

On late Santonian ammonites from the Hofergraben Member (Gosau Group, Upper Cretaceous, Austria)

Herbert SUMMESBERGER¹⁾, William J. KENNEDY²⁾ & Peter SKOUMAL³⁾

¹⁾ Museum of Natural History Vienna, Burgring 7, 1010 Vienna, Austria;

²⁾ Oxford University, Museum of Natural History, Oxford OX1 3PW, United Kingdom;

³⁾ Bastiengasse 56, 1180 Vienna, Austria;

⁷⁾ Corresponding author, herbert.summesberger@nhm-wien.ac.at

KEYWORDS Ammonites; Late Cretaceous; Northern Calcareous Alps; Gosau Group; Hofergraben Member; Austria

Abstract

11 ammonite taxa are described from the upper Santonian of the Hofergraben site (Gosau Group; Upper Austria): *Pachydiscidae* gen. et sp. indet. juv., *Placenticeras polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837), *Placenticeras paraplanum* Wiedmann, 1978, *Placenticeras* aff. *maherndli* Summesberger, 1979, *Texanites quinuenodosus* Redtenbacher, 1873, *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949, *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994, ? *Jouaniceras* sp., *Eubostrychoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842), *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885), *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873. *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994 and *Eubostrychoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842) are recorded for the first time from the Gosau Group confirming the close connection with the Upper Cretaceous of the Corbières (France: Kennedy in Kennedy et al. 1995).

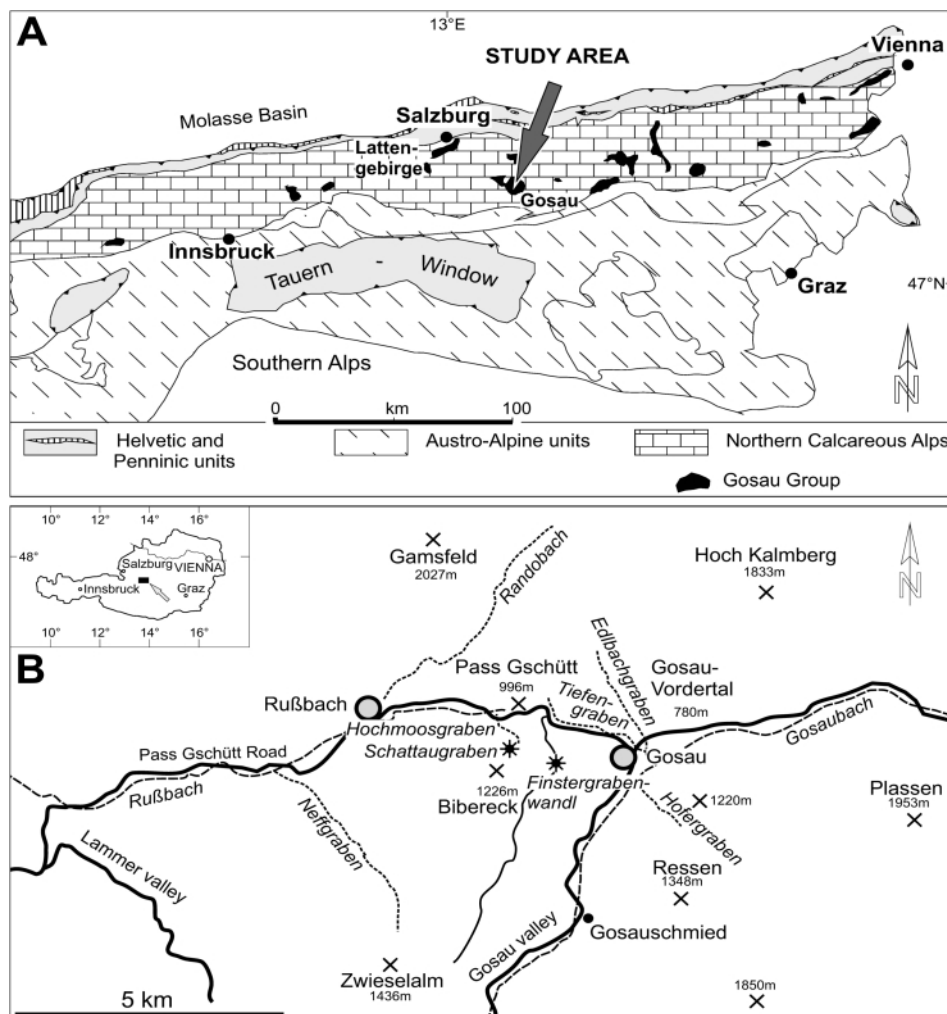


Figure 1: A. Schematic geological map of the Eastern Alps. Occurrences of Gosau Group sediments (black), brick symbol: Northern Calcareous Alps. After Summesberger et al. (2017a). B. Local sketch map of parts of the Gosau Basin, with modifications after Summesberger et al. (2017a) indicating the localities mentioned in the text.

11 Taxa Ammoniten aus dem oberen Santonium des Hofergrabens (Gosau-Gruppe; Oberösterreich) werden beschrieben: *Pachydiscidae* gen. et sp. indet. juv., *Placenticeras polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837), *Placenticeras paraplanum* Wiedmann, 1978, *Placenticeras* aff. *maherndli* Summesberger, 1979, *Texanites quinuenodosus* Redtenbacher, 1873, *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949, *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994, ? *Jouaniceras* sp., *Eubostrychoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842), *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885), *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873. *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994 und *Eubostrychoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842) werden zum ersten Mal aus der Gosau-Gruppe erwähnt und bestätigen die nahe Beziehung zur Oberkreide der Corbières (Frankreich: Kennedy in Kennedy et al., 1995).

1. Introduction

The Gosau Group successions of the Northern Calcareous Alps of Austria are well known for

their richness in macrofossils and for their contributions to Upper Cretaceous stratigraphy (e.g. Summesberger, 1985; Wagreich et al., 2009).

The late Santonian Sandkalkbank Member of the Hochmoos Formation is a distinct marker bed of about 20 metres thickness. It extends from the junction of the “*elliptica*” Graben (Gerth, 1961, fig. 3) with the Neffgraben (Russbach, Salzburg), continues along the slope of the Schattau (Russbach, Salzburg) turns around the Bibereck where it appears in the “Finstergrabenwandl”. On the opposite side of the Gosau valley it loses its distinct character and terminates in the Hofergraben (Gosau, Upper Austria). The fauna of the Sandkalkbank Member was described by Wiedmann (1978: ammonites), Summesberger (1979, 1980: ammonites), Kollmann (1980: gastropods), Dhondt (1984: bivalves) and Summesberger et al. (2017c: ammonites).

The Hofergraben Member of the Hochmoos Formation, underlying the Sandkalkbank Member, is well-known for the excellent preservation of abundant bivalves (e.g. the type specimen of *Cordiceramus muelleri* (Petrascheck, 1906); fide Dhondt, 1987) and gastropods (Zekeli, 1852; Zittel, 1865–1866; Felix, 1908). In this paper cephalopods from the Hofergraben are described augmenting the previously described late Santonian cephalopod faunas noted above.

