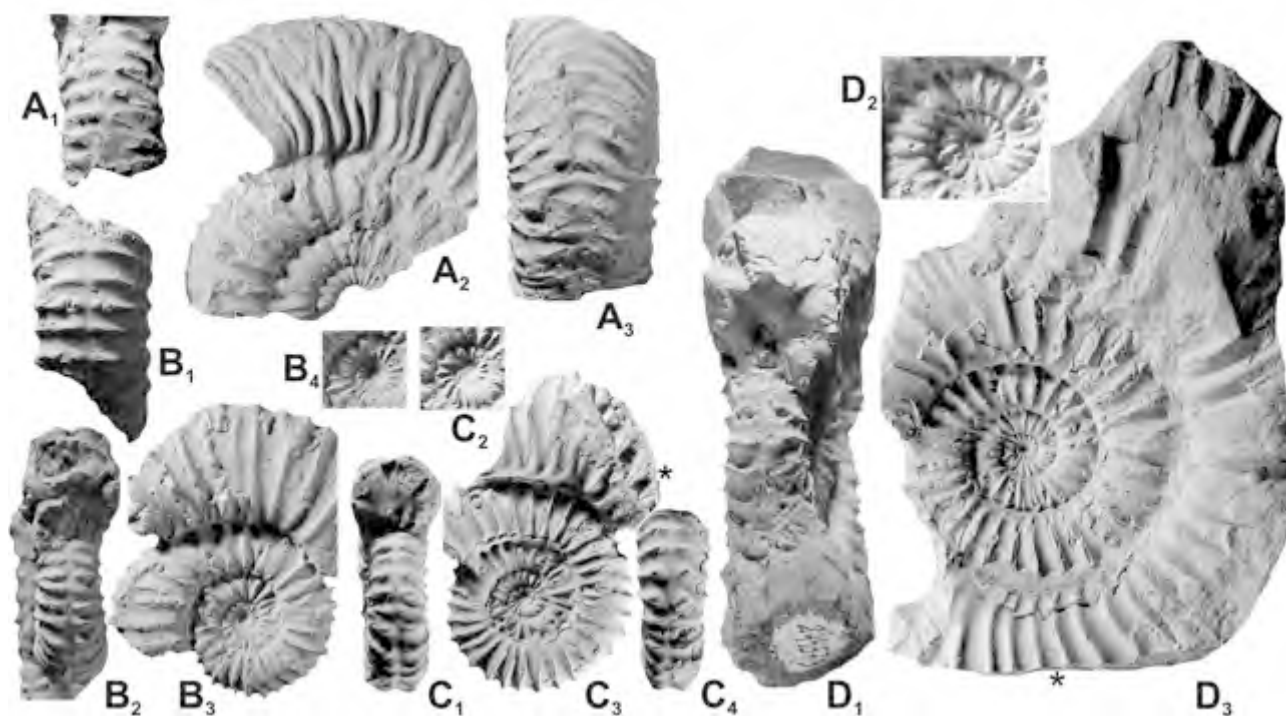


Figure 20. A: *Catutosphinctes* cf. *inflatus* (Leanza), adult macroconch? (MCNAM 24456/1), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-11 (Internispinosum Z.). B-D: *Catutosphinctes inflatus* (Leanza), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-14 (Alternans Z.). B: phragmocone (24457/12), B₄: detail of the innermost whorls (x2). C: microconch? with portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24457); C₂: detail of the innermost whorls (x2). D: adult macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24457/9); D₂: detail of the innermost whorls (x2). All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

and PT of the TS, and should allow to distinguish *Mazatepites* from other Ataxioceratidae of similar age.

The conspicuous morphology of these ammonites shows similarities with certain simoceratids like *Virgatolimoceras* Spath, but the resemblance was resolved as pure homoeomorphy (Scherzinger et al. 2010). The adult primary ribs dividing in sheaves is a feature typical of the Ataxioceratidae. The serpenticonic aspect of the phragmocone and the strong primaries raised on the umbilical shoulder suggest inclusion into the Torquatisphinctinae better than in the Lithacoceratinae. Thus, considering we have no evidence about the origin of *Mazatepites*, the only available classification is purely morphological and preliminary, into the Torquatisphinctinae.

The record of the genus in well-horizoned Andean Tithonian ammonite assemblages as described below is very important for time-correlation with the Caribbean area, and possibly providing additional information for time-correlation with the Tethyan standard (discussed below).

Mazatepites arredondense Cantú, 1967

Fig. 22A-B

*1967 *Mazatepites arredondense* n. sp.- Cantú: 7, pl. 1: 1 [Paratype], 4 [HT].

1967 *Tithopeltoceras* sp.- Cantú: 12, pl. 7: 6.

1993 *Mazatepites arredondense* Cantú.- Stinnesbeck et al.: pl. 3: 2-3.

Material.- Two more or less well preserved specimens: an adult phragmocone with the beginning of the bodychamber from bed AC-6 (MCNAM 24369) and a juvenile specimen with its bodychamber from bed AC-7 (MCNAM 24418/3); Proximus Z.

Description.- Phragmocone serpenticonic, evolute, strongly ribbed; sculpture composed by blade-like primaries which fade-out on the ventrolateral shoulder, a few of them are flared and cross the venter with slow weakening. The bodychamber is not preserved.

Remarks.- The HT is an almost complete adult macroconch, the bodychamber begins at about $D = 95$ mm and extends along 300° . The varicostation begins at the end of the last whorl of the phragmocone, passing from the widely spaced, strong blade-like primaries (like in the PT, an almost complete juvenile specimen with bodychamber of a whorl long) to the more densely spaced primaries divided into three to five weaker secondaries, then progressing to the final stage, higher than wide in whorl section, and covered by shorter primaries polyfurfating in sheaves.

The present specimens are identical to the phragmocones of the HT and the PT. The specimen in Fig. 22B could be an adult microconch with bodychamber. This latter specimen shows a flared rib, a feature not seen in the type specimens, but very similar sculpture is observed in the specimen which Cantú (1967: pl. 7: 6) figured as *Tithopeltoceras* sp.

A comparable phragmocone specimen from bed AC-7, figured as *Mazatepites* cf. *arredondense* in Fig. 22C, is somewhat different in that the inner whorls are not so strongly ribbed as in the type specimens, and the furcation of the primary ribs of the adult phragmocone is somewhat higher on the flanks.

The type horizon of *M. arredondense* lies in the Middle Tithonian, 6 m thick set of limestone beds, biostratigraphic unit called "Unidad con *K. victoris* y *P. zitteli*" in the type locality "Afloramiento 4", Mazatepec (Cantú 1967: 7, 21). The guide assemblage, as illustrated by Cantú (1967), includes *Pseudolissoceras zitteli* (Burckhardt, 1903) and a

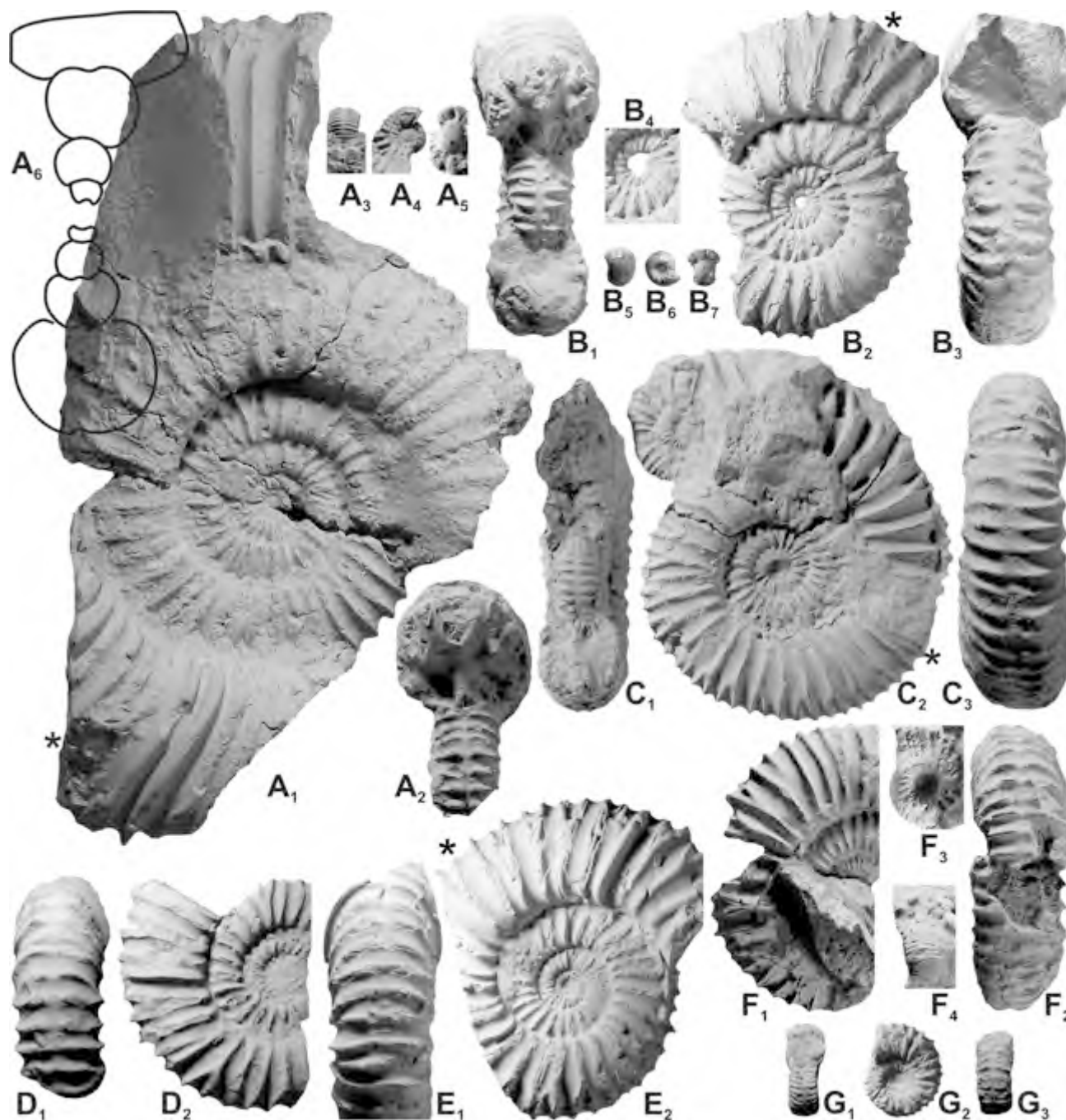


Figure 21. *Catutosphinctes inflatus* (Leanza, 1945), A. Cieneguita, beds AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.) and AC-16 (Alternans Z.). **A:** complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24460/2, bed AC-16), showing the venter of juvenile phragmocone (**A₂**) and innermost whorls at the onset of lateral ribbing and slightly later the ventral ribbing (**A₃-A₅**, x2); **A₆**: whorl section at about $D = 80$ mm. **B:** adult microconch? phragmocone with the beginning of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24457/8, bed AC-15), showing venter of juvenile phragmocone (**B₁**), inner whorls (**B₄**, x2) and innermost whorls (detached) at the onset of lateral ribbing (**B₅-B₇**, x2). **C:** juvenile macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24457/6, bed AC-15), showing the venter of the juvenile phragmocone (**C₁**). **D:** adult microconch? phragmocone (MCNAM 24460/3), bed AC-16. **E:** adult microconch? with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24457/8), bed AC-16. **F:** adult microconch? phragmocone (MCNAM 24460/1), bed AC-16, showing the inner whorls densely ribbed (**F₁-F₄**, x2). **G:** juvenil specimen (MCNAM 24457/20), bed AC-15, with beginning of bodychamber. All natural size otherwise indicated. The asterisks indicate the position of the last septum.

specimen, figured as *Aulacosphinctoides* sp. (Cantú 1967: pl. 2: 2) which could be assigned to the genus *Catutosphinctes*. The other ammonites are not identifiable, especially the deformed fragments assigned to *Kossmatia victoris* (Burckhardt, 1906) and *K. subzacatecana* Cantú, 1967. Moreover, after the revision by Enay (2009) it is clear that they should not belong to the Tithonian ammonite genus *Kossmatia*. The ammonites figured by Stinnesbeck et al. (1993) belong to the same assemblage, but include a

specimen figured as *Proniceras* sp.

Within these ammonites "*Aulacosphinctoides*" sp. occurs consistently associated with *M. arredondense* in different samples (Cantú 1967: pl. 2: 2; Stinnesbeck et al. 1993: pl. 4: 5). This ammonite is very similar to early representatives of *C. proximus*. For instance, very similar forms occur in the Zitteli to lower *Proximus* zones of Cerro Lotena (e.g. Leanza 1980: pl. 6: 4-5) and Cerro Granito, so that the Mexican ammonite could likely be a closely related

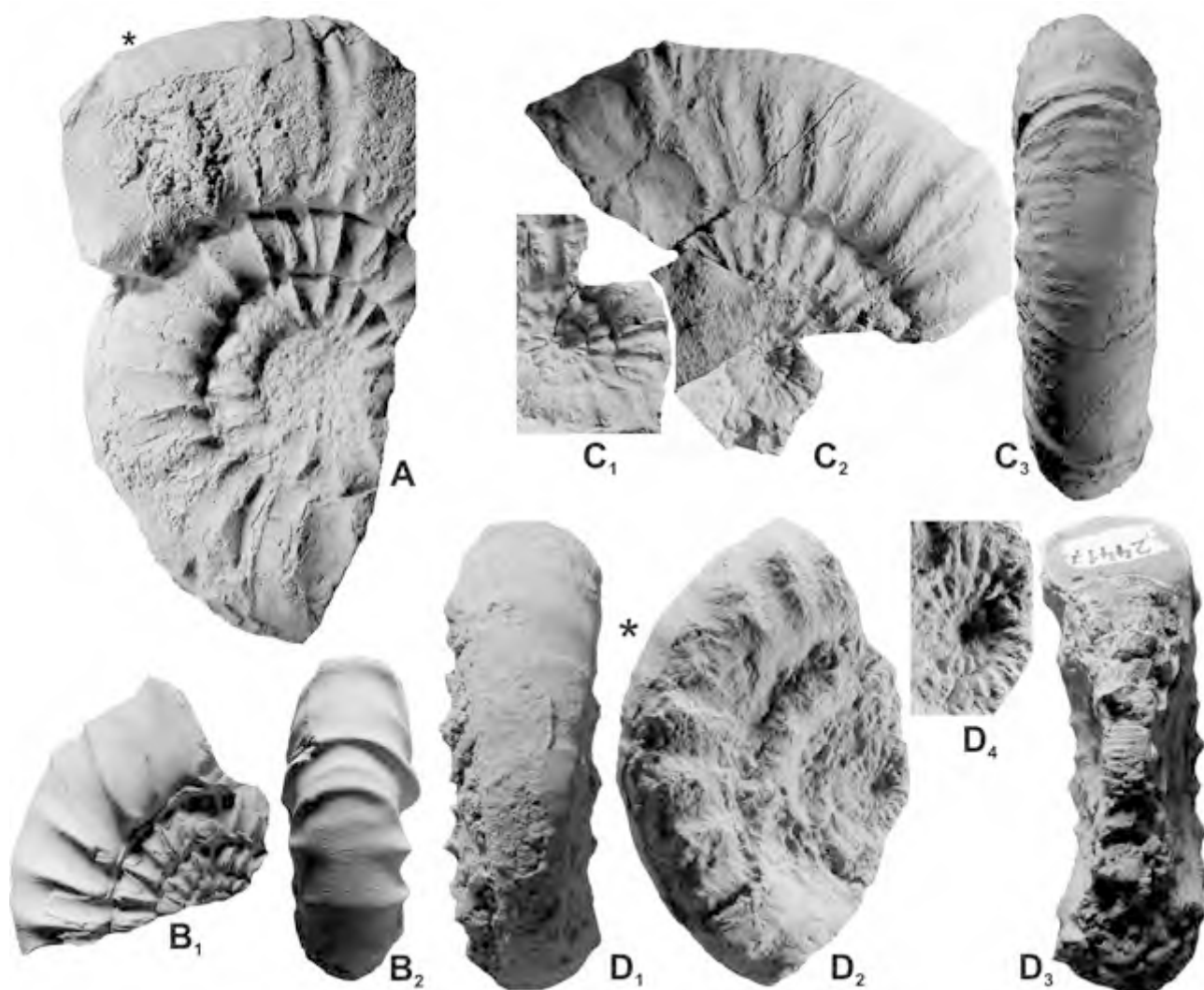


Figure 22. A-B: *Mazatepites arredondense* Cantú, A. Cieneguita. **A:** macroconch with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24396), bed AC-6 (Proximus Z.). **B:** adult microconch? with a quarter whorl bodychamber (MCNAM 24418/3), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-7 (Proximus Z., *falculatum* hz.). **C:** *Mazatepites* cf. *arredondense*, adult? phragmocone (MCNAM 24438), bed AC-7 (Proximus Z., *falculatum* hz.), **C₁:** detail of inner whorls (x2). **D:** *Mazatepites* sp. A., macroconch, complete phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24417), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.); **D₁:** detail of the inner whorls (x2). All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisks indicating the last septum.

form, and of similar age (cf. López et al. 2007: fig. 2). It is remarkable that this fragmentary material was used to assign a late Tithonian age to the assemblage of the type horizon of *M. arredondense* by Imlay (1980, see also Callomon 1992). The specimen figured as *Proniceras* sp. is very different in comparison to the LT of the TS, *Ammonites pronus* Oppel (see Fig. 28A), but very similar to the microconchiatic *Proniceras idoceroides* Burckhardt (1919: 15: 2-4). This fact points to an older age of the assemblage of *Proniceras* from Mexico described by Burckhardt (1919) as already suggested by Callomon (1992: 268); further discussion below, under Spiticeratinae.

Mazatepites sp. A

Fig. 22D

Material.- A moderately well-preserved specimen (MCNAM 24417), bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.).

Description.- Shell shape uniform from the innermost whorls up to the beginning of the bodychamber at $D = 70$

mm: depressed serpenticone, evolute, widely umbilicate with low and convex flanks passing to a widely rounded venter. Inner whorls ($5 < D < 15$ mm) covered by radial acute primaries ($P = 10$ to 12) which bifurcate in weaker secondaries which cross unchanged the venter. From $D = 20$ mm up to the bodychamber the number of primary ribs remain constant and more widely spaced and stronger, but fading from the ventrolateral shoulder, leaving the venter smooth or with faint, wide undulations.

Remarks.- This ammonite shows resemblance with *Mazatepites* in the strong lateral ribbing from the inner whorls. However, it differs significantly from *M. arredondense* by the lack of variocostation on the bodychamber and the more depressed whorl section. The inner whorls are identical to those of the specimen determined as *M. cf. arredondense* (Fig. 22C) from the underlying stratigraphic level AC-7. From the material currently available is hard to evaluate if the morphological differences are related to their apparently slightly different age or actually belongs to a different species.

Family Neocomitidae Salfeld, 1921
Subfamily Berriasellinae Spath, 1922

Remarks.- The most representative berriasellids of the Andean upper Tithonian are those assigned to the genera *Parodontoceras* Spath, 1923b (TS: *Hoplites calistoides* Behrendsen, 1921; by OD) and *Substeuerceras* Spath, 1923b (TS: *Odontoceras koeneni* Steuer, 1897; by OD). Wright et al. (1996) considered *Parodontoceras* a junior synonym of *Berriasella* Uhlig, 1905. Nevertheless in the present paper they are considered as separate genera, mainly because of the wide variation found in the type species which includes some extreme morphotypes, suggesting *Parodontoceras* is a local specialized lineage within the Berriasellinae.

On the other hand, differences of *Parodontoceras* with respect to *Substeuerceras*, as represented by their type species, are significant enough for precluding the proposal of Verma & Westermann (1973) that they are synonyms. For supporting this argument three selected macroconchs from close localities are figured: an adult phragmocone of *P. calistoides* from bed G-9 (Koeneni Z.) of Casa Pincheira (Fig. 25A; Parent 2003a: fig. 1B); a complete adult phragmocone and a complete adult macroconch of *S. koeneni* from the Koeneni Z. of Chacay Melehué and Mallín Quemado, respectively (Fig. 23D, F and Fig. 24). These specimens of *S. koeneni* are identical but more complete than the type specimens herein refigured in App. 2-B-C.

P. calistoides [M] is involute, platycone with compressed, higher than wide whorl section and tabulate venter from the inner whorls, passing to more evolute and inflate on the adult phragmocone (Fig. 25A; cf. Leanza 1945: pl. 5: 5-6). Ribbing ontogeny is regular with a persistent smooth ventral band from inner whorls; dense, flexuous-subfalcate, prosocline primaries bifurcate at mid-flank with a more or less marked inflection, secondaries and intercalaries fade out on the venter, sometimes slightly rose besides the smooth ventral band (Fig. 25A).

S. koeneni is similar in shell shape but more involute and with more rounded venter which becomes narrower on the bodychamber; ribbing is uneven, composed by flexuous primaries which bifurcate indistinctly on the umbilical shoulder or around the mid-flank, and frequently in both points; on inner whorls ventral ribbing may be very narrowly interrupted on the depressed venter (Fig. 23D₄), weakened on the venter of adult phragmocone (Fig. 23D₁, D₃) and not interrupted on the narrow venter of the adult bodychamber (Fig. 23F). The last whorl of the adult [M] phragmocone in *S. koeneni* shows flared primary ribs with finer secondaries branching at different heights (Fig. 24).

We have recently collected in the upper Tithonian of Pampa Tril a specimen of *S. koeneni* which shows some differences in sculpture ontogeny and stratigraphic position respect the typical material. However, the specimen was collected in beds which could belong to the upper Alternans or less probably lower Koeneni Z. Its shell shape and sculpture recall the recently described features of *Stevensia* Enay, 2009. Our specimen is apparently an adult macroconch with the bodychamber crushed and incomplete. The inner whorls up to about 25 mm in diameter are narrow compressed, highly whorled with a well marked interruption of the ventral ribs forming a narrow smooth band. From *D* = 50 mm, last whorl of phragmocone, the groove vanishes completely and the venter changes to rounded as typical in the species. The shell morphology changes to discoidal, coiling moderately involute with more or less convex flanks

and widely rounded to flattish venter. Ribbing gently flexuous, primaries originate deep on the umbilical wall, divided into two, less commonly three secondaries on the upper half of the flanks; intercalatory ribs are rather frequent but unevenly distributed and as long as the secondaries, sometimes loosely connected with the primary on the point of furcation. Some primaries bifurcate on the umbilical shoulder, and the anterior secondary branches again on the upper half of the flank. All secondaries and the intercalatories cross evenly spaced the venter describing an adorally oriented curve like a rounded chevron, they are weak or interrupted faintly, and raising slightly on the ventrolateral shoulders forming a small lamellar tubercle.

These specimens provide evidence for two alternative hypothesis about the origin of *S. koeneni*: (1) it could derive from early *P. calistoides* which occurs from a deeper stratigraphic position, clearly in the Alternans Z. (e.g. the material from AC described below and Pampa Tril) and/or the Internispinosum Z. (*Odontoceras nodulosum* Steuer, 1897, from his level Cieneguita-II); or (2) it could derive from, or belong to the Kimmeridgian-Tithonian lineage *Stevensia-Kossmatia-Nepalites* as described from Nepal by Enay (2009) and partially from New Zealand by Stevens (1997). This latter hypothesis of a Subaustral origin of *S. koeneni* would be supported by records of related forms in Antarctica. Krantz (1926) has described a conspicuous representative of *S. koeneni* as, significantly, *Kossmatia pseudodesmidoptycha* Krantz, 1926 (1928: pl. 1: 4, lectotype herein designated; pl. 1: 5, paralectotype) from the Koeneni Z. of A. Durazno. The inner whorls figured by Krantz are very similar to a small specimen of *Substeuerceras* aff. *koeneni* (Fig. 23C) from the Alternans Z., bed AC-15. Both specimens are inflate, moderately involute perisphinctoid shells; at *D* = 5-10 mm the lateral ribbing consists of moderately distant prosocline primaries which bifurcate on the upper half of the flanks and reach the venter with formation of a well defined smooth ventral band bounded by small lamellar tubercles which are at the end of the ventral ribbing; from *D* = 10-12 mm the lateral ribbing of the specimen of AC becomes denser and more flexuous with the furcation point at variable heights; ventral sculpture is unchanged and persists the wide smooth band bounded by small tubercles. The LT of *K. pseudodesmidoptycha* is a specimen very similar to the specimen from C. Melehué (Fig. 23D) but the flanks are flat and ventral interruption of the ribs persists up to a larger diameter, forming on the adult whorls a weak forward inclination on the venter. This species overlies a horizon with *Andiceras acuticostatum* Krantz, 1926 (1928: pl. 2: 2, HT by MT), an evolute variant or transient of *S. koeneni* as indicated by its ribbing style and shell shape.

Genus *Parodontoceras* Spath, 1923b

Type species.- *Hoplites calistoides* Behrendsen, 1891; by OD

***Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen, 1891)**

Figs. 23A-B, 25A

Synonymy.- See Leanza (1945) and Klein (2005).

Material.- An adult macroconch (MCNAM 24459/1), bed AC-15; three fragmentary phragmocones, bed AC-16; a phragmocone (MCNAM 24457/21), bed AC-17.

Description.- The larger specimen is a macroconch with the bodychamber crushed. The phragmocone is platycone,

moderately involute, with high flat flanks and rather deep umbilicus. In the inner whorls the ribbing is fine and dense, flexuous, bifurcated on the upper half of flanks. In the last whorl of the phragmocone ribbing becomes somewhat stronger and widely spaced with the bifurcation point on the upper third of the flank; the secondaries with scarce, short intercalaries fade out on the venter slightly engrossed besides a smooth band. The bodychamber is uncoiled, slightly variocostate with primary ribs more widely spaced, less flexuous and wider.

The smaller specimens are phragmocones from a higher stratigraphic position. These are compressed, involute platycones with the same ribbing as the macroconch described above but finer and denser.

Remarks.- The inner whorls of the macroconch from bed AC-15 (Fig. 23A) are almost identical to the HT and the typical specimen shown in Fig. 25A; the last whorl of the phragmocone shows differences because the ribbing is stronger, with primaries bifurcating upper on the flank. On the other hand its occurrence in the Alternans Z. seems to be lower than the few specimens shown in the literature.

The specimens from bed AC-17 (e.g. Fig. 23B) are more involute and narrower umbilicate ($U/D = 0.17$ respect to 0.31 in the HT at similar size) and finely ribbed. The best match is with *Thurmannia discoidalis* Gerth, 1925 which is herein considered a compressed variant of a later transient of *P. calistoides*. The HT by MT (Gerth 1925: 98, pl. 5: 3) comes from a stratigraphic level in Bardas Blancas associated with *C. striolatus*, below a level yielding *Reineckeia egregia* Steuer, 1897 and "*Berriasella multipartita*" (Gerth 1925: 92, 122, unfigured, nomen nudum). The description and comparisons given by Gerth for this latter species suggest a tuberculate form close to *Hoplites quadripartitus* Steuer, 1897 which, likely, is a synonym of *R. egregia*, both from the Berriasian (see below). Moreover, Gerth in his own copy changed in handwritten the assignment of the species to *Corongoceras*.

The species seems to be moderately variable along its stratigraphic range. This pattern is suggested by the similar specimens figured by Steuer (1921), under different names, which seem to be no more than variants of *P. calistoides*. Indeed, the species of Steuer (1897): *Odontoceras nodulosum* (LT herein designated and refigured in App. 2-K), *Odontoceras beneckeii* (LT refigured in App. 2-L; a paralectotype refigured in App. 2-M), *Odontoceras gracile*, *Odontoceras kayseri* and *Odontoceras tenerum*, all show nothing but small differences between them which do not support the separation in different species. In P. Tril these morphotypes can be collected in abundance in different combinations from certain stratigraphic levels of the succession, ranging from the Alternans Z. to the Koeneni Z.

Occurrence and distribution.- In beds AC-15-AC-17, M. Redondo (Leanza 1945: 90, pls. 3: 11, 5: 5-6) and Bardas Blancas (Krantz 1928) the species ranges from the Alternans to the Koeneni zones. In Bardas Blancas (Krantz 1928: 49) pointed out the long stratigraphic range of the species and described this range as the succession from *P. calistoides* to "*Neocomites*" *kayseri* (= *P. calistoides*).

Genus *Blanfordiceras* Cossmann, 1907

Type species.- *Ammonites wallichi* Gray, 1832; by OD

Remarks.- The genus has been recently discussed in detail by

Enay (2009) who established a late Tithonian age for the representatives of the Spiti-Shales of Thakkhola, Central Nepal. The genus *Boehmiceras* Grigorieva, 1938 (TS: *Hoplites boehmi* Uhlig, 1905) is considered herein a junior synonym of *Blanfordiceras*.

