

A new Late Agenian (MN2a, Early Miocene) fossil assemblage from Wallenried (Molasse Basin, Canton Fribourg, Switzerland)

Bastien Mennecart^{1,2,3} · Bertrand Yerly^{1,4} · Pierre-Olivier Mojon⁵ · Chiara Angelone⁶ · Olivier Maridet^{2,7} · Madelaine Böhme^{8,9} · Claudius Pirkenseer^{1,2,10}

Abstract Excavations of two fossiliferous layers in the Wallenried sand- and marl pit produced a very diversified vertebrate fauna. New material allows the reassessment of the taxonomic position of the ruminant taxa *Andegameryx andegaviensis* and endemic *Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis*. An emended diagnosis for the second species is provided and additional material of large and small mammals, as well as ectothermic vertebrates, is described. The recorded Lagomorpha show interesting morphological deviations from other Central European material, and probably represent a unique transitional assemblage with a co-occurrence of *Titanomys*, *Lagopsis* and *Prolagus*. Rodentia and Eulipotyphla belong to typical and well-known species of the Agenian of the Swiss Molasse Basin. Abundant small mammal teeth have allowed

us to pinpoint the biostratigraphic age of Wallenried to late MN2a. The biostratigraphic age conforms to data derived from the charophyte assemblages and confirms the oldest occurrence of venomous snake fangs. The palaeoenvironmental context is quite complex. Sedimentary structures and fauna (fishes, frogs, salamanders, ostracods) are characteristic for a humid, lacustrine environment within a flood plain system.

Keywords Biostratigraphy · Palaeoenvironment · Mammalia · Reptilia · Ostracoda · Charophyta

Kurzfassung Grabungen in fossilreichen Schichten der Sandgrube Wallenried ergaben eine artenreiche Wirbeltierfauna. Neues Material ermöglicht die Evaluation des

✉ Claudius Pirkenseer
claudiusmarius.pirkenseer@unifr.ch

Bastien Mennecart
mennecartbastien@gmail.com

Bertrand Yerly
bertrand.yerly@gmail.com

Pierre-Olivier Mojon
pierreoliviermojon@bluewin.ch

Chiara Angelone
chiara.angelone@icp.cat

Olivier Maridet
olivier.maridet@jurassica.ch

Madelaine Böhme
m.boehme@ifg.uni-tuebingen.de

¹ Natural History Museum of Fribourg, Chemin du Musée 6, Pérolles, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

² Department of Geosciences, Earth Sciences, University of Fribourg, Chemin du Musée 6, Pérolles, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

³ CR2P-Centre de Recherches sur la Paléobiodiversité et les Paléoenvironnements, UMR 7207, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, CNRS, UPMC, Sorbonne Universités, MNHN, CP38, 8 rue Buffon, 75005 Paris, France

⁴ Laboratoire Romand de Dendrochronologie, rue Saint-Michel 4, CP 161, 1510 Moudon, Switzerland

⁵ Rue du Centre 81, 2405 La Chaux-du Milieu, Switzerland

⁶ Institut Català de Paleontologia, Edifici Z, c/de les Columnes s/n, Campus de la UAB-E-08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain

⁷ Jurassica Museum, route de Fontenais 21, 2900 Porrentruy, Switzerland

⁸ Eberhard Karls University, Sigwartstraße 10, 72076 Tübingen, Germany

⁹ Senckenberg Center for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment (HEP Tübingen), Tübingen, Germany

¹⁰ Paléontologie A16, Office de la Culture, Canton du Jura, Rue de la Chaumont 13, 2900 Porrentruy, Switzerland

