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PALAEONTOLOGICAL NOTE

Sharpeiceras australe sp. nov., replacement name for *Sharpeiceras falloti* Kennedy, 2013, *non* Collignon, 1931

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ABSTRACT:

Kennedy, W.J. 2014. *Sharpeiceras australe* sp. nov., replacement name for *Sharpeiceras falloti* Kennedy, 2013, *non* Collignon, 1931. *Acta Geologica Polonica*, 64 (1), 109–111.

Sharpeiceras australe sp. nov. is proposed as the replacement name for *Sharpeiceras falloti* Kennedy, 2013, *non* Collignon, 1931, from the Lower Cenomanian of the Morondavo Basin, Madagascar.

Keywords: Ammonites; Cenomanian; Cretaceous; Madagascar; South Africa.

INTRODUCTION

In 2013 (Kennedy, in Kennedy, Walaszczyk, Gale, Dembicz and Praszkier, 2013, p. 642) I designated as lectotype of *Sharpeiceras falloti* (Collignon, 1931), the original of Collignon's (1931) pl. 8 (4), fig. 10, a specimen from the Cenomanian east of Antsirane, Madagascar, and referred the paratype figured on pl. 8 (4), fig. 9, from the Cenomanian of the Vallée de la Betaitra, also in Madagascar, to the species. I suggested that the two other figured paratypes (the originals of figures 11 and 12 on the same plate), from the Cenomanian of the Skoenberg, in northern KwaZulu-Natal, might belong to a different species. When making these observations, I overlooked the previous designation of one of the KwaZulu-Natal specimens, the original of Collignon's (1931) pl. 8 (4), fig. 11, as lectotype of *Sharpeiceras falloti* by Wright and Kennedy (1987, p. 129). Revision of the specimens of *Sharpeiceras* from KwaZulu-Natal (Kennedy and H. C. Klinger, in preparation), has convinced me that the syntypes of *Sharpeiceras falloti* indeed represent two distinct species. The originals of Collignon's pl. 8 (4), figs 11, 12, one of which was designated lectotype by Wright and Kennedy, should be assigned to *falloti*. The specimens from Vohipaly, Madagascar (Kennedy in Kennedy *et al*. 2013, p. 642, pl. 5, figs 1–14) are a different, distinct species, for which the name *Sharpeiceras australe* is proposed below.

SYSTEMATIC PALAEONTOLOGY

Superfamily Acanthoceratoidea De Grossouvre, 1894
Family Acanthoceratidae De Grossouvre, 1894
Subfamily Mantelliceratinae Hyatt, 1903
Genus *Sharpeiceras* Hyatt, 1903

TYPE SPECIES: *Ammonites laticlavius* Sharpe, 1855, p. 31, pl. 14, fig. 1, by the original designation of Hyatt, 1903, p. 111.

Sharpeiceras australe sp. nov.
(Text-fig. 1A–D)

1931. *Acanthoceras* (*Mantelliceras*) *falloti* Collignon, p. 81 (41) (*pars*), pl. 8 (4), figs 9, 10, *non* 11, 12.

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2014. *Sharpeiceras falloti* (Collignon, 1931); Kennedy *in* Walaszczyk *et al*., p. 108.
2013. *Sharpeiceras falloti* (Collignon, 1931); Kennedy in Kennedy *et al*., *non* Collignon, p. 642, pl. 4, figs 1–14.

DERIVATION OF NAME: *australis* (Latin): southern.

TYPES: The holotype is no. 0851(the original of Kennedy *in* Kennedy *et al*. 2014, pl. 5, figs 6, 7, 9, 10; Text-fig. 1A–D herein), paratypes are nos 0844 (*loc. cit*, pl. 5, figs 1–3), 1544 (*loc. cit*., pl. 5, fig. 11), and 0861 (*loc. cit*, pl. 5, figs12, 13), all housed in the Collections of Faculty of Geology, University of Warsaw, and from the Lower Cenomanian *Mantelliceras dixoni* Zone of bed 21 of the Vohipaly section (Kennedy *et al*. 2013, fig. 3) in the Morondavo Basin, Madagascar.

DIAGNOSIS: A small species of *Sharpeiceras*; largest adult 83 mm in diameter; evolute, adults with 28–30 ribs per whorl. Juveniles with umbilical, lateral, inner and subspinose outer ventrolateral tubercles, adapertural part of phragmocone whorls and adapical part of adult body chamber with a fifth, outer lateral row of tubercles. Adapertural part of body chamber with weak umbilical and weak inner ventrolateral bulla, and a strong outer ventrolateral horn.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION: See Kennedy in Kennedy *et al*. (2013, p. 642) for a full description and discussion of the type material. The originals of Collignon (1931, pl. 8 (4), figs 9, 10, match the inner whorls of holotype (Text-fig. 1C, D), and are regarded as conspecific. When compared with the largest known topotype of *Sharpeiceras falloti* (Text-fig. 1E–G) the species differ in the more distant, coarser ribs of *falloti*, the much stronger inner lateral tubercles, strong subspinose inner ventrolateral tubercles, strong outer ventrolateral horns, and the absence of an outer lateral tubercle at a size where it is present in *australe*.

OCCURRENCE: Lower Cenomanian, *Mantelliceras dixoni* Zone where well-dated, Madagascar.

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Text-fig. 1. A-D – *Sharpeiceras australe* sp. nov. A, B – outer whorl, C, D – penultimate whorl of the holotype, no. 0851 in the Collections of Faculty of Geology, University of Warsaw, from the Lower Cenomanian *Mantelliceras dixoni* Zone of bed 21 of the Vohipaly section (Kennedy *et al*., 2013, fig. 3) in the Morondavo Basin, Madagascar. E-G – *Sharpeicerdas falloti* (Collignon, 1931), no. KX4730 in the collections of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History, a topotype, from the Lower Cenomanian Mzzinene Formation of the Skoenberg, NNW of Hluhluwe in northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, locality 62 of Kennedy and Klinger (1975). All figures are × 1

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