Blanfordiceras vetustum (Steuer, 1897)

Figs. 26C-F, 27A-B, App. 2-D-E

- 1897 *Hoplites wallichi* Gray sp.- Steuer: 184, pl. 30: 1-3.
- *1897 *Hoplites vetustus* nov. sp.- Steuer: 183, p. 30: 4-10.
- 1897 *Reineckeia turgida* nov. sp.- Steuer: 155, pl. 28: 3-4 [HT].
- ?1908 *Berriasella patagoniensis* n. sp.- Favre: 622, pl. 33: 5 [LT].
- 1910 *Blanfordiceras steueri* n. sp.- Uhlig: 188.
- 1921 *Hoplites wallichi* Gray.- Steuer: 87, pl. 16: 1-2.
- *1921 *Hoplites vetustus* n. sp.- Steuer: 85, pl. 16: 4-5 [LT], 7, 8-9.
- 1921 *Reineckeia turgida* n. sp.- Steuer: 56, pl. 14: 3-4 [HT].
- 1926 *Berriasella subprivasensis* Krantz- Krantz: 438.
- 1928 *Berriasella subprivasensis* n. sp.- Krantz: 20, pl. 3: 4.
- 1931 *Berriasella subprivasensis* Krantz.- Weaver: 443, pl. 56: 356-357.
- ?1937 *Blanfordiceras patagoniensis* (Favre).- Feruglio: 62, pl. 6: 4-6, 8, pl. 7: 1-2.
- n1945 *Micracanthoceras vetustum* (Steuer).- Leanza: 45, pl. 5: 9-10, 11
- 1960 *Berriasella privasensis* Pictet.- Collignon: fig. 670.
- 1960 *Blanfordiceras* cf. *wallichi* Gray.- Collignon: fig. 679.
- 1960 *Blanfordiceras delgai* n. sp.- Collignon: figs. 680 [HT], 681.
- 1960 *Blanfordiceras* aff. *rotundidoma* Uhlig.- Collignon: fig. 684.
- 1960 *Blanfordiceras rotundidoma* Uhlig var. *venusta* n. var.- Collignon: fig. 685.
- 1960 *Blanfordiceras tenuicostatum* n. sp.- Collignon: fig. 686 [HT].
- 1960 *Aulacosphinctes möricki* Oppel var. *alta* n. var.- Collignon: fig. 720.
- 1960 *Aulacosphinctes laxicosta* Steuer.- Collignon: fig. 721.
- 1960 *Aulacosphinctes laxicosta* Steuer var. *simplex* n. var.- Collignon: fig. 722.
- 1960 *Aulacosphinctes laxicosta* Steuer var. *ankitokensis* n. var.- Collignon: fig. 724.

Lectotype.- Designated by Spath (1934: 13), the specimen from AC figured by Steuer (1921: pl. 16: 4-5) from his level Cieneguita-II. It is worth to remark that the figure caption of the fig. 4 of pl. 16 indicates level Cieneguita-IV, nevertheless, in the text (p. 85 and table of p. 44) it is indicated the occurrence of the type specimens in levels Cieneguita-II and III. In level Cieneguita-II Steuer (1921: 88) also cited the occurrence of *C. mendozanum* with *Blanfordiceras*, like in the bed AC-15 of the present study. It can be assumed that the type horizon of *B. vetustum* lies in some part of the level Cieneguita-II.

New material from Arroyo Cieneguita.- Ten more or less complete specimens (MCNAM 24461/1-4, 24459/4, 10, 12-15, 17) and large fragments, all from bed AC-15; additionally some few specimens have been collected from bed AC-16.

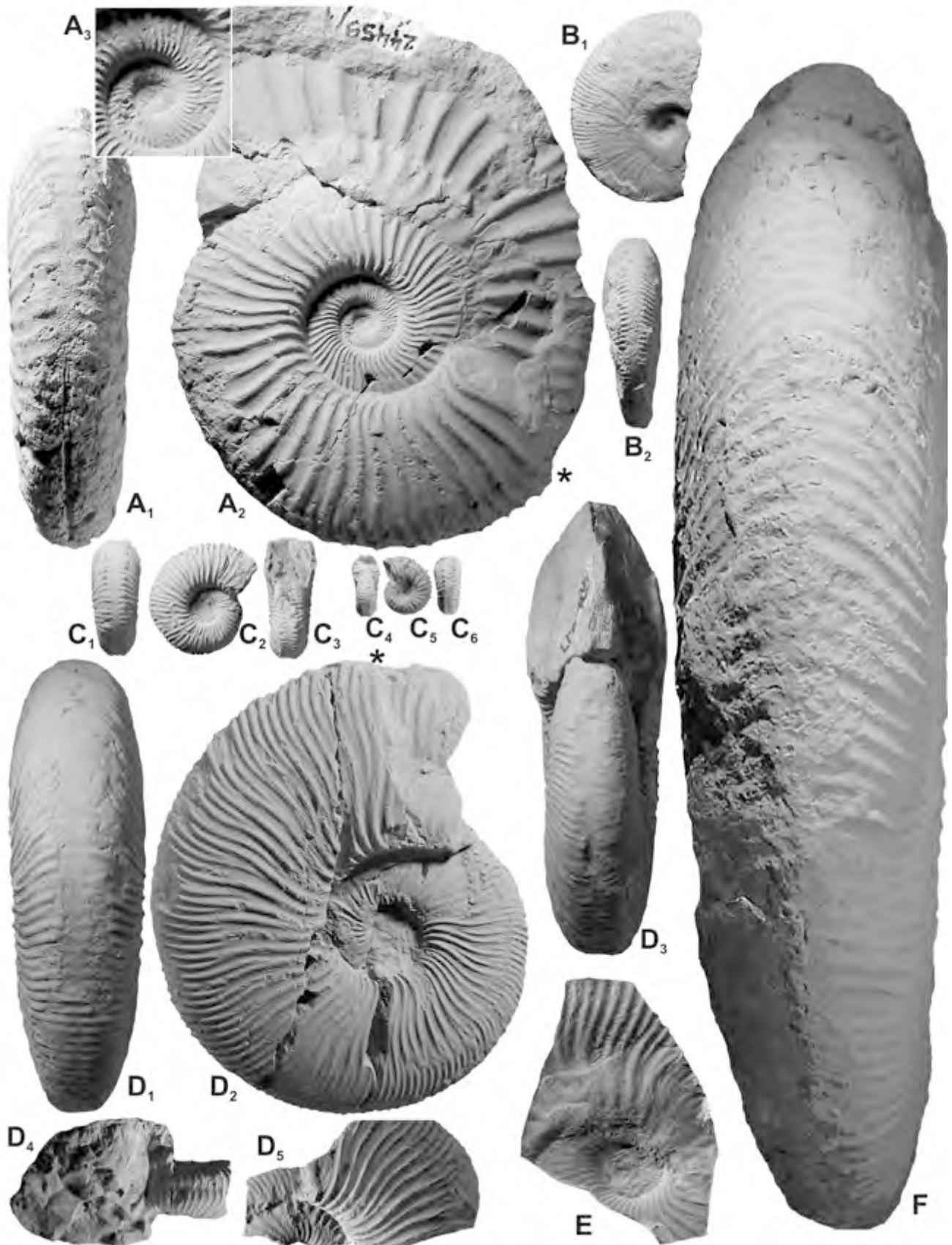


Figure 23. A-B: *Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen), A. Cieneguita; A: adult macroconch (MCNAM 24459/1) of an early transient, bed AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.), A₃: inner whorls (x2); B: phragmocone (MCNAM 24457/21) of an involute later transient, bed AC-17 (Koeneni Z., *striolatus* hz.). C: *Substeuerocheras* aff. *koeneni* (Steuer), juv. phragmocone (MCNAM 24461/3), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.); C₄-C₆: apertural, lateral and ventral views after remotion of the last whorl. D-F: *Substeuerocheras koeneni*; D: adult macroconch with beginning of bodychamber (LPB 485), Koeneni Z., Chacay Melehué; lateral, ventral and apertural views of the last whorl of phragmocone; D₁-D₅: ventral and lateral views of the inner whorls at D = 30 mm. E: fragmentary specimen (MCNAM 24464/4), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-17 (Koeneni Z., *striolatus* hz.); F: ventral view of a complete adult macroconch (MOZPI 3438), Koeneni Z., Mallín Quemado [lateral view in Fig. 24]. All natural size except A₃. Asterisk indicating the last septum.



Figure 24. *Substeuerocheras koeneni* (Steuer), complete fully grown adult macroconch (MOZPI 3438) showing the peristome, upper Tithonian, Mallín Quemado [ventral view in Fig. 23F]. Natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

Description.- All the available specimens seem to be macroconchs. Innermost whorls at $D = 4-10$ mm, evolute to moderately involute depending on the specimens, whorl section rounded to suboval, with widely rounded venter; ribbing composed by fine prosocline primaries which

vanish completely on the ventro-lateral shoulder.

The subsequent whorls of the phragmocone are moderately involute with subrectangular to suboval whorl section, the venter is rounded with flat aspect because of ventral ribbing. Ribbing becomes acute and stronger;

primary ribs are prosocline to subradial, straight to slightly flexuous, starting on the uppermost portion of the umbilical shoulder and bifurcating, rarely trifurcate, on the upper third of the flank; simple and intercalatory ribs are infrequent; all ribs reach the ventro-lateral shoulder more or less raised, in some cases forming small lamellar tubercles, and become weak on the mid-venter. In the studied sample the adult phragmocone ends within $D = 70\text{--}90\text{ mm}$.

The bodychambers observed differ from the last whorl of the phragmocone by being uncoiled and the ventral ribbing mostly interrupted besides a well marked groove, but gradually become uninterrupted. There is not evident process of variocostation.

The large but fragmentary specimens available (not figured) show a whorl section subrectangular to subtrapezoidal, with gently curved flanks and rounded venter at an estimated size of $D = 130\text{--}160\text{ mm}$. As usual, the whorl section nude of the acute ribbing is suboval or rounded subtrapezoidal. Ribbing is strong and acute, most primaries undivided or biplicate on the upper half of the flank, some flared. Ventral ribbing weakened on the mid-venter.

Remarks.—The sample described comes from a single faunal level, bed AC-15, named *vetustum* hz. Additional specimens come from the lower part of bed AC-16, but these are incomplete and do not show any perceptible difference respect the sample described. The morphology and sculpture ontogeny show a variation of juvenile and adult whorls intergrading through evolute variants (relatively low flanks) with straight, prosocline primaries bifurcating on the upper part of the flank with formation of a slight swollen (Figs. 26F, 27B), and the more involute variants with higher flanks covered by slightly flexuous primaries bifurcating on the middle or uppermost part of the flanks (Fig. 26C-E); the specimen shown in Fig. 27A shows an intermediate morphology. The inner whorls do not show variations, supporting definitely the coeval age of the sample. The specimens originally figured by Steuer (1897) already showed this pattern of variation (Steuer 1921: pl. 16: 4-5, 7 and 8-9). *Reineckeia turgida* Steuer (1897, transl. 1921: pl. 14: 3-4, HT by MT, faunal level Loncoche-III) is at the extreme of the inflate variants. This specimen with comparable sculpture ontogeny is somewhat larger in adult size and its wide whorl section is associated with the strengthening of the ribbing with a prominent bullae-like portion on the point of furcation. The specimen described as *Hoplites wallichi* Gray by Steuer (1897, transl. 1921: pl. 16: 1-2), later renamed *Blanfordiceras steueri* by Uhlig (1910: 188), is identical with the specimen from AC in Fig. 26F.

Within this range of continuous variation can be easily accommodated, as a compressed and evolute, slender variant, *Berriasella subprivasensis* Krantz, 1926 described on material from closely similar or identical stratigraphic position. This species was proposed for a single specimen (Krantz 1926: 438), giving a short information about the differences in comparison with *Berriasella privasensis* Pictet, the measurements of the shell (recalled in Krantz 1928: 20) and the type locality Arroyo Durazno, but with no figuration. It was later that this specimen, the HT by MT, was figured (Krantz 1928: pl. 3: 4). The type horizon lies within beds that can be assigned to the Alternans Z., containing in that locality, according to Krantz (1928: 49): *P. calistoides*, *Corongoceras mendozanum* Behrendsen, *Blanfordiceras argentinum* Krantz (additional material described below) and *Aspidoceras andinum* Steuer. The ammonites of this ensemble are very similar to the ammonite assemblage on

which is defined the *vetustum* hz. (see below). The specimen figured by Weaver (1931: figs. 356-357; herein refigured in App. 2-D) from Arroyo Curacó, matches closely with the more compressed variants of *B. vetustum*.

Micracanthoceras vetustum (Steuer) in Leanza (1945: pl. 5: 9-10), from the Koeneni Z. of Arroyo del Yeso, is clearly a himalayitid ammonite, unrelated with *B. vetustum*. However, the other specimen from the same bed figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 5: 11) can be attributed to *Blanfordiceras*.

Blanfordiceras bardense (Krantz, 1926) was based on five specimens but apparently without designation of a type; the figured specimen (Krantz 1928: pl. 1: 7) from Bardas Blancas is herein designated as the lectotype and refigured (Fig. 25B). This specimen resembles the more involute specimens of *B. vetustum* (cf. Fig. 26C-E) but shows differences which seem significant enough for retaining it as a separate species. Indeed, it has narrower umbilicus and higher flanks covered by irregular, flexuous ribbing with abundant intercalatory ribs and the height of the bifurcation point variable around the mid-flank. Although these differences could be considered as simply originated in the greater involution as a pattern of covariation with ribbing, this morphotype exceeds the limits of all the remaining material, and on the other hand it seems to have a stratigraphic position somewhat higher than the *vetustum* hz. The ensemble of ammonites of the type horizon of *B. bardense* as listed by Krantz (1928: 47), consists of *P. calistoides*, *Choicensisphinctes striolatus* and *Chigaroceras gerthi* (Krantz), suggesting correlation with the bed AC-17 which we have assigned to the Koeneni Z. *B. bardense* was described by Leanza (1945: pl. 2: 3-4) from the bed 1762 of Mallín Redondo, as conforming the guide assemblage of the *bardense* hz. defined below, older than the type horizon of the species. Thus, we conclude that *B. bardense* is a later form of *Blanfordiceras* ranging the Alternans and Koeneni zones in the upper Tithonian of the NMB.

The material of *Blanfordiceras patagoniense* Favre, 1908 described by Feruglio (1937) from the region of Lago Argentino (southern Patagonia) is very poorly preserved for sound comparison but has the appearance of *B. vetustum*. The specimens were collected by A. de Agostini from beds which Feruglio (1937) assigned to his Horizonte 1. The list of species attributed to this horizon includes nominally species which suggest a stratigraphical interval from the upper Tithonian to the lower Valanginian, although judging from the figured specimens the fauna of Horizonte 1 points to different stratigraphic horizons within the upper Tithonian-upper Berriasian interval.

Blanfordiceras weaveri Howlett, 1989 is very hard to compare for it is based on two poorly preserved or incomplete specimens from the Tithonian of the Himalia Ridge in Antarctica. However, it is very similar to *Blanfordiceras laxicosta* (Steuer, 1897) as discussed below.

The large number of nominal species described by Collignon (1960) from the Hollandi Z. which are listed in the synonymy list above, share all the same morphological patterns of variations described for *B. vetustum* when considered as an ensemble. On the other hand it is very important the fact that they occur with the same morphotypes of *Coronogoceras mendozanum* (Behrendsen) which are described below.

The abundant material of *Blanfordiceras* described by Enay (2009) from the Tithonian of Nepal was classified in a large number of morphospecies, distributed in at least three horizons (Enay 2009: pls. 49-52). The bulk of his material

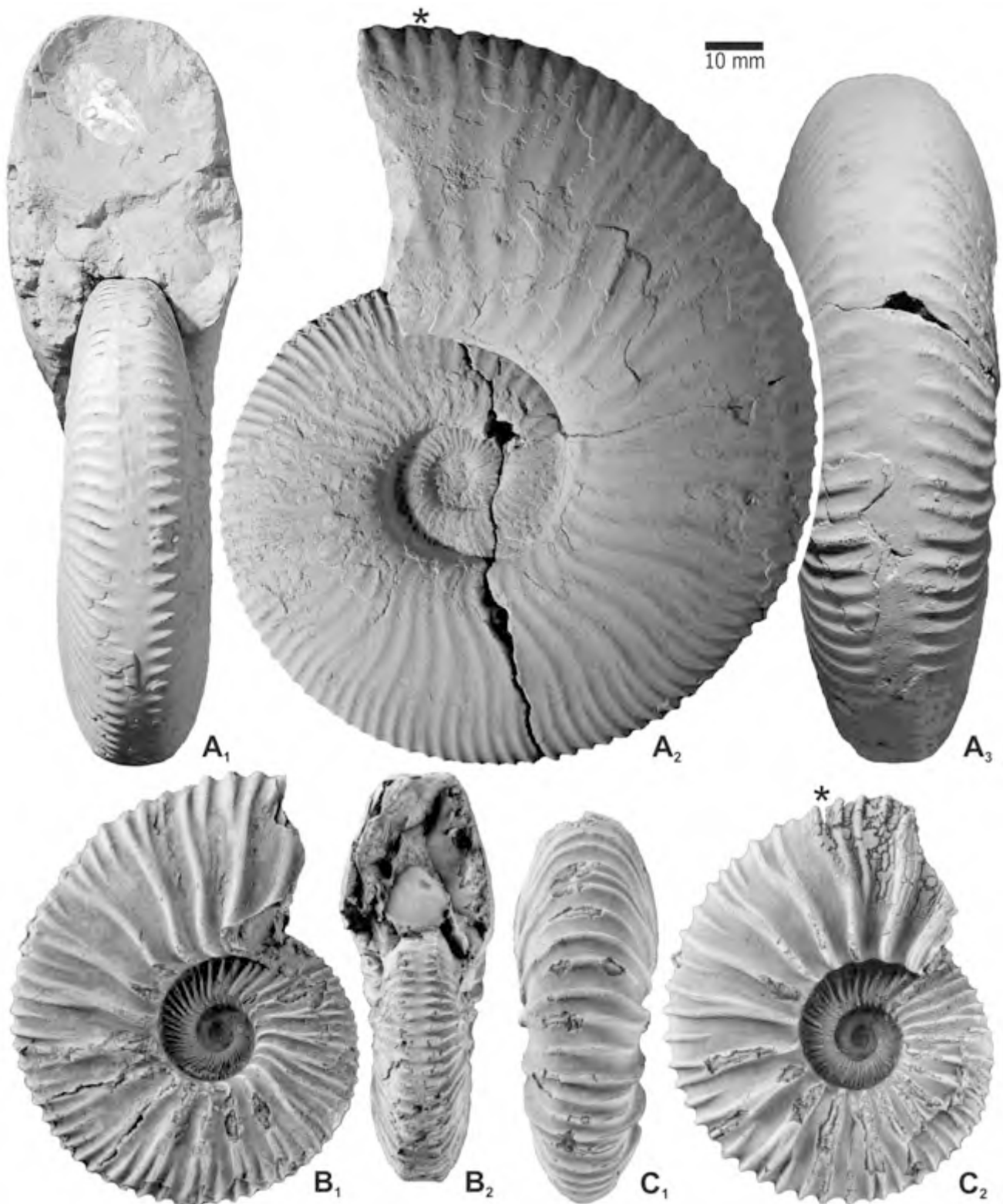


Figure 25. A: *Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen), adult phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (LPB 204), Casa Pincheira (bed G9 in Parent 2003: fig. 1B), upper Tithonian, Koeneni Z. B: *Blanfordiceras bardense* (Krantz), holotype, phragmocone; Bardas Blancas, upper Tithonian, Alternans Z.; refigured from Krantz (1928: pl. 1: 7). C: *Chigaroceras gerthi* (Krantz), holotype, adult phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber; Bardas Blancas, Alternans Z.; refigured from Krantz (1928: pl. 1: 8). All natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

comes from the *Blanfordiceras*-horizon (lower? Upper Tithonian) where *Corongoceras helmstaedti* Enay, 2009 and *C. fibuliferum* Enay, 2009 occur. Considering this *Blanfordiceras* assemblage as a whole some general

similarities are observed which are no more than those features of the genus, but also occur significant differences in shell morphology and sculpture ontogeny respect to *B. vetustum*. Ribbing of the mentioned Nepali *Blanfordiceras*

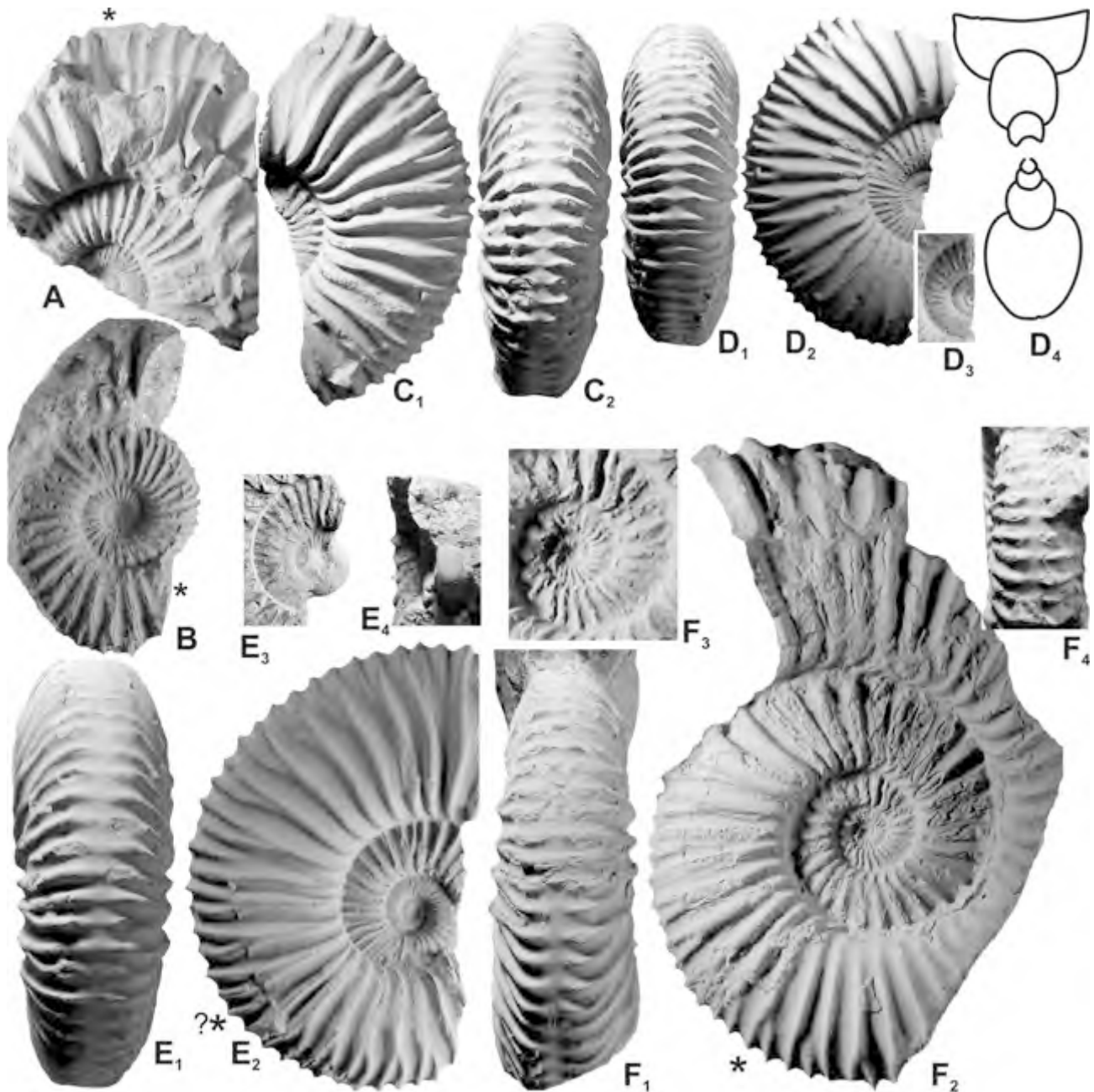


Figure 26. **A:** *Chigaroceras gerthi* (Krantz), ?macroconch phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24461/2), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.). **B:** *Blanfordiceras* sp. A (MCNAM 24463/4), complete phragmocone with a portion of bodychamber, A. Cieneguita, bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.). **C-F:** *Blanfordiceras vetustum* (Steuer), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.). **C:** fragmentary macroconch (MCNAM 24461), involute morphotype. **D:** macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24461/4), involute variant; **D₃**: detail of the innermost whorls (x2); **D₄**: whorl section at $D = 57$ mm. **E:** adult macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24461/1), moderately inflate evolute variant with incipient ventral spines on phragmocone; **E₃-E₄**: detail of the innermost whorls, lateral and ventral views (x2). **F:** almost complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24459/4), compressed variant; **F₃**: detail of the innermost whorls (x2); **F₄**: ventral view of the beginning of the last whorl. All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

is more flexuous with a lower point of furcation, and the ventral sculpture does not show any sign of tubercles on the termination of the ventral ribs; there is a rather persistent smooth ventral band which is wide in the pre-adult phragmocone; and the ventral ribbing of the adult macroconchs describes a rounded chevron.

Occurrence and distribution.— Beds AC-15-AC-16, Alternans Z. As discussed following the synonymic list, the species is widely recorded through the southern Gondwana,

including the NMB, the Austral Basin, Antarctica and Madagascar. Considering the assemblage composed by *B. vetustum* and *C. mendozanum*, with similar distribution, the *vetustum* hz. allows an intercontinental time-correlation as discussed below.

***Blanfordiceras argentinum* (Krantz, 1926)**

Fig. 27C

Material.— A single specimen (MCNAM 24459/22) loose

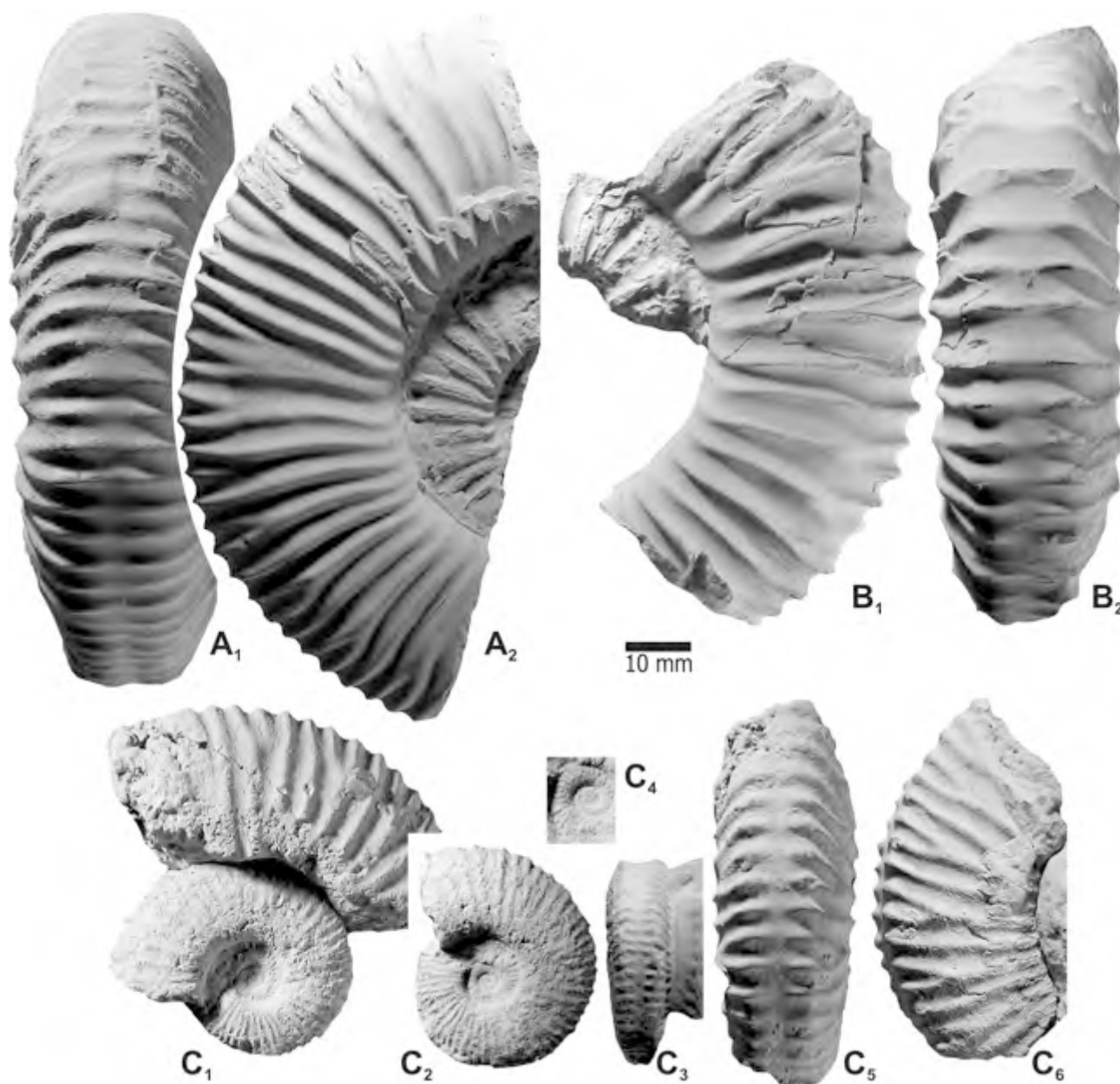


Figure 27. A-B: *Blanfordiceras vetustum* (Steuer), Arroyo Cieneguita, bed AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.). **A:** adult macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/10), moderately involute platyconic variant. **B:** macroconch bodychamber with portion of phragmocone (MCNAM 24459/17), coarsely ribbed evolute variant. **C:** *Blanfordiceras argentinum* (Krantz), phragmocone of an adult? specimen (MCNAM 24459/22), A. Cieneguita, loose from beds AC-15 or AC-16. **C₁:** right side (apertural view), **C₂-C₃:** lateral and ventral views with last whorl removed, **C₄:** inner whorls (x2), **C₅-C₆:** ventral and lateral (left in apertural view) views of the last whorl. All natural size otherwise indicated.

from bed AC-15 or AC-16.

