

Upper Cenomanian and Lower Turonian ammonite faunas from West Portugal

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The upper part of the Albian-Turonian carbonate succession from the Western Portuguese margin is characterized by the abundance of shelf facies with ammonites and a rich and diverse benthic fauna with tethyan affinities. Ammonites are dominated by Engonoceratids and Vascoceratids and are especially abundant in the northern sector of the basin, near the regions of Figueira da Foz and Coimbra. Four assemblages can be recognized, ranging from the basal Upper Cenomanian to the middle part of Lower Turonian.

The basal Upper Cenomanian is represented by nodular limestones with abundant *Neolobites vibrayeanus* together with *Calycoceras naviculare* and *Eucalycoceras pentagonum*, indicating the *guerangeri* zone.

The older Vascoceratid assemblage is found above these beds. *Vascoceras gamai* is the commonest species, but the occurrence of *Euomphaloceras septemseriatum* and *Pseudocalycoceras* sp. suggests a correlation with the standard *geslinianum* zone.

The uppermost Cenomanian is registered as a succession of limestones with *Vascoceras gamai*, *Vascoceras douvillei*, *Vascoceras kossmati*, *Fagesia catinus*, *Spathites subconciliatus* and *Pseudaspidoceras pseudonodosoides*. This association indicates the tethyan *pseudonodosoides* zone, which is correlative to the boreal *judii* zone.

The Turonian is represented by a single but diverse assemblage with *Kamerunoceras douvillei*, *Vascoceras kossmati*, *Vascoceras durandi*, *Fagesia tevesthensis*, *Fagesia superstes*, *Neoptychites cephalotus*, *Thomasites rollandi* and *Choffaticeras barjonai*, showing a close resemblance with the *rollandi* zone faunas from the middle part of the Lower Turonian of Tunisia.