

The stratigraphic range of the index ammonite *Pachydiscus neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858) in the type area of the Maastrichtian Stage¹

J.W.M. Jagt¹ & W.M. Felder²

¹ Natuurhistorisch Museum Maastricht, P.O. Box 882, NL-6200 AW Maastricht, the Netherlands; e-mail: mail@nhmmaastricht.nl

² Oude Trichterweg 26, NL-6294 AL Vijlen, the Netherlands

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Abstract

In the extended type area of the Maastrichtian Stage (southern Limburg, the Netherlands; provinces of Limburg and Liège, Belgium; Aachen area, Germany), the pachydiscid *Pachydiscus* (*P.*) *neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858) ranks amongst the rarer species of Campanian-Maastrichtian ammonites. To date, just four specimens are known, which show *P. (P.) Neubergicus* in this area to have been confined to the Vijlen Member (Intervals 0-6, Gulpen Formation). This would correspond to the basal *sumensis* Zone to the lower *cimbrica* Zone, or *tegulatus/junior* Zone, depending on placement of the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary. Material available has been collected in recent years at the CBR-Lixhe (Liège, Belgium) and ENCI-Maastricht bv (Maastricht) quarries as well as from outcrop 62D-26 at Vijlenerbosch (Vijlen, the Netherlands). Records of *P. (P.) Neubergicus*, the proposed index for the base of the Maastrichtian Stage, from elsewhere in Europe (northern Spain, SW France, Austria, Denmark, Bulgaria), suggest it to have been fairly long-ranging and show local first occurrences to have been diachronous.

Key words: Maastrichtian, ammonites, stratigraphic range

Introduction

Although pachydiscids are comparatively well represented in the Late Cretaceous ammonite faunas known to date from the extended Maastrichtian type area, *P. (P.) Neubergicus* is one of the rarer species. Jagt (2002, fig. 6a-c, e, f) recorded two crushed, fragmentary internal moulds from the lower portion of the Vijlen Member (= Interval 6, sensu P.J. Felder & Bless, 1994) as exposed at the CBR-Lixhe quarry (Liège, Belgium; see Fig. 1). In the present paper, two additional specimens of *P. (P.) Neubergicus* are described and illustrated. One is from 2-3 metres above the Zonneberg Horizon (Vijlen Member) as exposed at the ENCI-Maastricht bv quarry, the other from c. 1.5 m above the base of the Vijlen Member in outcrop

no. 62D-26 at Vijlenerbosch, south of Vijlen. Correlation with the Vijlen Member type region suggests that *P. (P.) Neubergicus* in the Maastrichtian type area ranged from the basal *sumensis* Zone to the lower *cimbrica* Zone (sensu Keutgen, 1996) or *tegulatus/junior* Zone, i.e. middle to upper Lower Maastrichtian, or lower Upper Maastrichtian. Most authors have considered Interval 6 (sensu P.J. Felder & Bless, 1994) of the Vijlen Member to be of early Late Maastrichtian age. Keutgen (1996), however, equated this with the *Belemnella cimbrica* Zone, of late Early Maastrichtian age. This matter will be discussed in more detail below.



Fig. 1. Schematic map of southern Limburg (the Netherlands) and contiguous areas, showing occurrences of *Pachydiscus (P.) neubergicus* (solid triangles) and other localities referred to in the text.

For the Vijlen Member the following subdivisions are illustrated:

- into Intervals (0 to 6) (after P.J. Felder & Bless, 1994);
- into belemnite zones (*Belemnella inflata*, *B. obtusa*, *B. sumensis* and *B. cimbrica*), informal faunal zones (vij-a to vij-e), as well as chronostratigraphic interpretation of these (UUC - upper Upper Campanian; LLM - lower Lower Maastrichtian; ULM - upper Lower Maastrichtian; LUC - lower Upper Maastrichtian) (all after Keutgen, 1996);
- into (super)cycles, with absolute age assignment and chronostratigraphic interpretation (UC - Upper Campanian; LM - Lower Maastrichtian; UM - Upper Maastrichtian) (after P.J. Felder, 1997).

The range of *P. (P.) neubergicus*, as known to date, is also indicated.