Description.- The specimen is completely septate. The outermost whorl is evolute, subtrapezoidal in whorl section, covered by strong prosocline primaries of which one each two bifurcates on the upper half of the flank with the formation of a small tubercle; ventral (secondaries plus undivided primaries) ribs reach the venter after rising on the ventrolateral shoulder and fade off besides a well defined, moderately narrow smooth band. The inner whorls are platyconic, involute, with high flanks and flat or concave venter; the ribbing is much finer and denser than in the outermost whorl; primaries prosocline which bifurcate on the upper third of the flank, but many of them remain undivided; all ribs rise notoriously on the ventrolateral

shoulder in the form of small lamellar tubercles, then fade off or weaken besides a smooth band. As can be observed in Fig. 27C the innermost whorls are more rounded and densely ribbed.

Remarks.- The only Andean ammonite comparable with the above described one is *Berriasella argentina*. This species was based on two specimens without designation of a type; thus, the specimen figured by Krantz (1928: pl. 3: 3) is herein designated as the lectotype. This specimen in an adult with a portion of the bodychamber clearly uncoiled, apparently a macroconch, collected from the Alternans Z. of Arroyo de La Manga. The ammonite ensemble of the type horizon includes most of the species which conform the guide assemblage of the *vetustum* hz. They are (Krantz 1928: 50),

under current taxonomy: *B. argentinum*, *Corongoceras? steinmanni* Krantz, 1926 (additional material described below), *C. mendozanum*, *P. calistoides* [including *Parodontoceras kayseri* (Steuer)], *Steueria? mangaensis* [*Steueria* n. gen., Andean himalayitid described below], *C. proximus* and *Krantziceras wanneri* n. gen. (discussed above). However, it cannot be safely assigned to a special horizon since the specimens of the Krantz's list come from several beds of limestones with levels of concretions.

Phragmocones comparable to inner whorls of the present species have been collected from the Internispinosum Z. of Cerro Granito and from the upper Internispinosum or Alternans Z. of Cerro Lotena.

***Blanfordiceras* sp. A**

Fig. 26B

Description and remarks.- A single specimen (MCNAM 24463/4) from bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.) consisting of a phragmocone with remains of bodychamber. The phragmocone is platyconic with subrectangular whorl section, flat flanks and well rounded venter. Ribbing composed of slightly prosocline primaries which mostly bifurcate on the upper half or third of the flank. The ventral ribs are not interrupted on the venter, only slightly weakening.

This specimen shows clearly the shell morphology and sculpture which characterizes the genus *Blanfordiceras* and shows resemblance with *B. vetustum* (cf. Fig. 26D) which has the inner whorls with rounded venter covered by uninterrupted ribbing, although somewhat finer. It is the oldest known representative of the genus and also somewhat similar to *C. cf. proximus* (Fig. 19D).

***Blanfordiceras laxisosta* (Steuer, 1897)**

Remarks.- In the bed AC-19 (*compressum* hz.) we have collected crushed fragmentary specimens which are similar to *Blanfordiceras laxisosta* (Steuer, 1897, transl. 1928: pl. 18: 4-5, the HT by MT). The HT comes from the level Cieneguita-IV, the type horizon of *S. koeneni*, which also includes: *P. calistoides* (incl. *P. beneckei*, LT designated by Enay et al. 1996: 228), *Choicensisphinctes? intercostatus* (Steuer, 1897), *Odontoceras fasciatum* Steuer, 1897 (? = *Choicensisphinctes striolatus*) and *Parodontoceras? subfasciatum* (Steuer, 1897). This association indicates an age within the Koeneni Z., somewhat below the *compressum* hz. The specimen figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 6: 9-10) from the bed 1768 of M. Redondo is very close to the HT.

It is worth to note that this species closely matches to *B. weaveri* because of the strong, acute primaries with low point of furcation covering the high flanks of an involute ammonite which shows the bifurcation points of the inner whorls through the umbilical window; the whorl section is compressed with subflatish venter and the ventral ribbing very narrowly interrupted or weakened.

Genus *Chigaroceras* Howarth, 1992

Type species.- *Chigaroceras banikense* Howarth, 1992; by OD.

Remarks.- *Chigaroceras* differs from *Blanfordiceras* by the evenly rounded venter, covered by uninterrupted and more flexuous, irregular ribbing with primaries bi- or trifurcate with a swollen (or lamellar tubercle), indistinctly on the umbilical shoulder or on the mid-flank.

***Chigaroceras gerthi* (Krantz, 1926)**

Figs. 25C, 26A

Description and remarks.- A single specimen (MCNAM 24461/2) from bed AC-15 (Alternans Z., *vetustum* hz.) with part of the bodychamber which is uncoiled indicating it belongs to an adult.

The species had been only known by a single specimen, its HT by MT (Krantz 1928: pl. 1: 8). It was collected in Bardas Blancas, from beds of the Koeneni Z. (discussed above). Additional discussion about the HT and its assignment to *Chigaroceras* has been formerly given by Leanza (1996).

Family Olcostephanidae Haug, 1910 Subfamily Spiticeratinae Spath, 1924

Remarks.- The diagnosis of *Proniceras* Burckhardt, 1919 (TS: *Ammonites pronus* Oppel; SD Roman 1938) given by Wright et al. (1996: 43) indicates the lack of tubercles on the inner and middle whorls, and later whorls with curved umbilical bullae and simple to triplicate ribs. However, the LT of *Ammonites pronus* (herein refigured photographically: Fig. 28A) shows the development of stout, rounded moderately elongate umbilical tubercles from about $D = 15$ mm, which are retained up to the end of the last preserved whorl without signs of any kind of lateral tubercles. The shell is compressed, moderately involute, covered by sheaves of ribs branching from the tubercles. Ventral ribbing is strong and dense, projected forward forming a chevron. These features fit with the diagnosis of *Negrelliceras* Djanélidzé, 1922 given by Wright et al. (1996: 43). In contrast, the Mexican *Proniceras* specimens described by Burckhardt (1919) are perisphinctid-like, evolute, compressed forms, densely ribbed from the inner whorls; in middle or outer whorls primary ribs are reinforced on the umbilical shoulder forming elongated swellings (bullae) which could be described as tubercles in some cases. *P. subpronum* Burckhardt, 1919 is the species with earlier development of umbilical tubercles, from $D = 20-25$ mm. The adult specimen of *P. idoceroideis* Burckhardt (1919: pl. 15: figs. 2-4) is a compressed, evolute and densely ribbed microconch with lappets which shows that the genus is sexually dimorphic. The *Proniceras* of Burckhardt are early late Tithonian in age (Callomon 1992) and they seem to conform the earliest part of the lineage leading to *Negrelliceras* and most likely also to *Spiticeras* Uhlig, 1903 (including *Kilianiceras* Djanélidzé, 1922).

The LT stands from an unfortunate designation which has lead to some confusion in combination with the wide intraspecific variation of the Spiticeratines claimed everywhere but never evaluated. The diagnoses of Wright et al. (1996) for *Spiticeras* Uhlig, 1903, *Kilianiceras* Djanélidzé, 1922 and *Negrelliceras* are based on the occurrence and ontogenetic persistence of the row of lateral tubercles. Differentiation between *Spiticeras* and *Kilianiceras* is in many cases confused by the sizes at which the onset and/or vanishment of the lateral tubercles are observed. However, these differences seem to be nothing more than variation based on heterochronic phenotypic plasticity in the developmental pathways. Assuming this variation as intraspecific and considering that both subgenera have the same stratigraphic distribution (Upper Tithonian? - Berriasian, Wright et al. 1996: 43), we adopt herein a simple taxonomy considering the genus *Spiticeras*

undivided.

Negrelliceras, commonly compressed and finely ribbed, without lateral tubercles all through its ontogeny, could likely be an independent lineage. Nevertheless, differentiation in respect to *Spiticeras* is completely artificial and unclear. For example, Djanélidzé (1922: pl. 5 and 7) illustrated six macroconchs, including a large well-preserved specimen as *N. negreli*, distributed in five different species of *Spiticeras* and *Negrelliceras*, and, on the other hand, five lappeted microconchs distributed in three different species of *Negrelliceras* and *Proniceras* (pl. 6: 1-5). All these specimens are identical in coiling and sculpture, only differing in the more or less inflated shell, and the microconchs by possessing lappets, thus strongly suggesting they all belong to a single, sexually dimorphic species of the Berriasian.

Genus *Spiticeras* Uhlig, 1903

Type species.- *Ammonites spitiensis* Blanford, 1863;
by SD Roman, 1938.

Spiticeras fraternum (Steuer, 1897)

Fig. 28C

- *1897 *Holcostephanus fraternus* nov. sp.- Steuer: p. 192, pl. 29: 1 [LT].
- 1897 *Holcostephanus* (*Astieria*) *Bodenbenderi* nov. sp.- Steuer: 191, pl. 28: 5-6 [LT].
- *1921 *Holcostephanus fraternus* n. sp.- Steuer: 95, pl. 15: 1 [LT refigured].
- 1921 *Holcostephanus bodenbenderi* n. sp.- Steuer: 94, pl. 4: 5-6 [LT refigured].
- 1925 *Spiticeras damesi* (Steuer) forma planulata nueva forma.- Gerth: 67, pl. 3: 2.
- 1945 *Spiticeras* (*Negrelliceras*) *singulare* n. sp.- Leanza: 79, pl. 17: 1, 6-7, 9.
- 1945 *Spiticeras* (*Kilianiceras*) *damesi* (Steuer).- Leanza: 73, pl. 20: 7.
- 1951 *Spiticeras limaensis* n. sp.- Rivera: 46, pl. 6: 5 [HT].

Lectotype.- The species was based on a number of specimens from Arroyo Alberjillo and Rodeo Viejo but with no designation of type specimen, and it seems that there has not been any later formal designation. Thus, we designate the specimen figured by Steuer (1921: pl. 15: 1) as the lectotype. The type locality is A. Alberjillo but unfortunately the stratigraphic position within the section is unknown.

Material.- Two specimens, macroconch phragmocones more or less well preserved (MCNAM 24469/1, 24468/4), bed AC-19.

Description.- The best preserved specimen (Fig. 28C) is a phragmocone (max $D = 85$ mm), probably adult and rather complete for it seems to be uncoiled at the end. Inner whorls ($D < 15$ mm) evolute, depressed, whorl section oval, flanks covered by acute, radial primary ribs and with prosocline constrictions. Middle whorls ($20 < D < 60$ mm) moderately evolute with wide umbilicus. The lateral ribbing gradually enlarges and swells up on the umbilical shoulder and on the flank. This bituberculate stage persists along two or three whorls, then umbilical swollens convert in well marked, radially elongated periumbilical tubercles from which branch two to four secondaries which reach the venter evenly spaced; ventral ribbing forming an angular chevron,

weakened or interrupted besides a narrow smooth band; there can be seen about two constrictions per whorl. The last whorl becomes subtriangular, higher than wide, venter rounded; the ribbing vanishes, the umbilical tubercles are placed on the umbilical shoulder properly, and occur a well marked and strongly prosocline constriction.

The other specimen available is more compressed with the primary ribs swollen as elongated umbilical tubercles, which divide on the half of the flank in bundles of projected secondaries crossing the venter uninterrupted.

Remarks.- The described specimen is identical to the LT in every detail of its morphology, sculpture and size. The other specimen available preserves part of its bodychamber, which has lateral ribs, but it is smaller and more compressed, with wider spaced periumbilical tubercles.

The LT comes from an unspecified horizon. This usually precludes a meaningful use of the name. However, the list of ammonites given by Steuer (1897, transl. 1921: 43-45) for the section of this locality consists of several well-known species which have been figured, and moreover, most of specimens are HT by MT known associated with other ammonites in other localities in Berriasian beds:

(1) *Reineckeia egregia* Steuer, 1897 (1921: pl. 9: 1-2, HT by MT). An identical specimen was figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 5: 1-2) from the Noduliferum Z. of M. Redondo. Other material of this species was collected in Pampa Tril, in beds of the Noduliferum Z. with *Negrelliceras* sp. and *Cuyaniceras*? sp., overlying a bed with abundant *A. noduliferum* (Steuer) and underlying a horizon with abundant *Subthurmannia* cf. *boissieri* and similar forms. This indicates a late Berriasian age for its type horizon.

(2) *Reineckeia mutata* Steuer, 1897 (1921: pl. 13: 1, HT by MT). This ammonite is very similar to the HT by MT of *Argentiniceras bituberculatum* Leanza, 1945 from the lower Noduliferum Z. Inner whorls are identical, but the outer whorl is more subrectangular with two rows of tubercles. However, the description given by Steuer (1921: 53) mentions a short bituberculate stage.

(3) *Reineckeia koellikeri* (Oppel).

(4) *Reineckeia planuslistra* Steuer, 1897. After the description given by Steuer (1921: 65) it seems that the HT by MT corresponds to the inner whorls of *R. incerta*.

(5) *Reineckeia incerta* Steuer, 1897. The last whorl of the HT by MT recalls, in shape and sculpture, the adult bodychamber of *S. koeneni* (see Fig. 23F and 24), but the phragmocone is different, bearing stronger and more widely spaced primaries. An identical specimen to that figured by Steuer was collected in the upper Koeneni to lower Noduliferum z. of C. Pincheira (Parent 2003: fig. 1B).

(6) *Odontoceras transgrediens* Steuer, 1897. The specimen from A. Alberjillo is the HT by MT of the TS of *Cuyaniceras* Leanza, 1945 (SD Arkell 1952). *C. transgrediens*, and other seven species which seem to be merely intraspecific variants, were described by Leanza (1945) from a single bed included in the lower Damesi Z. (Berriasian) of A. del Yeso.

(7) *Holcostephanus fraternus* Steuer.

(8) *Stephanoceras damesi* Steuer, 1897. A single specimen,

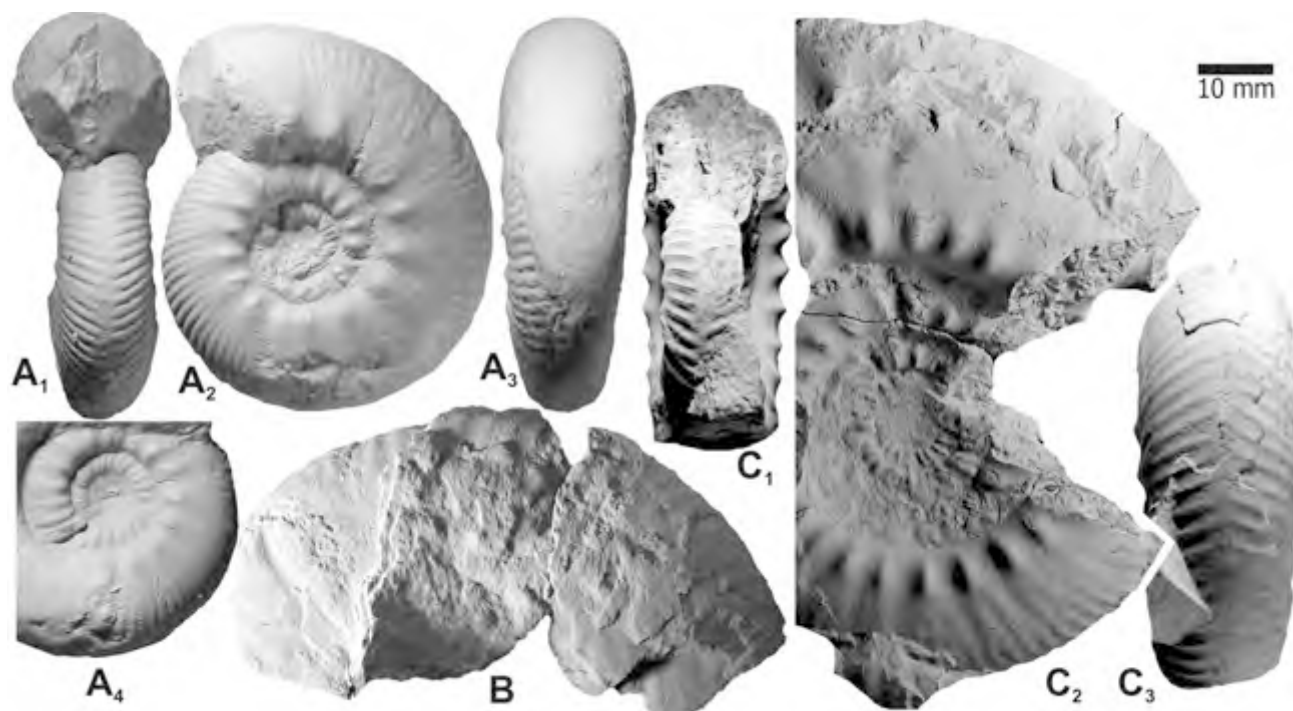


Figure 28. **A:** *Proniceras pronum* (Oppel). Cast (LPB M122) of the lectotype of *Ammonites pronus* Oppel, 1865 (BSPG AS III 211); Tithonian; Koniaków, West Carpathian Mountains, Poland; apertural (**A₁**), lateral (**A₂**) and ventral (**A₃**) views of the right face (apertural view); **A₄**: detail of the inner whorls (left face) showing the onset of periumbilical transformation of the primary ribs into radially elongate bullae with fasciculate secondaries. **B:** *Groebericeras bifrons* Leanza, portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24469/2), A. Cieneguita, bed AC19 (Noduliferum Z., *compressum* hz.). **C:** *Negrelliceras fraternum* (Steuer), adult phragmocone (MCNAM 24469/1), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-19 (Noduliferum Z., *compressum* hz.). All natural size.

the HT by MT of the TS of *Kilianiceras* Djanélidzé, 1922 (SD by Roman, 1938). Leanza (1945) described material assigned to this species from a bed of the Damesi Z., associated with *Spiticeras singulare* (= *S. fraternum*).

In conclusion, the stratigraphic interval where these ammonites occur in other localities is demonstrated by Leanza (1945) to be a relatively narrow interval of the Noduliferum Z. It can be assumed with little risk that the type horizon of *S. fraternum* lies in rocks of the upper Vaca Muerta Fm., belonging to the Noduliferum Z.

The type series of *S. singulare* consisted of six specimens from beds of the Damesi Z. of M. Redondo and A. del Yeso (Leanza 1945: 80), but none of them was designated as type. The best preserved specimen from A. del Yeso figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 17: 1 and 7) is herein designated as the lectotype. This specimen slightly differs from the specimen of AC by a somewhat fainter sculpture, but otherwise shows striking resemblance in its overall shell shape and sculpture ontogeny at similar sizes, vanishing on both the flanks and venter towards the peristome. The paralectotypes are all strongly similar to each other, with variations in the sizes at which the lateral and ventral ribbing fade off. The smaller paralectotype (Leanza 1945: pl. 15: 1, 6) bears very faint umbilical tubercles and clearly shows the same aspect of ventral ribbing of the inner whorls as observed in the specimen from AC (Fig. 28C). Considering that both morphologically indistinguishable species occur more or less in the same stratigraphic horizon, *S. singulare* is considered a junior synonym of *S. fraternum*. Furthermore, the specimen figured as *S. (Kilianiceras) damesi* by Leanza (1945: pl. 20: 7) shows the same sculpture (with a single row of tubercles) and shell shape, only differing by somewhat stronger umbilical tubercles. We therefore interpret this

specimen as an extreme variant of the species in the opposite end of the variation compared with the smaller paralectotype of *S. singulare* mentioned above.

The more compressed and strongly ribbed specimen of the sample from bed AC-19 is very similar in the essential features to the LT of *S. singulare* and shows close similarity with the HT of *Spiticeras limaensis* Rivera, 1951 from the upper Tithonian or lower Berriasian of Puente Inga, Perú.

Occurrence and distribution. - Bed AC-19, *compressum* hz., Noduliferum Z. As discussed above the species occurs in the Noduliferum Z. of several other localities besides the type locality: P. Tril, M. Redondo, A. del Yeso. Gerth (1925: 123, 124) cited the species from C. Pincheira and Quebradas del Mollar, and Leanza & Hugo (1977: 255) from Mallín Quemado and Bajada del Agrio.

Genus *Groebericeras* Leanza, 1945

Type species. - *Groebericeras bifrons* Leanza, 1945; by OD

Groebericeras bifrons Leanza, 1945

Fig. 28B

Description and remarks. - Two portions of bodychamber (MCNAM 24469/2), bed AC-19. The specimens are crushed, but the characteristic features of the genus are observable: compressed, involute with coarse, rounded ribs on the upper flank and venter, prosocline wide and shallow constrictions.

The species is typical of the Noduliferum Z. and has been recently revised by Aguirre & Alvarez (1999). These authors collected their material from a level just above an interval containing ammonites they called *Andiceras-*

faunule. It is most likely that the ammonites from that horizon belong to *Krantziceras compressum* n. gen. et n. sp.

Family Himalayitidae Spath, 1925

Remarks.- The concept of the family adopted herein mainly follows Donovan et al. (1981) with additions by Tavera (1985), Boughdiri et al. (1999) and Enay et al. (1998a, b). The family includes a group of Andean forms likely rooted in the Torquatisphinctinae, perhaps in *Catutosphinctes proximus* or some close, yet undescribed species of the late Middle Tithonian (late Proximus to early Internispinosum zones) morphologically similar to “*Burckhardticeras*” Olóriz (name pre-occupied). *Windhausenicer* *internispinosum* (Krantz) could likely be one of the earliest members of the Andean representatives of the family (see Parent 2001, 2003a, b). Classification of the Andean forms at the subfamily level could be convenient under the biogeographically-based criterium of a group of lineages or genera originated and developed in the NMB, as part of the local biota (sensu Dommergues & Marchand 1988).

Genus *Windhausenicer* Leanza, 1945

Type species.- *Perisphinctes internispinosus* Krantz, 1926; by OD. Middle Tithonian.

Windhausenicer internispinosum (Krantz, 1926)

Fig. 29F-G, App. 2-G-H

Synonymy.- See Parent (2003b).

Material.- A juvenile with part of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24418/6) from bed AC-9 and a portion of a phragmocone (MCNAM 24453) from bed AC-11.

Description.- The juvenile specimen (bed AC-9), max $D = 30$ mm, is evolute ($U/D = 0.45$ to 0.53) with depressed whorl section ($W/H_1 = 1.05$ to 1.25) throughout the ontogeny. The ribbing is rather uniform from the innermost whorls, composed by acute, prosocline primary ribs bifurcated on the upper part of the flank. At about $D = 8$ mm there is a short stage with a distinctive sculpture: it begins with a deep constriction followed by a blade-like, undivided, prosocline primary which is then followed by primaries that bifurcate on the umbilical shoulder and the secondaries are looped on the upper flank. The last whorl of the phragmocone is evenly ribbed by acute primaries divided in two secondaries of reduced strength with the point of division swollen forming a incipient lamellar tubercle; ventral ribbing evenly spaced and interrupted on the mid-venter forming a continuous groove. The bodychamber is not preserved except for a short portion of a poorly preserved whorl after the last septum showing no changes in whorl section or sculpture.

The other specimen is a portion of phragmocone of a larger individual (bed AC-11). It is well-preserved showing the characteristic morphology and sculpture of the species: evolute and depressed with strong and acute primaries reaching the ventrolateral shoulder where bifurcate ribs form a marked lamellar tubercle; there is a strong constriction developed on the flanks and venter; ventral ribbing is less strong than primaries, unevenly spaced and ending on a small tubercle besides a narrow groove.

Remarks.- The species has been recently revised (Parent

2003b, Parent et al. 2007). The specimen from bed AC-11 is typical for the species, indicating clearly some part within the *Internispinosum* (total range) Biozone, thus within the conjugated *Internispinosum* (non standard chrono-) Zone.

The smaller specimen from bed AC-9, at the base of the local *Internispinosum* Z., is an early representative of the species, showing the short sculptural stage with looped secondaries as the lectotype (see Parent 2003b: fig. 1B) but at smaller diameter. The tubercles are weaker in the specimen of AC than in the lectotype at comparable diameters. On the other hand it shows close resemblance with *C. proximus*, especially specimens from bed AC-10 (Fig. 19A-B). This succession of different transients of *W. internispinosum*, where the older ones are very similar to specimens of the late transients of *C. proximus* (transient β in Parent 2003a) strongly supports the hypothesis of a derivation of *Windhausenicer* from *Catutosphinctes* (see Parent 2001). More abundant and complete material from Pampa Tril (still unpublished) illustrates this pattern more confidently.

Genus *Steueria* n. gen.

Type species.- *Berriasella alternans* Gerth, 1921. Tithonian.

Derivation of the name: After Alexander Steuer (1867-1936).

Diagnosis: Mid-sized to large adult macroconchs. Innermost whorls stout and involute, ribbing dense, weakened or interrupted on mid-venter. Middle whorls platycone more or less evolute, whorl section suboval to subtrapezoidal with venter rounded; ribbing dense with more or less marked lateral and ventral lamellar tubercles each two or four of the primaries, appearing later in ontogeny when finer and denser the ribbing and with a persistent smooth ventral band or groove. Adult phragmocone and bodychamber suboval to subtrapezoidal in whorl section; coarse primaries of which one each two, three or four bifurcates on the upper part of the flank on a tubercle; secondaries rarely looped; long ventral spines, as rounded tubercles or bullae on the inner mold resembling parabolic nodes. Microconchs smaller, with small lappets.

Remarks and comparison.- In Gerth's own copy of his paper (1925), he made manuscript annotations which provide valuable information about view points attained after publication. In the title “*Berriasella alternans* spec. nov.” (p. 89) he made one of those annotations reassigning the species to *Neocosmoceras* Blanchet, 1922. This annotation is a good indication of the difficulties in classifying that species which shows a conspicuous himalayitid-like bodychamber but with densely ribbed *Berriasella*-like inner whorls. Moreover, it is in accord with his reference (Gerth 1925: 90) to the similarities between *B. alternans* and *Ammonies koellikeri* Oppel. On the other hand, in p. 89, Gerth has stressed the slight differences between *B. alternans* and *B. inaequicostata* Gerth, 1921 consisting only in the rib density of the inner whorls. Taking into account the material described below and the type specimens of *B. alternans*, *B. inaequicostata* and *B. spinulosa* it can be realized that when denser the ribbing the later in the ontogeny appear the tubercles, especially the ventral ones, as stressed in the diagnosis above.

Corongoceras show some similarities with *Steueria* n.

gen., but predominate consistent differences, mainly on the inner whorls. In *Corongoceras* the inner whorls have flat venter and strong tubercles on the point of furcation and on the venter or ventro-lateral shoulder. In *Steueria* the venter is well rounded, ribbing is fine and dense with less frequent puntiform tubercles. In *Corongoceras* adult ribbing is not dense but strong, acute and widely splayed on spiniform tubercles, and almost all of the ventral ribs end on ventro-lateral tubercles.

Steueria n.gen. differs from the typically serpenticone *Micracanthoceras* by the densely ribbed inner whorls with two rows of lamellar tubercles and on the adult phragmocone covered by more or less flexuous primary ribs with a high-lateral tubercle or lamellae. These differences are best realized by comparison with *Micracanthoceras koellikeri* (Oppel) since the LT of *M. microcanthum* (see Geyssant 1997: pl. 26: 1) is preserved at a smaller size which does not show the sculpture of the adult phragmocone and the bodychamber. *Ammonites koellikeri* was based on 2 specimens according to Zittel (1868), one of which is only a fragment. The specimen figured by Zittel (1868: pl. 18: 1) is designated herein lectotype and refigured by a cast (Fig. 32). Its inner whorls are very evolute with strong lateral tubercles on one each three or four primaries; the last whorl preserved, yet septated at $D = 162$ mm, is subrectangular to suboval in whorl section whereas in *Steueria alternans* is subtrapezoidal to subrectangular, higher than wide. The sculpture is different as mentioned above, consisting of strong and distant primary ribs which almost all bifurcate on the upper half of the flanks and cross the venter slightly weakened with an indistinct raising on the ventro-lateral shoulder. *Ammonites koellikeri* has been cited frequently in the Andean Tithonian, e.g. Behrendsen (1891), Steuer (1897), Krantz (1926). This latter author figured the plaster cast of a small specimen (Krantz 1928: pl. 3: 1) indicating this is the "type", but this specimen actually does not belong to the original type series.