2. Geological Setting

The Hofergraben locality is situated in the Upper Austrian part of the Gosau Basin. The Gosau Basin exposes a sedimentary sequence, the Gosau Group, that ranges from Upper Turonian to Eocene. It begins with terrestrial conglomerates (the Kreuzgraben Formation) and coal bearing strata of the Neualm (Salzburg), where the ammonite *Barroisiceras haberfellneri* (Hauer, 1858) indicates a late Turonian age. The early Santonian Grabenbach and Hochmoos formations of the Lower

Gosau Subgroup were deposited under shallow marine conditions. The highly fossiliferous Hofergraben Member and the Sandkalkbank Member of the Hochmoos Formation record the end of this shallow marine period, which was followed in the Campanian by increasing subsidence and the deep water deposits of the Upper Gosau Subgroup (Ressen Formation, Nierental Formation). The Maastrichtian to Eocene Zwieselalm Formation marks the end of marine sedimentation

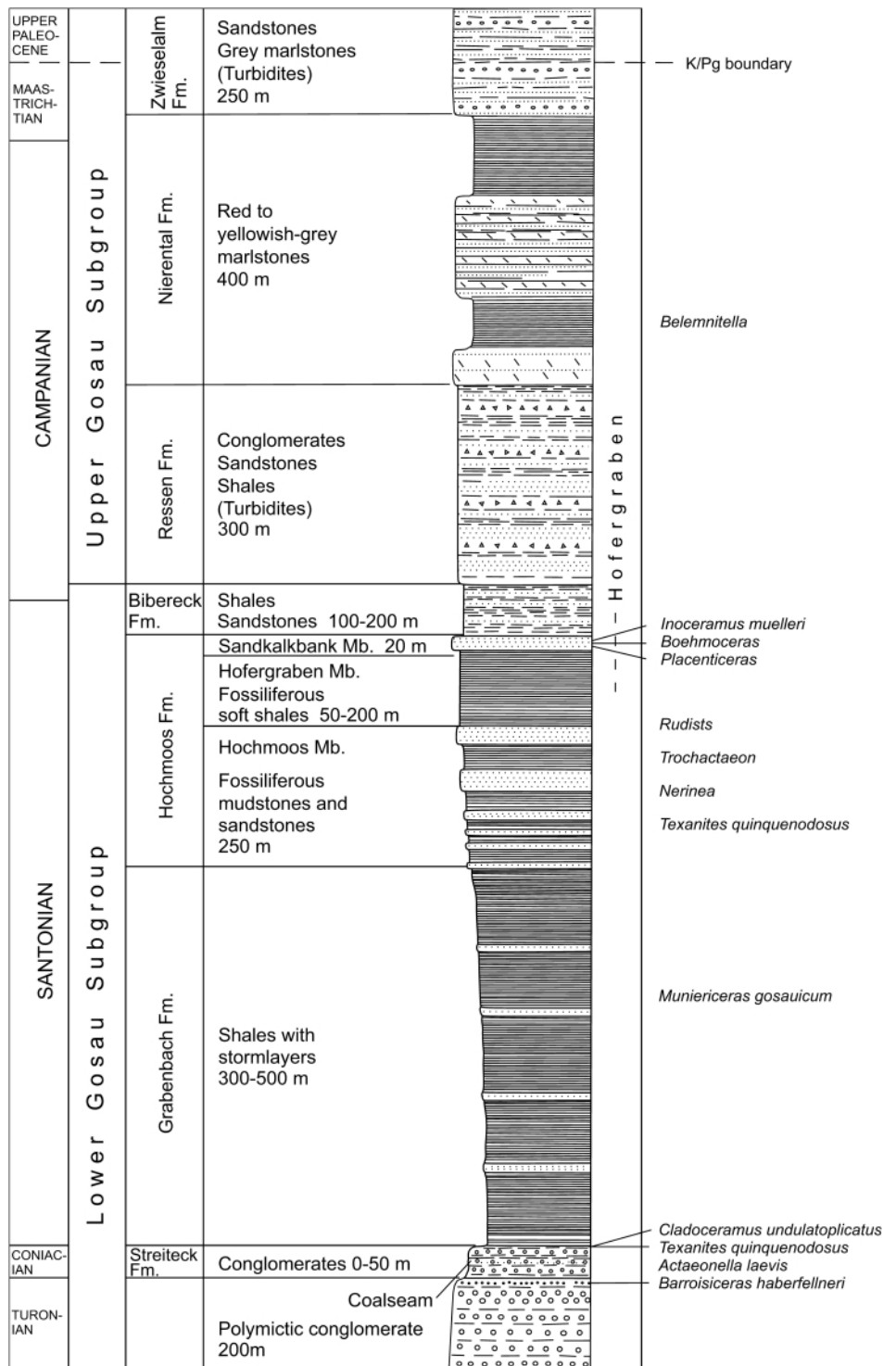


Figure 2: Composite section of the Gosau Group in the Gosau area indicating the position of the Hofergraben Member (with revisions after Summesberger et al. 2017c).

(Wagreich and Decker, 2001).

3. Repositories of specimens

NHMW	Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria
GBA	Geologische Bundesanstalt (Geological Survey of Austria, former k. k. Geologische Reichsanstalt), Vienna, Austria
MA	Wolf-Peter Mahernndl collection, Bad Ischl, Austria
SK	Dr. Peter Skoumal collection, Vienna, Austria
GPIT	Geologisch Paläontologisches Institut der Universität Tübingen
LPMP	Laboratoire du Muséum de Paléontologie, Paris

4. Systematic Palaeontology

Class Cephalopoda Cuvier, 1797
 Order Ammonoidea Zittel, 1884
 Suborder Ammonitina Hyatt, 1889
 Superfamily Desmoceratoidea Zittel, 1895
 Family Pachydiscidae Spath, 1922
Pachydiscus sp. indet., juv.
 Fig. 6/5; Tab. 1

Description: SK/HO/1996/8 (Fig. 6/5) is a small internal mould with large areas of adherent shell preserved. Coiling is involute, the specimen deformed into an ellipse by compaction. The expansion rate is high. Close to the apertural end the whorl section is almost circular. The umbilicus is deep and narrow, the umbilical shoulder rounded. About ten irregular coarse ribs arise on the umbilical shoulder in the form of elongated bullae, some of which cross the flank and extend over the venter, others end around mid-flank. There are no constrictions or ventral tubercles; the sutures are not visible.

Discussion: The specimen is interpreted as a juvenile pachydiscid, which we are unable to link to adult specimens of the same age. It is not a microconch, as it lacks ventrolateral tubercles.

Occurrence: Known only from the Hofergraben (Gosau, Upper Austria).

	D _{rest}	Wh	Wb	U	U%
SK/HO/1996/8	25	12	11	5	20%

Table 1: *Pachydiscus* sp. indet., juv.; All measurements are restored.

Superfamily Hoplitoidea H. Douvillé, 1890
 Family Placenticeratidae Hyatt, 1900
 Genus *Placenticeras* Meek, 1876

Type species: *Ammonites placenta* DeKay, 1828, p. 278, pl. 5, fig. 2 by original designation of Meek, 1876, p. 442.

Placenticeras aff. *mahernndli* Summesberger, 1979
 Fig. 7/4, 5; Tab. 2

1979 *Placenticeras mahernndli* Summesberger, p. 155, pl. 14,

fig. 58- 61; pl. 15, figs 62-66.

1995 *Placenticeras mahernndli* Summesberger; Kennedy in Kennedy et al., p. 411, pl. 22, fig. 7.

Type: the holotype, by original designation, is MA 77/ 2, form A, the original of Summesberger, 1979 (pl. 14, fig. 58, 59).

Material: SK/HO/1995/7, SK/HO/1989/6, NHMW/2016/0191/0001
Description: SK/HO/1995/7 (Fig. 7/4, 5), SK/HO/1989/6 and NHMW/2016/0191/0001 are fragments of internal moulds with large areas of the original shell preserved. NHMW/2016/0191/0001 is heavily crushed. SK/HO/ 1995/7 is the best preserved individual. All three specimens are deformed into an ellipse. Measurements (Tab. 2) are restored.

	D _{rest}	Wh _{rest}	Wb	U	U%
SK/HO/1995/7	60 _{rest}	30 _{rest}	14.4	15 _{rest}	25%
NHMW/2016/0191/1	60 _{rest}	30 _{rest}	--	15 _{rest}	25%

Table 2: Measurement of *Placenticeras* aff. *mahernndli* Summesberger, 1979 from the Hofergraben site. Deformed dimensions are restored (_{rest}).