P.J.Felder & Bless (1994)		Keutgen (1996)		P.J.Felder (1997)			Range of <i>P. neubergicus</i>	
Lixhe Member				LUC				
Vijlen Member	6	<i>B. cimbrica</i>	vij-e	UZA-4	4.5	UM		
	5		vij-d		70,4 Ma			
	4	<i>B. sumensis</i>	vij-c					ULM
	3							
	2							
	1							
0		vij-b	LLM	75,0 Ma				
	<i>B. obtusa</i>	vij-a						
Beutenaken Member (pars)		<i>B. inflata</i>	beu-b	UUC	4.3	UC		

Systematic description

Abbreviations

To denote the repositories of material referred to in the text the following abbreviations are used:

- GBA Geologische Bundesanstalt, Wien (Austria);
 NHMM Natuurhistorisch Museum Maastricht (GK - W.M. Felder Colln; JJ - J.W.M. Jagt Colln).

Measurements

D = diameter; Wb = whorl breadth; Wh = whorl height; U = umbilical diameter; all in millimetres.

Family Pachydiscidae Spath, 1922

Genus and subgenus *Pachydiscus (Pachydiscus)* von Zittel, 1884

Type species

Ammonites neubergicus von Hauer, 1858, p. 12 (*partim*), pl. 2, figs 1-3; pl. 3, figs 1-2, by subsequent designation of de Grossouvre (1894, p. 177).

Pachydiscus (Pachydiscus) neubergicus (von Hauer, 1858)
 Figs 2, 3

*1858 *Ammonites neubergicus* von Hauer, p. 12 (*partim*), pl. 2, figs 1-3, *non* pl. 3, figs 1, 2.

1986 *Pachydiscus (Pachydiscus) neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858) - Kennedy & Summesberger, p. 189, pl. 2, figs 1, 2; pl. 3, figs 1-3; pl. 4, figs 1-

5; pl. 5, figs 1, 4, 5; pl. 6, figs 1, 2, 5; pl. 15, figs 7, 8; text-fig. 5a,b (with additional synonymy).

- 1993 *Pachydiscus (Pachydiscus) neubergicus neubergicus* (Hauer, 1858) - Ward & Kennedy, p. 30, figs 25.9-25.12, 25.14, 25.16-25.18, 27.3-27.5, 27.7, 28.1-28.3, 30.4, 30.6.
- 2001 *Pachydiscus neubergicus* - Kennedy & Odin, p. 478, pl. 1, fig. 8.
- 2001 *Pachydiscus neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858) - Courville & Odin, p. 533, pl. 6, figs 48-50.
- 2001 *Pachydiscus neubergicus* - Odin et al., p. 550, pl. 2, top figure.
- 2001 *Pachydiscus neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858) - K uchler et al., p. 726, pl. 3, figs 1-3, 6, 7.

Type

Lectotype, designated by de Grossouvre (1894, p. 209), is GBA 1858.01.6, the original of von Hauer (1858, p. 12, pl. 2, figs 1, 2).

Material

Two crushed, fragmentary specimens are known from the CBR-Lixhe quarry: NHMM JJ 7220 [base Vijlen Member + *c.* 2 m; see Jagt, 2002, fig. 6a, b] and NHMM 1997094a, b [base Vijlen Member + *c.* 4.75 m; see Jagt, 2002, fig. 6c, e, f; leg. G. Cremers]. Two additional specimens, NHMM GK 9353 and NHMM 2001 055, from Vijlenerbosch and ENCI-Maastricht bv quarry, respectively, are here illustrated and described.

Description

Both specimens are preserved as composite moulds and are more or less distorted, which is why measurements given below are approximate.

NHMM GK 9353 (Fig. 2) is a slightly crushed composite mould, $D = 72.1$ mm, wholly septate and relatively involute, with U *c.* 23% of diameter. Umbilical wall low and rounded, umbilical shoulder more narrowly rounded, inner flanks weakly convex, outer flanks convergent and venter narrowly rounded. Whorl section compressed, oval (Wb:Wh ratio 0.68). As preserved, there are 6 primary ribs per half whorl (i.e. 12 or more per whorl); these arise at umbilical wall, where they are concave, and strengthen on umbilical shoulder, giving rise to narrow, distant umbilical bullae. These extend across the inner third of the flank, and become concave as size increases. Arising from these bullae are narrow primary ribs, straight and prorsiradiate on the inner two thirds of the flanks, and bifurcate at variable points on outer flank; occasional intercalated ribs arise on outer flank. A total of *c.* 27 ventral ribs per half whorl may be counted at this growth stage; these are all of comparable strength and cross the venter in a shallow convexity.

