NOTE

ENTOGONITES CF. BOREALIS, AN ALASKAN GONIATITE FROM IRELAND

by FRANK HODSON

At Cashel in County Fermanagh near the border of the Six Counties and about two miles from KiltYGogher, Co. Leitrim, is a disused Carboniferous Limestone quarry, at the base of which occurs a fossiliferous shale. The main elements of the fauna, as collected by Mr. E. W. J. Moore and the writer, are corals, amongst which Caninia, Rylstonia, Cyathaxonia, and other simple corals are very numerous. Tabulate corals, brachiopods, and rare trilobites are also found, together with an interesting goniatite assemblage which dates the shale as belonging to the upper part of the B₂ Zone of the English goniatite zonal scheme, and about the level of faunal band Co 1 of Cowdale Clough, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire (Bisat 1952, p. 158). The present note records the occurrence of a species of the rare goniatite genus Entognites Kittl 1904 (type species Tetragonites grimmeri Kittl) which seems, so far as the state of preservation permits it to be named, to be near the newly described species E. borealis Gordon. The type material of this species occurs in Alaska (Gordon 1957, p. 53).


Entognites differs markedly from Nomismoceras (which is a common element of the Cashel goniatite fauna) in the quadrangular coiling of the inner whorls. The single specimen of Entognites, here reported, is indifferently preserved and one side was particularly poor. A nearly median section in the plane of coiling was therefore prepared from the poorly preserved side, which revealed the coiling characteristic of the inner whorls (text-fig. 1). This plainly showed the quadrangular early coiling characteristic of Entognites. Similar sections prepared from specimens of Nomismoceras from the same bed showed the normal logarithmically coiled spiral.

E. borealis Gordon differs from E. grimmeri (Kittl) in possessing fewer, blunter ribs. Thus E. grimmeri has 45-50 sharp ribs, while the adult E. borealis has 35-40 blunter ribs. The Irish specimen has about 30, but this count also occurs on younger whorls of E. borealis. In such characters as are sufficiently preserved to permit accurate comparison, the Irish specimen compares well with E. borealis, but because of its poor preservation it is probably best referred to as E. cf. borealis, and makes an interesting link with the newly described Arctic American goniatite fauna.

REFERENCES


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