Wichmanniceras Leanza, 1945 was based on the single species *Wichmanniceras mirum* Leanza (1945: pl. 1: 4-5, HT by MT). The HT ($D = 48$ mm) is a very evolute and widely umbilicate ($U/D = 0.52$) serpenticone ammonite with rather strong, radial ribbing and very sparse small lateral tubercles on the phragmocone, a short stage of ribs looped on the ventro-lateral shoulder and the bodychamber with two rows of closely spaced ventral tubercles. The differentiation from *Steueria* n. gen. is in that (1) rib density increases with growth, reaching the maximum on the bodychamber whereas *Steueria* shows the opposite trend, (2) the sculpture includes two or three rows of tubercles in *Steueria* n. gen. but a single one in *Wichmanniceras*, and (3) the shell shape is consistently inflated to compressed platyconic, higher than wide whorl section in *Steueria* n. gen. but very evolute serpenticone with rounded whorl section in *Wichmanniceras*. In spite of its small adult size the HT of *W. mirum* seems to be adult as suggested by the change in the sculpture and the uncoiling on the last half whorl. It is interesting to note that the phragmocone of *W. mirum* has no differences respect *Micracanthoceras microcanthum*, and could likely be a species of this genus.

Species included.- *Berriasella spinulosa*, *Berriasella inaequicostata*, *Berriasella groeberi* Leanza, 1945, *Corongoceras rigali* Leanza, 1945, *Berriasella delhaesi* Leanza, 1945, *Berriasella pastorei* Leanza, 1945, *Micracanthoceras lamberti* Leanza, 1945, *Micracanthoceras tapiai* Leanza, 1945 and *Neocosmoceras*

cf. *sayni* (Simionescu, 1899) in Aguirre & Charrier (1990: pl. 1: 1-2).

Berriasella spinulosa, *B. alternans* and *B. inaequicostata* were introduced by Gerth (1921: 147) based on specimens collected by himself but with neither full descriptions nor figuration; only later (Gerth 1925) the three species were described and figured. However, this was done before the formal introduction of nomenclatural rules in 1930. Gerth (1921) mentioned the three species coming from a specific stratigraphical interval ("Zona de *Steueroceras koeneni*") and provided brief comparisons with similarly morphological taxa. Therefore, although not illustrated, the introduction of these species seems to be valid, and only the year of publication must be changed. *B. spinulosa* was based on at least six specimens but with no designation of a type specimen, and apparently it has not been designated a lectotype. The specimen figured by Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 1), a complete adult macroconch phragmocone with the beginning of the bodychamber crushed, is herein designated as lectotype and refigured (Fig. 29A). The only paralectotype figured by Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 2, 2a), an incomplete or juvenile phragmocone, is also refigured (Fig. 29B). The type locality and horizon is at Arroyo Durazno, Mendoza (Fig. 1), bed 31g in Gerth (1925: 126), *Alternans* Z., upper Tithonian. *B. inaequicostata* was defined with at least two specimens at hand; that illustrated by Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 4) from the same bed 31g is herein designated lectotype and refigured (Fig. 29D), as well as the figured paralectotype (Gerth 1925: pl. 6: 4a) refigured in Fig. 29C.

Steueria alternans (Gerth, 1921)

Figs. 29A-D, 30-31

- 1900b *Reineckeia Koellikeri* Oppel.- Burckhardt: 16, pl. 20: 14-15, pl. 21: 1.
- 1900b *Reineckeia microcantha* Oppel.- Burckhardt: 16, pl. 25: 16-17.
- 1921 *Berriasella alternans* n. sp.- Gerth: 117.
- 1921 *Berriasella spinulosa* n. sp.- Gerth: 117.
- 1921 *Berriasella inaequicostata* n. sp.- Gerth: 117.
- *1925 *Berriasella alternans* nov. sp.- Gerth: 89, pl. 6: 3-3a [HT by MT].
- 1925 *Berriasella spinulosa* nov. sp.- Gerth: 91, pl. 6: 1 [LT], 2-2a [paralectotype].
- 1925 *Berriasella inaequicostata* nov. sp.- Gerth: 90, pl. 6: 4 [LT], 4a [paralectotype].
- ?1937 *Berriasella spinulosa* Gerth.- Feruglio: 65, pl. 8: 7-13.
- 1945 *Berriasella inaequicostata* Gerth.- Leanza: 34, pl. 4: 2.
- 1945 *Berriasella groeberi* n. sp.- Leanza: 37, pl. 4: 1 [HT by MT].
- 1945 *Berriasella delhaesi* n. sp.- Leanza: 39, pl. 6: 1-2 [LT].
- 1945 *Berriasella pastorei* n. sp.- Leanza: 33, pl. 3: 12-13 [LT].
- 1945 *Corongoceras alternans* (Gerth).- Leanza: 47, pl. 1: 2-3.
- 1945 *Corongoceras rigali* n. sp.- Leanza: 48, pl. 6: 3-4 [HT].
- 1945 *Himalayites concurrens* n. sp.- Leanza: 46, pl. 3: 5-6 [HT].
- ?1960 *Berriasella* aff. *spinulosa* Gerth.- Bürgl: 194, pl. 4: 13.
- 1967 *Berriasella spinulosa* Gerth.- Leanza: 145.
- 1972 *Micracanthoceras spinulosa* (Gerth).- Enay: 375.
- *2001 *Corongoceras alternans* (Gerth, 1925).- Parent: 32,

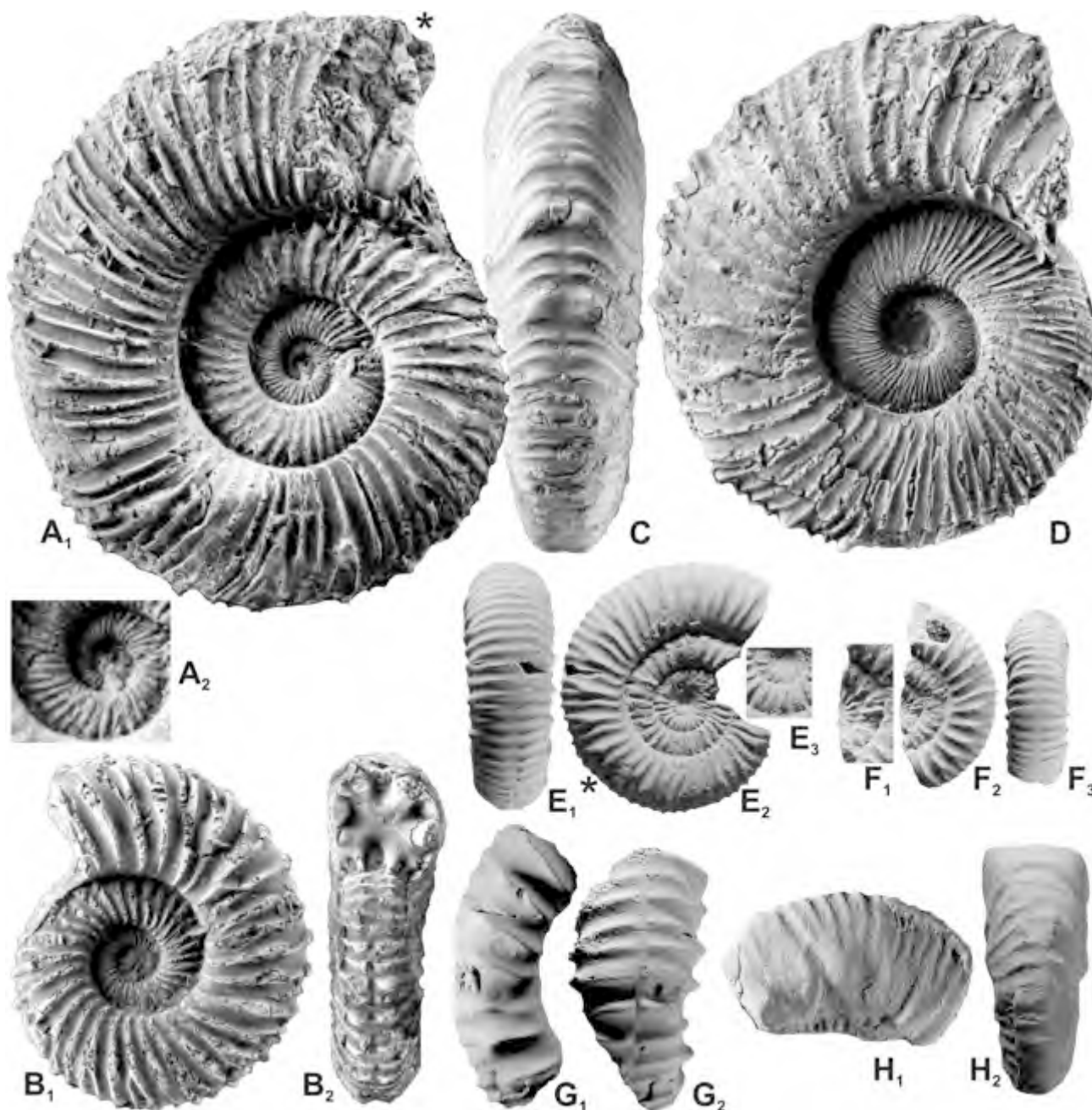


Figure 29. A-B: *Steueria alternans* (Gerth, 1921), Arroyo Durazno, Alternans Z.; A: lectotype of *Berriasella spinulosa* Gerth, 1921 herein designated, refigured from Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 1), adult macroconch with beginning of bodychamber crushed; A₂: inner whorls enlarged (x2); B: paralectotype refigured from Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 2), phragmocone. C-D: *Berriasella inaequicostata* (Gerth, 1921), A. Durazno, Alternans Z.; C: ventral view of a paralectotype refigured from Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 4a); D: lectotype herein designated, refigured from Gerth (1925: pl. 6: 4), adult macroconch phragmocone. E: *Micracanthoceras* sp. A, almost complete specimen (MCNAM 24418/4), bed AC-9 (Internispinosum Z.); E₃: detail of the inner whorls (x2). F-G: *Windhausenicerias internispinosum* (Krantz), A. Cieneguita; F: juvenil specimen with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24418/6) of an early representative of the species, bed AC-9 (Internispinosum Z.); F₁: detail of the inner whorls (x2); G: portion of phragmocone (MCNAM 24453) of a typical representative of the species, bed AC-11 (Internispinosum Z.). H: *Himalayites* cf. *andinus* Leanza, portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24465), loose from bed AC-18. All natural size otherwise indicated. The asterisks indicate the last septum.

fig. 9D-E [HT refigured].

n2001 *Corongoceras* cf. *alternans* (Gerth, 1925).- Parent: 32, fig. 8K-L.

2005 *Micracanthoceras?* *spinulosum* (Gerth, 1925).- Klein: 20.

n2005 *Berriasella inaequicostata* Gerth.- Klein: 170.

2005 *Corongoceras alternans* (Gerth).- Klein: 25.

Holotype.- The HT by MT of *B. alternans* was already refigured and discussed in Parent (2001: 32, fig. 9D-E), bed

31g (TH), Arroyo Durazno (TL).

Material from AC.- Four specimens: an almost complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24402), bed AC-14; a subadult macroconch (MCNAM 24459/19) and two juvenile specimens (MCNAM 24459/X1, 24459/X2), bed AC-15.

Description of new material from AC.- Inner whorls ($D < 10$ mm) stout depressed, suboval whorl section with wide rounded venter; ribbing prosocline, mostly bifurcate on the

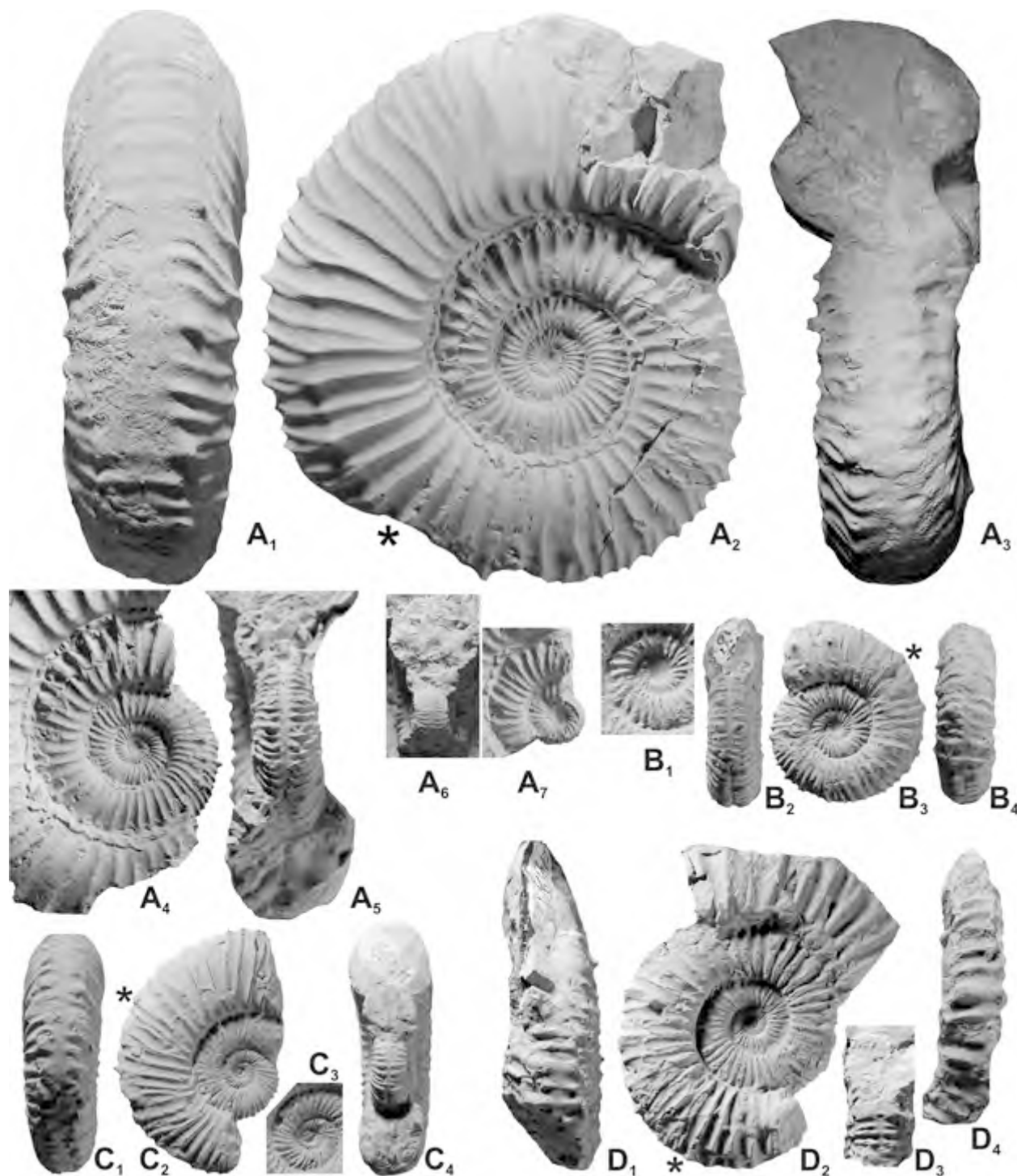


Figure 30. *Steueria alternans* (Gerth, 1921), A. Cieneguita, beds AC-14 (A) and AC-15 (B-D), Alternans Zone. **A:** almost complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24402), showing details of the inner whorls (A₆-A₇, x2). **B:** juvenil specimen with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/X2), B₁: details of the innermost whorls (x2). **C:** juvenil specimen with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/X1), C₃: details of the innermost whorls (x2). **D:** subadult macroconch with almost complete bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/19); D₁: ventral view of the last whorl of the phragmocone, D₂: lateral view, D₃: ventral view at the beginning of the bodychamber, D₄: ventral view of the last preserved part of the bodychamber. All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisks indicating the last septum.

ventrolateral shoulder and vanishing ventrally besides a narrow smooth band; one to three constrictions per whorl.

Middle whorls (about $10 < D < 50$ mm) more compressed and involute, suboval to subtrapezoidal in whorl section with the venter rounded to nearly flat; ribbing dense, primaries prosocline to subradial, most of them undivided, each three of four ribs only one of them is bi- or trifurcate on a lateral lamellar tubercle but all ribs reach the venter evenly

spaced and fade out aside a well marked smooth band resembling a groove; the anterior secondary rib originated from the lateral tubercle ends on a ventral lamellar tubercle which is stouter and rounded in some specimens.

The last whorl of the adult phragmocone (about $D > 50$ mm) evolute and the bodychamber moderately uncoiled, suboval to subtrapezoidal in section with flat to rounded venter. Ribbing is more irregular and acute, most primaries

bifurcate others remain simple and few others trifurcate or bifurcate lower on the flank and again upwards; the point of furcation is on the upper third of the flank with formation of a lamellar tubercle which sometimes is only a raising on the point of furcation. Secondary and undivided primaries reach the venter and fade out aside a smooth band. On the first half of the bodychamber some few secondaries loop on the ventrolateral lamellar tubercle; towards the peristome the ribbing remains strong and acute but the tubercles disappear. Remains of the bodychamber on the preceding whorl indicates at least $L_{BC} = 220^\circ$.

Description of the lectotype of B. spinulosa (Fig. 29A). - The inner whorls are densely ribbed by fine, prosocline, primary ribs which start on the umbilical wall and bifurcate irregularly above the mid-flank. From about $D = 7$ mm some ribs swell close to the ventrolateral shoulder in the shape of a lamellar tubercle. From $D = 25$ mm there is one each two or four primaries which bifurcate at irregular height and with the formation of a radially elongate, lamellar tubercle. The last whorl of the phragmocone is more evolute, the whorl section suboval, slightly higher than wide; the ribbing remains irregular, about one or two singles each one bifurcate, and the tubercles are more rounded and notorious but less frequent. The bodychamber is not preserved, only the very beginning crushed which suggests that ribbing is slightly stronger and more widely spaced. The diameter at last septum is $D_{ls} = 94$ mm, $U/D = 0.43$, $W/H_1 = 1$, $P = 32$, $V = 50$. The beginning of the last phragmocone whorl is at $D = 73$ mm showing $U/D = 0.40$, $H_1/D = 0.34$, $P = 25$, $V = 37$.

Remarks and comparison. - The material from AC is practically identical to the LT of *B. spinulosa*, matching in shell shape and sculpture; the only difference is in the more subtrapezoidal whorl section of the adult of AC (Fig. 30A).

Burckhardt (1900b: pl. 20: 14-15 and pl. 21: 1) figured two fragments of large macroconch bodychambers from the upper Tithonian of Liu-Cullín, Río Agrio whose ornamentation is identical, at larger size, to the HT of *B. alternans*. Another specimen from the upper Tithonian of Sierra Vaca Muerta (Burckhardt 1900b: pl. 25: 16-17) consists of a small specimen ($D = 31$ mm) with a portion of bodychamber. This specimen seems to be juvenil for there is no signs of uncoiling; its shell shape and sculpture are comparable with the specimen shown in Fig. 30B but with weaker tubercles. The last whorl is also superficially similar to *Micracanthoceras* sp. A (described below, Fig. 29E), but the inner whorls are different.

The specimens described by Feruglio (1937: pl. 8: 7-13) as *B. spinulosa* do not seem to belong to the present species which includes that nominal species as a variant. Although the material consists of impressions of small specimens, it can be observed that all of them are loosely ribbed from the innermost whorls by wiry primaries which bifurcate irregularly on middle of the flank and occur more or less frequently small tubercles on the points of furcation.

There is a consistent pattern of co-variation between fine and dense ribbing with small or imperceptible tubercles and coarser and less dense ribbing with larger and more rounded tubercles. This pattern can be observed even in a single sample as the material described and those specimens of the bed 31g of Gerth (1925). Considering this intergradation of morphologies and the co-occurrence in a single horizon at several localities (A. Durazno, Mallín Redondo and AC), *B. inaequicostata*, *B. spinulosa* and *B. alternans* are assumed as intraspecific variants of a single

species, *Steueria alternans* n. gen. The selection of *S. alternans* as the specific name preserved is in terms of nomenclatural stability for it is the index of the Alternans Z.

Berriasella pastorei Leanza was based on four specimens from bed 1762 of the section of Mallín Redondo, Alternans Z. (Leanza 1945: 90). There was no designation of a type; the only figured specimen (Leanza 1945: pl. 3: 12-13) is a small adult because of the clearly uncoiled bodychamber and herein designated as the lectotype. This specimen exhibits a bodychamber indistinguishable from the HT of *S. alternans*, and the sculpture of the phragmocone is identical to the HT of *B. inaequicostata* at comparable diameter. *Corongoceras rigali* Leanza (1945: pl. 6: 3-4, HT by MT), from the same horizon of Mallín Redondo is a small adult with the diagnostic sculpture of *Steueria* n. gen. which differs from the specimen figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 1: 2-3) as *Corongoceras alternans* only by the stronger ventral tubercles. *Berriasella delhaesi* Leanza was based on four specimens from beds 1762 and 1762a of the same locality. A type specimen was not designated; the only specimens figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 6: 1-2) is hence designated here as the lectotype. This specimen is an adult with a part of its bodychamber preserved, uncoiled; its sculpture and shell shape is typical of *Steueria* n. gen. These variants of *S. alternans* show the range of variation of this transient of the species that is used below for characterization and definition of the *bardense* hz.

The large adult phragmocone shown in Fig. 31, from the Alternans Z. of Cajón de Almaza, is very close to the LT of *B. spinulosa* but larger, its size at the peristome is estimated as at least $D = 240$ mm. The inner whorls are moderately dense ribbed with lateral and ventral tubercles like in the specimen of Fig. 30D and the LT of *B. spinulosa*, but the outermost whorl is almost identical, although larger, to the last whorl of the HT of *B. alternans*.

The pattern of variation of *S. alternans* is a good example of the changes in duration of sculpture ontogenetic stages (developmental heterochronies) which produce mosaics of different variants which are commonly assigned to different species if isolated specimens are considered. The sculpture stages during ontogeny are the same but expressed at variable diameters and for different intervals. For instance, considering the specimens of *S. alternans* of the bed 31g of Gerth (1925) the finely and densely ribbed stage is developed on almost the whole phragmocone of the LT of *B. inaequicostata* (Fig. 29D), but this stage is shorter in the LT of *B. spinulosa* (Fig. 29A) and in the HT of *B. alternans*, where it is restricted to the inner whorls. Thus, the next sculpture stage of bituberculate ribs with two or four simple, intercalated primaries begins at different sizes.

Occurrence and distribution. - Beds AC-14-AC-15, Alternans Z. Other records: the type locality (A. Durazno), M. Redondo and C. Almaza (Fig. 31). There are several citations without illustration in the literature (e.g. Leanza & Hugo 1977, among others) which cannot be evaluated and thus not included in the synonymy list.

Genus *Corongoceras* Spath, 1925

Type species. - *Corongoceras lotenoense* Spath, 1925; by OD. Middle-upper Tithonian.

Remarks. - *C. lotenoense* was unfortunately based on a small specimen (the HT by MT), from an unknown horizon of Cerro Lotena, which represents only a nucleus (Parent 2001:

fig. 9A-B). Therefore, the aspect of the mature whorls remain unknown. Haupt (1907) figured two specimens as *Hoplites koellikeri* (Oppel) collected in Cerro Lotena, but Spath (1925) included for his definition of the species only one of the two specimens figured by Haupt (1907: fig. 7a-b). Thus, this specimen is the monotypic holotype of *C. lotenoense*, whereas Enay (2009: 204) erroneously supposed this specimen being the lectotype.

Corongoceras has been used for classification of innumerable ammonites of Tethyan affinities and the Indo-Madagascan Realm. However, the original definition of the genus based on poor material precludes any meaningful discussion of most of those nominal occurrences.

Considering the limitations to the interpretation of the genus that the type species impose, we adopt for the following descriptions a concept for the genus restricted to the Andean forms *C. lotenoense*, *C. mendozanum* (Behrendsen), and preliminarily *C.? steinmanni* (Krantz) and *C.? filicostatum* Imlay, 1942.

In the upper Proximus Z. (bed AC-8) occurs a conspicuous ammonite, *Corongoceras?* sp. A (Fig. 33A), with strong, acute and widely spaced primary ribs bifurcate on the upper third of the flank producing equally strong secondaries which tend to vanish on mid-venter. This specimen recalls the aspect of the outermost whorl of the HT of *C. lotenoense* (Parent 2001: fig. 9A-B), but the specimen of *Corongoceras?* sp. A has more flexuous ribs lacking the small tubercles as seen in *C. lotenoense*. On the other hand, *C. proximus* and *P. beresii* n. gen. et n. sp., coming from the same level, are different, especially by their sculptures. The HT of *Corongoceras involutum* Biró, 1980 is very similar as discussed below. In these terms *Corongoceras?* sp. A could be an early representative of the genus in which the tubercles are not yet fully developed.

***Corongoceras mendozanum* (Behrendsen, 1891)**

Figs. 8I-K, 33B-D, 34, App. 1, App. 2-F

- *1891 *Hoplites mendozanus* n. sp.- Behrendsen: 399, pl. 25: 2 [HT].
- 1897 *Reineckeia Koellikeri* Oppel sp.- Steuer: 157, pl. 22: 5.
- *1921 *Hoplites mendozanus* n. sp.- Behrendsen: 181, pl. 2: 4 [HT refigured].
- 1921 *Reineckeia koellikeri* Oppel.- Steuer: 31, pl. 8: 5.
- 1926 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) duraznensis* Krantz.- Krantz: 445
- 1926 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) mendozana* Behrendsen.- Krantz: 446
- 1926 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) submendozanum* Krantz.- Krantz: 446
- 1926 *Berriasella (Riasanites) rjasanenoides* Krantz.- Krantz: 441, pl. 17: 1-2
- 1928 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) duraznense* n. sp.- Krantz: 29, pl. 4: 1 [HT refigured] (as *Corongoceras duraznense* n. sp. in caption).
- 1928 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) mendozanum* Behrendsen.- Krantz: 29, pl. 4: 3-4 (as *Berriasella mendozanum* in caption).
- 1928 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) submendozanum* n. sp.- Krantz: 30, pl. 4: 6 [HT refigured] (as *Corongoceras submendozanum* n. sp. in caption).
- 1928 *Berriasella (Riasanites) rjasanenoides* n. sp.- Krantz: 25, pl. 4: 7 [LT refigured, as *Riasanites rjasanenoides* n. sp.].
- 1945 *Aulacosphinctes* sp. indet.- Leanza: 22, pl. 3: 7-8.

- 1960 *Blanfordiceras acuticosta* Uhlig.- Collignon: figs. 682-683.
- 1960 *Corongoceras irregulare* n. sp.- Collignon: fig. 690.
- 1960 *Corongoceras fibulatum* n. sp.- Collignon: figs. 703 [LT], 704.
- 1960 *Corongoceras bifurcatum* n. sp.- Collignon: fig. 706 [HT].
- 1967 *Berriasella (Corongoceras) mendozana* (Behrendsen).- Leanza: 145, pl. 2: 1.
- ?1973 *Corongoceras mendozanum* (Behrendsen).- Verma & Westermann: 247, pl. 54: 2.
- p1979 *Blanfordiceras* aff. *wallichi* (Gray).- Thomson: 27, pl. 7: c.
- ?1980 *Corongoceras involutum* n. sp.- Biró: 233, pl. 7: 7 [HT], 8-9 [paratypes].
- ?1985 *Micracanthoceras (Corongoceras) mendozanum* (Behrendsen).- Tavera: 186, pl. 25: 3
- 1989 *Blanfordiceras acuticosta* (Uhlig).- Howlett: 28, pl. 1: 3.
- ?2004 *Corongoceras* sp. C.- Yin & Enay: fig. 10(8).

Holotype and type locality and horizon.- The only specimen figured by Behrendsen (1891) is the holotype by monotypy, collected from the Tithonian of Rodeo Viejo.

Material.- 20 [M] and [m] specimens from beds AC-14 and AC15 (Alternans Z.).

Description.- Sexually dimorphic. Platycone, moderately involute with a more or less narrow umbilicus. Strongly ribbed by prosocline primary ribs mostly bifurcate, widely splayed from a raised point or tubercle on the upper third of the flank, and interrupted on the venter by formation of a spiniform tubercle aside of a more or less wide smooth band. Simple, undivided primaries scarce, sometimes unclearly connected with a normal primary rib at the umbilical shoulder. Whorl section subrectangular, typically higher than wide, with flatten or slightly convex flanks and tabular venter.