NHMM 2001 055 (Fig. 3) is a larger, laterally crushed composite mould, $D = 102.5$ mm, wholly septate and comparatively involute with $U = 29.6\%$ of diameter, and *c.* two-thirds of previous whorl covered. Umbilicus shallow; umbilical wall low and rounded, slightly undercut; umbilical shoulder narrowly rounded, inner flanks faintly convex, outer flanks convergent and venter narrowly rounded.

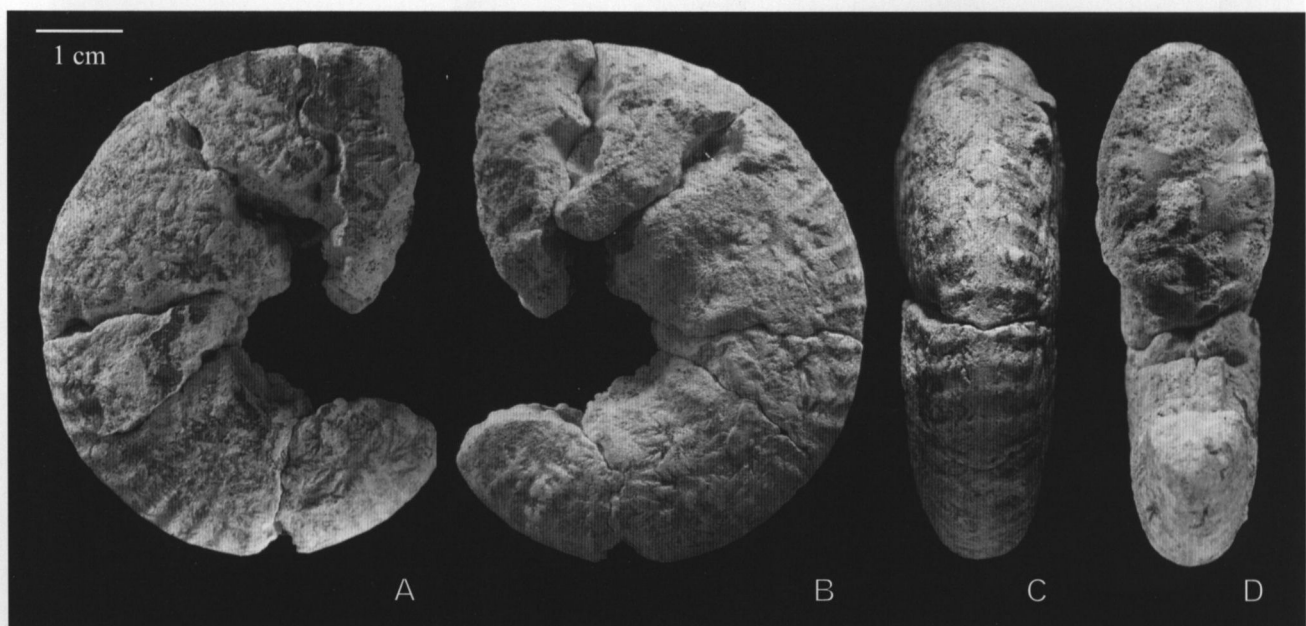


Fig. 2. *Pachydiscus (P.) neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858), NHMM GK 9353 (W.M. Felder Colln), outcrop 62D-26 at Vijlenerbosch (Vijlen, the Netherlands), October 1999; Gulpden Formation, Vijlen Member, lower *sumensis* Zone.