SK/HO/1995/7 and NHMW/2016/0191/0001 are apparently adult individuals with the body chamber preserved. They are laterally flattened to a certain degree. Coiling is moderately involute, the umbilicus comprising about 25% of the diameter. The umbilical depth increases through ontogeny. The umbilical wall is steep and outwards inclined, the umbilical shoulder narrowly rounded. SK/HO/1989/6 is a fragment of an umbilicus, with clearly visible umbilical tubercles; these are less distinct in SK/HO/1995/7. This specimen shows clavate ventrolateral tubercles close to the ventrolateral edge. The flanks are slightly convex, the venter concave between ventrolateral ridges. The flanks are covered with very fine falcooid lirae, increasing in strength towards the aperture. They are prorsiradiate at the umbilical shoulder, sweeping over the flank in a wide convexity before finally flexing back towards the ventrolateral edge in a prorsiradiate concavity. SK/HO/1995/7 shows partially visible, crowded sutures.

Discussion: *Placenticeras* aff. *mahernndli* differs from *Placenticeras mahernndli* Summesberger, 1979 in its fine lirate ribbing (see MA 1977/3: Summesberger, 1979, pl. 15, fig. 63).

Occurrence: *Placenticeras* aff. *mahernndli* occurs in the upper Santonian Gosau Group of the Hofergraben only (Gosau, Upper Austria).

Placenticeras polyopsis (Dujardin, 1837), juv.
 Fig. 6/6, 7

1837 *Ammonites polyopsis* Dujardin, p. 232, pl. 17, fig. 12.

1903 *Placenticeras depressum* Hyatt, p. 237.

1935 *Placenticeras depressum*; Brinkmann, p. 5.

1978 *Stantonoceras depressum* (Hyatt); Wiedmann, p. 665; pl. 1, figs 1, 2.

1979 *Stantonoceras depressum* (Hyatt), Summesberger, p. 145; pl. 10, figs 42, 43; pl. 11, figs 44-47; pl. 12, figs 48-52, text-figs

31-37 (with synonymy).

1983 *Placenticerias polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837); Kennedy and Wright, p. 156, pls. 85, 86, text-figs 1-4 (with synonymy).

1995 *Placenticerias polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837); Kennedy in Kennedy et al. (p. 410, pl. 17, figs. 2-7, 9, 10; pl. 18, fig. 7.12; fig. 21. (with additional synonymy).

2017c *Placenticerias polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837); Summesberger et al., in press, pl. 10, figs 6a-b.

Lectotype: the original of Dujardin (1837: pl. 17, fig. 12a) designated by Kennedy and Wright (1983: p. 856).

Material: SK/HO/1989/4 a single juvenile individual.

Description: The single specimen SK/HO/1989/4 (Fig. 6/6, 7) is a well preserved juvenile of about 30 mm diameter. The umbilicus measures 4.4 mm. The whorl height is about 10 mm. There are 10 prorsiradiate umbilical bullae. They efface on the lower third of the flank, and may or may not link to the strong ventrolateral clavi. The flanks are irregular and very flat; there are narrow ventrolateral ridges, the venter is flat. The sutures are not visible. The aperture is not preserved.

Discussion: *Placenticerias* aff. *maherndli* Summesberger, 1979 differs from *Placenticerias polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837) in the lirate ornament of the flanks.

Occurrence: *Placenticerias polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837) is common in the upper Santonian of the Finstergrabenwandl Member (Summesberger, 1979, Summesberger et al., 2017c. In the Corbières it ranges through the whole Santonian (Grossouvre, 1894; Kennedy in Kennedy et al., 1995). It seems to be limited to the upper Santonian in the Gosau Group.

Superfamily Acanthoceratoidea de Grossouvre, 1894

Family Collignoniceratidae Wright and Wright, 1951

Subfamily Texanitinae Collignon, 1948

Genus and Subgenus *Texanites* Spath, 1932

Type species: *Texanites texanus* F. Roemer, 1852 by original designation of Spath, 1932

Texanites (Texanites) quinquenodosus (Redtenbacher, 1873)
not figured

1854 *Ammonites texanus* ?; Reuss, p. 24, 41.

1858 *Ammonites texanus* von Hauer (non Römer, 1852); p. 10, pl. 2, fig. 4-6.

1873 *Ammonites quinquenodosus* Redtenbacher; p. 108; pl. 24, fig. 3.

1948 *Texanites quinquenodosus* (Redtenbacher); Collignon, p. 69.

1981 *Texanites quinquenodosus* (Redtenbacher); Kennedy, Klinger and Summesberger, p. 126, fig. 8-16 (with synonymy).

2012 *Texanites quinquenodosus* (Redtenbacher, 1873); Summesberger and Zorn, pp. 6, 7; pl. 15, fig. 1; pl. 16, fig. 1.

2017a *Texanites (Texanites) quinquenodosus* (Redtenbacher, 1873); Summesberger et al., in press, pl. 19, figs. 3-7 (with synonymy).

Lectotype: is GBA 1873/01/13, the original of Redtenbacher (1873, pl. 24, Fig. 3a, b) from the Santonian Gosau Group of St. Wolfgang, refigured by Kennedy et al. (1981: p. 128, fig. 8).

Material: NHMW 1864/0001/0730, a single specimen from the collection of the Natural History Museum Vienna.

Description and Discussion: NHMW 1864/0001/0730 is a large fragment of originally about 120 mm in diameter, broken into pieces but nevertheless identifiable by the preserved characteristics. A larger part of the fragment was figured by Kennedy et al. (1981, Fig. 9 C).

Occurrence: *Texanites quinquenodosus* Redtenbacher, 1873 is one of the more common ammonites occurring in the Gosau Group. Its stratigraphic range extends from basal Santonian through lower and middle Santonian. Stratigraphically lowest occurrences are at the Randobach of Russbach (Salzburg), the Stöcklwaldgraben (a side creek of the Randobach), at the Schneiderwirtsbrücke, often co-occurring with *Cladoceramus undulatoplicatus*. Its stratigraphically highest position is below the Sandkalkbank Member in the Neffgraben (Russbach, Salzburg). Its occurrence at the Hofergraben is therefore older than the recently collected upper Santonian fauna described herein.

Family Sphenodiscidae Hyatt, 1900

Subfamily Lenticeratinae Hyatt, 1900

Genus *Eulophoceras* Hyatt, 1903

Type species: *Eulophoceras natalense* Hyatt, 1903, p. 86, pl. 11, figs 2-6, by original designation.

Eulophoceras jacobii Hourcq, 1949

Fig. 4/1-8; Tab. 3

1949 *Eulophoceras jacobii* Hourcq; p. 95, pl. 1, fig. 2.

1969 *Eulophoceras jacobii* Hourcq; Collignon, p. 204, pl. 600, fig. 2253.

1979 *Skoumalia austriaca* Summesberger 1979, form B; p. 143, pl. 9, fig. 39-41, text-fig. 29, 30.

non 1979 *Skoumalia austriaca* Summesberger, form A, p. 141, pl. 9, fig. 37-38, text-fig. 26, 27, 28 (= *Diaziceras austriacum* (Summesberger, 1979)).

1980 *Skoumalia austriaca* Summesberger, form B; Summesberger, p. 280, pl. 2, fig. 5-6; pl. 3, fig. 7-8; text-fig. 5, 6. 1982 *Skoumalia austriaca* Summesberger; Kollmann and Summesberger, p. 49, partim.

1985 *Eulophoceras austriacum*, "forme B" (Summesberger); Amédéo and Hancock, p. 23-24; fig. 11 d, e.

1987 ? *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger 1979); Immel, p. 113, partim.