Macroconchs: Innermost whorls at $D < 4$ mm globose and smooth. At about $D = 4-5$ mm remains globose but finely ribbed. From $D = 8$ mm (Fig. 34C) the ventral ribbing is stronger and interrupted on the venter after formation of a lamellar tubercle aside a smooth ventral band; lateral ribbing is simple, apparently undivided and prosocline; the whorl section is subrectangular with flat venter and more or less convex to the flat flanks, and remains in this style during the juvenile and adult ontogeny. From $D = 15-20$ mm the whorl section may be subrectangular to subtrapezoidal or suboval, with sustained trend throughout the ontogeny to become more and more compressed and higher (Fig. 8I-K, 34C). Ribbing stronger and less dense, first bifurcations appear on the mid-flank with formation of a lateral tubercle at the point of furcation. From $D = 25-30$ mm almost all primaries bifurcate on the upper third of the flank with formation of a well defined spiniform tubercle which on the adult phragmocone may be more elongated in some specimens. Secondary ribs reach the venter and die-out on a elongated spiniform tubercle besides a smooth band. The adult bodychamber begins at a variable size within $D = 45-100$ mm; the whorl section is compressed. Primary ribs bifurcate without formation of lateral tubercles. On the venter the ribs are mostly weaken, not interrupted but raised on the ventrolateral shoulder thus forming a ventral depression (in the exact form that is seen in the inner whorls of the HT of *Corongoceras lotenoense*). Bodychamber

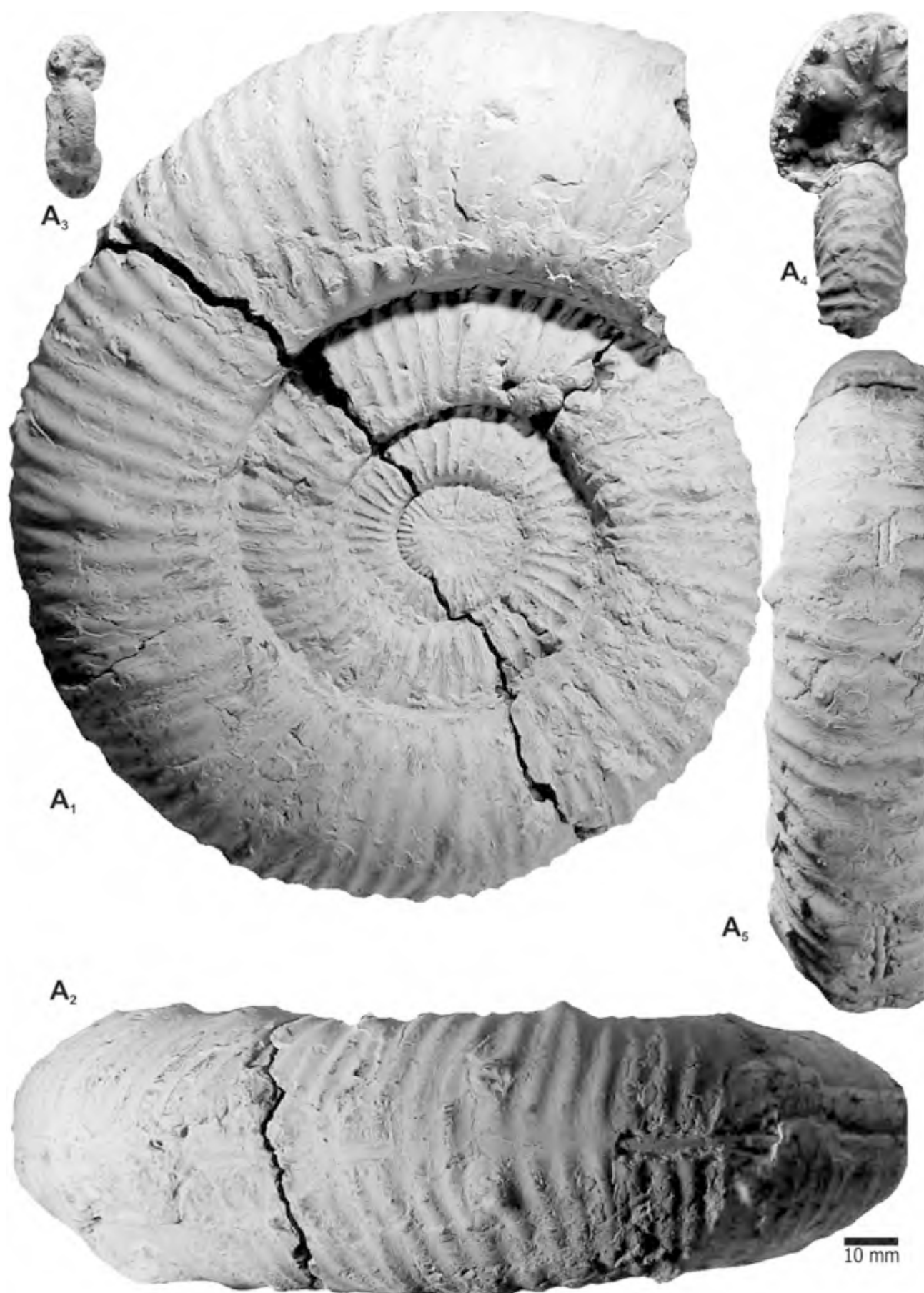


Figure 31. *Steueria alternans* (Gerth, 1921), Cajón de Almaza, Alternans Z.. Adult macroconch phragmocone (MOZPI 6654). A₃: ventral view of inner whorls at $D = 25$ mm; A₄: ventral view of inner whorls at $D = 50$ mm. All natural size.

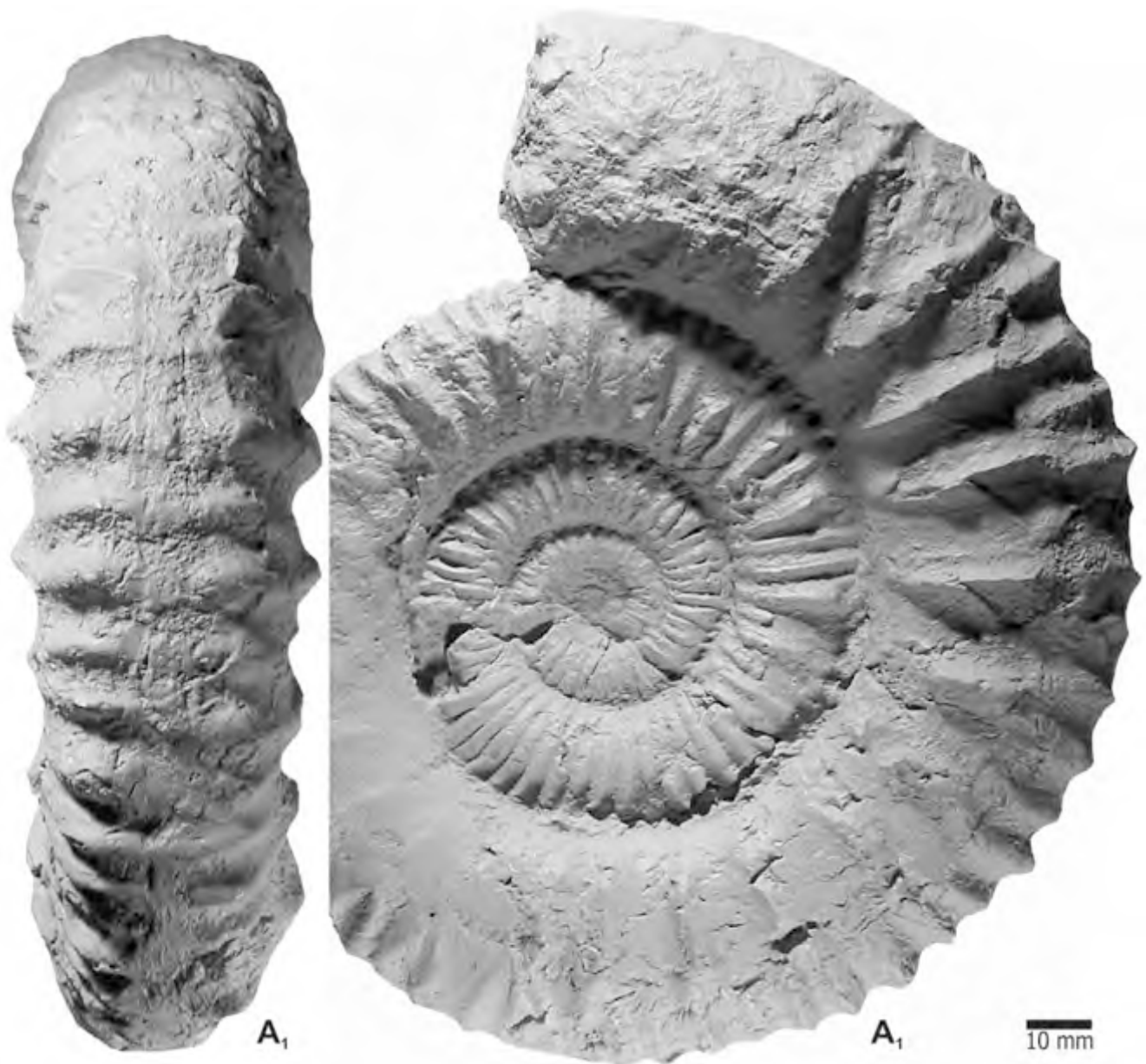


Figure 32. A: *Micracanthoceras koellikeri* (Oppel). Cast (LPB M128) of the holotype of *Ammonites koellikeri* Oppel, 1865 (BSPG AS III 468); Tithonian; Stramberg, Mähren, Czech Republic. Ventral (A_1) and lateral (A_2) views. Natural size.

length is at about $180\text{--}270^\circ$.

Microconchs: The inner whorls, up to $D = 20\text{--}30$ mm, are identical to that of the macroconchs. The bodychamber begins, in the only complete adult specimen available, at $D = 35$ mm. It is evolute, subrectangular in whorl section which can be as wide and high. Sculpture composed by coarse primary ribs developed from the umbilical seam, forming a lamellar tubercle on the umbilical shoulder, run prosocline the flank and raise on a spiniform tubercle in the uppermost part of the flank; from this tubercle the primaries split in two widely splayed secondaries or remain simple, and all fade out on a more or less marked tubercle aside a ventral groove (on the internal mould). Bodychamber length is 240° .

Remarks. - The present specimens are considered to conform a monospecific assemblage with a moderately wide and continuous range of infrasubspecific morphological variation around the HT of *C. mendozanum*.

The outermost whorl of the HT of *C. lotenoense* (perhaps the only specimen figured) is close to the described material of *C. mendozanum* at comparable diameter – very typical himalayitids. This resemblance is the only objective fact which leads us to the inclusion of *Hoplites mendozanus* in *Corongoceras*. However, in the HT of *C. lotenoense* the inner whorls are covered by more flexuous primary ribs and the secondaries cross the venter without interruption. It is very significant that the largest adult macroconch described above shows a sculpture identical to that observed in the inner whorls of the HT of *C. lotenoense* in the adult phragmocone (at $D = 60\text{--}100$ mm). However, some specimens recently collected in Cerro Lotena which are almost identical to the holotype of *C. lotenoense* come from levels which probably belong to the upper part of the Internispinosum or lower part of the Alternans zones, thus suggesting a slightly older age for *C. lotenoense* in comparison to *C. mendozanum*, which is well-located in the

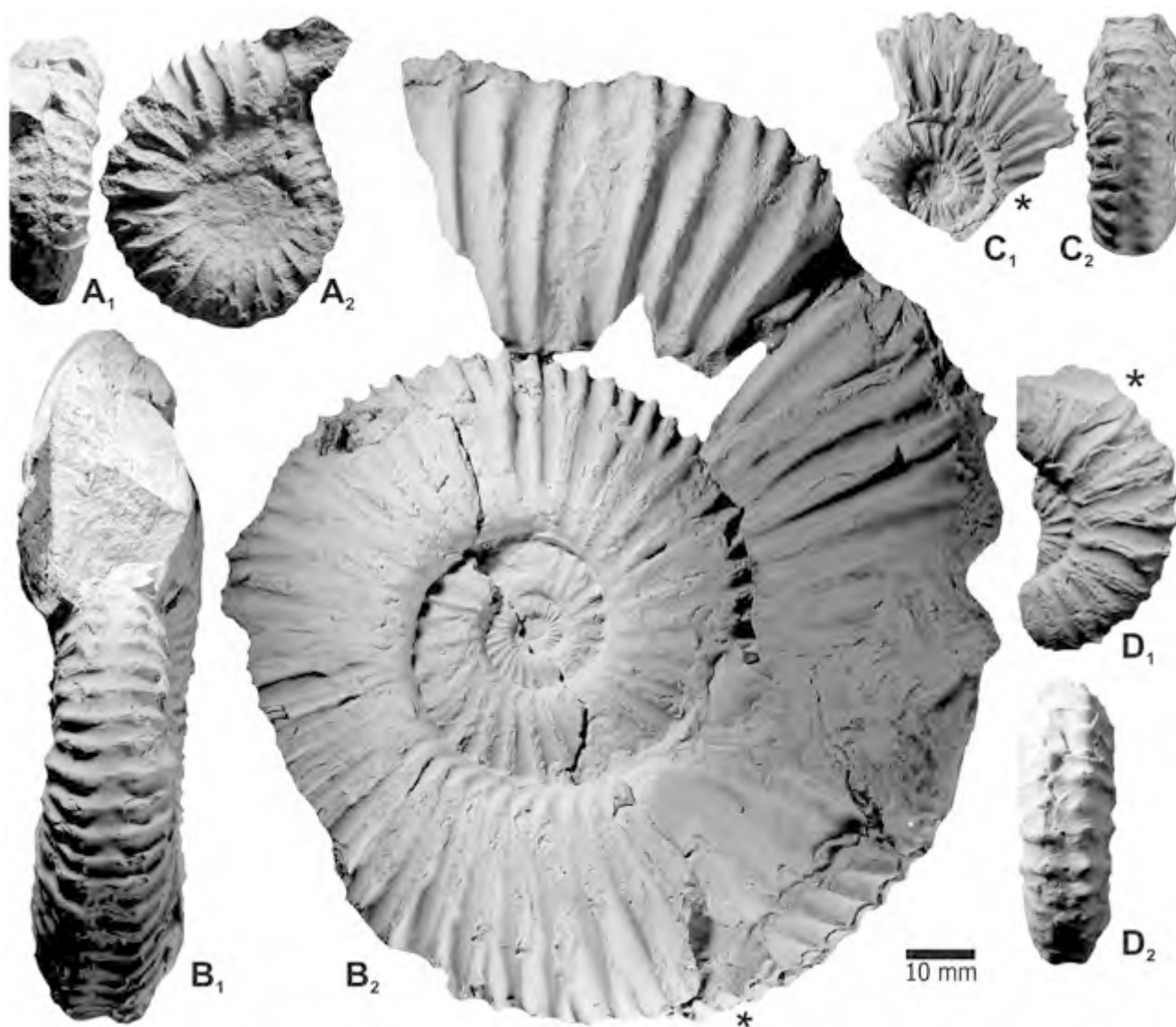


Figure 33. **A:** *Corongoceras?* sp. A, complete adult microconch (MCNAM 24431), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.). **B-D:** *Corongoceras mendozanum* (Behrendsen), A. Cieneguita, Alternans Z.; **B:** almost complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24457/1), bed AC-14. **C:** juvenil macroconch with a quarter whorl of bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/7), bed AC-15. **D:** macroconch (MCNAM 24459/2) with beginning of the bodychamber, bed AC-15. All natural size. Asterisks indicate the last septum.

Alternans Zone. Leanza (1980: pl. 6: 6) figured a specimen from the Internispinosum Z. of Cerro Lotena as *C. lotenense*, which differs clearly from the HT of this species and from the present material of *C. mendozanum* in being more evolute with a rounded-depressed whorl section and a stronger prorsiradiate ribbing in the inner whorls. The venter of the outermost whorl is very similar to the inner whorls of *C. mendozanum* (see Fig. 34C-D). For morphotypical reasons this specimen could be assigned to *C. ?filicostatum*.

The monotypic HT of *Berriasella* (*Corongoceras*) *submendozanum* Krantz, 1926 (1928: pl. 4: 6) is almost identical to the macroconch shown in Fig. 34F, a compressed variant with fine ribbing on the inner whorls. *B. (C.) duraznense* Krantz, 1926 is known by a single specimen from the Alternans Z. of A. Durazno, and differs only in having a wide and low, rounded whorl section (cf. Fig. 34G).

B. (Riasanites) rjasanenoides Krantz, 1926 shows the typical shell morphology and sculpture of the species, with moderately dense ribbed inner whorls, as in the specimen shown in Fig. 34F. However, the rounded venter with uninterrupted ribs is a difference hard to evaluate since it is

not observed in any of the studied specimens. Nevertheless, Krantz (1928: 25-26) indicated that in the inner mould the ribs are depressed and form a groove.

The specimen figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 3: 7-8) as *Aulacosphinctes* sp. indet., although small, can be confidently attributed to the species. Indeed, the compressed subrectangular whorl section, higher than wide, the strong acute primary ribs divided on a small tubercle on the upper half of the flanks, and the ventral ribs ending on small bullae aside a well marked groove conform a typical *C. mendozanum*. On the other hand, the whorl section higher than wide and the tubercles on the point of furcation exclude this specimen from *Aulacosphinctes*.

Corongoceras involutum Biró, 1980, from the Alternans Z. of Chile, shows a shape and sculpture very similar to the compressed specimens of *C. mendozanum* (e.g. Fig. 34F). The ventral sculpture of one of the paratypes (Biró 1980: pl. 7: 9) on which the ventral rows of tubercles are very closely spaced bounding a ventral groove, matches the specimens in Fig. 33C-D. The HT (Biró 1980: pl. 7: 7) is very similar to the specimen of *Corongoceras?* sp. A (Fig.

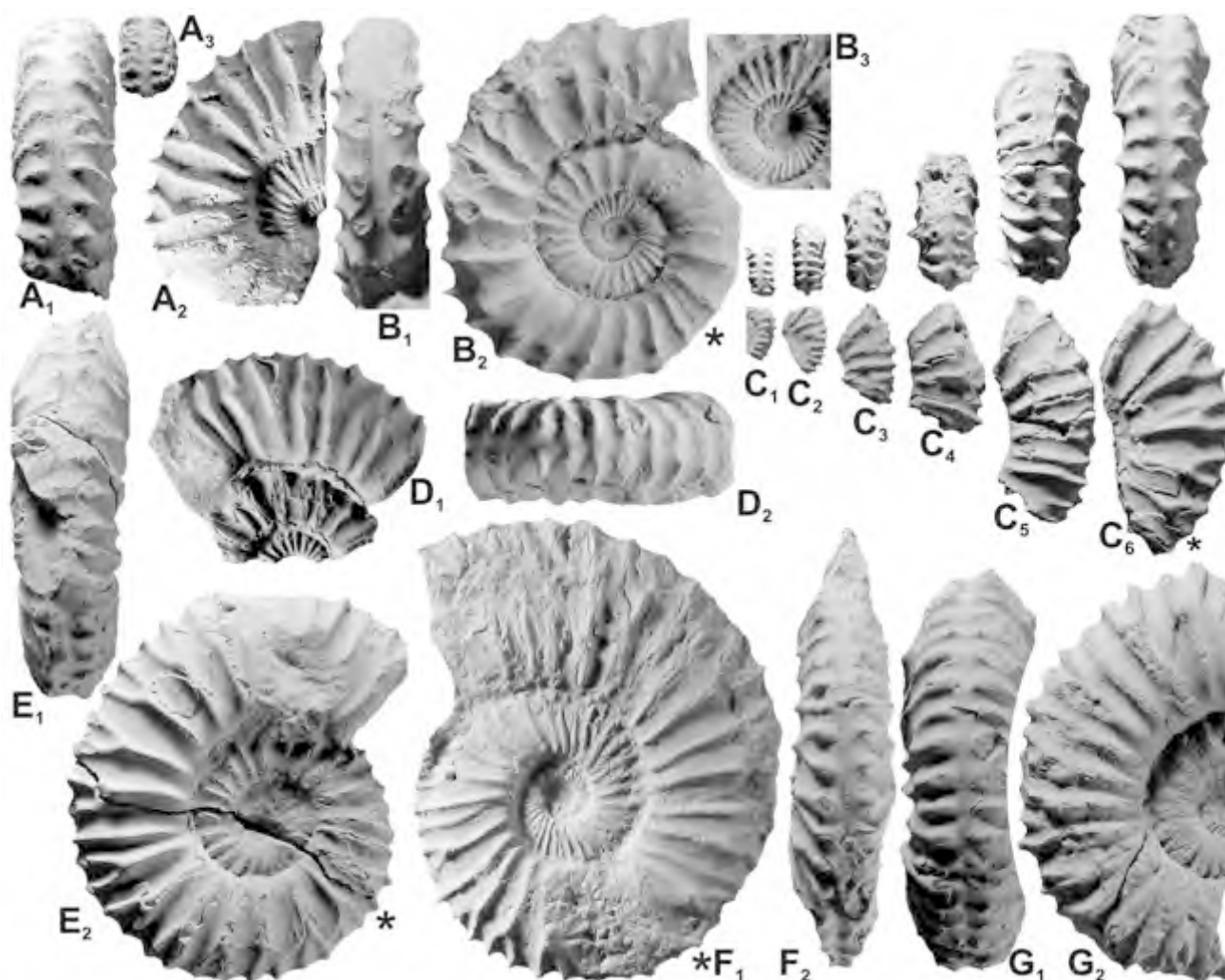


Figure 34. *Corongoceras mendozanum* (Behrendsen). **A.** Cieneguita, beds AC-14 and AC-15 (Alternans Zone). **A₁:** incomplete ?macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24459); **A₂:** detail of the venter of the penultimate whorl. **B:** complete adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24458/1); **B₃:** detail of the innermost whorls (x2). **C:** juvenil macroconch dissected for showing the ontogeny in ventral (upper row) and corresponding lateral (lower row) views (MCNAM 24459/24) at about $D = 8-10$ mm (**C₁**), $D = 13$ mm (**C₂**), $D = 20$ mm (**C₃**), $D = 25$ mm (**C₄**), $D = 35$ mm (**C₅**) and $D = 41$ mm (**C₆**, bodychamber). **D:** adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24459/11). **E:** macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/2). **F:** adult macroconch with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/4), compressed variant. **G:** macroconch phragmocone with incomplete bodychamber (MCNAM 24459/2), stout variant. All natural size except **E₃** (x2). All natural size (x1) otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

33A) in size, shape and sculpture, differing in the ventral aspect which shows prominent lamellar tubercles on the ventrolateral shoulder. Thus, *C. involutum* could be an early transient of *C. mendozanum*.

Occurrence and distribution.- The material described comes from beds AC-14 and AC-15, *vetustum* horizon, Alternans Z. The HT of the species comes from an unknown horizon at Rodeo Viejo; our material includes a large macroconch (Fig. 33B) which, at comparable diameter, is almost identical, suggesting the HT might come from beds of very similar age of that of beds AC-14-AC-15. Other localities: Arroyo del Yeso (Leanza 1945), Arroyo Durazno (Gerth 1925) and Casa Pincheira (Krantz 1928, Parent 2003a).

***Corongoceras? steinmanni* (Krantz, 1926)**

Fig. 35, App. 1

1926 *Berriasella Steinmanni* Krantz.- Krantz: 439, pl. 14: 3-4 [LT designated herein].

1928 *Berriasella steinmanni* n. sp.- Krantz: 22, pl. 1: 3 [LT refigured].

Material.- A single adult macroconch specimen with the bodychamber incomplete (MCNAM 24457/A) from bed AC-14 (Alternans Z.).

Description.- Innermost whorls wide and depressed, involute, finely and densely ribbed, the ventral ribbing evenly spaced and not interrupted on the venter. From about $D = 10$ mm the shell is more evolute. The lateral ribbing is strong and acute with strong constrictions; the ventral ribs, evenly spaced are interrupted besides a narrow groove. From about $D = 30$ mm the whorl section is suboval, slightly higher than wide with a flat venter. The ribbing is less prosocline, slightly curved forward; most primary ribs bifurcate on the upper third of the flank in equally strong secondaries which reach the ventrolateral shoulder slightly raised and becoming weaker towards the middle of the venter where they fade off aside a moderately wide ventral groove. Through $D = 70$ to 90 mm most ventral ribs have a

rounded or sometimes lamellar tubercle located near the ventrolateral shoulder and then continue without interruption on the venter. The bodychamber begins at $D = 93$ mm; the short portion preserved is strongly uncoiled and does not show changes in sculpture beyond the lost of the ventral tubercles.

Remarks.- *B. steinmanni*, from Arroyo de la Manga (most likely Alternans Z.), was based on at least two specimens without designation of a type specimen. The specimen figured by Krantz (1928: pl. 1: 3) is herein designated as the lectotype. This species seems to be very scarce and had never been cited after its original description. The present specimen is very similar in shell shape and sculpture, including the conspicuous short stage of bituberculate venter at the end of the adult phragmocone, then vanishing on the bodychamber. The drawing of the LT (Krantz 1928: pl. 1: 3) shows some pairs of secondary ribs looped on the ventrolateral ending on the tubercle, but not in the present specimen. The secondary ribs looped on a ventrolateral, rounded tubercle (spine on the shell) are known in *Steueria* n. gen. (described below) and rarely in *Wichmanniceras mirum* Leanza, 1945.

The inner and the outermost whorls are very similar to those of *C. mendozanum* (cf. Figs. 34C and 35B respectively).

Genus *Micracanthoceras* Spath, 1925

Type species: *Ammonites microcanthus* Oppel in Zittel, 1868; by OD.

Remarks.- Following Donovan et al. (1981) we consider that *Micracanthoceras* included a group of macroconchs whose corresponding microconchs are commonly placed in *Aulacosphinctes* Uhlig, 1910 (type species: *Ammonites moerikeanus* Oppel, 1863).

Micracanthoceras sp. A

Fig. 29E

Material.- A single, well-preserved specimen (MCNAM 24418/4), bed AC-9 (Internispinosum Z.).

Description and remarks.- The specimen consists of a complete phragmocone ($D_{is} = 33$ mm) with half a whorl of the bodychamber. Evolute serpentine coiling throughout its ontogeny, widely umbilicate with a suboval whorl section, slightly wider than high. Phragmocone: lateral ribbing coarse, subradial (prosocline in the innermost whorl visible at about $D = 5$ mm) with one each two primaries bifurcate on the upper part of the flank. In the last two whorls the point of furcation is raised as a small tubercle. Bodychamber: lateral ribbing is similar at the beginning (the swellings at the point of furcation are well marked in the form of lamellar tubercle), the ventral ribbing is raised on a small tubercle and fades out aside a narrow ventral groove. The last quarter of whorl of the bodychamber is slightly uncoiled; the ribbing remains unchanged except that the tubercles fade out and the ventral ribs cross the venter unchanged, so that the venter is only slightly depressed without forming a groove. The peristome seems to be not preserved, however, the last rib is curved forward with a medial projection which could indicate the base of a lappet. In this case the specimen was considered representing an adult microconch.

Remarks and comparison.- The generic assignment is difficult because the specimen is a microconch or an incomplete or juvenile macroconch. It differs from the early *W. internispinosum* described above in a different ribbing, and the tiny ventral tubercles which are unknown in *Windhauseniceras*. The occurrence of mid-ventral rows of minute tubercles leads to comparison with *C. ? steinmanni* but, although the inner whorls are similar, the ventral tubercles are different and occur at different sizes. However, they could belong to the same genus, representing different sexual dimorphs or, well, different species of different ages. But for the time being the scarce material does not allow advancing closer identifications.

The specimen from Arroyo Loncoche (level Loncoche-I) figured by Steuer (1921: pl. 7: 3-4) as *Reineckeia microcantha* (Oppel) matches perfectly with the described specimen, showing the same serpentine shell shape with strong lateral ribbing forming a tubercle on the upper flank and two closely spaced rows of minute tubercles on the venter. The stratigraphic position of the level Loncoche-I seems to be in the lower Upper Tithonian.

Assignment to *Micracanthoceras* is based on the overall shape of the shell and the sculpture formed by an alternation of simple, undivided primary ribs with others divided on the upper flank forming a tubercle. In this sense it compares very closely with some Tethyan morphotypes of *M. microcanthus* from Sierra Gorda, Spain (e.g. Tavera 1985: pl. 22: 3-5; note the specimen in fig. 3 which shows the minute tubercles on the venter). *Micracanthoceras* and *Aulacosphinctes* are typical of the Microcanthus Z in the western Tethys. Tavera (1985: pl. 22: 2) figured a lappeted microconch which strongly resembles the present specimen which could likely be a microconch. The resemblance of the present specimen with those Spanish specimens seems enough for a specific assignment, but we have only a single specimen and, on the other hand, the difference in age may be important (see chapter on biostratigraphy below).

Genus *Himalayites* Uhlig in Boehm, 1904

Type species.- *Himalayites treubi* Boehm, 1904; by SD R. Douvillé 1912.

Himalayites? cf. *andinus* Leanza, 1975

Figs. 29H

Material.- A fragmentary specimen (MCNAM 24465), loose from bed AC-18.

