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SOME NEW GENERA OF UNCOILED AMMONITES FROM LOWER CRETACEOUS

In course of my research work on the revision of *Crioceratidae*, I have examined all the principal collections in the different universities and museums of France, as well as the type specimens available of d'Orbigny and others in France, and those of Astier in the Natural History Museum, London. The study of the collections has also been followed by field-work in the French Alps.

The following new genera are the additions to the *Crioceratidae* as a result of my research in France. The original generic descriptions being in French, English translation of them is furnished below :

Gen. Balearites Sarkar (*Compte Rendu Sommaire des Séances*, Soc. Géol. de France, no. 4, Séance du 15 Ier Février, 1954, page 97).

Dissimilites Gen. nov.
Emericiceras Gen. nov.
Escragnolleites Gen. nov.
Jaubertites Gen. nov.
Moutoniceras Gen. nov.
Spathicrioceras Gen. nov.

DISSIMILITES GEN. NOV.

Variable ornamentation, the ribs being tuberculated and non-tuberculated, generally resembling those of *Emericiceras Gen. nov.* The coiling is a typical one, the hook resembling that of *Hamulina* having the descending branch of it generally long. The spire is probably always rudimentary and is only seen in *D.*

dissimilis d'Orbigny (Kilian Montagne de Lure, 1889, page 232). The suture is crioceratic.

Genotype - *D. dissimilis* d'Orbigny *sp*[1].

Emericoceras Gen. nov.

Coiling is crioceratic, which is loose in the beginning and becomes gradually closer with the development of the shell. Ornamentation is always vigorous, the principal ribs trituberculated which are more in number and much prominent, where tubercules are always well developed. The intermediate ribs are less in number being generally 1 to 7. The principal ribs often interrupt on the siphonal side. In the ombilical side the ribs show a bend which is more or less prominent towards the aperture and the principal ribs may subdivide or not. The suture is of the same type as that of *Crioceratites*.

Genotype : *Crioceratites emerici* Léveillé[2].

Gen. Jaubertites nov.

The genus is characterized by whorls which are clearly disjointed but usually closer comparatively. The growth of the shell is rapid which resembles that of *Crioceras fallauxi* Uhlig[3]. The ribs more or less resemble each other and they pass over the siphonal side as well as the ombilical side, without interruption. The tubercules are large or very large, which are situated on several ribs together or also found in regions having no ribs at all. There are 3 ranges of tubercules on each side of the shell which may be all equal or differing in size, sometimes very greatly.

The section is oval or rounded, the lateral sides and the siphonal side are ordinarily convex. The suture is known imperfectly.

Genotype : *J. dubium* Jaubert in coll.

Escragnolleites Gen. nov.

The genus is characterized by simple ribs all equal, the ribs are straight and bear a tubercule on the siphonal side and another which is marginal. The ribs interrupt or not on the siphonal side and they pass over the ombilical side without any bending or any sub-division.

The section is more or less polygonal. The whorls are not jointed but without doubt feebly disjointed. The suture exhibits the first lateral lobe of the Parahoplitic type.

Genotype : *Escragnolleites cristatum* d'Orbigny[4] sp.

Moutoniceras Gen. nov.

The genus is characterized by spire always disjointed very loosely or show an arc of simple curvature. The initial spire seems to be never turrilitoid. The ribbing is of the same type as in the genus *Heteroceras*. The ribs show a *V*-inflexion on the siphonal side, the base of *V* pointing towards the aperture and with the inflexion there is more or less an interruption of the ribs at that point. The suture is not known.

Genotype : *Toxoceras moutonianum* d'Orbigny[5].

Saphicrioceras Gen. nov

Coiling crioceratic, very loose, the whorls are very flattened. The younger whorls show principal ribs bituberculated (ombilical and lateral). Afterwards all the ribs become equal, nontuberculated. On the later part of the shell all the ribs do not attain the ombilical border but disappear before, more or less

quickly. The ribbing is always undulated and the ribs pass over the siphonal side without interruption.

Genotype : *S. sornayi* n. sp.

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[1] D'Orbigny A. Paléontologie française, Terrains crétacés, p. 528, pl. 130, figs 4-7, 1840.
[2] Lévcillé Ch. Description de quelques nouvelles coquilles fossiles, *Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr. t.* 2, 1er partie, p. 314, pl. 23, fig. 1a, 1b, 1835.
[3] Uhlig V. Die Cephalopodenfauna der Wernsdorfer Schichten, Denks. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, p. 265, pl. 29, fig. I, 1883.
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[6a] D'Orbigny A. *Prodrome, t. VI*, 1850.
[6b] Cottreau Types du Prodrome, p. 66, pl. 79, figs. 4-5 1937.

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