1987 *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger, 1979); Kennedy, p. 776, pl. 82, fig. 1-3.

1995 *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger, 1979); Kennedy in Kennedy et al., p. 426; pl. 26, fig. 8; text-fig. 33.

non 1995 *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger, 1979); Kennedy in Kennedy et al., Pl. 25, Fig 3-5; text-fig. 34 (= *Dia-*

zicerus austriacum (Summesberger, 1979).
 non 1995 *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger, 1979);
 Lommerzheim, p. 61, Pl. 5, Fig. 2.
 2000 *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger, 1979); Summesberger in: Egger et al., p. 26, partim.
 2012a *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq; Kennedy and Klinger, p. 32, 35; fig. 4, 12 A-C.
 2017c *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949; Summesberger et al., in press, pl. 10, Figs. 2-5, Text-fig. 17.

Lectotype: is the original of Hourcq (1949: pl. 11, fig. 2, text-fig. 7) subsequently designated and refigured by Kennedy and Klinger (2012a, p. 35; text-fig. 12 A-C).

Material: 11 specimens: SK 1979/3; SK/HO/1989/5a,b; SK/HO/2003/9, 10, 11, 12; SK/HO/2004/14, 15, 16, 20; (+ 9 specimens from Hofergraben, collection Skoumal).

	D	Wh	Wb	U	U%
SK/HO/1989/5a	37.3	20.2	5.5	2.7	7.2 %
SK/HO/1989/5b	25.8 _{rest}	16.0	7.8	2.7	10.4 %
SK/HO/2003/9	53.3	31.3		2.9	5.4 %
SK/HO/2003/10	39.5 _{rest}	30.0	8.0 _{rest}	2.2	5.7 %
SK/HO/2003/11	36.5 _{rest}	21.4	9.98	2.7	7.4 %
SK/HO/2003/12	23.3 _{rest}	13.4 _{rest}	--	1.8	7.8 %
SK/HO/2004/14	25.5 _{rest}	18.4 _{rest}	3.9	1.6	6.3 %
SK/HO/2004/15	27.5	14.3	4.9	3.7	5.8 %
SK/HO/2004/16	24.0	30.05	--	1.5	6.25 %
SK/HO/2004/20	30.0 _{rest}	15.7		2.1	7.0 %
Orig. Hourcq	119.0	70.0	25.0	2.7	2.3 %
SK 1979/3	122.2	69.7	29.0	--	--

Table 3: Measurements of *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949 from the upper Santonian of the Hofergraben (Gosau, Upper Austria); rest = restored value. Orig. Hourcq (measurement after Kennedy and Klinger 2012a, p. 35); SK 1979/3 (from Finstergrabenwandl; measurement after Summesberger, 1980).

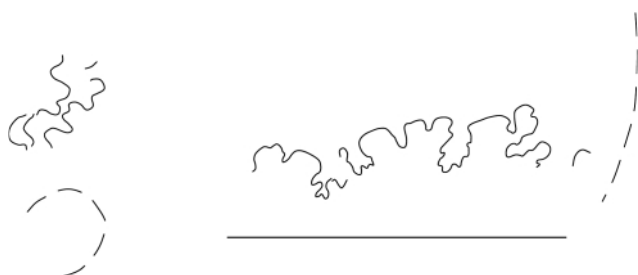


Figure 3: External suture of *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949; SK/HO 2004/20.

Description: All individuals from the Hofergraben site are relatively small and preserved as internal moulds with large areas of adherent shell. They are flattened by lateral compaction and deformed into an ellipse. The measurements are tentatively restored in tab. 3. Prorsiradiate umbilical bullae give rise to pairs or single flexuous ribs that cross the flanks in a broad, shallow convexity. They efface or strengthen again

close to the venter, where they terminate in a ventrolateral swelling. The entire and sharp keel is flanked by shallow sulci. The umbilicus is very small. The contemporaneous individual SK 1979/3 from the Finstergrabenwandl (Summesberger, 1980) is much larger. The entire and sharp keel of the phragmocone disappears on the body chamber, a feebly convex venter extending to the adult aperture. Its surface is smooth but for bullate swellings in a marginal position. The well-preserved suture was figured by Summesberger (1980, text-fig. 6). For further description of *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949 see Kennedy and Klinger 2012a (p. 35, figs 12 A-C, the lectotype) and Summesberger et al. (2017c).

Discussion: *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949 from the upper Santonian of the Gosau Group was described originally as form B of *Skoumalia austriaca* Summesberger 1979, 1980. After Amédro and Hancock (1985, p. 23, fig. 11 d, e) form B fell into synonymy of *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger). Kennedy and Klinger (2012a, p. 32) separated both "forms" generically, form A being *Diaziceras* and form B being *Eulophoceras*. They (2012a, p. 32) compared *Skoumalia austriaca* form B (Summesberger, 1979) with *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949 and *Skoumalia austriaca* form A (Summesberger, 1979) with *Diaziceras* resembling closely *D. guillantoni* Hourcq, 1949. We follow their suggestion and assume that *Skoumalia austriaca* form B is conspecific with *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949. The closest relative in our opinion and probably the ancestor of *E. jacobi* is *Eulophoceras natalense* Hyatt, 1903.

There is remarkable parallel evolution in the ontogenetic changes of ornament in *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949 and *Eulophoceras natalense* Hyatt, 1903: a flank ornament of falcoid ribs in immature individuals is succeeded by a stage with smooth flanks, with very feeble ribs or growth lines only in adults.

Diaziceras austriacum (Summesberger, 1979) differs in its larger umbilicus (13%), distinct umbilical tubercles and irregular and very flat ribbing. The type species is *Diaziceras tissotiae-forme* Spath 1921, the holotype by monotypy refigured by Kennedy and Klinger (2012 b, text-fig. 1 C, D, E).

Occurrence: *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949 occurs in the upper Santonian Hofergraben Member of the Upper Gosau Subgroup of the Hofergraben (Gosau, Upper Austria) and in the stratigraphically very close Finstergrabenwandl. It was described originally by Hourcq, 1949 from the top Santonian of Madagascar. It was furthermore described under *Eulophoceras austriacum* (Summesberger) "forme B" by Amédro and Hancock 1985 (p. 23, 25; figs 11 d, e. from the autoroute "L'Aquitaine" (Charentes, France). Collignon (1969, p. 204) established a lower Campanian Zone of *Anapachydiscus wittekindi* and *Eulophoceras jacobi* in Madagascar.

Suborder Ancyloceratina Wiedmann, 1966
 Superfamily Turrilitoidea Gill, 1871
 Family Nostoceratidae Hyatt, 1894
 Genus *Jouaniceras* Basse, 1939

Type species: *Heteroceras ? sicardi* DE GROSSOUVRE, 1894, pl

37, fig. 6, 11), by original designation by Basse, 1939.

Jouaniceras hispanicum Wiedmann, 1994

Fig. 5/1-6, 8, 9, 11, 12; Tab. 4

1994 *Jouaniceras hispanicum* n. sp., Wiedmann, p. 232, pl. 43, fig. 1, 2; text-fig. 16 a.

1995 *Jouaniceras hispanicum*, Wiedmann; Kennedy in Kennedy et al., p. 429.

1998 *Jouaniceras hispanicum*, Wiedmann; K uchler, p. 223.

Type: The holotype by original designation of Wiedmann (1994, p. 232, pl. 43, fig. 2; text-fig. 16 A) is GPIT 1755/1 from the middle Santonian of Puerto de Vitoria (Alava), paratype is IGD Ce0121 (Wiedmann, 1994, p. 232, pl. 43, fig. 1).

Material: SK/HO/1989/1a, b, c, d, e, f; SK/HO/1989/2a, b, c, d; NHMW 2017/0050/0001, 2.