Description and remarks.- The specimen seems to consist of a portion of bodychamber with remains of the last whorl of the phragmocone. The whorl section is compressed subrectangular, with high flanks and rounded venter. The fragment shows a change of ribbing which is at first composed by acute primaries bi- or trifurcate on the mid-flank, turning to a tuberculate stage. From a stout tubercle placed close to the umbilical shoulder, merge about five secondary ribs which cross the venter evenly spaced and without changes in strength. Strong narrow constrictions occur associated with the tubercles. The preceding whorl shows a dense lateral ribbing close to the umbilical seam of the subsequent whorl.

The compressed whorl section with stout lateral tubercles, from which several secondaries branch, and the moderately dense ribbed venter are the diagnostic features of *Himalayites*, especially of *H. treubi* (see Arkell et al.

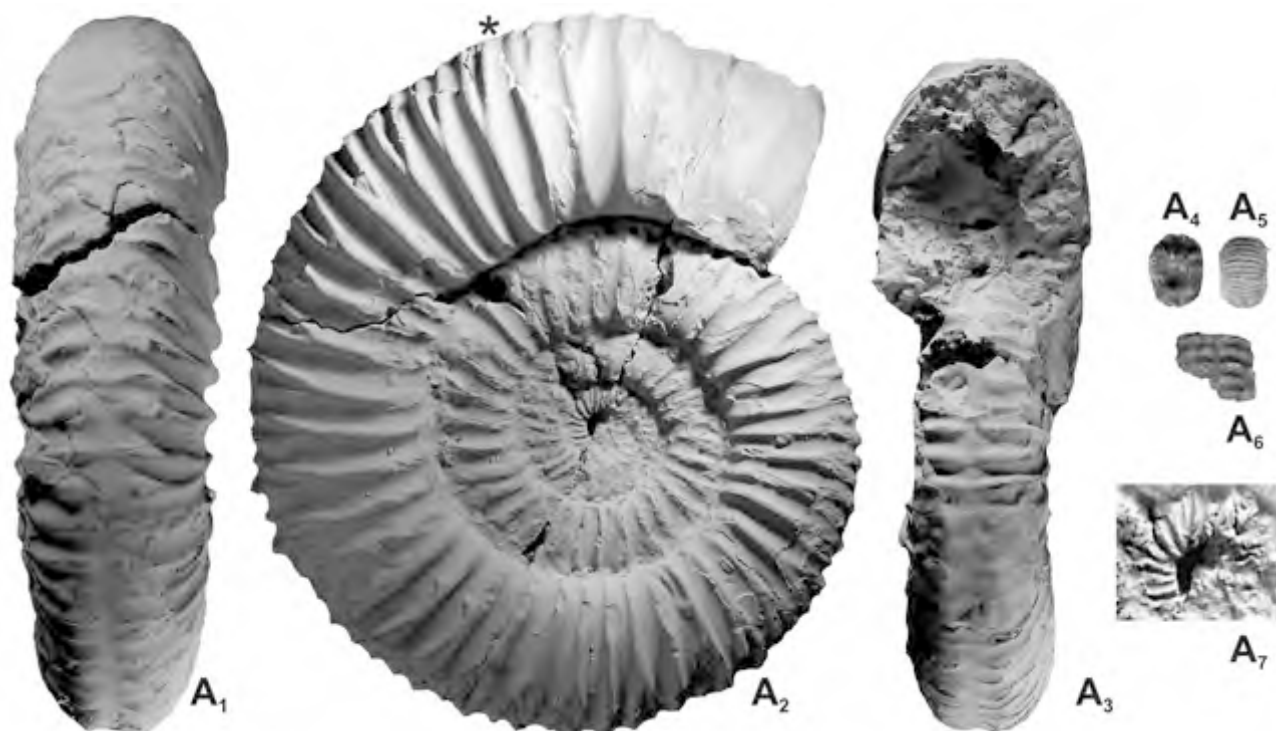


Figure 35. *Corongoceras? steinmanni* (Krantz), adult macroconch phragmocone with beginning of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24457/A), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-14 (Alternans Z.); **A₁-A₃**: apertural and ventral views (x2) of the innermost whorls at $D = 5$ mm; **A₄-A₇**: ventral and lateral views (x2) of inner whorls at $D = 13$ mm. All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

1957: fig. 468, 5) and *H. ventricosus* Uhlig (1910: pl. 38: 4).

H. andinus from the upper Tithonian of Mallín Quemado is similar at a larger size when the lower row of lateral tubercles appear (Leanza 1975: fig. 3b, paratype). Assignment to *Himalayites* is doubtful for the configuration of the sculpture which has small ventral tubercles, similar to *S. alternans*, and the lateral ones are small.

Family Aspidoceratidae Zittel, 1895
Subfamily Aspidoceratinae Zittel, 1895

Genus Aspidoceras Zittel, 1868

Type species: *Ammonites rogoznicensis* Zejsner, 1846; by monotypy.

***Aspidoceras* cf. *euomphalum* Steuer, 1897**
 Figs. 36A-C

Synonymy. - See Parent et al. (2007).

Description. - As typical for aspidoceratids, complete and/or well-preserved specimens are very scarce or almost impossible to extract from the limestones and marls. Despite of this situation, we have composed an ensemble of fresh fragmentary specimens which allow to associate most material from beds AC-7-AC-11 with the species described from samples of the lower part of the Internispinosum Z. of Barda Negra in Parent et al. (2007).

The best preserved specimen is a small phragmocone (Fig. 36C) with the test preserved. Max $D = 38$ mm, globose, narrowly umbilicate, depressed with widely rounded and smooth venter. On the flanks there are two rows of tubercles; the periumbilical ones are small with a subcircular base. The lateral ones are stout, each of them forms the base of a

hollow, long spatulate spine.

The portions of a bodychamber shown in Fig. 36A-B are rather typical for this species: whorl section wider than high with a widely rounded venter covered with wide ribs. Lateral and periumbilical tubercles are connected by a short rib, most of them radially elongate (bullae sensu Arkell 1957) or less frequently with a subcircular base. All these tubercles are the bases on the internal moulds of hollow spines of the test (Fig. 36A).

Fragments of large bodychambers (bed AC-7) show two rows of unconnected, rounded tubercles; one of them on the umbilical shoulder and the second one on the upper flank; the part of the flank between the rows is flat. The adult macroconch size is estimated to 500-600 mm.

From bed AC-15 (partially equivalent with the level Cieneguita-III of Steuer 1921) was collected a crushed portion of a macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24459/9), about $D = 150$ mm, which is directly comparable with the LT of *E. euomphalum*. This specimen differs from the material described above from beds AC-7 – AC-11 in that its venter shows no ribs but only growth lines like the LT.

Remarks. - *A. euomphalum* was recently revised and the LT refigured photographically (Parent et al. 2007: fig. 8). The material from Barda Negra described in that paper seems conspecific with the herein described, which was collected from the upper Proximus to Internispinosum zones. Therefore it is somewhat older than the horizon of the LT which comes from the Alternans-Koeneni zones. There are no doubts that the present material from beds AC-7-AC-11 belongs to a different transient morphologically distinguishable from the LT. With more and better preserved material a separation at the specific level seems possible.

Aspidoceras cieneguitense Steuer, 1897 was based on a single specimen from the level Cieneguita-II of AC, herein

refigured in Fig. 38B for comparison. It differs from *A. cf. euomphalum* in a more evolute coiling at comparable sizes (cf. Figs. 36C and 38B).

Occurrence and distribution.— Upper Proximus to (lower) Internispinosum zones throughout the NMB: Barda Negra (Parent et al. 2007), Cerro Lotena (Leanza 1980: pl. 8: 1), Los Catutos (Leanza & Zeiss 1990: pl. 36: 3), Pampa Tril, and AC.

Genus *Physodoceras* Hyatt, 1900

Type species.— *Ammonites circumspinosus* Oppel, 1863 (= *Ammonites circumspinosus* Quenstedt, 1849); by OD.

Late Oxfordian-early Kimmeridgian.

Remarks.— Steuer (1897, 1921: pl. 6: 5) figured a complete adult [M] with peristome from AC, level Cieneguita-I, as *Aspidoceras cyclotum* Oppel, a subjective synonym of *Physodoceras neoburgense* (Oppel). This specimen (refigured herein in Fig. 38A) is identical to another [M] which we have collected in the upper Zitteli Z. of C. Granito, associated with *P. zitteli*, *Physodoceras* sp. [m], *Cieneguiticeras perlaevis* [m] and very large macroconchs of *Choicensisphinctes* (PSSE 2008: 24, level 3), among other ammonites under study.

Physodoceras sp. A in Parent, Garrido, Schweigert & Scherzinger (2011)

Figs. 37E

Description and remarks.— A small specimen (MCNAM 24406/1), from bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.). It is apparently a juvenile macroconch with a portion of the bodychamber. The shell is compressed and involute, narrowly umbilicated with a narrow and well-rounded venter. The phragmocone is slightly higher than wide, turning on the bodychamber to high-whorled, much higher than wide, with gently rounded umbilical shoulders. At least from $D = 5$ mm the shell is almost smooth, only faint growth lines occur on the flanks.

The present specimen is identical with the material from the *perlaevis* hz. of Picún Leufú described in PGSS (2011: fig. 32C).

Aspidoceras aff. *haynaldi* Herbig (in Steuer 1921: pl. 5: 11; herein refigured in App. 2-I), from the level Cieneguita-II, belongs to the genus *Physodoceras* as indicated by the sculpture ontogeny consisting of small lateral tubercles on the inner whorls, lateral and periumbilical on the outer whorls, and the lateral ones vanishing at the end of the phragmocone or beginning of the bodychamber. This specimen, from a similar stratigraphic position in the section, differs from *Physodoceras* sp. A by possessing tubercles from the inner whorls and by being much more inflate and evolute at similar diameters.

Genus *Toulisphinctes* Sapunov, 1979

Type species.— *Toulisphinctes zieglerei* Sapunov, 1979; by OD.

Toulisphinctes cf. *rafaeli* (Oppel, 1863)

Fig. 36D-E

Material.— Two poorly preserved phragmocones (MCNAM 24418/1) from bed AC-8 and material recorded in the field form bed AC-7, Proximus Z.

Description and remarks.— The phragmocone is rather

involute, the whorl section is suboval depressed, slightly wider than high; a row of periumbilical tubercles from which a strong primary rib arise, with two intercalary ribs crossing the venter.

The largest specimen observed (photograph taken in the field shown in Fig. 36E) represents the last portion of the phragmocone and a part of the bodychamber of an adult [M]. Its diameter was probably 300 mm at the beginning of the bodychamber. The whorl section is subrectangular, with flat flanks and rounded venter. There are two rows of tubercles: the periumbilical ones situated on the umbilical shoulders, unevenly spaced, with rounded bases and connected with the lateral tubercles; the lateral ones are situated on the mid-flank; they are unevenly spaced and mostly correspond with the periumbilicals. They have a bullate aspect and are connected with the periumbilicals by a more or less marked rib which persists up to the venter. Intercalary ribs are abundant, especially between the more widely spaced tubercles.

Morphologically, this lineage appears quite conservative. The specimen shown in Fig. 36D is almost indistinguishable from the late Kimmeridgian *Toulisphinctes garibaldii* (Gemmellaro, 1868), e.g. Schlegelmilch (1992: pl. 71: 1) and another specimen from Swabia in the collections of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Stuttgart).

Toulisphinctes? sp. A [m]

Fig. 37D

Description.— Inner whorls at $D = 7$ –12 mm are evolute and depressed with low flanks and widely rounded venter. On the umbilical shoulder densely spaced bullae occur which are directed both forwardly and towards the umbilicus. The bodychamber begins at $D = 26$ mm and expands three quarters of a whorl (but is incomplete) and is moderately uncoiled on the last part. The whorl section is suboval, depressed, with a flat venter. The sculpture consists of dense primary ribs which link three rows of tubercles: (1) on the almost undefined umbilical shoulder, very small and faint, (2) on the upper part of the flanks, and (3) on the ventrolateral shoulder. Some few primaries bifurcate on one of the lateral tubercles on the upper half of the flank, and the secondaries end on tubercles as the simple ribs. On the venter the ribs are very weak and become interrupted thus forming a wide smooth band. The last third part of the bodychamber is smooth.

Remarks.— This ammonite is very similar to specimens described as *Simocoscoceras simum* (Oppel), *S. adversum* (Oppel) or *S. catulloi* (Zittel) —e.g., Kutek & Wierzbowski (1986: pl. 2: 4–10), Fözy et al. (1994: pl. 2: 4–5, 8–9), or Schweigert (1997: pl. 1: 2). However, there are important differences: (1) our specimen is two or three times larger, and (2) the inner whorls are different. The differences in adult size are not to be considered, for there may be less important considering that the expression of sexual dimorphism can widely differ in different environments or latitudes. However, the inner whorls are widely depressed, globose, with a smooth venter and acute flanks with periumbilical tubercles different from those in *Simocoscoceras*. The latter genus is a group of microconchs related to *Pseudhimalayites*.

The specimen is a microconchiate aspidoceratid. The [m] of *P. subpretiosus* is a different ammonite described above, so that it could be the dimorph of any of the other

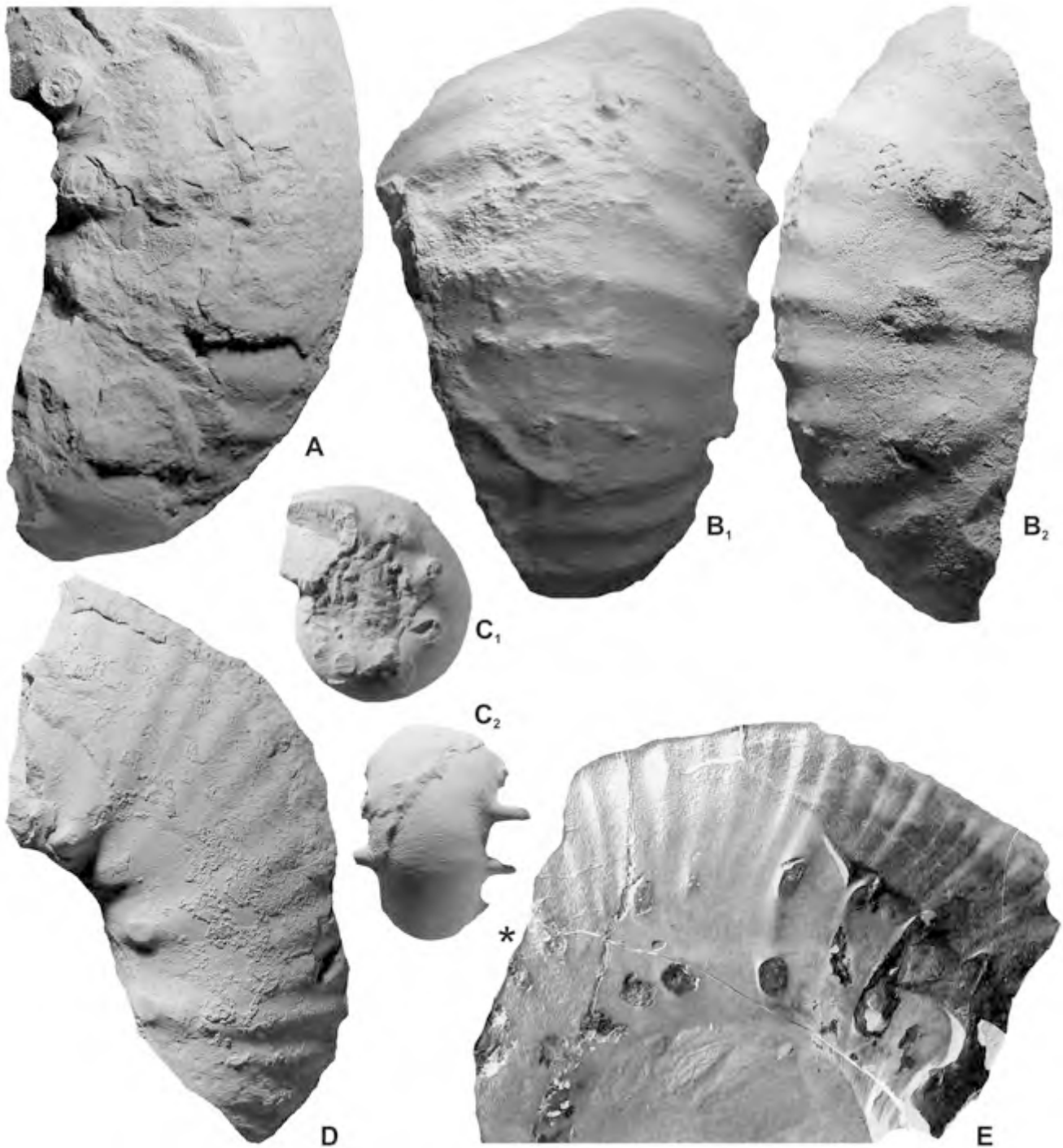


Figure 36. A-C: *Aspidoceras* cf. *euomphalum* Steuer, A. Cieneguita; **A**: portion of macroconch bodychamber (MCNAM 24424), bed AC-7 (Proximus Z., falculatum Hz.) with test preserved showing the tubercles of internal mold below hollow spines with subcircular base; **B**: portion of macroconch bodychamber (MCNAM 24415/7), bed AC-7; **C**: juvenil macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24456/2), bed AC-11 (Internispinosum Z.) with test preserved showing the tubercles of internal mold below long spatulate, hollow spines with subcircular base. **D-E**: *Toulisphinctes* cf. *rafaeli* (Oppel), A. Cieneguita; **D**: portion of macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24418/1), bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.); **E**: adult macroconch bodychamber with terminal portion of phragmocone (negative field-photograph of a cast not collected, x0.5), bed AC-7. All natural size otherwise indicated. Asterisks at last septum.

aspidoceratids which occur in the same bed AC-7: *Aspidoceras* (A. cf. *euomphalum*), or *Toulisphinctes* (T. cf. *rafaeli*). The early development of well-marked umbilical tubercles on acute flanks, like in the present specimen, is a morphological trait observed in the inner whorls of *Toulisphinctes* (see Schweigert 1997), to which could likely belong the present specimen.

Genus *Pseudhimalayites* Spath, 1925

Type species. - *Aspidoceras steinmanni* Haupt, 1907
(= *Cosmoceras subpretiosum* Uhlig, 1878);
by OD; Middle Tithonian.

Remarks. - The genus has been recently revised by Schweigert (1997) who presented a succession of species which clearly conform a lineage ranging from the Oxfordian

to the Tithonian.

***Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus* (Uhlig, 1878)**

Fig. 37A-C

Synonymy.- See Parent (2001).

Material.- Three adult [M] (MCNAM 24420/5, 24421, 24426) and one [m] (MCNAM 24420/1), bed AC-7.

Description.- Macroconchs: Evolute and depressed during the whole ontogeny. Inner whorls at $D = 15$ -25 mm rounded to subpolygonal in whorl section (nude of sculpture is suboval slightly wider than high with flat venter). Sculpture composed by three rows of tubercles and primary ribs which link the three tubercles and cross the venter. The faint umbilical tubercles are incipiently developed from $D = 15$ mm, presented as swellings just above the umbilical shoulder; the lateral ones are well-developed, located close to the ventrolateral shoulder; and the ventral ones have the shape of well-marked bullae. In the last whorl of the phragmocone ($D = 25$ -60 mm) the whorl section becomes subrectangular, more or less rounded. All tubercles are strong and well-developed, the ventral ones are lamellar, elongate transverse to the venter, well separated from each other by a smooth band; on the flanks the umbilical and ventrolateral tubercles are rounded, and are the bases of long spatulate spines. The bodychamber is partially preserved in one specimen (Fig. 37B), showing a wider than high whorl section; the ventral tubercles fade away and the ventral ribs are somewhat weak close to the end of the phragmocone, whereas the tubercles on the flanks remain well developed.

Microconch: The inner whorls at $D = 6$ -11 mm are globose with wide umbilicus, low flanks and widely rounded, smooth venter. On the flanks occurs a row of densely distributed tubercles. Later, from about $D = 15$ mm, a row of faint, incipient umbilical tubercles and a row of ventrolateral spiniform tubercles appear. At $D = 22$ mm the adult bodychamber begins which expands less than a half whorl ($L_{bc} = 160^\circ$) and is strongly uncoiled near the peristome. It is suboval in whorl section with flat venter. The trituberculation persists up to the peristome with faint, falcate ribs linking the three rows. The peristome bears a pair of long straight lappets.

Remarks.- The LT of *P. steinmanni* has the inner whorls closely comparable with the HT of *Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus*, which is a small, incomplete specimen (Schweigert 1997: pl. 1: 4). The adult macroconch in Fig. 37A is shown dissected for exhibiting the inner whorls at the same size. The similarity is complete giving strong support to the conespecificity.

Occurrence and distribution.- The palaeobiogeographic distribution in the Tethys and in America was recently discussed (Schweigert 1997, Parent 2001). The vertical range in the NMB is now better known, longer than previously assumed, at least from the upper Zitteli up to the upper Proximus zones, and in Pampa Tril and Cerro Lotena it has been recorded even in the lower Internispinosum Z.

Superfamily Haploceratoidea Zittel, 1884

Family Haploceratidae Zittel, 1884

Genus *Pseudolissoceras* Spath, 1925

Type species.- *Neumayria zitteli* Burckhardt, 1903; by SD Roman, 1938. Middle Tithonian.

***Pseudolissoceras zitteli* (Burckhardt, 1903)**

Figs. 39B

Synonymy.- See Leanza (1980), Parent (2001) and recent additions in PGSS (2011).

Material.- An adult macroconch (MCNAM 24375) and several juvenile or incomplete specimens from beds AC-4-AC-5 and fragments from the lower part of bed AC-6.

Remarks.- The largest specimen (Fig. 39B), from bed AC-4, is an adult macroconch with the bodychamber incomplete. From the last whorl of the phragmocone the umbilical shoulder is acute and the umbilical wall flat and inclined. In the few specimens from bed AC-5 the umbilical shoulder and wall are rounded.

The species occurs throughout the NMB. Its stratigraphic range defines the total range of the *Zitteli* Bz.

Family Oppeliidae H. Douvillé, 1890

Subfamily Taramelliceratinae Spath, 1928

Genus *Cieneguiticeras* Parent, Myczinski, Scherzinger & Schweigert, 2010

Type species.- *Haploceras falculatum* Steuer, 1897; by OD. Middle Tithonian.

***Cieneguiticeras perlaevis* (Steuer, 1897)**

Figs. 39G-H

Synonymy.- See PMSS (2010: 457).

Material.- A sample of crushed specimens (MCNAM 24370/2) in a single concretion from bed AC-2 including a fragmentary adult macroconch and four microconchs; a juvenile macroconch (MCNAM 24377) from bed AC-5, and fragments from bed AC-4.

Remarks.- The new material is easily comparable with the specimens from the Picunleufuense Z. of Picún Leufú described in PGSS (2011: fig. 35). The lectotype of the species comes from the level Cieneguita-I of Steuer (1921) which approximately corresponds to our set of beds AC-2 - AC-6. This assumption indicates that the species has a vertical range from the earliest Picunleufuense Z. (*picunleufuense* α horizon) to the most part of the *Zitteli* Z., bed AC-5 (specimen in Fig. 39G).

Occurrence and distribution.- Beds AC-2-AC-5, Picunleufuense to *Zitteli* zones. See also PMSS (2010).

***Cieneguiticeras falculatum* (Steuer, 1897)**

Fig. 39I-N

Synonymy.- See PMSS (2010: 459).

Material.- Several [M] and [m] specimens from bed AC-7: MCNAM 24404/1-15, 24405/1-7, 24406/1-7, 24407/1-11, 24410/1-3, 24421-24441.

Remarks.- The species was fully described in PMSS (2010) considering the type material of the species and abundant material from bed AC-7, including the present specimens. Some additional specimens are figured herein for illustrating the variability in the sculpture of the

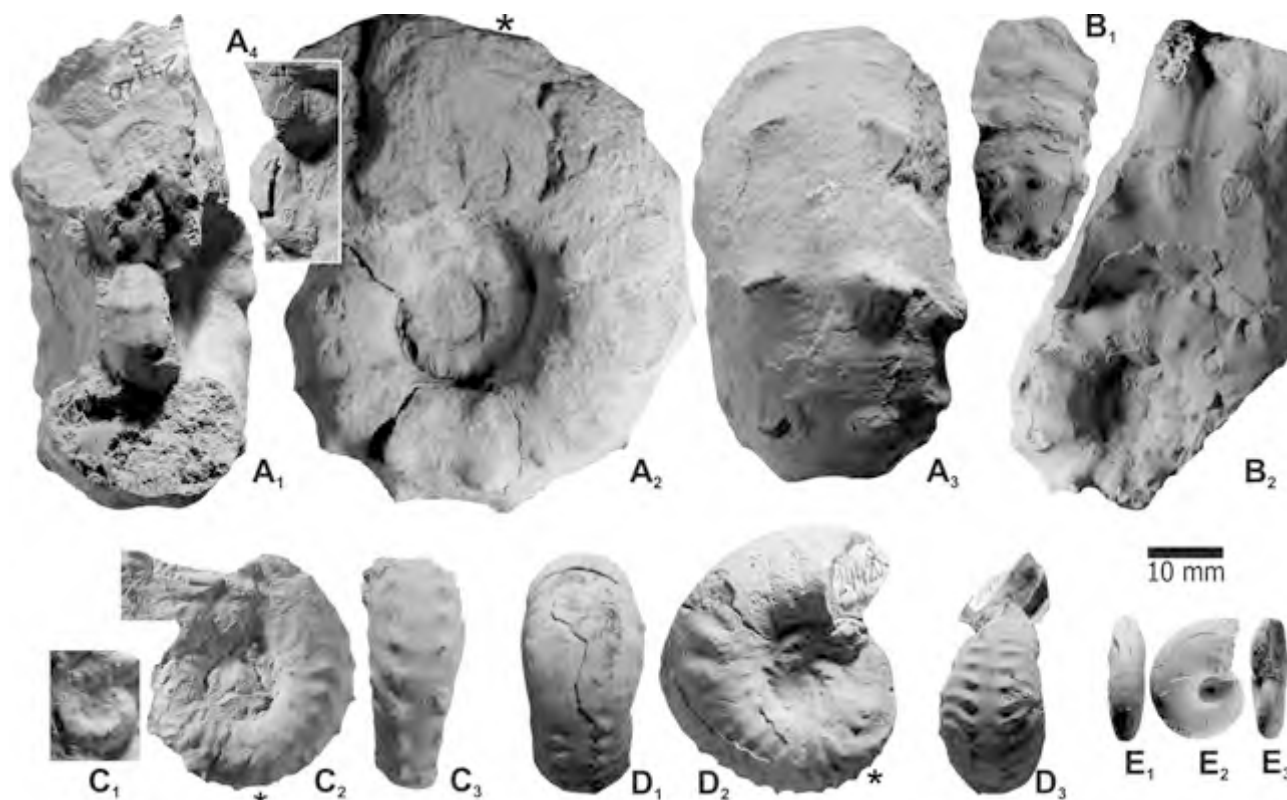


Figure 37. A-C: *Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus* (Uhlig), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-7 (Proximus Z., *falculatum* hz.). A: adult macroconch with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24420/5); A₁: half whorl removed showing inner whorls, A₂-A₃: lateral and ventral views, A₄: lateral view of inner whorls shown in A₁. B: adult macroconch with a portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24426), B₁: ventral view of the last whorl of the phragmocone. C: complete adult microconch with lappets (MCNAM 24420/1); C₁: inner whorls seen from the opposite side shown in C₂. D: *Toulisphinctes?* sp. A, adult microconch with almost complete bodychamber (MCNAM 24428) showing a marked asymmetry on the bodychamber (pathologic), bed AC-7. E: *Physodoceras* sp. A, phragmocone with part of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24406/1), A. Cieneguita, bed AC-8 (Proximus Z.). All natural size. Asterisk at last septum.

macroconchs which may be strong (Fig. 39I, N; see also Parent et al. 2010: fig. 5E) or weaker (Fig. 39J) from its onset on the adult phragmocone. The microconchs are also variable in expression of the lateral sculpture (Fig. 39K-M). However, the adult size seems to be rather constant.

All the specimens come from bed AC-7 which can be considered the type horizon of the species, partly equivalent to the level Cieneguita-II of Steuer (1921). This assumption is based on the fact that after detailed collection in the type locality we have found very abundant macro- and microconchs of *C. falculatum* confined to the bed AC-7, including some specimens identical in size and morphology to the LT. Upwards in the section, in bed AC-8 a small specimen was collected which is more compressed and suboxycone than typical macroconchs of *C. falculatum*. In addition, it shows well-marked ventrolateral lunuloid ribs from about $D = 20$ mm. This specimen was described as *C. cf. falculatum* (PMSS 2010: fig. 5F), awaiting more material from this bed.