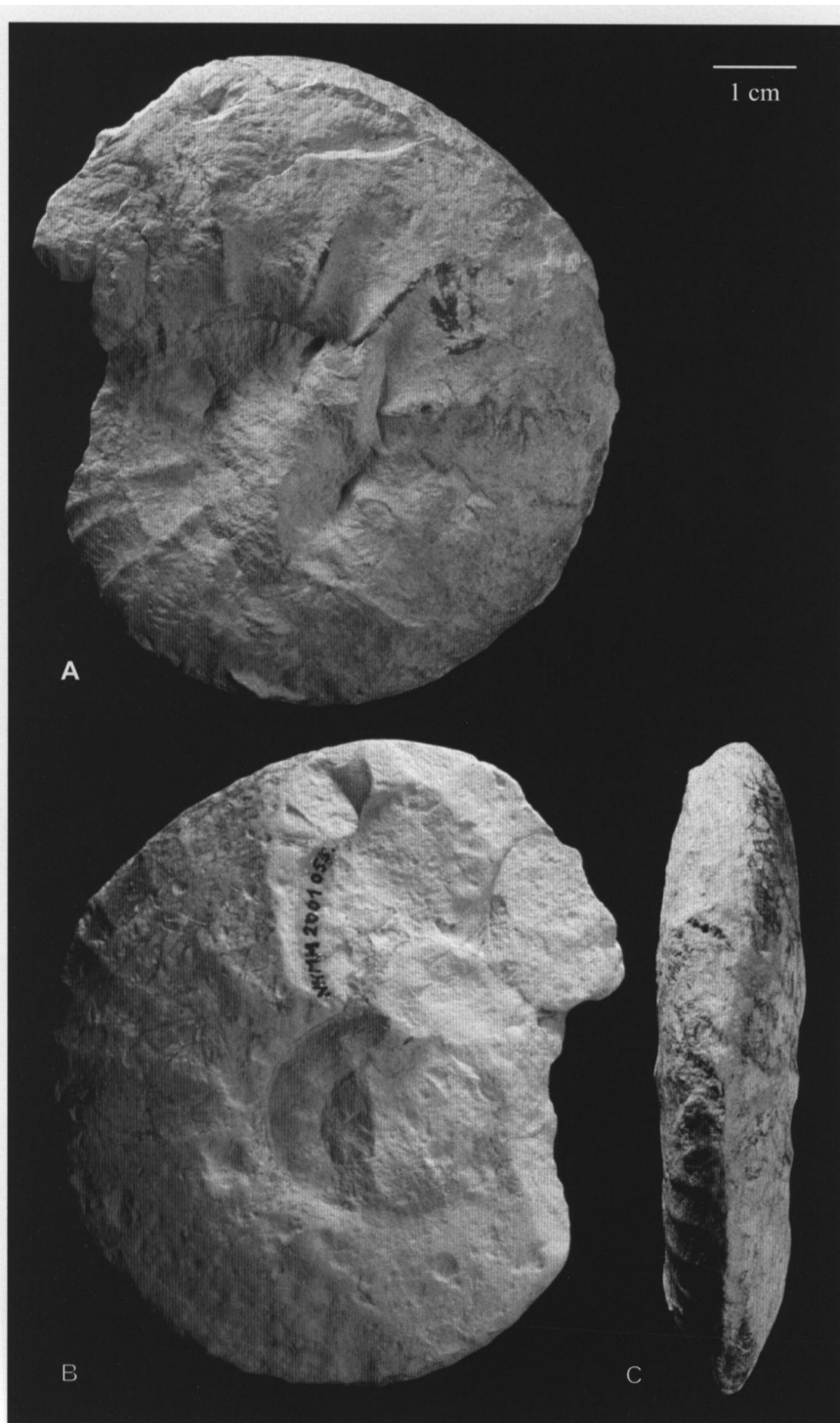


Fig. 3. *Pachydiscus (P.) neubergicus* (von Hauer, 1858), NHMM 2001 055 (leg. R. Meuris), ENCI-Maastricht bv quarry (Maastricht, the Netherlands), 24 March 2001; Gulpen Formation, Vijlen Member, Zonneberg Horizon + 2-3 m, ?*cimbrica* Zone.

Whorl section compressed, oval. As preserved, there are 13 primary ribs per whorl; these arise at umbilical wall, sweep backwards and strengthen across umbilical shoulder, and give rise to fairly strong, long distant umbilical bullae. These extend across the inner third of the flank, are straight and prorsiradiate on earlier whorls but become relatively narrower and more or less concave, or remain straight, as size increases. At the largest diameter seen, bullae become elongate, extend to mid-flank, and secondaries/intercalatory ribs become less numerous; in addition, rib-

bing appears to weaken over the venter. Arising from these bullae are narrow primary ribs; these are straight and prorsiradiate or occasionally concave on the inner flanks, and bifurcate at variable points on the outer flank. All ribs, of comparable strength, pass the venter in a shallow convexity. There is an estimated total of 42-44 ventral ribs per whorl, corresponding to 13 umbilical bullae, as preserved.

Both specimens show partially preserved sutures; these are typically deeply and intricately subdivided.