Description: SK/HO/1989/2a is a slightly deformed internal mould with adherent shell fragments. Three inner whorls of the individual are coiled in a plane. The body chamber uncoils from the last quarter of the fourth whorl. The three inner whorls measure 25 mm (restored) in diameter. Including the uncoiled body chamber the diameter would be (restored) about 45 mm. Whorl height increases from 2 mm on the innermost whorl to 7 mm, and up to 8 mm close to the aperture. The very shallow umbilicus measures 3 mm in diameter. The whorl section is rounded, with a dorsal depression that housed the dorsum of the previous whorl (Wiedmann, 1994, fig. 16 A). Approximately 35 sharp and narrow ribs per whorl are straight, single and encircle the whorl. The interspaces are much wider than the ribs. Rib density increases markedly towards the aperture (Fig. 5/5). SK/HO/1989/1c (Fig. 5/12) is a crushed fragment. It also shows the uncoiled body chamber and the increase in rib density at the aperture. All specimens available have neither constrictions nor tubercles nor flared ribs. The sutures are not exposed. Uncoiling of the body chamber of *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994 (pl. 43, fig. 2) can be observed in Fig. 5/5.

	D	Wh	Wb	U	U%
SK/HO/1989/1a _{rest}	28.7	5.9 _{intercos}	5.1 _{intercos}	--	--
SK/HO/1989/1b	28.3	6.8	--	3.3	11.6 %
SK/HO/1989/2a _{rest}	45	8.8	6	3.0	6.6 %
SK/HO/1989/2a	25	4.9	4.3	3.0	12%
SK/HO/1989/2b _{rest}	26.5	8.7	4.5	--	--
SK/HO/1989/2c	20.3	4.8	5.5	--	--
SK/HO/1989/2d _{rest}	21.0	6.5	6.5	3.3	15%

Table 4: Measurements of *Jouaniceras hispanicum* from the upper Santonian of the Hofergraben (Gosau, Upper Austria). Intercost. = intercostal

Discussion: *Jouaniceras sicardi* (de Grossouvre, 1894) differs from *J. hispanicum* in its helical early whorls (see Kennedy in Kennedy et al. 1995, pl. 28, fig. 2-7; Basse 1939, pl. 3, fig. 4-6) which are perpendicular to the succeeding planispiral whorls.

Grossouvre (1894) established *Heteroceras* (?) *Sicardi* already in a footnote (p. 224) contradicting his own assignment (p. 223) of "*Lytoceras Sicardi* n.sp." for reasons of an early developmental stage with different orientation of the whorls. Basse (1939, p. 43, pl. 3, fig. 3-7, p. 42, text-fig. 1) and Kennedy in Kennedy et al. (1995, p. 429, pl. 28, fig. 1-8) followed this argument and figured the early helical stage. A further difference is the lack of uncoiling of the body chamber in *J. sicardi*. The different ribbing of holotype and paratype of *Jouaniceras hispanicum* should be mentioned, the holotype (GPIT 1755/1; pl. 43, fig. 2) has narrow ribs (rib index 5) and distinct uncoiling, whereas the paratype IGD Ce 0121 (pl. 43, fig. 1) has widely separated straight ribs (rib index 3). In both specimens of *J. hispanicum* figured and described by Wiedmann (1994) the early growth stage is not preserved.

Jouaniceras ? sp. described by Klinger et al. (2007) differs in its larger size and in its flared main ribs, with much finer secondary ribs between.

SK/HO/1989/1e and SK/HO/1989/1f are straight fragments of *Jouaniceras* sp. both with a slight curvature at the (?) adapical end. The section is round, in tab. 5 somewhat restored. They are possibly body chamber fragments.

Heteroceras (?) cfr. *Sicardi* de Grossouvre described from the Upper Cretaceous of Florence, Italy (Desio, 1920, p. 233, pl. 5, fig. 3.) was noted by Wiedmann (1994, p. 232) as "quite different to both species ('*sicardi*' and '*hispanicum*') and may represent a third one". Kennedy in Kennedy et al. (1995, p. 429) quoted *Heteroceras* (?) cfr. *Sicardi* de Grossouvre, Desio, 1920 with a question mark in the synonymy. Given its rapidly increasing whorl height (Desio, 1920, pl. 5, fig. 3) and accompanying Coniacian ammonites (e.g. *Peroniceras* sp.) it seems even questionable that the specimen is a *Jouaniceras*. ? *Jouaniceras* sp. described below differs in its straight shafts with an indication of a curved continuation.

Occurrence: The occurrence of *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994 at the Hofergraben site is the only one so far in the Austrian Gosau Group. Fide Wiedmann (1994, p. 232) it occurs in Burgos, Alava and San Pantale on and in Barranca (Spain) fide K uchler (1998, p. 223) and Kannenberg (1995, text-fig. 28B).

? *Jouaniceras* sp.

Fig. 5/7, 10; Tab. 5

Material: two specimens, SK/HO/1989/1e, SK/HO/1989/1f

Description: Both specimens are straight shafts (33 mm, 47.5 mm length) with a suggestion of a curved continuation. The whorl section is circular, the diameter is about 4.5 mm. SK/HO/1989/1f (fig. 5/7) has even, regular, oblique rursiradiate ribs that encircle the whorl. The ribs are narrow and sharp, the interspaces narrow. There are no flared ribs, bifurcations, nor tubercles. SK/ HO/1989/1e (fig. 5/10) is partially embedded in matrix. This specimen is curved at one of the ends (? adapertural). Ribbing is similar to, but somewhat wider spaced than in SK/HO/1989/1f.

Discussion: Co-occurrence and similar ribbing leads to the assumption that both specimens are related to *Jouaniceras*.

	L	Wh	Wb
SK/HO/1989/1e	47.5	5.8 _{ador}	4.3 _{ador}
SK/HO/1989/1e	--	3.7 _{adap}	3.5 _{adap}
SK/HO/1989/1f	33.0	5.0 _{rest}	5.0 _{rest}

Table 5: Measurements of questionable fragments of body chambers of ? *Jouaniceras* sp. from the upper Santonian of the Hofergraben (Gosau, Upper Austria). _{adap} = adapical; _{ador} = adoral; _{rest} = restored; L = length.

Occurrence: The occurrence of ? *Jouaniceras* sp. at the Hofergraben site is the only record so far from the Austrian Gosau Group.

Genus *Eubostrihoceras* Matsumoto, 1967

Type species: *Eubostrihoceras indopacificum* Matsumoto, 1967, p. 33, pl. 18, fig. 1, by original designation.

Eubostrihoceras acuticostatum (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Fig. 6/8-11

1842 *Turrilites acuticostatus* d'Orbigny, p. 605; pl. 147, fig. 3, 4.
1955 *Turrilites (Bostrihoceras) acuticostatus* d'Orbigny, 1942; Sornay, Palaeontologia Universalis; Paris, nouvelle series, fiche n°6, 2 9. Paris.

1995 *Eubostrihoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842); Kennedy in Kennedy et al., p. 428, pl. 28, fig. 9, 31, 32 (with synonymy).

2006 *Eubostrihoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842); Sornay et al., p. 174, pl. 64, fig. 3.

Type: The holotype by monotypy is the original of d'Orbigny, 1842, pl. 147, fig. 3, 4, (d'Orbigny collection, N° 7210; LPMP -R 1193) recently refigured by Kennedy in Kennedy et al. (1995, pl. 28, fig. 9) and by Sornay et al. (in: Gauthier, 2006, p. 174, pl. 64, fig. 3).

Material: SK/HO/1998/6 a, b, two fragments.

