

First record in Colombia of *Kamerunoceras* a turonian ammonite genus

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RESUMEN

El reciente artículo por Kennedy y Wright acerca de *KAMERUNOCERAS*, destaca la importancia bioestratigráfica de este género de amonitas turonianas. Material colombiano perteneciente a *KAME—RUNOCERAS* y procedente de la Formación San Rafael del Turoniano inferior, permite ampliar la distribución geográfica conocida del género.

ABSTRACT

In a recent paper by Kennedy & Wright dealing with *KAMERUNOCERAS*, the biostratigraphic value of the genus is stressed. Specimens collected in Boyaca department, Colombia, from the Lower Turonian San Rafael formation extend the known geographic distribution of the genus.

INTRODUCTION

The San Rafael formation of the Loma de Vélez region, Boyaca department, Colombia, has yielded a number of widely distributed ammonite genera not described in the recent monograph on Cretaceous ammonoids from Colombia (Etayo Serna, 1979). One of these genera, *Kamerunoceras* Reymont, 1954, is reported in the present note.

Specimens of *Kamerunoceras* have been recorded from two other South American countries: Trinidad (Reymont, 1972) and Brazil (P. Bengtson, 1977, unpublished doctoral thesis).

BIOSTRATIGRAPHY

The specimens studied are to be included in the recently proposed *Mammites nodosoidesappelatus-Franciscoites suarezi* Assemblage zone (Etayo Serna, 1979, p. 14). They were collected from the same beds which also yielded *Hoplitoides hernanmojicae* ES, *Paramammites colombianus* ES, *Mammites* sp., *Pseudaspidoceras* sp. (see Figs. 1a and 1b; also Etayo Serna, 1968, Fig. 13).

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Genus *Kamerunoceras* Reymont, 1954

Kamerunoceras Reymont, 1954

Type species. *Acanthoceras eschii* Solger, 1904 original designation, Reymont

Kamerunoceras n. sp. aff. *K. turoniense* (d. Orbigny) Figs. 1c and 1d.

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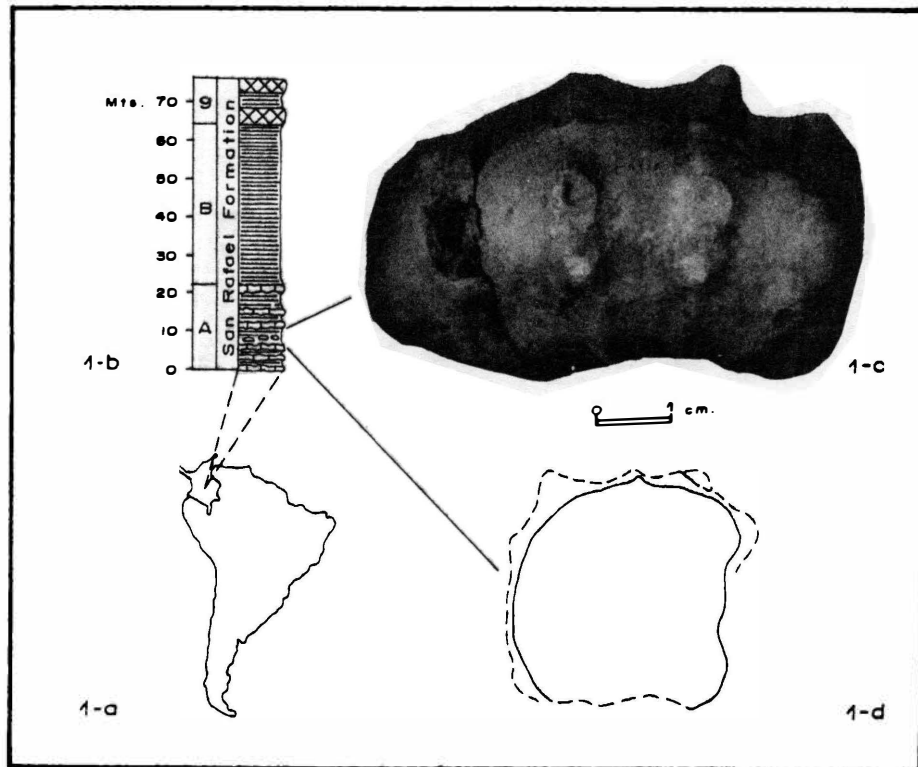


FIGURE 1. (1a) Location map; (1b) section showing stratigraphic occurrence of *Kamerunoceras* in Colombia (crosses represent siliceous siltstones; horizontal lines, shale; vertical lines, limestone); (1c) *Kamerunoceras* n. sp. aff. *K. turoniense* (d'Orbigny); (1d) ibidem: whorl section (x 1).

Reference specimen ICNMHN No. 1001

Specimen is an internal mold. The whorl section is subquadrangular and compressed, with broadly rounded periventral and umbilical shoulders. Ornamentation consists of long, rectiradiate ribs weakened across the venter. The segment of the ribs between the inner and outer ventrolateral tubercles widens in a club-like manner. Each rib bears three rows of tubercles: a bulliform, extremely feeble tubercle just above the periumbilical rim, and two ventrolateral tubercles, an inner one that is nodular and an outer one that is mammiform to spiniform. Along the siphonal line there are low claviform tubercles apposite the outer lateral tubercles. The interspaces are flat and broad, being almost three times as wide as the ribs. In this specimen the tubercles dominate over the ribs.

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