Discussion

As far as whorl section, ornament and proportions are concerned, there is a close match between topotypes of *P. (P.) neubergicus* and NHMM GK 9353 and NHMM 2001 055. Kennedy & Summesberger (1986) noted for material from Krampen (Neuberg an der Mürz, Austria): oval whorl section, 14–17 umbilical bullae and 48 to almost 60 ventral ribs. Specimens from the Bay of Biscay sections (Spain, France), up to 160 mm in diameter, have $U = 30\%$ of diameter, 14–16 primary ribs in middle growth stages and 20–27 ventral ribs per half whorl (Ward & Kennedy, 1993). Material from Tercis (Landes) (see Kennedy & Odin, 2001; Courville & Odin, 2001; Odin et al., 2001) and northern Spain (Navarra; see Küchler et al., 2001) is similar as well.

Pachydiscus (P.) armenicus Atabekian & Akopian, 1969, which partially overlaps in range with *P. (P.) neubergicus* in the Bay of Biscay sections, has more numerous umbilical bullae (16–20) and ventral ribs (62–73) per whorl. A single fragmentary phragmocone from the Vijlen Member (base + 0–5 m; Interval 6) at the CPL SA quarry (NHMM PNG1, N. Keutgen Colln) may be referred here (see Jagt, 2002, fig. 6d). To date, this species is known from Armenia (Azizbek region), the Bay of Biscay sections, Tercis (Landes, France), Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Bulgaria, and ?Kamchatka/Sakhalin, ranging from the Lower to the upper Upper Maastrichtian.

Following the ‘Second International Symposium on Cretaceous Stage Boundaries’ (Brussels, September 1995), the first appearance datum (FAD) of *P. (P.) neubergicus*, has been proposed to define the base of the Maastrichtian Stage (see Odin, 2001). For practical reasons, in NW European sections (i.e. in boreal/temperate settings), the FAD of the coleoid cephalopod *Belemnella lanceolata* (von Schlottheim, 1813) marks the base of the Maastrichtian, in the near-absence of ammonites. Nannofossil analyses for sections in northern Germany (see Schönfeld et al., 1996, fig. 3) show this FAD to be within nannofossil zone CC23a. Correlation with strata in the (extended) Maastrichtian type area are hampered by the fact that the uppermost Campanian–lowermost Maastrichtian interval there is characterised by hiatuses, condensation and/or considerable reworking (see below).

At Tercis and in northern Spain, *P. (P.) neubergicus* first occurs in the lower Lower Maastrichtian, equivalent of the nannofossil zone CC23a (UC16) (see Küchler, 2000; Wagreich et al., 2002). In other sections (e.g., Bjala, Bulgaria) the species appears to range up as high as nannofossil zone CC25b/c

(UC20), of Late Maastrichtian age. Wagreich et al. (2003) noted that, on account of the long range of *P. (P.) neubergicus*, local first occurrences in non-continuous ammonite sections might be diachronous.

Pachydiscus (P.) neubergicus is now known from Denmark, northern (northeast) Germany, ?southern Belgium (Mons Basin), Tercis (Landes, France), Bay of Biscay sections (Spain, France), northeast and ?southeast Spain, Austria, the ?Czech Republic, central Poland, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, European Russia, Baluchistan, southern India, Nigeria, Zululand, Madagascar, the United Arab Emirates/Oman border region, New Jersey, and ?Sakhalin.

Local stratigraphy

All material of *P. (P.) neubergicus* from the type area of the Maastrichtian Stage known to date is from the Vijlen Member. Although recent studies (e.g., Keutgen & van der Tuuk, 1991; P.J. Felder & Bless, 1994; Keutgen, 1996; P.J. Felder, 1997) have done much to unravel the intricate facies relationships in the type area of the unit and suggested correlations to other areas, based mainly on coleoid cephalopods, many questions still remain. In order to determine the stratigraphic range of *P. (P.) neubergicus* in this area, a few of these issues need to be addressed here.