Description: SK/HO/1998/6 a, b are two fragments of internal moulds of a crushed loosely coiled spire possibly from the same individual. The whitish shell is partially preserved. The estimated diameter of the spire is about 36 mm, the umbilicus approximately 18 mm. The originally apparently circular diameter of the whorl must have been about 10 mm, now deformed by crushing. The surface is ornamented by about 45 S-shaped and sharp-crested ribs per whorl, separated by wider interspaces. The rib index is about 4. There are no constrictions, no flared ribs, no bifurcations and no tubercles. The sutures are not exposed.

Discussion: In our opinion *Eubostrihoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny, 1842) is closely related to *Eubostrihoceras otsukai* (Yabe, 1904).

Occurrence: In Europe *Eubostrihoceras acuticostatum* (d'Or-

bigny, 1842) is a rare species occurring in the middle Santonian of the Corbières (France). It is recorded for the first time from the upper Santonian of the Gosau Group.

Family Diplomoceratidae Spath, 1926
Subfamily Diplomoceratinae Spath, 1926
Genus *Glyptoxoceras* Spath, 1925

Type species: *Hamites rugatus* Forbes, 1846, p. 117, pl. 11, fig. 6, by the original designation of Spath (1925, p. 30).

Glyptoxoceras crispatum (Moberg, 1885)
Fig. 6/1, 2, 3, 4

1885 *Anisoceras (Hamites ?) crispatum* Moberg, p. 32; pl. 3, figs 12, 13.

1979 ? *Diplomoceras* (Subgenus ?) *tenuisulcatum* (Forbes); Summesberger, p. 124, pl. 3, fig. 21.

1982 *Diplomoceras (Glyptoxoceras) indicum* (Forbes, 1846); Immel et al., p. 26; pl. 10, fig. 5, 6.

1982 *Diplomoceras (Glyptoxoceras) subcompressum* (Forbes, 1846); Immel et al., p. 26; pl. 10, fig. 7.

non 1982 *Diplomoceras (Glyptoxoceras) subcompressum* (Forbes, 1846); Immel et al., p. 26; pl. 9, figs 4, 5; pl. 11, fig. 4 (= ? *Neocrioceras maderi* Immel et al., 1982).

1987 *Diplomoceras (Glyptoxoceras) subcompressum* (Forbes, 1846); Immel, p. 136, partim.

1995 *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885), Kennedy in: Kennedy et al., p. 430, pl. 27, figs 16, 24; pl. 29, figs 1, 8, 11, 19, 20 (with synonymy).

2000 *Glyptoxoceras* cf. *tenuisulcatum* (Forbes); Summesberger in Egger et al., p. 26.

2000 *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885); Kennedy and Kaplan, p. 96; pl. 34, fig. 2.

2010 *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885); Wagneich et al. p. 185.

2017b *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885); Summesberger et al., pl. 1, figs 11, 12, 13.

2017c *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885); Summesberger et al., pl. 12, figs 6-13.

Types: The lectotype, by the subsequent designation of Kennedy and Christensen (1997, p. 107), is no. 3877 in the collections of the Sveriges geologiska Undersökning, Uppsala, Sweden, the original of Moberg (1885, p. 32, pl. 3, figs 12-13). The paralectotype is no. 3876 in the same collection. Both are from the Santonian of Eriksdal, Sweden.

Material: 6 fragments: SK/HO /1989/3a, b, c, d; SK/HO/2004/17, 18.

Description: The general shape is demonstrated by SK SG/2002/33 (Summesberger et al., 2017c; pl. 12, fig. 13) from the Schattaugraben (Russbach, Salzburg): an initial wide criocone whorl, followed by a straight section and a terminal body chamber hook. SK/HO/1989/3a, b and SK/HO/2004/17 are fragments of the body chamber, SK/HO/1989/3c, d and SK/

HO/2004/18 are straight parts. The surface is ornamented by narrow, sharp, straight to rursiradiate ribs.

Discussion: *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885) was discussed by Kennedy and Christensen (1991), Kennedy in Kennedy et al. (1995), Kennedy and Kaplan (2000), and Summesberger et al. (2017 b, c). The straight fragments from the Sandkalkbank Member were misidentified by Summesberger (1979, p. 124, pl. 3, fig. 21) as ? *Diplomoceras* (Subgenus ?) *tenuisulcatum* (Forbes).

Occurrence: *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885) occurs in the lower and middle Santonian of the Corbières and Sweden, in the middle Santonian of the Münster Basin (Germany). In the Gosau Group it occurs in the lower Santonian (Brandenberg, Tyrol) and the lower to upper Santonian in the Gosau Group of Upper Austria and Salzburg.

Family Baculitidae Gill, 1871
Genus *Baculites* Lamarck, 1799

Type species: *Baculites vertebralis* Lamarck, 1801 by subsequent designation of Meek, 1876.

Baculites fuchsi Redtenbacher, 1873
Fig. 7/2, 3

1937 *Baculites* cf. *vertebralis* Lamarck; Brinkmann, 1937, p. 4.
1991 *Baculites* cf. *fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873; Kennedy and Christensen, p. 217
2017b *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873, Summesberger et al., p. 121, pl. 10, figs. 1-15, text-fig. 6.
2017c *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873, Summesberger et al., in press, pl. 15, fig. 4a-c.

Description: GBA 1935/001/0026 is a laterally flattened individual of 111 mm length and (exaggerated) 15 mm width. The asymmetrically U-shaped aperture is preserved.

Discussion: Brinkmann (1937, p. 4) was the first to describe the specimen GBA 1935/001/0026 from the Hofergraben. His identification "*Baculites* cf. *vertebralis* Lamarck" is limited to the Maastrichtian. In our opinion *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873 is today the adequate interpretation. It differs from *Baculites incurvatus* DUJARDIN, 1837 and *Baculites brevicosta* SCHLÜTER, 1876 by its smooth surface without ornamentation.

Occurrence: *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873 is common in the Santonian (Summesberger et al., 2017b, c). The holotype is from the Tiefengraben (= Grabenbach, Gosau; Upper Austria). This and the majority of recently collected specimens are from the lower and middle Santonian. The Brandenburg specimen is from the lower Santonian. The specimens described by Summesberger (1979) are from the upper Santonian. *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873 is a typical Santonian species, occurring in the limited area of the Gosau Group. Unfortunately it cannot be localised exactly within the Hofergraben. It is also described under *Baculites* cf. *fuchsi* Redtenbacher, 1873 from the Coniacian/Santonian of Denmark (Kennedy

and Christensen, 1991: 217) and Spain (Santamaria, 1991; Santamaria Zabala, 1992).

5. Conclusions

The sequence exposed in the Hofergraben belongs to the Hofergraben Member, which is very close stratigraphically to the Finstergrabenwandl (Sandkalkbank Member) and to the Bibereck Formation of the Schattau section (Summesberger et al., 2017c). The cephalopod fauna of the Hofergraben site differs in several aspects: The most conspicuous difference is the occurrence of *Jouaniceras hispanicum* Wiedmann 1979 in a remarkable sample (Fig. 6). Also present is *Eulophoceras jacobii* Hourcq, 1949, whereas *Diaziceras austriacum*, co-occurring in the neighbouring Finstergrabenwandl, is absent. Also of note is the absence of several other taxa, including Nauti-loidea, and the ammonites *Hauericeras* and *Boehmoceras*.

Acknowledgements

We are deeply indebted to private collectors for access to their collections, and valuable information on the provenance of specimens: Kurt Skoumal (†,Vienna) and Elisabeth Skoumal (†,Vienna).

For cooperation and support in the field we thank Heinz A. Kollmann (NHMW), Michael Wagneich (GIUW), Andreas Kroh (NHMW) and Wolfgang Summesberger (Gablitz, Lower Austria). We thank Alice Schumacher (NHMW) for photography, and the staff of the NHMW, who assisted with technical work. The support of the staff on the Oxford University Museum of Natural History and the Department of Earth Sciences, Oxford, is gratefully acknowledged. Financial support was given by the International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP) and by the Friends of the Natural History Museum Vienna. Finally, we thank Andreas Kroh for his support preparing the manuscript. Herbert.C. Klinger (Capetown) is gratefully acknowledged for carefully reviewing the manuscript.