Occurrence and distribution. - In AC the species is confined to the *falculatum* hz., Proximus Z. but a cf.-specimen from bed AC-8 is the youngest known record. In Pampa Tril we have recently collected some specimens which can not be assigned to the present species, they come from a bed with an abundant fauna which suggests an age of the uppermost Proximus or lowermost Internispinosum zones. In Cerro Lotena, a well-preserved specimen co-occurs with ammonites which could be equivalent to, or later than the *falculatum* hz. Material from Cañadón de los Alazanes was

described in Parent (2001: fig. 8A-C).

Cieneguiticeras? sp. A

Fig. 39F

Description and remarks. - A well-preserved, complete adult phragmocone with the beginning of the bodychamber showing incipient but marked uncoiling, from bed AC-5 (Zitteli Z.). The specimen is an involute and compressed opeliid, with a sharp umbilical shoulder and steep umbilical wall. Short prosocline primary ribs appear on the lower third of flank. The aspect of the umbilicus is similar to that in the microconchs of *Pasottia andina*, however, the ribbing is unknown in the [M] of *Pasottia* which are completely smooth throughout its ontogeny. On the other hand, the present specimen does not show the lateral sulcus with linguiform structures typical of *P. andina* [m].

Genus *Pasottia* Parent, Schweigert, Scherzinger & Enay, 2008

Type species. - *Pasottia andina* Parent, Schweigert, Scherzinger & Enay, 2008; by OD. Middle Tithonian.

Pasottia andina Parent, Schweigert, Scherzinger & Enay, 2008

Fig. 39A

Remarks. - An incomplete adult [M] phragmocone, typical specimen collected in bed AC-4, rather the same



Figure 38. A: *Physodoceras neoburgense* (Oppel), complete adult macroconch with peristome (GZG-499-17), A. Cieneguita, level Cieneguita-I, refigured from Steuer (1921: pl. 6: 5). **B:** *Aspidoceras cieneguitense* Steuer, holotype by monotypy, macroconch phragmocone (GZG-499-14), A. Cieneguita, level Cieneguita-II, refigured from Steuer (1921: pl. 5: 8-9). All natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

stratigraphic position than the type material from La Amarga (section Cerro Granito-I).

Genus *Parastreblites* Donze & Enay, 1961

Type species.- *Oppelia circumnodosa* Fontannes, 1879;
by OD. Middle Tithonian.

***Parastreblites*? cf. *comahuensis* Leanza, 1980**

Fig. 39C

Material.- A single specimen (MCNAM 24399) from bed AC-4 (Zitteli Z.).

Description and remarks.- The specimen is an involute and moderately inflate phragmocone. Whorl section oval, higher than wide, with well-rounded venter. The last whorl preserved is practically smooth, only the last quarter is covered by an irregular ribbing composed of widely rounded, flexuous primaries which appear on the umbilical shoulder and become wider on the upper half of flank, then crossing the venter somewhat weakened. Some primaries divide indistinctly on the lower half of the flank. The specimen seems to be a juvenile because there is no indication of uncoiling.

This specimen is comparable with the smaller part visible in the holotype of *P.?* *comahuensis*, but they cannot be compared at similar sizes. The type species of *Parastreblites* and others described by Donze & Enay (1961) show a well-defined falcooid ribbing with the outer half of the primaries strong and lunuloid in shape on the phragmocone; the adult bodychamber usually becomes smooth. In contrast, the holotype of *P.?* *comahuensis*, a large phragmocone, shows only growth lines (Leanza 1980: 22) which describe a sigmoidal trajectory, and the upper half of

phragmocone is smooth. It is therefore somewhat doubtful if the Andean species actually belongs to the genus *Parastreblites*.

Subfamily Streblitinae Spath, 1925

Genus *Uhligites* Kilian, 1907

Type species.- *Streblites krafftii* Uhlig, 1903;
by SD Roman, 1938.

***Uhligites*? sp. A**

Fig. 39E

Description and remarks.- A single specimen (MCNAM 24406/2) from bed AC-8. It consists of a small adult phragmocone with a quarter of a whorl belonging to the bodychamber which is clearly uncoiled. Compressed and involute with a rounded, grooved venter which suggests the provisory assignment to *Uhligites*.

Genus *Semiformiceras* Spath, 1925

Type species.- *Ammonites fallauxi* Oppel, 1865;
by OD. Middle Tithonian.

***Semiformiceras*? sp. A**

Fig. 39D

Material.- A single specimen (MCNAM 24405) from bed AC-5.

Description and remarks.- The only specimen available is smaller but similar to the phragmocone of a *Semiformiceras*

semiforme (Oppel, 1865) figured by Cecca & Enay (1991: pl. 2: 18) from the Semiforme Z. of Le Pouzin, France.

BIOSTRATIGRAHY

In a typical section a zone or subzone spans a range of beds, only some of which are fossiliferous. In some cases, in which fossils are relatively abundant, different assemblages occur which are distinguishable in taxonomic composition and morphology from the overlying and underlying assemblages. This condition may be used for further subdivision of the stratigraphic scale below the subzonal level. This procedure should be based on the smallest faunal change detectable that is the closest stratigraphical levels that can be palaeontologically distinguished. A faunal horizon is a bed or series of beds, characterized by a fossil assemblage, within which no further stratigraphical differentiation of the fauna can be discerned. These horizons are defined or identified in a particular local section; later they can be recognized in other sections by means of the typical fossil assemblage or parts of it as seen in the TL. Moreover, within any pair of horizons can be inserted other new ones defined in other sections. These concepts and procedures, so adopted in this paper, have been fully discussed and applied by Gabilly (1971), Callomon (1985, 1995), Scherzinger & Schweigert (1999) and Schweigert (2007) among many others; further discussion and application to the Andean upper Callovian-Oxfordian have been worked out in Parent (2006). The adopted zonal subdivision of the Andean Tithonian is based on Leanza (1981a, b) and Parent et al. (2007); the Andean Berriasian was subdivided into two zones by Leanza (1945) what is followed herein.

Biostratigraphy of the studied section (Figs. 2, 40)

Picunleufuense (standard) Zone – Beds AC-1-AC-3.- This zone was defined in the section of Picún Leufú with its base marked at the *picunleufuense* α hz. (PGSS 2011: 95). This horizon becomes the standard base of the Andean Tithonian.

***picunleufuense* α hz. (bed AC-1):** *Lithacoceras picunleufuense* transient α , *Chicensisphinctes platyconus*, *Catutosphinctes guenenakenensis* and *Cieneguiticeras perlaevis* (impressions). This assemblage allows recognizing the lowermost horizon of the bed. There are few specimens well-preserved but the material is abundant, allowing to identify the diagnostic features.

Bed AC-2: *C. guenenakenensis* persists into this bed associated with *C. cf./aff. platyconus*, *Catutosphinctes cf. windhauseni* and *Cieneguiticeras perlaevis*. This assemblage is very similar to that of Picún Leufú which occurs between the *picunleufuense* β hz. and the *perlaevis* hz. (Zitteli Z.), and could correspond to the *marguense* hz. (see PGSS 2011: fig. 38), but it remains to be investigated.

Bed AC-3: The isolated occurrence of *C. cf. windhauseni* is not far informative biostratigraphically than to suggest the Picunleufuense Z. This assignment is based on the fact that the first occurrence of *P. zitteli* comes from the overlying bed AC-4, but remains tentative for *C. windhauseni* is a species which ranges in its TL (Cerro Granito) and in Cerro Lotena through the Picunleufuense Zone up to the lower beds of the Zitteli Zone.

Mendozanus/Zitteli zones – Beds AC-4-AC-5.- The beds AC-4 and AC-5 are assigned to the Mendozanus and/or Zitteli zones undifferentiated, since undoubted *P. zitteli* occurs along with ammonites which are closely comparable with those of the guide assemblage of the Mendozanus Z., preventing distinction of the zones. Overlapping of the ranges of the characteristic ammonites of these two zones was already recorded from Picún Leufú (and other localities) and described in PGSS (2011). The situation is faced again in AC, pending a solution from new collections in the type locality at Cajón del Burro-Río Choicas or another locality with a more detailed record and abundant material from these levels.

***perlaevis* hz. (bed AC-4):** *C. perlaevis*, *Pasottia andina*, *Parastrebitis? cf. comahuensis*, *Choicensisphinctes* n. sp. aff. *erinoides*, *C. cf. guenenakenensis* and *P. zitteli*. Within this assemblage the morphotypes of *C. perlaevis*, *P. andina* and *P. zitteli* are closely comparable with those described from the *perlaevis* hz. in Picún Leufú.

***cf.-erinoides* hz., new (bed AC-5):** This bed yields an interesting ammonite assemblage composed of *P. zitteli*, *Choicensisphinctes cf. erinoides*, *C. cf. limits*, *Cieneguiticeras? sp. A*, and *Semiformiceras? sp. A*. These ammonites are considered a distinctive assemblage for the introduction of the *cf.-erinoides* horizon.

Proximus Zone – Beds AC-6-AC-8.- Assignment of these beds to the Proximus Z. is suggested by the occurrence of *Catutosphinctes proximus*, including specimens almost identical to the LT. However the beds are sandwiched by beds with *P. zitteli* below and *Windhauseniceras internispinosum* above, which is the usual biostratigraphical criterium, as described by Leanza (1981a: 80), for recognition of the Proximus (non-standard) Zone.

Bed AC-6: In this bed occur two interesting species: *Lithacoceras* n. sp. aff. *picunleufuense* and *Mazatepites arredondense*, both of which persist into the next overlying bed.

***falculatum* hz., new (bed AC-7):** A rich and variable assemblage of ammonites (and gastropods) including *L. n. sp. aff. picunleufuense*, *M. arredondense*, *M. cf. arredondense*, *Cieneguiticeras falculatum*, *Choicensisphinctes sp. A* (Fig. 13B), *Catutosphinctes proximus* (long ranging), *Catutosphinctes sp. A* (Fig. 19E-F), *Platydiscus beresii* n. gen. et n. sp., *Pseudhimalayites subpretiosus*, *Physodoceras sp. A*, *Toulisphinctes cf. rafaeli*, *A. cf. euomphalum* and *Catutosphinctes cf. inflatus*. These ammonites are considered a significant assemblage for the introduction of the *falculatum* horizon. Some of these species range up into the overlying bed, but the horizon is restricted to bed AC-7; higher up, slight to moderate morphological changes are observable in most species.

Bed AC-8: The ammonites from this bed are poorly preserved: *C. cf. falculatum*, *C. proximus*, *Catutosphinctes sp. A*, *Corongoceras? sp. A*, *Platydiscus beresii* n. gen. et n. sp., *T. cf. rafaeli*, *A. cf. euomphalum*, *Uhligites? sp. A*, and *Mazatepites? sp. A*.

Internispinosum Zone – Beds AC-9-AC-13.- This zone is usually hard to recognize in the northern part of the NMB for the index-guide species *W. internispinosum* is very scarce, even not yet recorded in many localities. The best development of the zone is known in its TL, Cerro Lotena, where several meters of limestones and marls show a succession of morphotypes of the species associated with several other ammonites.

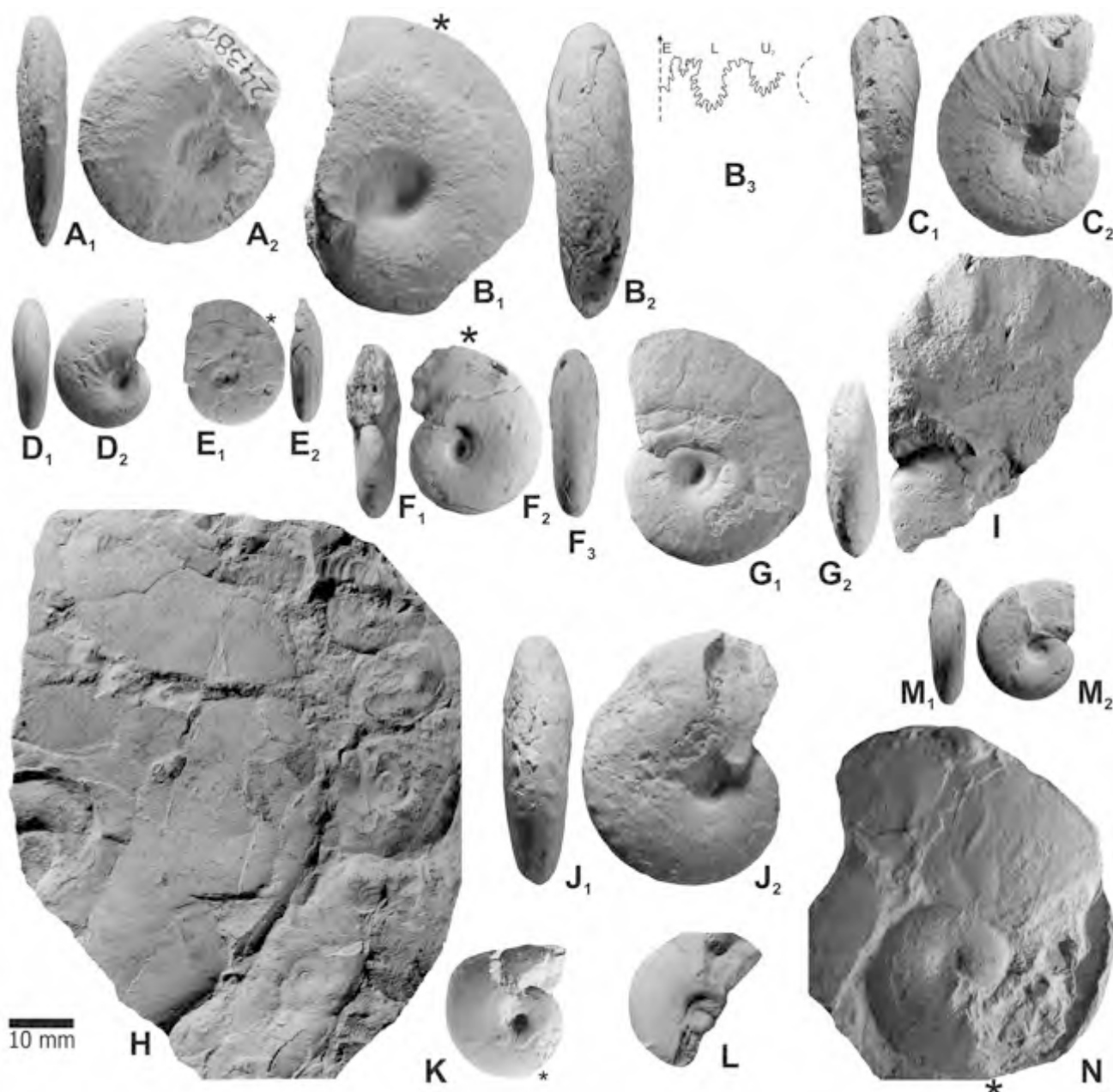


Figure 39. **A:** *Pasotia andina* Parent, Schweigert, Scherzinger & Enay, macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24381), bed AC-4 (Mendozanus-Zitteli zones). **B:** *Pseudolissoceras zitteli* (Burckhardt), adult macroconch with a portion of bodychamber (MCNAM 24375), bed AC-5 (Zitteli Zone); **B₃:** septal suture line(x1) at $D = 41$ mm. **C:** *Parastreblites*? cf. *comahuensis* Leanza, phragmocone (MCNAM 24399), bed AC-4 (Zitteli Zone). **D:** *Semiformiceras*? sp. A, phragmocone (MCNAM 24405), bed AC-5 (Zitteli Zone). **E:** *Uhligites*? sp. A, adult specimen with a quarter whorl bodychamber (MCNAM 24406/2), bed AC-8 (Proximus Zone). **F:** *Cieneguiticeras*? sp. A., apparently adult phragmocone with beginning of the bodychamber (MCNAM 24399/1), bed AC-5 (Zitteli Zone). **G-H:** *Cieneguiticeras perlaevis* (Steuer), A. Cieneguita; **G:** juvenil macroconch with beginning of bodychamber (MCNAM 24377), bed AC-5 (Zitteli Zone); **H:** adult macroconch and adult microconchs (MCNAM 24370/2) associated in a concretion with *Choicensisphinctes* cf./aff. *platyconus* (MCNAM 24370/1 in Fig. 6D), bed AC-2 (Picunleufuense Zone). **I-N:** *Cieneguiticeras falculatum* (Steuer), bed AC-7 (Proximus Zone, *falculatum* hz.); **I:** adult macroconch (MCNAM 24404/6); **J:** macroconch phragmocone (MCNAM 24405); **K:** adult microconch (MCNAM 24404/10); **L:** adult microconch (MCNAM 24404/7); **M:** adult microconch (MCNAM 24407/4) with most part of bodychamber; **N:** almost complete adult macroconch (MCNAM 24404/15). All specimens from Arroyo Cieneguita. All natural size. Asterisk indicating the last septum.

After extensive collection in A. Cieneguita we could find just two incomplete specimens of *W. internispinosum*, and one of which is used to mark the base of the zone. The lowermost occurrence of *W. internispinosum* is associated with a specimen classified as *Micracanthoceras* sp. A. Most of the ammonites which occur in beds AC-9-AC-11 range from the Proximus Z.: *C. proximus*, *A. cf. euomphalum*, *Catutosphinctes* cf. *inflatus*. Bed AC-12 with *Malagasites*? sp. A and bed AC-13 lacking fossils are included in this zone

merely because the bed AC-14 is considered as belonging to the Alternans Zone.

Alternans Zone – Beds AC-14-AC-16.- In the studied section the base of this zone has been conventionally marked by a bed yielding *Steueria alternans* n. gen., *Corongoceras mendozanum* and *Catutosphinctes inflatus*.

Bed AC-14: Three species were recorded from this bed: *S. alternans*, *C. mendozanum* and the earliest representatives

of *C. inflatus* which locally persists upwards into the Koeneni Z. like in A. Yeso (Leanza 1945: 89). The occurrence of *C. mendozanus* is usually cited as indicative of the Alternans Z. (Leanza 1981a: 79). The bed c of A. Yeso with *C. australis* and the specimen of *C. mendozanum* figured by Leanza (1945: pl. 3: 7-8) as *Aulacosphinctes* sp. was originally included in the definition of the Alternans Z. by Leanza (1945).

vetustum **hz.**, **new (bed AC-15):** a rich and varied assemblage composed by *A. cf. euomphalum*, *C. inflatus*, *C. mendozanum*, *P. calistoides*, *Chigaroceras gerthi*, *Blanfordiceras vetustum*, *Steueria alternans* n. gen. and *Substeueroceras* aff. *koeneni*. These ammonites are considered as the guide assemblage for the introduction of the *vetustum* horizon.

Bed AC-16: In this bed *C. inflatus*, *P. calistoides* and *B. vetustum* persist.

Koeneni Zone – Bed AC-17.- This bed is attributed to the Koeneni Z., in first place, by the association of ammonites which were all included in this zone by Leanza (1945); on the other hand the bed AC-17 overlies the uppermost occurrence of *Corongoceras* and underlies, after a gap in bed AC-18, the Noduliferum Zone (Andean lower Berriasian).

striolatus **hz.**, **new (bed AC-17):** *Parodontoceras calistoides* (a later, compressed and involute morphotype described as *Thurmannia discoidalis* by Gerth, 1925), *S. koeneni* and abundant *Choicensisphinctes striolatus*. This assemblage is conspicuous and distinctive enough to be considered the guide assemblage of a new faunal horizon.

The bed AC-18 is mostly covered. A single specimen of *H. cf. andinum* probably comes from this bed.

Noduliferum Zone – Bed AC-19.- The assignation of this bed to the Noduliferum Z. is based on the consideration of the stratigraphic position of the *compressum* hz. as discussed below.

compressum **hz.**, **new (bed AC-19):** *Krantziceras compressum* n. gen. et n. sp. and *Spiticeras fraternum* are considered as the guide assemblage for the introduction of the *compressum* horizon. The horizon occurs in isolation in the sampled section, so that its stratigraphic position is not directly observed, but there are two independent hints which indicate its position in the lower part of the Noduliferum Z.: (1) the occurrence of *S. fraternum* in M. Redondo and A. Yeso is in the Damesi Z. and below, and (2) the ammonite succession in the richly fossiliferous locality Pampa Tril proliferated abundant adult specimens of *K. compressum* n. gen. et n. sp. in a bed just underlying the *noduliferum* hz. (defined below), a stratigraphic horizon with abundant and well-preserved, large adult macroconchs of *Argentiniceras noduliferum*. The occurrence of this latter species in P. Tril is in the same form as in M. Redondo. It is the only abundant ammonite in a single, thin stratigraphic level. The *compressum* hz. could be at least partially equivalent to the "Andiceras trigonostomum Zone" of Aguirre (2001); see discussion under *Krantziceras compressum* n. gen. et n. sp.

?Damesi Zone – Bed AC-20.- The zonal assignation of this bed is tentative, based on the fact that the collected ammonites were exclusively described from the Damesi Z. (Gerth 1921) by Leanza (1945).

Bed AC-20: In the lower part of this thick bed of limestone were collected fragmentary specimens of *Cuyaniceras* cf. *transgrediens* (Steuer, 1897) and *Groebericeras bifrons*

(Leanza, 1945). This association indicates the Damesis Z., most likely the *transgrediens* hz. (defined below).

Regional biostratigraphic time-correlation

In this chapter time-correlation below the subzonal level, between different areas of the NMB is presented. It is based on the recognition of ammonite horizons out of their type locality by means of the recognition of the guide assemblages. By these means time-planes proving synchronicity between beds of different localities become available. These time-planes are the narrowest and most accurate ones that can be obtained in stratigraphy (see Gabilly 1971, Callomon 1985, 1995). They would allow to refine the current correlations on which the geological history of the basin is based. The results are represented in the chart of Fig. 40 where the order of localities is through the South-North transect indicated in Fig. 1. Additional explanations and/or information from other localities is provided in the caption of Fig. 40. On the basis of the ammonite descriptions above and the well-controlled successions of M. Redondo and A. Yeso described by Leanza (1945), three additional ammonite horizons can be conveniently defined, which, on the other hand, can be recognized in other localities as indicated in Fig. 40:

bardense **hz.**, **new (Alternans Z.).-** Bed 1762 of M. Redondo (Leanza 1945: 90), 0.25 m of bituminous marls with concretions yielding *Blanfordiceras bardense* (Krantz, 1926), *Steueria alternans* n. gen. in a wide range of variants (see synonymy above) and "*Berriasella*" *krantzii* Leanza, 1945. Leanza (1945: 34, 35) used alternatively the names "Horizonte con *B. inaequicostata*" or "Horizonte con *C. alternans*" indistinctly for the bed 1762 or the beds 1762-1763. This inconsistent denomination prevents the interpretation and use of these "horizons", but in some cases the former could be equivalent to the *bardense* hz. introduced herein.

noduliferum **hz.**, **new (Noduliferum Z.).-** Bed h of A. Yeso (Leanza 1945: 89), 0.40 m of sandy limestone yielding *Argentiniceras noduliferum* (Steuer, 1897) and *A. bituberculatum* Leanza (1945: pl. 8: 1-2, HT by MT). *A. noduliferum* differs from *A. bituberculatum* by the short stage of bituberculation and apparent smaller adult size. Specimens of *A. noduliferum* abundantly occur at P. Tril in the bed directly overlying the *compressum* hz..

transgrediens **hz.**, **new (Damesi Z.).-** Bed l of A. Yeso (Leanza 1945: 89), 0.40 m of marls with calcareous concretions yielding *Spiticeras gigas* Leanza, 1945 and *Cuyaniceras transgrediens* (Steuer, 1897) with several morphospecies which most likely are merely intraspecific variants but, anyway, they show as described by Leanza (1945) the variation which characterizes the species in this horizon.

Time-correlation with the Primary Standard

Time-correlation of the Tithonian successions of the NMB with the International Primary Standard (Enay & Geyssant 1975, Geyssant 1997) is a matter of current adjustments and proposals. But the predominant endemic Andean character of the fauna makes it hard to find time-planes for

Stage	Zone	Horizon	PL	CL	CG	LC-PC	CA	PT	MR	AY	BB	CP	AD	AC	
BERRIASIAN	Damesi			ERODED						*				(13)	
		<i>transgrediens</i>								*					
	Noduliferum									*				(12)	
		<i>noduliferum</i>												*	(11)
TITHONIAN	Koeneni														
		<i>striolatus</i>											*	(10)	
	Alternans								*					(9)	
		<i>bardense</i>												*	(8)
	Internispinosum	<i>vetustum</i>												*	(7)
		<i>"catutosensis"</i>													
	Proximus	<i>"altum"</i>													
		<i>falculatum</i>												*	(6)
	Mendozanus / Zitteli														
		<i>cf.-erinoides</i>												*	(5)
		<i>perlaevis</i>	*												(4)
	Picunleufuense	<i>malarguense</i>											*		(3)
		[unnamed]													(2)
		<i>picunleufuense</i> β	*												(1)
		<i>picunleufuense</i> α	*												

Figure 40. Regional biostratigraphic time-correlation chart for the Neuquén-Mendoza Basin. Correlations based on the recognition of ammonite horizons through the transect of selected localities indicated in Fig. 1 (see abbreviations). The height of the boxes of each zone does not indicate time-duration neither content of horizons, they are sized for convenience of design. Firm recognition of horizons indicated with gray boxes, tentative with white boxes. The asterisk indicates the type locality or section. The Mendozanus and Zitteli zones are not separated because the impossibility of discrimination in AC and other studied localities (see discussion in text and in PGSS 2011). In most localities several levels with ammonites are known between the horizons indicated in this figure, but they are not indicated because they have not been evaluated for the adjustment to the criteria used in this study. The height of the horizon within each zone is arbitrary for other horizons could be established above and/or below (see details in text). Notes: (1): the *picunleufuense* α hz. and *picunleufuense* β hz. were defined in Picún Leufú and their recognition in other localities was already discussed (PGSS 2011). The *picunleufuense* α hz. is the base of the Picunleufuense Standard Zone. Abundant material of these two horizons was recently collected in PT. These horizons were defined in the southernmost portion of the NMB, their recognition in AC (northern part of the basin) and in several other intermediate localities indicates the horizon is a reliable marker for regional time-correlation. In LA-CG and CL both horizons occur undifferentiated in a basal conglomerate of the Vaca Muerta Fm. (2): this horizon is characterized by a conspicuous new species described preliminary as *Choicensisphinctes* cf. aff. *platyconus* (see Fig. 6C-E and PGSS 2011: fig. 23B-E), very close to *C. platyconus* and *C. burckhardtii*. In CP a good specimen was figured in Parent (2003: fig. 8) as *C. choicensis*. In AC it corresponds to bed AC-2. (3): the *malarguense* hz. has its type locality at CP (PGSS 2011). In PC could be represented by ammonites collected in the upper part of the bed PC-2 of the section described in Parent & Cocca (2007). (4): the *perlaevis* hz. (defined in PGSS 2011) was recently recognized in CL and CG and is represented by the bed AC-4. In PT the horizon is well represented by *C. perlaevis* abundant, *P. zitteli*, small *Physodoceras* and the same morphotype of *Choicensisphinctes* cf. *erinoides* than in PL. (5): the guide-assemblage of the cf. *erinoides* hz. includes specimens similar to the type specimens of *C. erinoides*, *C. australis* and *C. mendozanus* from Cajón del Burro-Río Choicas (Burckhardt 1900), suggesting very similar age with the guide-assemblage of the Mendozanus Z. of Burckhardt (1903: 106). The type horizon of *C. limits* at Paso Montañas includes a specimen (Burckhardt 1900: pl. 25: 2) similar to *C. cf. guenenakenensis* described above from bed AC-4 (*perlaevis* hz.). (6): the *falculatum* hz. introduced in this report yields a rich ammonite assemblage. In a thick succession of beds in CL-CG there occur a very abundant and rich fauna including *P. subpretiosus*, *C. falculatum*, *C. proximus* and *Toulisphinctes rafaelli*. This assemblage indicates very closely the *falculatum* hz., but the fauna is very abundant and probably after description could be discriminated different new ammonite horizons within the Proximus Z. which are commonly not recorded in the successions of southern Mendoza. (7): the "*altum*" and "*catutosensis*" horizons [after *Aspidoceras altum* Biró, 1980 and *Catutosphinctes catutosensis* (Leanza & Zeiss, 1990)] were introduced by Leanza & Zeiss (1992) for the Internispinosum Z. of the local succession of Los Catutos. Nevertheless, only three ammonite impressions were illustrated what prevents their use for comparison, and, on the other hand, similar ammonites are known from CL and LC but in different stratigraphic positions. For the time being these two horizons are not considered for correlation. (8): the *vetustum* hz. is recognized in AD (very close to AC) on the basis of the ammonite assemblage listed by Krantz (1928: 49), including different morphotypes of *C. mendozanus* as described above, *Blanfordiceras argentinum*, *B. vetustum* (as *Berriasella subprivasensis*), *P. calistoides* and *A. andinum* Steuer, 1897. The beds with these ammonites were denominated the "Berriasella calistoides Zone" by Krantz (1928: 49), which should be equivalent to the *vetustum* hz. In AY, the bed c of Leanza (1945: 89) yields *Corongoceras mendozanum* (as *Aulacosphinctes* sp., discussed above, under *C. mendozanum*) and *Catutosphinctes australis* (Leanza, 1945) which is indistinguishable from *C. inflatus* of the *vetustum* hz. (9): the type horizon of *S. alternans*, bed 31 g of the section of AD (Gerth 1925: 126), comprises ammonites very similar to those of the guide assemblage of the *bardense* hz. from MR, but it also includes *S. koeneni* and the range of variation of *S. alternans* is different as described in text. (10): the *striolatus* hz. is represented in AY by the bed f of Leanza (1945), in BB (Krantz 1928, Gerth 1925: 122) and in AD by the bed 31h (in Gerth 1925: 126, see discussion in text). In CP the specimens of *C. striolatus* (see Parent 2003) are similar to those of AC but the other species of the guide assemblage are not recorded. (11): the *compressum* hz. could be present in PT by the occurrence of the index in abundance but only microconch *Spiticeras* were collected that remain to be studied. (12): the *noduliferum* hz. could be used conveniently for standardization of the Noduliferum Z. For the time being it has been clearly recognized in PT. (13): the *transgrediens* hz. could be used conveniently for standardization of the Damesi Z. In CP (Parent 2003) have been collected few well preserved specimens almost identical with the HT (by MT) of *Cuyaniceras transgrediens* form the bed 6 of Gerth (1925: fig. 15).

reliable distant correlations with the Tethyan fauna. After the detailed revision presented by Leanza (1981a, b, with complete lists of references from the foundations), few advances were published later. The next detailed revision based on published data was presented by Callomon (1992) for the Circum-Pacific successions, but referring to the Andean successions as reviewed by Leanza (1981b). Other recent papers dealing with Tithonian-lower Berriasian biostratigraphy based on figured ammonites are Leanza & Zeiss (1990, 1992), Aguirre & Alvarez (1999), Aguirre & Vennari (2009), Aguirre et al. (2007). The results presented in the present paper with the mentioned references and the most recent studies in Parent & Capello (1999), Parent (2001, 2003b), Parent et al. (2006), PGSS (2011) and Schweigert et al. (2002) allow to propose some new advances. The conclusions by Zeiss & Leanza (2008) are based on two ammonites collected loose in the field, thus they cannot be discussed in the present context.