As noted above, strata of latest Campanian and earliest Maastrichtian age are poorly represented in the area. The main portion of the Beutenaken Member, underlying the Vijlen Member, is of late Late Campanian age, as based on calcareous nannoplankton and coleoid cephalopods (Verbeek, 1983; Keutgen & van der Tuuk, 1991; Keutgen, 1996; Keutgen & Jagt, 1999). For sections in Norfolk (England), Christensen (1995, 1996) recorded three successive evolutionary stages for the coleoid *Belemnitella minor*:

- *minor* I, occurring in the Catton Sponge Bed, Beeston Chalk Member and lower part of Paramoudra Chalk Member (= *polyplacum* and lower *langei* zones of Schulz et al., 1984);
- *minor* II, occurring in the Paramoudra Chalk Member (= upper *langei* and *grimmensis/granulosus* zones);
- *minor* III, occurring in the early Early Maastrichtian (*lanceolata* to *obtusata* zones of Schulz, 1979).

In the extended Maastrichtian type area, *B. minor* first occurs in the Beutenaken Member, early forms (= *minor* I) being known from Teuven (NE Belgium). Keutgen (1996) referred material from Bovenste Bos, Slenaken and Pesaken–Crapoel to *minor* II or *minor* III. Keutgen (1996) referred the major portion of the Beutenaken Member to his *Belemnitella minor* Zone, with *minor* I from the lower part corresponding to

populations from the upper Beeston Chalk Member or the basal Paramoudra Chalk Member (Christensen, 1995). The uppermost part of the Beutenaken Member is of Early Maastrichtian age, showing Keutgen's *minor* Zone to correspond with the *langei*, *grimmensis/granulosus* and basal *lanceolata* zones. This in turn implies Beutenaken sedimentation to have started in the upper part of nannofossil zone CC22C. Keutgen's *Belemnella inflata* Zone, represented in the uppermost Beutenaken Member, correlates roughly with the *lanceolata* and *pseudobtusa* zones (CC23a).

Keutgen & van der Tuuk (1991) recorded early forms of *Belemnella obtusa* Schulz, 1979 from Beutenaken (Habets quarry), where *c.* 2 metres above the upper limit of the quarry face the Bovenste Bosch Horizon may be exposed by removing scree. The base of the Vijlen Member has a *c.* 0.1 m thick level with *B. obtusa* there; a similar situation occurs at the Gelissen quarry at Beutenaken (outcrop no. 62C-27). Schulz (1979) mentioned middle *obtusa* Zone belemnites from the Beutenaken area (Gelissen quarry), while Keutgen (1996) also recorded *Belemnella lanceolata* and *B. minor* (sensu Christensen, 1995) from this region, an association typical of the lower *obtusa* Zone, corroborated by mean values for 'populations' of *B. obtusa*. Keutgen's (1996) *Belemnella obtusa* Zone characterises the lowermost Vijlen Member (= Interval 0, sensu P.J. Felder & Bless, 1994; see Fig. 1). His *Belemnella sumensis* Zone ranges from the base of Interval 0 to within Interval 5, while the *Belemnella cimbrica* Zone encompasses Interval 5 and 6, and corresponds to the NW German *cimbrica* and *fastigata* zones. The presence of the scaphitid ammonite *Acanthoscaphites (Euroscaphites) varians blaszkiewiczzi*, whose FAD defines the base of Keutgen's unit vij-e (see Fig. 1), allows the lower boundary of the *fastigata* Zone to be drawn roughly near the base of Interval 6. The last appearance datum of *B. cimbrica* is used to situate the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary within the uppermost Vijlen or lowermost Lixhe 1 members.

In NW Europe, authors have generally used the FAD of *Belemnella junior* Nowak, 1913 to define the base of the Upper Maastrichtian. For practical reasons, the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary in sections in NW Germany was placed at level M900 (see Schönfeld et al., 1996), which is the base of the *tegulatus/junior* Zone. However, in the extended Maastrichtian type area, the earliest representatives of the *junior* group (sensu Keutgen, 1996) are recorded from the *sumensis* Zone (i.e. middle Lower Maastrichtian) portion of the Vijlen Member. For this reason, Keutgen (1996) recommended that other events, e.g. the last appearance datum (LAD) of *B. cimbrica*

or the FAD of *A.v. blaszkiewiczzi*, be used to determine the position of the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary in the area. This LAD is within Interval 6 of the Vijlen Member. In addition, Keutgen noted the occurrence within the Lixhe 1 Member of the benthic foraminifer *Reussella cimbrica* (Troelsen, 1937), index of the '*Pseudowigierina cimbrica* Zone' of early Late Maastrichtian age in Denmark.