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Received: 07 April 2017

Accepted: 10 June 2017

Herbert SUMMESBERGER¹⁾, William J. KENNEDY²⁾ & Peter SKOUMAL³⁾

¹⁾ Museum of Natural History Vienna, Burgring 7, 1010 Vienna, Austria;

²⁾ Oxford University, Museum of Natural History, Oxford OX1 3PW, United Kingdom;

³⁾ Bastiengasse 56, 1180 Vienna, Austria;

^{*)} Corresponding author, herbert.summesberger@nhm-wien.ac.at

Figure 4: *Eulophoceras jacobi* Hourcq, 1949

Fig. 4/1, 4: SK/HO/2004/15

Fig. 4/2: SK/HO/2003/9

Fig. 4/3: SK/HO/2003/10

Fig. 4/5: SK/HO/2004/19

Fig. 4/6: SK/HO/2004/16

Fig. 4/7: SK/HO/2003/12

Fig. 4/8: SK/HO/2004/20

All are late Santonian. All are coated with ammonium chloride. All are from the Hofergraben site. Figs. 1, 4, 6, 7 are x 2, Figs. 2, 3, 5, 8 are x 1.

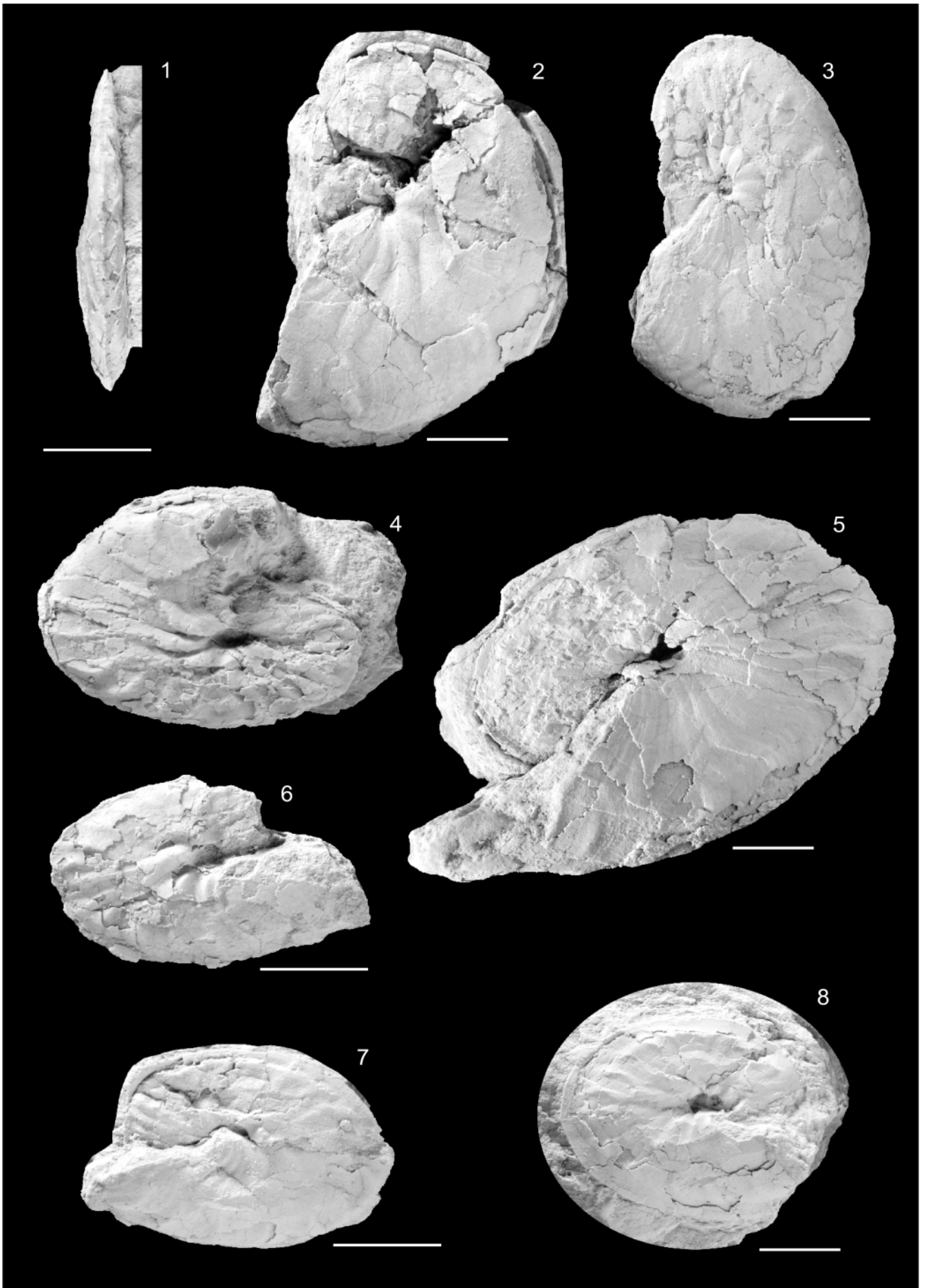


Figure 5:

Fig. 5/1: SK/HO/1989/2d
Fig. 5/2: SK/HO/1989/2c
Fig. 5/3: NHMW 2017/0050/0002
Fig. 5/4: ; NHMW 2017/0050/0001
Fig. 5/5: SK/HO/1989/2a
Fig. 5/6: SK/HO/1989/2b
Fig. 5/7: SK/HO/1989/1f
Fig. 5/8: SK/HO/1989/1d
Fig. 5/9: SK/HO/1989/1a
Fig. 5/10: SK/HO/1989/1e
Fig. 5/11: SK/HO/1989/1b
Fig. 5/12: SK/HO/1989/1c

All are *Jouaniceras*, 1-6, 8, 9, 11, 12, are *J. hispanicum* Wiedmann, 1994, 7, 10 are *Jouaniceras* sp. All are coated with ammonium chloride. All are from the Hofergraben site. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 are x 1.5; 2, 7, 8, 9 are x 2.

