

A new species of genus *Paramorea* Wade, 1918 (Gastropoda: Muricidae) from the Paleocene of Ukraine

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ABSTRACT. A new species *Paramorea paleocenica* Guzhov, sp. nov. is described from the Paleocene sediments of Ukraine. Up to now the genus *Paramorea* Wade, 1918 was known only from the Maastrichtian of the USA.

Paleocene sediments near the village of Luzanovka are well known and contain a very rich and abundant fauna of gastropod mollusks. Dr. O.V. Amitrov (Paleontological Institute, Moscow) has kindly given the author of the paper an opportunity to work with his collections from this site in order to find species morphologically similar to the Jurassic gastropods. Among material from Luzanovka, a species of gastropods represented by one shell without apex and aperture was found. Nothing similar to that species was found in works on the Paleogene. However, studying the literature on the Cretaceous fauna showed that the shell from Luzanovka is very similar to the Cretaceous genus *Paramorea* Wade, 1918. It was described from Ripley formation of the Maastrichtian from the territory of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, USA [Wade, 1918, 1926; Sohl, 1964], where it is represented by the only species, *P. lirata* Wade, 1918. Other findings of representatives of *Paramorea* are unknown. The shell from Luzanovka is very similar to *P. lirata* in the general shape and pattern of sculpture. Other gastropods of more or less the same age, which are similar to Luzanovka shell, were not found. Therefore the latter was referred to *Paramorea*, with the name *P. paleocenica* Guzhov, sp. nov. Thus, *P. paleocenica* is the only species of the genus known outside the USA. Its finding increases the duration of existence of *Paramorea* up to the Middle Paleocene.

Family Muricidae Rafinesque, 1815

Genus *Paramorea* Wade, 1918

Paramorea paleocenica Guzhov, sp. nov.

Holotype – Geological-Mineralogical Museum of Moscow Regional Pedagogical University, No. 13/1. Ukraine, Cherkasy Region, Kamenka District,

outcrop near the village of Luzanovka; Lower Paleogene, Montian.

Description. Shell low-spined, height of preserved part is 5.7 mm. Protoconch not preserved. Teleoconch also incomplete, consisting of 2.5 whorls. Teleoconch angle 54°. Suture angular and deep. Whorls keeled. Sculpture consisting of spiral ribs and numerous collabral weak threads. Keel on upper part of whorls, formed by the strongest rib. Above it there is narrow, concave, weakly inclined surface with three spiral threads. Body whorl high. On its surface the keel rib and next four ribs below keel alternate with thin threads, which appear only on the last whorl. Below there are four more ribs. At strong magnification it is visible that spiral ribs and threads are smooth whereas intervals between them are densely covered with microscopic wavy spiral ridges. Thickness of these ridges does not exceed several microns. Aperture is not preserved.

[**Описание.** Раковина низко-башенковидная, ее высота 5,7 мм. Протоконх не сохранился. Телеоконх неполный, состоит из 2,5 оборотов. Угол телеоконха 54°. Шов угловатый, глубокий. Обороты килеватые. Скульптура из спиральных ребер и многочисленных коллабральных слабых ребрышек. Вверху оборотов идет киль, образованный самым сильным ребром. Выше него располагается узкая, вогнутая, слабо наклоненная поверхность с тремя спиральными ребрышками. Последний оборот высокий. На нем килевое и нижеследующие четыре ребра чередуются с тонкими ребрышками, которые появляются только на последнем обороте. Ниже идут еще четыре ребра. При сильном увеличении видно, что спиральные ребра гладкие, тогда как промежутки между ними густо покрыты микроскопическими волнистыми спиральными гребнями. Толщина этих гребней не превышает нескольких микрон. Устье не сохранилось.]

Comparison. *P. paleocenica* differs well from *P. lirata* by three threads above keel (the type species has one strong rib above keel) and rarer spiral sculpture below keel. *P. lirata* frequently has equally strong ribs below keel, whereas our species has widely placed strong ribs with one weak thread between each pair of them.

Material. Holotype.

Etymology. Named after the age of the site.