taxonomischen Status der Ruminantia *Andegameryx andegaviensis* und dem endemischen *Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis*, mit einer ergänzenden Diagnose der letzteren Art. Zusätzliches Material von Säugetieren und ektothermen Wirbeltieren wird beschrieben. Die erfassten Lagomorpha weisen gegenüber anderem zentraleuropäischen Material interessante morphologische Abweichungen auf. Sie stellen wegen des gleichzeitigen Auftretens von *Titanomys*, *Lagopsis* und *Prolagus* möglicherweise eine einzigartige Übergangsfauna dar. Rodentia und Eulipotyphla gehören typischen und bekannten Arten des Aageniums des Schweizer Molassebeckens an. Dank der zahlreichen Kleinsäugerzähne kann das biostratigraphische Alter der Sedimente von Wallenried auf MN2a eingegrenzt werden. Dieses Alter entspricht auch den Ergebnissen der Charophytenvergesellschaftung und bestätigt das älteste Vorkommen von Giftschlangenzähnen. Die Paläoumwelt war recht komplex. Sedimentstrukturen und Faunen (Fische, Salamander, Frösche, Ostrakoden) sind für ein feuchtes, lakustrines Milieu der Überflutungsflächen innerhalb der Flussauen eines mäandrierenden Flusses charakteristisch.

Schlüsselwörter Biostratigraphie · Paläoumwelt · Mammalia · Reptilia · Ostracoda · Charophyta

Abbreviations

p	Lower premolar
m	Lower molar
C	Upper canine
P	Upper premolar
M	Upper molar
d	Lower deciduous premolar
D	Upper deciduous premolar
OMM	Obere Meeresmolasse (Upper Marine Molasse)
USM	Untere Süßwassermolasse (Lower Freshwater Molasse)
MHNF	Natural History Museum of Fribourg (Musée d'histoire naturelle de Fribourg)

Introduction

The sand and marl pit (574.45/192.45; WallA 46.88164 N/7.10652 E; WallE 46.88084/7.10691 E) near the village Wallenried is located 10 km north of Fribourg, Switzerland (Fig. 1). The outcropping sediments form part of the “Molasse grise de Lausanne” Formation [Lower Freshwater Molasse (USM)] within the “Plateau Molasse” (Becker et al. 2001; Becker 2003) and are attributed to the Agenian European land mammal age. Several meters above the outcrop, typical Upper Marine Molasse (OMM) sandstones are observed. During the Agenian (Aquitanian–Burdigalian, Early Miocene), the sedimentation of the “Plateau Molasse” was controlled by Alpine

Fig. 1 a Location of the Wallenried fossiliferous localities, with new mammalian layers WallA and WallE indicated and simplified geology of the Swiss Molasse Basin [detail map modified from sheet 1185/98 (1996), Geological Atlas of Switzerland; overview map modified from Berger et al. (2005a)]. b Late Aquitanian (MN2a) palaeogeography of Switzerland and main sediment transport directions (modified from Berger et al. 2005b)

