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Two new Genera of Ammonites from the Cretaceous of South India

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Two New Genera of Ammonites from the Cretaceous of South India

(Figs. 1-5)

Texanites vorauensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Shell evolute with strong ribs and more or less subquadrate whorl section. Sides flat. Umbilical and Ventrolateral tubercles have left strong and massive bullate impressions, while the ventral tubercles have gone eroded. Ribs dense, strong, straight. The venter does not appear to be narrow but to the contrary is broad. Intercalated ribs are absent.

The fossil specimen (Specimen no. Vor/26, GSI) was collected by the author from the locality : Voraar of the Trichinopoly District, hence the new species has been named after that locality. The fossil specimen is a single fragment.

The age assigned for *Texanites* is Upper Coniacian to Lower Campanian (Moore, 1957 : Orlov, 1958) that is to say, it is mainly Trichinopoly stage.

Elobiceras kalpadiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

The specimen is fragmentary and shows six ribs and two broken ones. It is 101 mm in length and has a whorl height of 51 mm. Although one side of the shell is embedded, the thickness of the whorl at the two ends measure as follows : thinner end, 45 mm and the thicker end 55 mm in diameter.

The ribs are sigmoidal and end near the periphery in rounded swellings. The type of ribbing resembles to that of *Elobiceras angustum* Spath 1925 (p. 34, Pl. II, figs. 1a, b) but the spiral notching is much thicker than the *Elobiceras* described from Angola.

Specimen no. K45/770, GSI.

Locality : Stream section 1 3/4 of a mile SE of Kalpadi.

Geological Horizon : Uttattur stage.

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1. *Elobiceras kalpadiensis* sp. nov.
Fig. 2. *Texanites voraurensis* sp. nov. Side view showing tubercles.
Fig. 3. *Texanites voraurensis* sp. nov. Cross-section of the thickest end of the whorl fragment.
Fig. 4. *Texanites voraurensis* sp. nov. Venter with entire keel.
Fig. 5. *Texanites voraurensis* sp. nov. Another side view showing tubercles.