Pending a revision of representatives of the *Belemnella junior* group (Christensen et al., in prep.), and awaiting the results of large-scale sampling of the Vijlen Member at the ENCI-Maastricht bv quarry, neither of the two interpretations is here favoured.

What then is the range of *P. (P.) neubergicus* in the Maastrichtian type area? NHMM JJ 7220 and NHMM 1997094a, b are both from the lower 4.75 m of the Vijlen Member at the CBR-Lixhe quarry, i.e. basal portion of Interval 6. This would correspond either to the *cimbrica* Zone or the *tegulatus/junior* Zone (CC25).

NHMM GK 9353 comes from *c.* 1.5 m above the base of the Vijlen Member at Vijlenerbosch, and *c.* 0.2 m above a well-developed hardground. This hardground may correspond to one of the omission surfaces at the Altembroeck section (*sumensis* Zone; see Jagt et al., 1995), but this needs to be checked. It would appear that the Vijlenerbosch occurrence matches either the upper portion of Keutgen's (1996) unit vij-b or the lower part of unit vij-c, of *sumensis* Zone age. This, in turn, would correspond to Interval 0 or Interval 1 of P.J. Felder & Bless (1994). The lowermost portion of the *sumensis* Zone as defined in northern Germany (Kronsmoor section) equates with the upper part of nannofossil zone CC23b, the remainder of the zone with CC24 (see Schönfeld et al., 1996).

Unfortunately, NHMM 2001 055 was collected loose. However, based on field observations at the time of collecting and on preservation and facies type, the specimen must have come from 2-3 m above the Zonneberg Horizon. W.M. Felder & Bosch (2000) considered this horizon (see Fig. 2) to correspond to the basal, glauconite-rich portion of the Vijlen Member at Lixhe and Eijsden (= Interval 6). Whether or not this assumption is correct yet needs to be determined.

For a number of years now, some 15 metres assigned to the Vijlen Member have been exposed at the ENCI-Maastricht bv quarry. A preliminary sample series from this section, starting at the Zonneberg Horizon, taken by one of us (WMF) was analysed for benthic foraminifera by Jan Meessen (see Jagt et al., 1999), who recognised three intervals (from bottom to top):

- interval without *Bolivinooides draco* (Marsson, 1878), but with *Stensioeina pommerana* Brotzen, 1936;
- interval with *B. draco* and *S. pommerana*;
- interval with *B. draco*, but without *S. pommerana*.

The absence of *S. pommerana* in the highest interval suggests correlation with the base of Wicher's (1953) so-called 'Stensiöinen-freie Bereich' in NW Germany. Koch (1977) correlated Wicher's 'Stensiöinen-freie Bereich' with the uppermost Lower to the lower part of the upper Upper Maastrichtian. However, at Hemmoor (NW Germany), Hofker (1961) found the highest occurrence of *Stensioeina* to equate with the M900 marl layer, which marks the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary there (see Schönfeld et al., 1996). On benthic foraminifer evidence, the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary at ENCI may thus be placed at the top of the interval with both *B. draco* and *S. pommerana*. In this respect, it should also be noted that Weiss (1999) pointed out that in the uppermost part of the Lower Maastrichtian in the Krons Moor-Hemmoor sections, near the top of the *Belemnella cimbrica* Zone, *S. pommerana* suddenly disappeared, and that the 'Stensioeina-free section' characterised the lower part of the Upper Maastrichtian.

A comparison of the ENCI section with the type section of the Vijlen Member at Mamelis-Bocholtzerheide shows the following picture. In Interval 6 there, *B. draco* and *S. pommerana* co-occur, which means that the highest part of the Vijlen Member type section is correlatable with the interval at the ENCI quarry between the first occurrence of *B. draco* and the last occurrence of *S. pommerana*. To refine this picture additional studies of belemnite 'populations', collected bed by bed, and strontium isotope analyses are needed.

Associated ammonites at ENCI include poorly preserved baculitids (at least two species), and a few scaphitids (*Hoploscaphites constrictus* (J. Sowerby, 1817) and *Jeletzkytes* ?n.sp.; Kennedy & Jagt, in prep.), as well as nautiloids.

To sum up, *P. (P.) neubergicus* in the Maastrichtian type area appears to range from the (basal) *sumensis* Zone to the lower *cimbrica* Zone (or lower *tegulatus/junior* Zone), depending on the definition of the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary in the area.

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