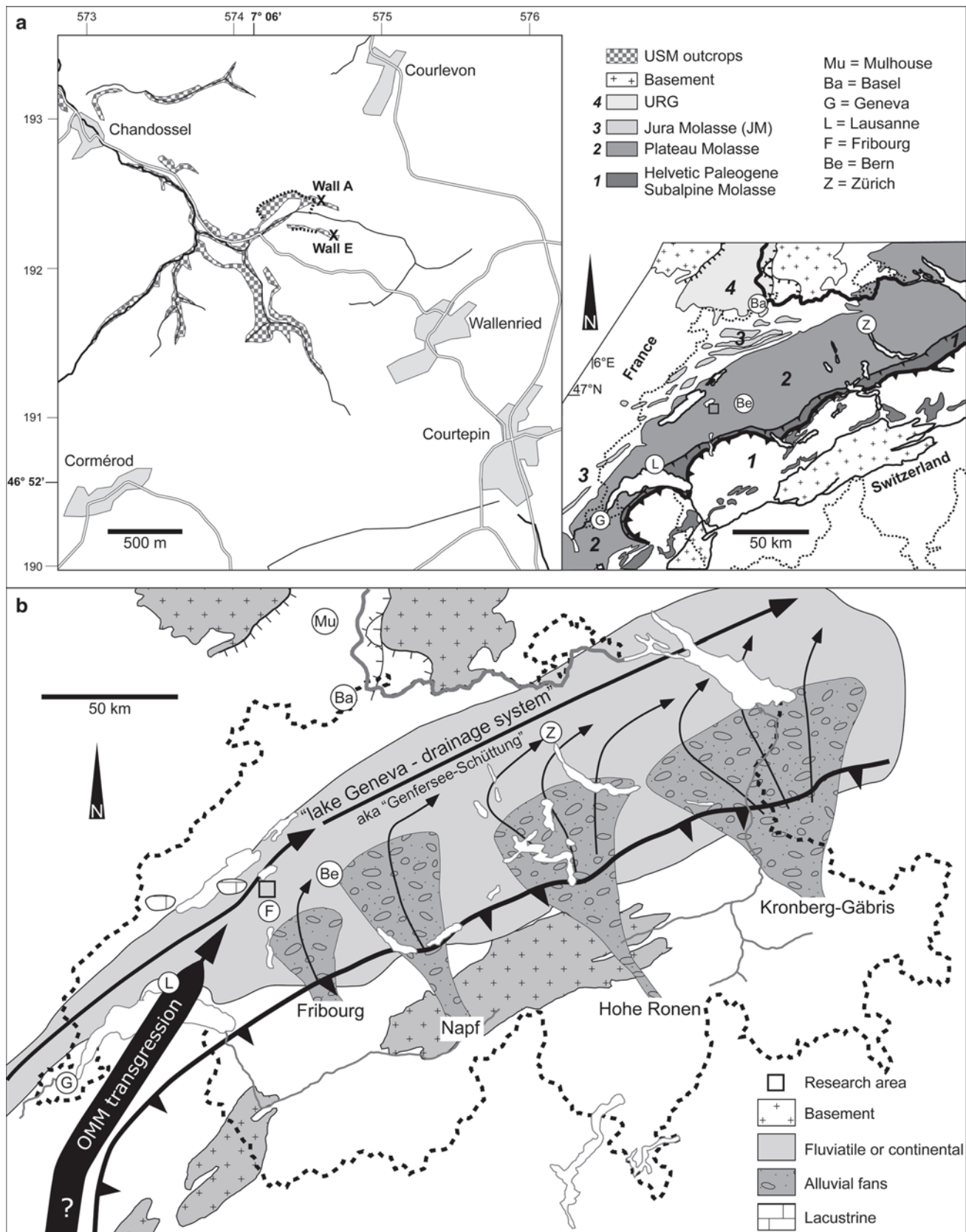
alluvial fans, the north–eastward directed drainage system of the “Genferseeschüttung”, and the diachronous eastward transgression of the Upper Marine Molasse Sea occurring in the late Aquitanian and early Burdigalian (Berger et al. 2005b; Berger 2011; Becker et al. 2010).

The sedimentology and fossil assemblage of Wallenried was studied in detail by Becker (1996). According to Becker et al. (2001) the sedimentary architecture of the Wallenried quarry corresponds to a perennial meandering river system, with channel deposits and sandy bedforms dominated by medium to coarse sands and in decreasing granulometry from crevasse channel to floodplain deposits and/or oxbow lakes, with a predominance of fine-grained sediments. The mottled clayey to silty floodplain deposits relate to ephemeral ponds associated with seasonality in water supply. The richest fossil localities comprise the base of a channel fill (“channel”; Fig. 2) and fine-grained floodplain marls (e.g., WallA, WallE, W I.2, W III.1). At the moment, it is not possible to correlate the strata of the southern face (WallA, site of Becker et al. 2001) of the quarry with the northern face (WallE).

Mammal remains have been discovered in several layers (WI.1, WI.2, WIII.1, and Channel; Becker et al. 2001). The large mammal assemblages of layers WI.1, and WIII.1 are abundant and diverse. A fragmentary lower molar was referred to as from *Andegameryx* cf. *laugnacensis*, which is a relatively common species in Western Europe (Gentry et al. 1999; Ginsburg 1999; Becker et al. 2010). Most of the other ruminant remains have been attributed by Becker et al. (2001) to a new genus and species, *Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis*. Becker et al. (2001) also proposed a preliminary correlation to the biozone MN2b, based on the presence of the small mammal assemblage composed of *Peridyromys murinus*, *Eucricetodon* aff. *gerandianus*, and *Prolagus praevasconiensis*.