The base of the standard Picunleufuense Z., the *picunleufuense* α hz., has been proposed as the standard base for the Tithonian of the NMB (PGSS 2011). This does not imply precise correlation with the *eigeltiense* hz. of the Hybonotum Z. of the Submediterranean Tithonian (Schweigert 2007: tab. 1), however, it is possible that the lower part of the Picunleufuense Z. be late Kimmeridgian in age.

The conspicuous ammonite *Volanoceras krantzense* Cantú, 1990 which allows a reliable correlation with the complete representation of the lineage in the southern Tethys indicates the Semiforme Z., most likely the late part of this zone (Schweigert et al. 2002: 10). The HT was collected in B. Blancas (Krantz 1928); an additional specimen, associated with *Choicensisphinctes windhausenii*, *P. zitteli* and *Catutosphinctes windhausenii*, was recently collected in C. Granito, below the TH of *Pasottia andina*. Thus, considering this assemblage and the fact that *P. zitteli* is known to range in the Semiforme Z. of Europe, it can be concluded that at least the bed AC-3 is time equivalent to the Semiforme Z.

The *falcultaum* hz. (bed AC-7) includes a wide variety of species, but most of them are known only in Andean regions or have long stratigraphic ranges like the aspidoceratids. The only conclusion to be drawn is that this horizon is sandwiched by the Semiforme Z. below and the earliest himalayitids known from the Andes (*Micracanthoceras* sp. A and *W. internispinosum*) above. It is therefore assumed to correlate within the Fallauxi Z. what is not new but in accordance with previous estimations (Parent 2001, Parent & Capello 1999). A possible time-correlation with the Caribbean region is suggested by the occurrence of *Mazatopites arredondense* in the section of AC.

The *vetustum* hz. (bed AC-15) also includes a rich assemblage. In this case, the bulk of ammonites of the guide assemblage, *C. mendozanum* and *B. vetustum*, are well-recorded from Madagascar (Collignon 1960, discussed above) where this horizon can be recognized in some part of the Hollandi Zone. Thus, close time-correlation can be assumed between the two basins.

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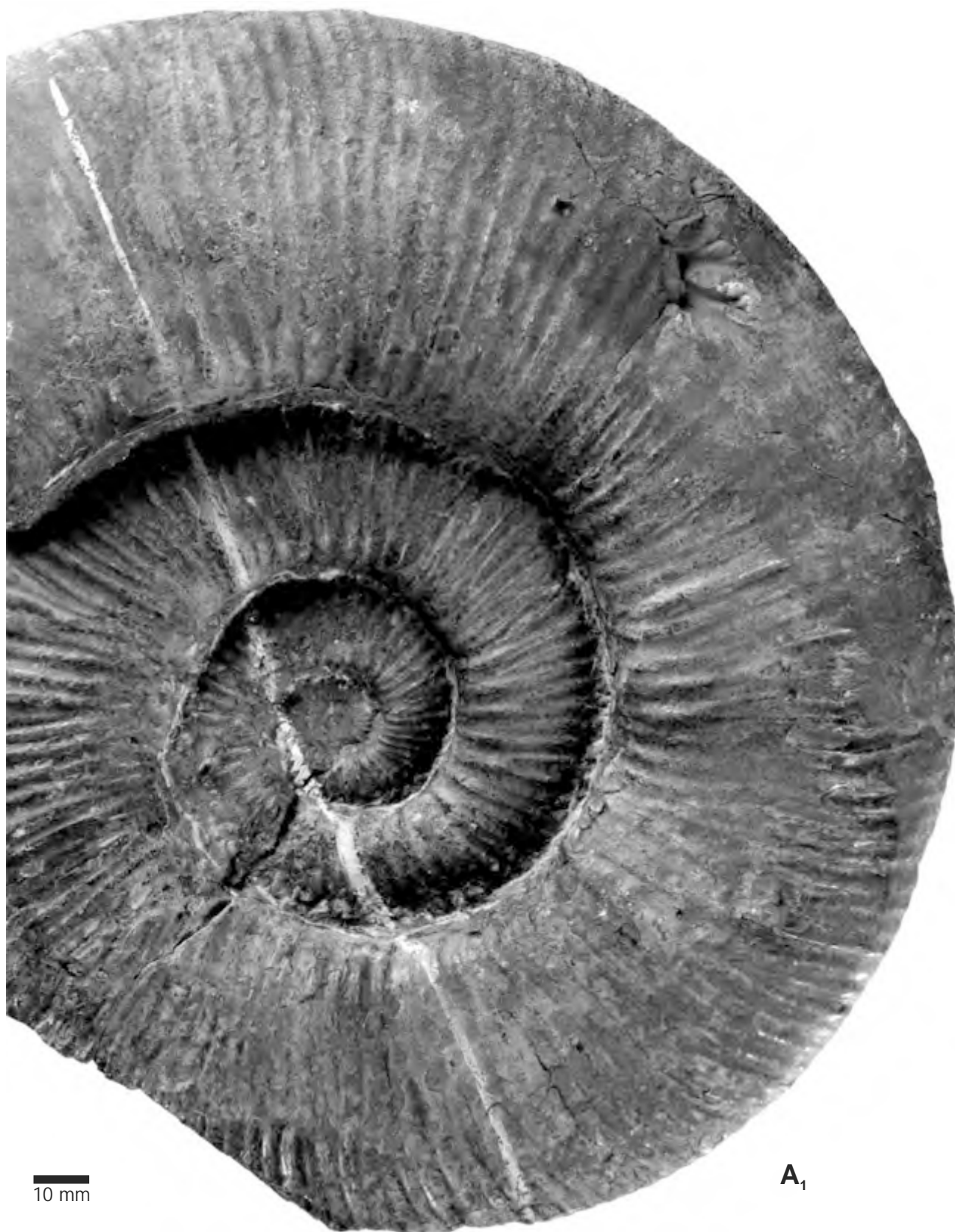
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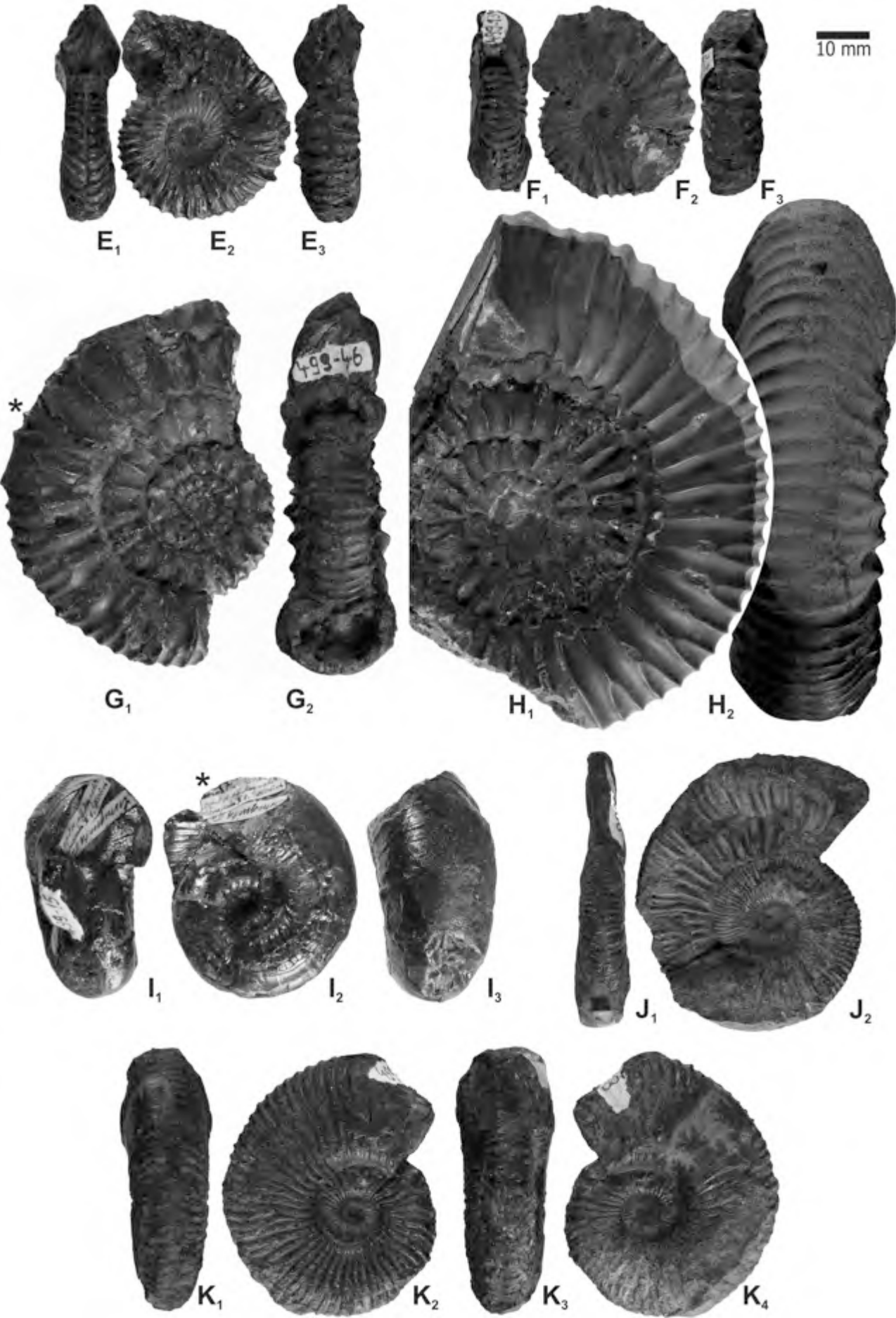
Appendix 1. Measurements of type and selected specimens. Dimensions and abbreviations explained in text.

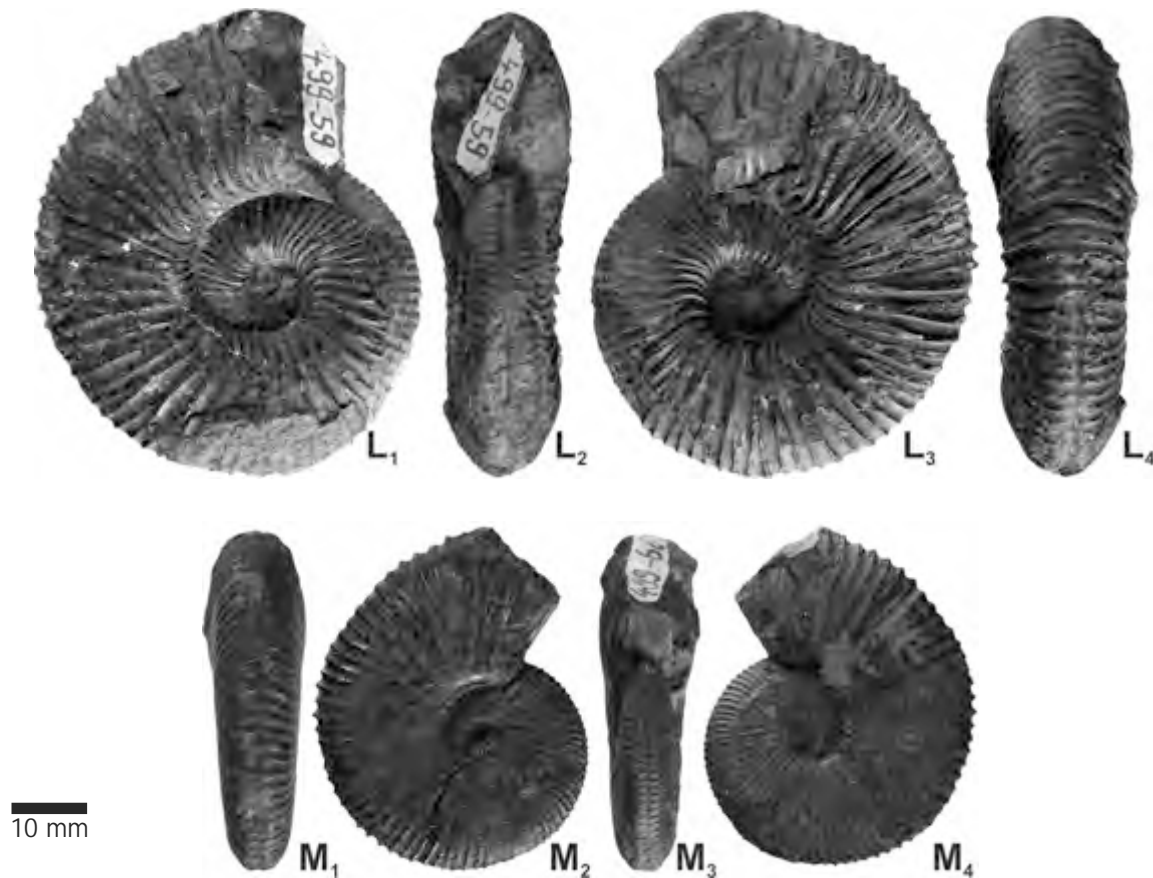
Collection number	Sex	Ph/Bc	D [mm]	U/D	W/D	H _r /D	P	V	Collection number	Sex	Ph/Bc	D [mm]	U/D	W/D	H _r /D	P	V	LBC[°]				
<i>Choicensisphinctes</i> n. sp. aff. <i>erinoides</i> (Burckhardt, 1903)									<i>Catutosphinctes inflatus</i> (Leanza, 1945)													
MCNAM 24374 (Fig. 7)	[M] ad	Bc	185.00	0.41	-	-	13	-	Holotype	[M] ad	Ph-Bc	78.00	0.41	0.33	0.31	23	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	140.00	-	-	-	-	-			Ph	55.00	0.38	-	-	16	-	-				
		Ph	100.00	-	-	-	14	-			Ph	40.00	-	-	-	14	-	-				
		Ph	40.00	-	-	-	22	-			Ph	25.00	-	-	-	12	-	-				
<i>Choicensisphinctes</i> cf. <i>erinoides</i> (Burckhardt, 1903)									MCNAM 24457/8 (Fig. 21B)													
Fig. 9	[M] ad	Bc	245.00	-	-	-	12	-	MCNAM 24457/0 (Fig. 20D)	[M] ad	Ph	32.00	0.43	0.36	-	16	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	180.00	-	-	-	12	-			Ph	23.00	-	-	-	14	-	-				
MCNAM 24385 (Fig. 10A)	[M] ad	Ph-Bc	150.00	-	-	-	9	-			Ph	18.00	-	-	-	12	-	-				
		Ph	120.00	-	-	-	9	-			Ph	7.50	-	-	-	10	-	-				
		Ph	112.00	-	-	0.38	14	-			Ph	5.00	-	-	-	7	-	-				
		Ph	88.00	-	-	-	20	-			MCNAM 24457/12 (Fig. 20B)	[M]	Ph-Bc	100.00	0.45	0.30	0.33	22	-	-		
MCNAM 24388 (Fig. 13A)	[M] ad	Ph	60.00	-	-	-	24	-					Ph	70.00	0.43	-	-	-	-	-		
		Ph	130.00	-	-	-	7	-					Ph	50.00	0.38	-	-	14	-	-		
		Ph	92.00	-	-	-	13	-	Ph	37.00			0.35	0.30	-	14	-	-				
		Ph	65.00	-	-	-	26	-	Ph	26.00			-	-	-	12	-	-				
MCNAM 24382 (Fig. 11B)	[M] ad	Ph	150.00	-	-	-	7	-	Ph	17.00			-	-	-	12	-	-				
		Ph	110.00	-	-	-	8	-	Ph	7.00	-	-	-	9	-	-						
		Ph	90.00	-	-	-	11	-	Ph	4.00	-	-	-	8	-	-						
		Ph	85.00	-	-	-	13	-	Ph	3.50	-	-	-	6	-	-						
MCNAM 24388 (Fig. 13A)	[M] ad	Ph	222.00	-	-	-	10	-	MCNAM 24460/2 (Fig. 21A)	[M] ad	Ph	29.00	0.40	-	-	12	-	-				
		Ph	160.00	-	-	-	11	-			Ph	20.00	0.39	-	-	12	-	-				
		Ph	110.00	-	-	-	15	-			Ph	14.00	-	-	-	11	-	-				
		Ph	110.00	-	-	-	15	-			Ph	9.00	-	-	-	11	-	-				
<i>Choicensisphinctes erinoides</i> (Burckhardt, 1903)											MCNAM 24460/3 (Fig. 21D)	[m?] ad	Ph	6.00	-	-	-	9	-	-		
Holotype	Ph ad	Ph	170.00	-	-	-	9	-					Ph	3.50	-	-	-	8	-	-		
		Ph	120.00	-	-	-	12	-					Bc	134.00	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Ph	87.00	-	-	-	13	-					Ph-Bc	105.00	0.41	-	-	-	-	-		
		Ph	67.00	-	-	-	18	-	Ph	90.00			0.42	-	-	22	-	-				
		Ph	67.00	-	-	-	18	-	Ph	61.00			-	-	-	19	-	-				
<i>Choicensisphinctes choicensis</i> (Burckhardt, 1903)									MCNAM 24457/8 (Fig. 21B)	[m] ad	Ph	48.00	-	-	-	16	-	-				
Holotype	[M]	Bc	78.00	-	0.43	0.40	14	-			Ph	25.00	-	-	-	14	-	-				
		Ph	67.00	-	-	-	18	-			Ph	10.00	-	-	-	11	-	-				
<i>Choicensisphinctes australis</i> (Burckhardt, 1903)									MCNAM 24457/8 (Fig. 21E)	[m?] ad	Ph	4.00	-	-	-	8	-	-				
Holotype	[M]	Bc	70.00	-	0.38	-	24	-			Ph-Bc	55.00	0.44	0.35	0.29	-	-	-				
		Ph	57.00	0.44	0.26	0.32	18	35			Ph	39.00	0.42	0.38	0.28	13	-	-				
Lectotype		Ph-Bc	44.00	-	-	-	-	-			Ph	12.00	-	-	-	10	-	-				
		Ph	40.00	-	-	-	15	-			Ph	8.00	-	-	-	10	-	-				
		Ph	30.00	-	-	-	14	-			Ph	5.00	-	-	-	9	-	-				
MCNAM 24466 (Fig. 18A)	[M] ad	Ph	21.00	-	-	-	12	-	MCNAM 24460/3 (Fig. 21D)	[m?] ad	Ph	3.10	-	-	-	7	-	-				
		Ph	15.00	-	-	-	10	-			Ph	27.50	0.45	-	-	13	-	-				
		Ph	11.00	-	-	-	10	-			Ph	14.00	-	-	-	12	-	-				
		Ph	4.50	-	-	-	9	-			Bc	51.00	0.43	0.35	0.33	16	-	-				
MCNAM 24439 (Fig. 18E)	[m] ad	Ph-Bc	125.00	0.52	0.27	0.27	16	56			MCNAM 24457/8 (Fig. 21E)	[m?] ad	Ph-Bc	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Bc	72.00	0.50	0.25	0.28	19	42	Ph	38.00			-	-	-	13	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	52.00	0.46	0.29	0.29	18	-	Ph	19.00			-	-	-	12	-	-				
		Ph	42.00	0.43	-	-	18	-	Ph	8.00			-	-	-	11	-	-				
MCNAM 24412 (Fig. 18B)	[M] ad	Ph	29.00	-	-	-	14	-	MCNAM 24457/1 (Fig. 33B)	[M] ad	Ph	5.00	-	-	-	9	-	-				
		Ph	21.00	-	-	-	11	-			Ph-Bc	70.00	0.37	0.24	0.34	17	21	-				
		Ph	14.00	-	-	-	11	-			Ph	53.00	0.34	0.29	-	14	-	-				
		Ph	10.00	-	-	-	10	-			Bc	145.00	-	-	-	24	-	> 200				
MCNAM 24412 (Fig. 18B)	[M] ad	Ph	5.00	-	-	-	8	-	MCNAM 24457/1 (Fig. 33B)	[M] ad	Ph-Bc	103.00	0.37	0.25	0.38	21	-	-				
		Bc	70.00	-	-	-	25	-			Ph	75.00	-	-	-	16	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	59.00	-	-	-	-	-			Ph	50.00	-	-	-	15	-	-				
		Ph	45.00	-	-	-	18	-			Ph	35.00	-	-	-	11	-	-				
MCNAM 24459/25 (Fig. 18C)	[m] ad	Bc	46.00	0.43	0.33	0.33	18	30	MCNAM 24459/2 (Fig. 34E)	[M] juv	Ph	20.00	-	-	-	15	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	35.00	0.37	0.34	0.34	16	21			Ph	11.00	-	-	-	15	-	-				
		Ph	27.00	-	-	-	13	-			Bc	55.00	0.35	0.29	0.36	11	21	> 270				
		Ph	16.00	-	-	-	13	-			Ph-Bc	48.00	-	-	-	11	-	-				
MCNAM 24459/26 (Fig. 18D)	[m] ad	Ph	11.00	-	-	-	13	-	MCNAM 24459/4 (Fig. 34F)	[M] ad	Ph	38.00	0.34	0.32	0.37	11	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	37.00	0.50	0.30	0.30	-	-			Ph	23.00	-	-	-	11	-	-				
		Ph	28.00	0.46	-	-	17	-			Bc	68.00	0.37	-	0.35	16	-	> 180				
		Ph	21.00	-	-	-	14	-			Ph-Bc	49.00	0.31	-	-	14	-	-				
MCNAM 24445 (Fig. 18F)	[m] ad	Ph	15.00	-	-	-	14	-	MCNAM 24459/2 (Fig. 34G)	[M]	Ph	33.00	-	-	-	15	-	-				
		Ph	10.00	0.43	0.42	0.32	11	-			Ph-Bc	59.00	0.41	0.34	-	16	-	-				
		Ph	7.00	0.41	0.49	-	10	-			Ph	33.00	-	-	-	13	-	-				
		Ph	5.00	0.40	0.60	-	9	-			Bc	53.00	0.43	0.32	0.33	13	-	240				
MCNMA 24445 (Fig. 18F)	[m] ad	Ph	4.00	-	0.68	-	-	-	MCNAM 24458/1 (Fig. 34B)	[m] ad	Ph-Bc	37.00	0.39	-	0.29	12	-	-				
		Bc	49.00	0.49	0.33	0.29	17	32			Ph	28.00	-	-	-	13	-	-				
		Ph-Bc	44.00	-	-	-	-	-			Ph	19.00	-	-	-	14	-	-				
		Ph	37.00	-	-	-	14	-			Ph	11.00	-	-	-	17	-	-				
MCNMA 24445 (Fig. 18F)	[m] ad	Ph	29.00	-	-	-	13	-	MCNAM 24457/1A (Fig. 35A)	[M] ad	Ph	7.00	-	-	-	20	-	-				
		<i>Corongoceras? steinmanni</i> (Krantz, 1926)									MCNAM 24457/1A (Fig. 35A)	[M] ad	Ph-Bc	94.00	0.49	0.30	0.29	21	39	-		
		Ph	70.00	0.46	0.27	0.26	19	-					-									
		Ph	45.00	-	-	-	16	-					-									
Ph	13.00	-	-	-	13	-	-															

Appendix 2. Additional photographic refiguration of specimens figured or described by Steuer (1897, transl. 1921) and Weaver (1931). Figure captions at the end of this appendix.









A: *Krantziceras ellipsostomum* (Steuer, 1897), lectotype (GZG-499-75) of *Odontoceras ellipsostomum* refigured from Steuer (1897: pl. 21: -12, refigured 1921: pl. 21: 1-2), probably complete adult macroconch phragmocone from level Cieneguita-V; the white line drawn on the specimen indicates the portion originally figured, right. **B-C:** *Substeueroeras koeneni* (Steuer, 1897); **B:** lectotype (plastic cast of GZG-499-57) of *Odontoceras koeneni* refigured from Steuer (1897: pl. 17: 1-2, refigured 1921: pl. 17: 1-2), adult phragmocone from level Cieneguita-IV; **C:** paralectotype (GZG-499-58) refigured from Steuer (1897: pl. 17: 4-5, refigured 1921: pl. 17: 4-5), phragmocone from level Cieneguita-IV (indicated in museum label). **D:** *Blanfordiceras vetustum* (Steuer, 1897), specimen (BM-377-49) refigured from Weaver (1931: pl. 56: 356-357), adult phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber from the upper Tithonian of Arroyo Curacó. **E:** *Blanfordiceras vetustum* (Steuer, 1897), lectotype (GZG-499-133) herein designated of *Hoplites subvetustus* Steuer, 1897, not figured originally, adult ?microconch with bodychamber almost complete from Rodeo Viejo, level Rodeo Viejo-III. **F:** *Corongoceras mendozanum* (Behrendsen, 1891), paralectotype (GZG-499-134) of *Hoplites subvetustus* Steuer, 1897, not figured originally, incomplete macroconch from Rodeo Viejo, level Rodeo Viejo-III. **G:** *Windhauseniceras cf. internispinosum* (Krantz, 1926), adult specimen (GZG-499-46) refigured from Steuer (1897: pl. 14: 11, refigured 1921: pl. 14: 11, under *Reineckeia cf. stephanoides* Oppel) with a quarter whorl of bodychamber from an unspecified Tithonian horizon of Arroyo de la Manga. **H:** *Windhauseniceras internispinosum* (Krantz, 1926), almost complete adult microconch (GZG-499-96), not figured originally (labelled as *Reineckeia stephanoides* Oppel), from Arroyo Cieneguita, level Cieneguita-Ia. **I:** *Physodoceras* sp., specimen (GZG-499-15) figured by Steuer (1897: pl. 14: 11, refigured 1921: pl. 5: 11) as *Aspidoceras aff. haynaldi* Herbig, from Arroyo Cieneguita, level Cieneguita-II. **J:** *Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen, 1891), specimen (GZG-499-64) with part of the bodychamber crushed, refigured from Steuer (1897: pl. 17: 16, refigured 1921: pl. 17: 16), probably juvenil macroconch from level Rodeo Viejo-III. **K:** *Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen, 1891), holotype by monotypy (GZG-499-48) of *Odontoceras nodulosum* Steuer (1897: pl. 15: 3-4, refigured 1921: pl. 15: 3-4), phragmocone from level Cieneguita-II. **L:** *Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen, 1891), lectotype (GZG-499-59) designated by Enay et al. (1996: 228) of *Odontoceras beneckeii* Steuer (1897: 17: 6-7, refigured 1921: pl. 17: 6-7), phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber strongly uncoiled, probably adult microconch from level Cieneguita-III. **M:** *Parodontoceras calistoides* (Behrendsen, 1891), paralectotype (GZG-499-60) of *Odontoceras beneckeii* Steuer (1897: pl. 17: 8-9, refigured 1921: pl. 17: 8-9), phragmocone with beginning of bodychamber from level Cieneguita-III. All natural size. The asterisk indicates the last septum.