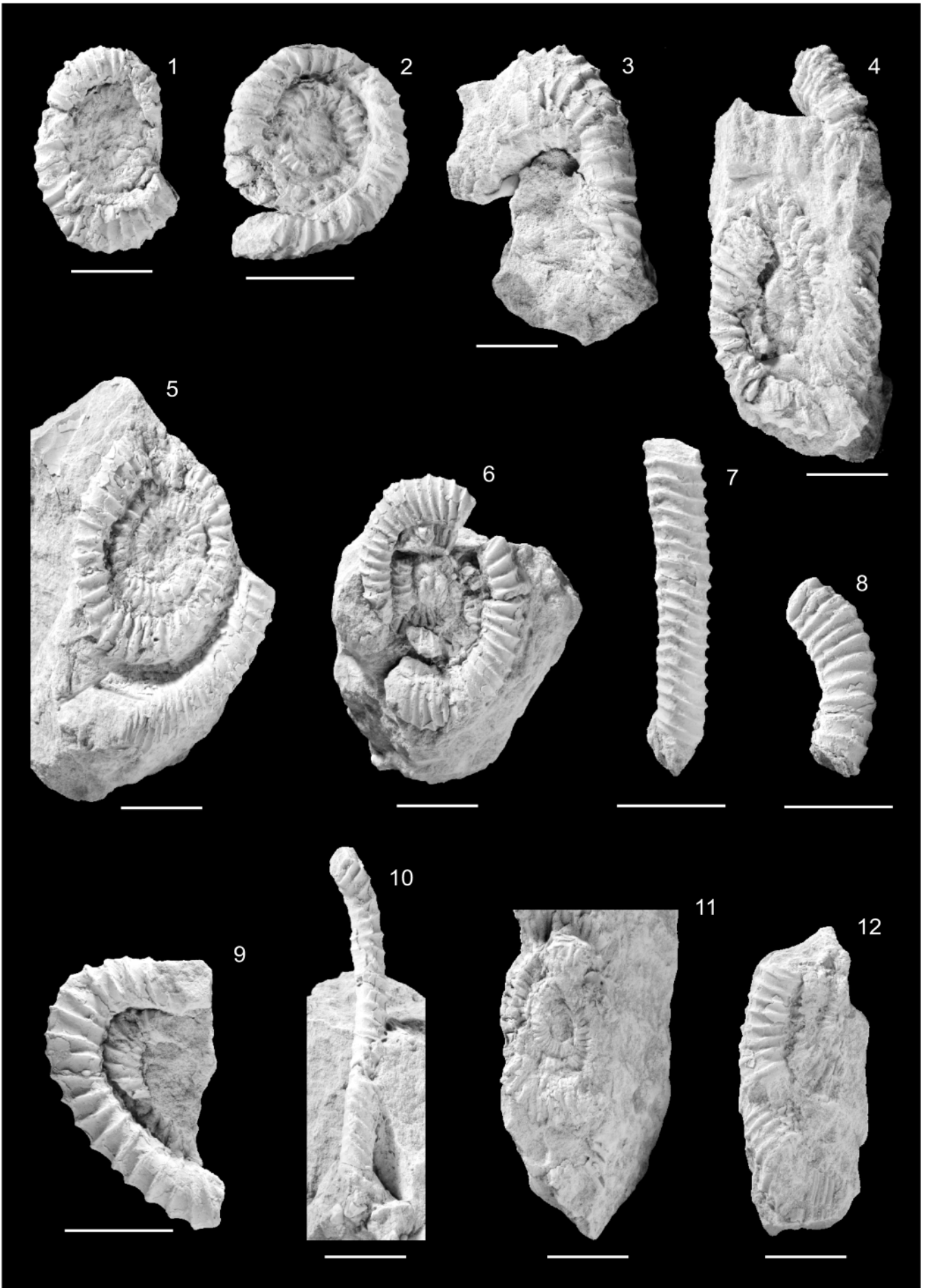


Figure 6:

Fig. 6/ 1, 2, 3, 4: *Glyptoxoceras crispatum* (Moberg, 1885),

Fig. 6/1: SK/HO/1989/3a

Fig. 6/2: SK/HO/1989/3d

Fig. 6/3: SK/HO/2004/17

Fig. 6/4: SK/HO/2004/18

Fig. 6/5: *Pachydiscus* sp., SK/HO/1996/8

Fig. 6/6, 7: *Placentoceras polyopsis* (Dujardin, 1837); SK/HO/1989/4

Fig. 6/8, 9, 10, 11: *Eubostrychoceras acuticostatum* (d'Orbigny)

Fig. 6/8, 9: SK/HO/1989/6a

Fig. 6/10, 11: SK/HO/1989/6b

All are coated with ammonium chloride. All are from the Hofergraben site. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 are x 2;

4, 6, 7, are x 1,5

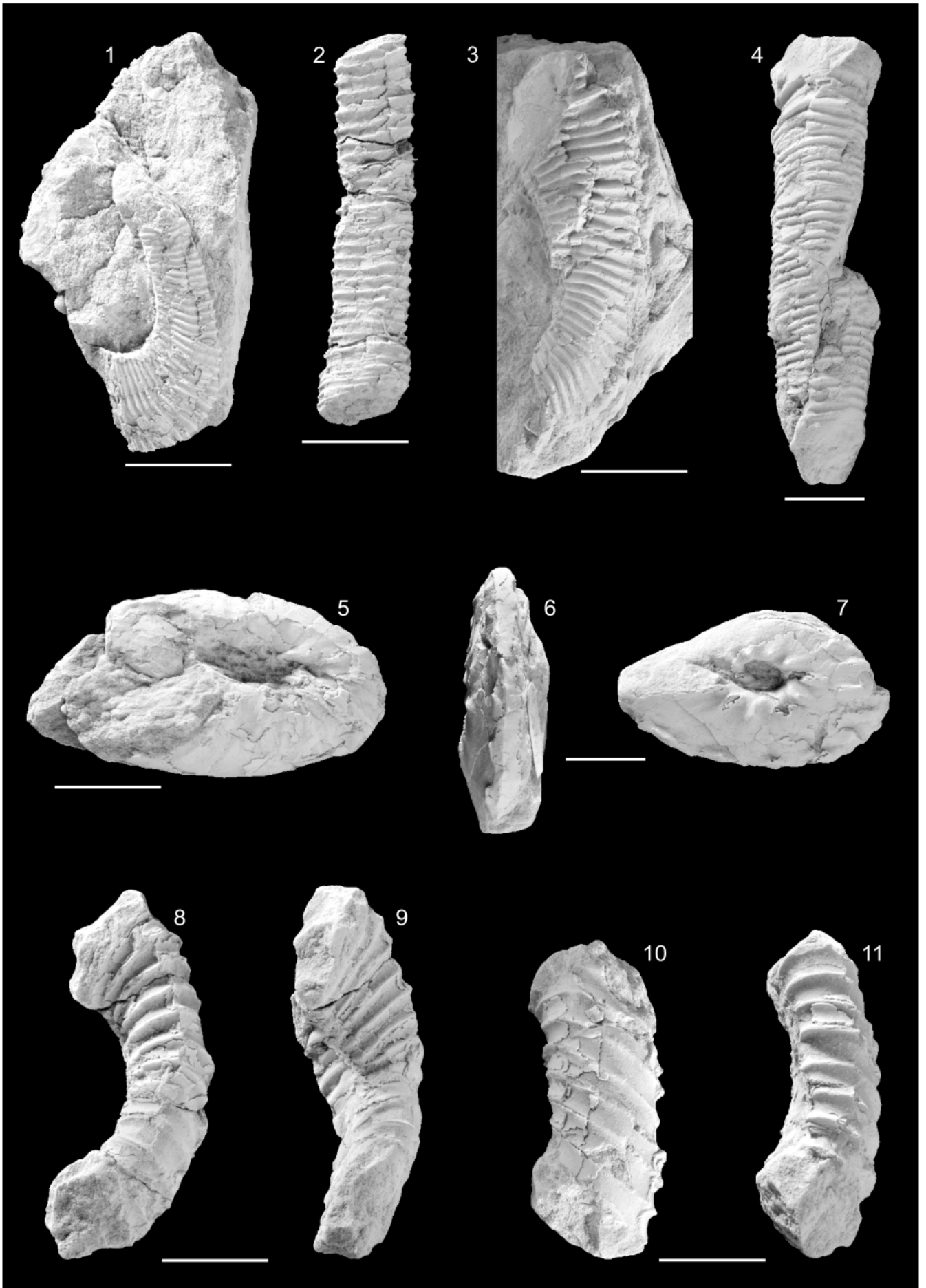


Figure 7:

Fig. 7/1: *Placenticeras paraplanum* Wiedmann, 1978; NHMW 1884 D 2522

Fig. 7/2, 3: *Baculites fuchsi* Redtenbacher 1873; GBA 1935/001/0026

Fig. 7/4, 5: *Placenticeras* aff. *maherndli* Summesberger, 1979; SK/HO/1995/7

All are coated with ammonium chloride. 1, 2, 3 are from a historic site in the Hofergraben. 4, 5 are from the same site in the Hofergraben as all the others on the preceding figures. 2,3 are x1; 1, 4, 5 are x 1.5.

