Additions to the Selachian fauna of the Russian Cretaceous. 1. A new species of *Protosqualus* Cappetta, 1977 (Chondrichthyes: Squalidae)

A.O. Averianov

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Protosqualus glickmani sp. n. from the Lower Cenomanian deposits near Sinenkie village in Saratov Prov., Russia is described. It differs from the two previously known species of the genus in the wider cusp, more parallel edges of the apron, right angle between the planes of crown and root, and larger size.

A.O. Averianov, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Introduction

Squalid sharks are extremely rare in the Lower Cenomanian of Russia and adjacent territories. From deposits of this age only two teeth were reported: one from Nizhnyaya Bannovka, Saratov Prov. (sample size 651 teeth) and another from Nugaity, Aktyubinsk Prov., Kazakhstan (sample size 99 teeth) (Glickman, 1980). The third squalid tooth was found by the author in 1995 in the Lower Cenomanian deposits at Sinenkie village, Saratov Prov. (sample size 1572 teeth). It is assigned to a new species of Protosqualus Cappetta, 1977 described here. The material is deposited in the Paleoichthyological Collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (ZIN PC).

Genus Protosqualus Cappetta, 1977

Protosqualus glickmani sp. n.

(Figs 1, 2)

Holotype. ZIN PC 1/13, lateral tooth, Russia, Saratov Prov., Sinenkie; Cretaceous, Lower Cenomanian, phosphorite sands with Amphidonta conica and Praeactinocamax primus.

Diagnosis. Cusp relatively broad, leaning strongly towards the rear, with slightly convex mesial cutting edge; apron considerably developed, scarcely protruding and with broad rounded extremity, very broadly united with the base of crown; apron edges nearly parallel; uvula large, lying below crown-root border, with pointed superior depression. Root relatively low and thick, not very compressed labio-lingually, with basal face forming nearly right angle with the plane of crown; basal face slightly concave, with several nutritient foramina; infundibulum small but distinct; 1-3 labial foramina on each side from the apron. Dental overlap from ane file to the next moderate.

Dimensions (holotype). Length of tooth 4.7 mm, height of tooth 2.5 mm.

Comparison. The new species differs from the type species of the genus, *P. sigei* Cappetta, 1977 from the Upper Albian of France, and *P. albertsae* Thies, 1981 from the Barremian of Germany in the wider cusp, more parallel edges of the apron, right angle between the planes of crown and root, and larger size. From *P. sigei* it differs also in the larger and lower placed uvula, and from *P. albertsae* in having several smaller foramina at the basal face of the root instead of one large and in the root more compressed labio-lingually.

Remarks. The species name for *Protosqualus albertsae* is emended here from the original spelling '*P. albertsi*' according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 31a (ii), because the species was named after 'Frau F.B. Alberts' (Thies, 1981, p. 480).



Figs 1-2. Protosqualus glickmani sp. n., holotype, ZIN PC 1/13, lateral tooth: 1, labial view; 2, lingual view. Scale bar 1 mm.

Squalid shark teeth are very common in the Upper Cenomanian greenish black muds (beds with *Praeactinocamax plenus*) in Lithuania (Dalinkievičius, 1935, pl. 1, figs 1-3). These remains quite probably belong to *Protosqualus*, but it is difficult to attribute them to species due to the inadequate description. According to their larger size, they are close to *P. glickmani* rather than to *P. sigei* and *P. albertsae*.

Squalid sharks from the Saratov Upper Cenomanian were not studied. The only figured tooth from there (Glickman, 1964, pl. 4, fig. 6), erroneously attributed to Squalus orpiensis (Winkler, 1874), apparently does not belong to Protosqualus glickmani sp. n.

Distribution. Russian Platform Sea, Lower Cenomanian.

Material. Holotype only.

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