# Different groups of species und their share by place.



Singapore / East Coast Park / Car park 1 55% snails, 45% mussels



Malaysia/ Pelepas 74% snails, 26% mussels

Notice the very different size of objects washed ashore and the quite different types of shells at both places (different biotopes?, approx 120 km distance apart) For me it does not look like a sorting by size and/or by a current. (see also chapter there).

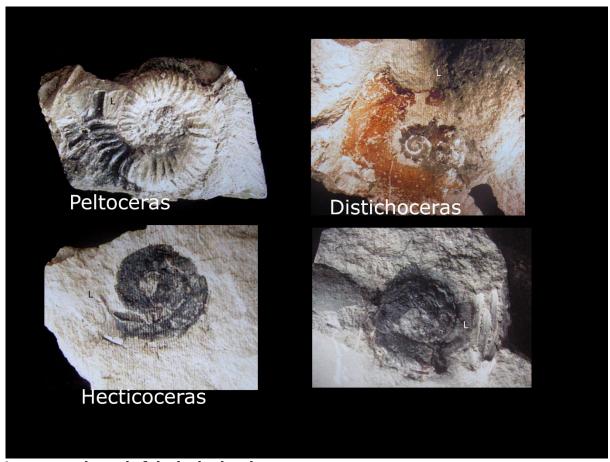
If these findings would be fossils at different locations, one could be temptated to describe them as different sub-zones or horizons, which would fake the time correlation.

## Morphology of ammonites

Though in my opinion there are no contradiction in literature so far construction and function of the shell is concerned, the following pictures are only shown to make a comparison to the still living nautilus.

Only a small question mark should be allowed: The shown pictures of Spirula spirula and Sepia officinalis are internal shells of the according animals, while ammonites are supposed to have external shells.

While the structure of Sepia looks more like an internal support for the body, the function or the working facilities are unknown to me and obviously not comparable to an ammonite shell or a nautilus.

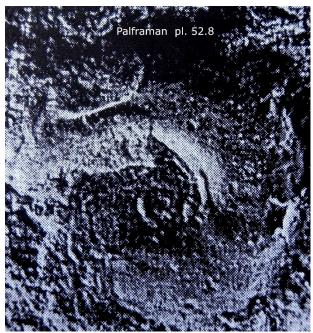


Lappets at the end of the body chamber

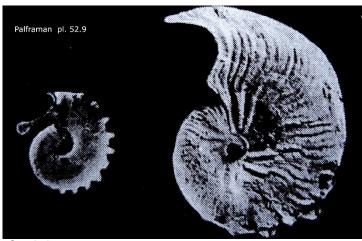
### **Boddy chamber**

The final part of an ammonite shell is the so-called body chamber, which is only exceptional wise preserved in the Renggeri Marl, mainly (if at all) only as imprint. Therefore it is not surprising that the final part / aperture, the so-called lappets or ears of Creniceras renggeri , never were clearly found as belonging to Creniceras renggeri. Already Quenstedt mentioned, that he never has seen ears with the pyritised species. (p.739), only with the younger one (which is Creniceras crenatum).

For me personally the trial of a reconstruction from Palframan (Palaeontology, Vol 9, plate 52.9 based on plate 52.8) is a misinterpretation, as I am convinced that plate 52.8 is a Distichoceras (see own finding (picture above, top right).



Pl. 52.8 Where are the typical teeth of Cr. renggeri

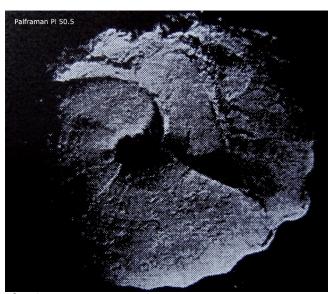


Pl. 52.9 Left figure of this pl. 52.9 should be a reconstruction of the plate 52.8 (see left picture)

In my opinion there is more than imagination necessary to recognize Cr.renggeri of pl. 52.9 (left) as a reconstruction of the example shown in pl. 52.8.



Pl. 52.3 Complete adult specimen showing lappet and rostrum



Pl. 50.5
He calls it a complete specimen, probably adult, giant adult male (15 mm, when size of foto measured should be x3)
This is very similar to the shown macro-conches on page 63

The given sizes by Palframan are doubtful because they are related to his illustrations (e.g. all x3) and no measured values are given. So example of plate 50.5 (photo divided by 3) only would have 15 mm. This example, in my opinion is a macro-conch, looks very similar to Renggeri11 of page 86, which is 19mm in diameter. The example Renggeri01 of the same page even without a complete phragmocone has a diameter of 23mm.

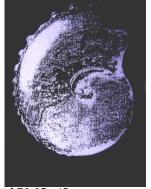
### D.F.B.Palframan, Palaeontology Vol 9,

Part 2, 1066, pp. 290-311, pls. 48-5

#### **According to Palframan**



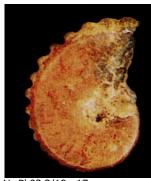
**pl.51.11** 13mm Cr. renggeri, adult



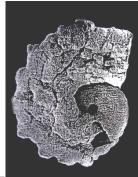
**pl.51.12** 13mm Cr. renggeri, adult



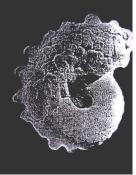
x\_Renggeri08a



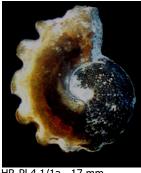
Hr-Pl.03.2/10 17 mm Scarburgense-Sz



**pl.52.1** 21mm



**pl.52.5** 18 mm Cr. renggeri, almost complete



HR-Pl.4.1/1a 17 mm scarburgense-Sz

"Teeth" disappear at the end of



Hr-Pl.03.1/6 24 mm scarburgense-Sz

Abnormal shell ? (hurt ?)



**pl.51.8** 12mm renggeri (?)



**pl.51.9** 14mm renggeri (?)



HR-PI.04.1/3 16 mm scarburgense-Sz



scarburgense-Sz



**pl.52.2b** 14 mm OUM J25265 renggeri Showing lappet, adult with complete peristom



**pl.52.4** 11 mm renggeri incomplete adult



HR-Pl.24.2/7 17 mm scarburgense-Sz No "teeth" Scaphidodites sp. !



HR-Pl.26.2/4 15 mm 15 mm scarburgense-Sz Creniceras sp. (hurt (?)