

A note on the lectotype of *Ammonites galicianus* FAVRE, 1869

By WILLIAM JAMES KENNEDY¹⁾ &
HERBERT SUMMESBERGER²⁾

(With 1 plate)

Manuscript received February 5th 1990

Abstract

The lectotype of *Ammonites galicianus* FAVRE, 1869, was missing at the time of description of the ammonites from Nagoryan̄y (near Lvov, USSR) in Austrian collections by KENNEDY & SUMMESBERGER (1987). It was subsequently discovered in the collections of the Geologische Bundesanstalt, Vienna, and is here described and illustrated.

Zusammenfassung

Zum Zeitpunkt der Revision der Ammoniten von Nagoriani (bei Lvov, USSR) durch KENNEDY & SUMMESBERGER (1987) fehlte der Lectotypus von *Ammonites galicianus* FAVRE, 1869. Mittlerweile wurde er in der Sammlung der Geologischen Bundesanstalt, Wien, aufgefunden. Eine Beschreibung und Illustration wird vorgelegt.

Introduction

Ammonites galicianus FAVRE, 1869 (p. 16, pl. 3, figs 5, 6) is a species of *Pseudokossmaticeras* SPATH 1922 (p. 160; type species *Ammonites pacificus* STOLICZKA, 1861, p. 160, pl. 77, fig. 9), originally described from strata of Lower Maastrichtian age at Nagoryan̄y near Lvov (formerly Lemberg) in the Ukrainian SSR (see map in KENNEDY & SUMMESBERGER 1987, text-fig. 1). We recently revised the ammonite fauna of this important locality (KENNEDY & SUMMESBERGER 1987), noting that the lectotype of *Pseudokossmaticeras galicianum* (FAVRE, 1869, pl. 3, fig. 6), by the subsequent designation of THIEDIG & WIEDMANN 1976 (p. 17) was missing. This specimen has now been relocated in the collection of the Geologische Bundesanstalt, Vienna; it is illustrated as Plate 1, figs. 3-6, and described below.

Addresses:

¹⁾ Dr. W. J. KENNEDY, Geological Collections, University Museum, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PW. - United Kingdom.

²⁾ Dr. H. SUMMESBERGER, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, P.O. Box 417; A-1014 Wien. - Austria.

Description

The lectotype, GBA 1869/6/10, is a composite mould, deformed into an ellipse with minimum and maximum diameters of 54–55 mm, with part of the outer whorl of one flank worn (Plate 1, figs. 5, 6). Just under half a whorl is body chamber, and the specimen is probably a juvenile. Coiling is moderately evolute, with an estimated 60% of the previous whorl covered. The umbilicus is wide, comprising 37% of the diameter, although this figure has been modified by post-mortem distortion. The whorl section is secondarily compressed, the umbilical wall flattened and subvertical, the umbilical shoulder narrowly rounded, the inner flanks broadly rounded, the outer flanks convergent and the venter broadly rounded to somewhat flattened. The paratype (which has also suffered post-mortem deformation: Plate 1, figs. 1, 2) suggests the original whorl section was as wide as high or possibly even slightly depressed, and subreniform. Twenty-one to twenty-two umbilical bullae are present on the penultimate whorl of the lectotype, perched on the umbilical shoulder. They are narrow, sharp, and separated by somewhat wider interspaces. They give rise to narrow, straight, prorsiradiate rounded ribs. Occasional interspaces are deeper than the others, and appear to represent distant constrictions; it is not possible to determine the number per whorl. There are twenty six narrow umbilical bullae on the outer whorl, perched on the umbilical shoulder. On the phragmocone, these give rise to primary ribs either singly or in pairs, with some non-bullate ribs arising at the umbilical shoulder, and occasional intercalated ribs arising above mid-flank, a few of which are tenuously linked to primaries, which thus appear to bifurcate. Ribs are straight and prorsiradiate to mid-flank, thereafter strengthening, flexing forwards, and feebly convex on the ventrolateral shoulder, and near-transverse on the venter. On the body chamber, ribs are mostly single primaries that are rectiradiate (perhaps as a result of post-mortem deformation), with only occasional intercalated ribs. There are an estimated 47–50 ribs in total on the outer whorl. The sutures are too poorly preserved for description.

Discussion

KENNEDY & SUMMESBERGER (1987: 28) provide a full synonymy of *P. galicianum*, suggesting that *Pachydiscus negri* MARIANI, 1898 (p. 54 (4), pl. 8. (1), fig. 3) is a synonym, and *Kossmaticeras tchihatcheffi* BÖHM, 1927 (p. 221, pl. 13, fig. 1) a possible synonym. They also discuss differences from other *Pseudokossmaticeras* species.

References

- BÖHM, J. (1927): Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Senonfauna der bithynischen Halbinsel. – *Palaeontographica*, **69**: 187–222, pls. 11–18, 3 text-figs. – Stuttgart.
- FAVRE, E. (1869): Description des mollusques fossiles de la craie des environs de Lemberg en Galicie. – 1–187, pls. 1–13. – Geneva and Basel.
- KENNEDY, W. J. & SUMMESBERGER, H. (1987): Lower Maastrichtian Ammonites from Nagoryan̄ (Ukrainian SSR) – *Beitr. Paläont. Österr.*, **13**: 25–78, 16 pls., 3 text-figs. – Wien.

- MARIANI, E. (1898): Ammoniti del Senoniano Lombardo – Mem. Inst. Lombardo, Cl. Sci. Matem. nat., (3) **18**: 51–58 (1–8), pl. 8 (1). – Milan.
- SPATH, L. F. (1922): On the Senonian ammonite fauna from Pondoland. – Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Afr., **10**: 113–147, pls. 5–9. – Cape Town.
- STOLICZKA, F. (1865): The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous rocks of southern India. – Mem. geol. Surv. India, Palaeont. Indica, **3**: 107–154, pls. 55–80. – Calcutta.
- THIEDIG, F. & WIEDMANN, J. (1976): Ammoniten und Alter der Höheren Kreide (Gosau) des Krappfeldes in Kärnten (Österreich). – Mitt. Geol.-Paläont. Inst. Univ. Hamburg, **54**: 9–27, pls. 1, 2. – Hamburg.

Explanation of Plate 1

Figs. 1-6: *Pseudokosmaticeras galicianum* (FAVRE, 1869). 1, 2, paralectotype, GBA 1869/6/10. 3-6, lectotype, GBA 1869/6/10, both from the Lower Maastrichtian of Nagoryaný near Lvov, Ukrainian SSR. All figures are $\times 1$.