During a recent excavation campaign organized by the Natural History Museum of Fribourg, a well-preserved and diversified fauna was collected in the WallA level. A second highly fossiliferous level (WallE; Figs. 1, 2) yielded a different faunal assemblage, especially rich in small mammal fossils (more than 650 mandible and dental remains). In total, the material consists of ruminants, lagomorphs, rodents, insectivores, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, amphibians, fish, gastropods, ostracods, charophytes, and seeds. An updated faunal and floral list of the Agenian of Wallenried is summarized in Table 1.

In this work, we focus on mammal remains (in detail Cetartiodactyla and Lagomorpha), herpetofauna, Ostracoda,



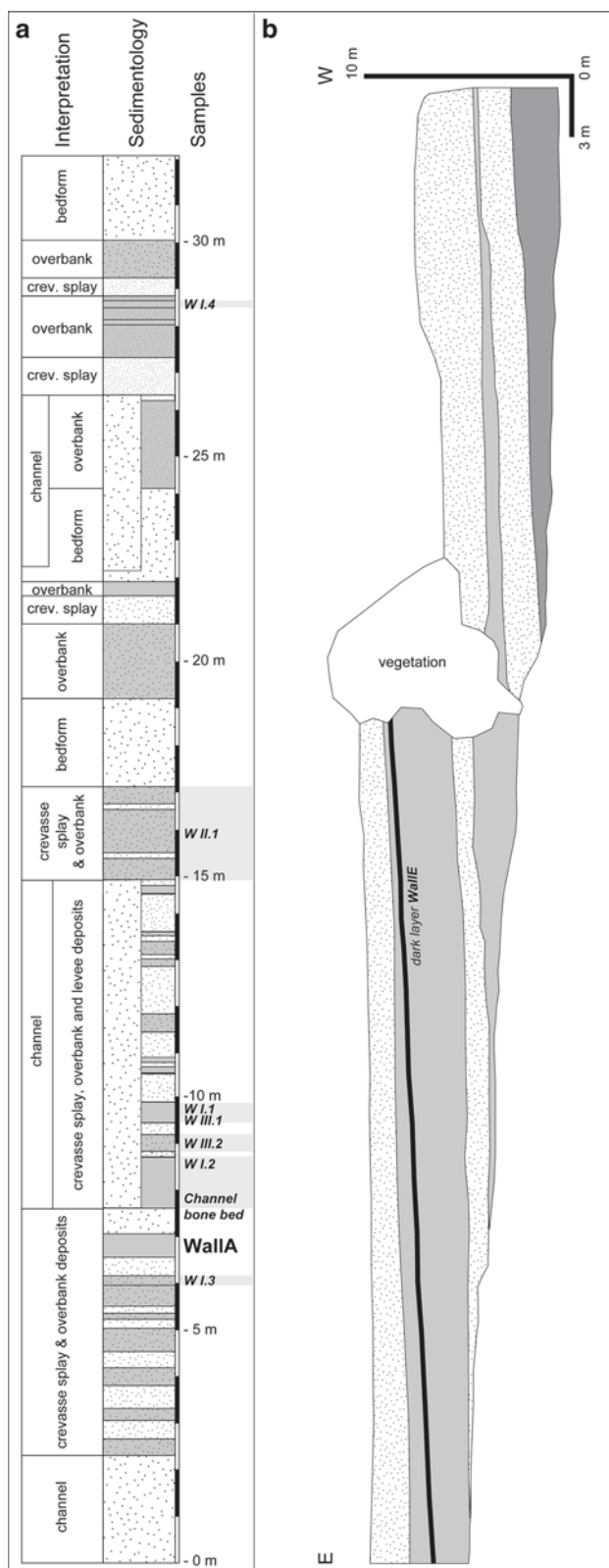


Fig. 2 a Simplified log of the Wallenried quarry north cliff and palaeoenvironmental interpretation (modified from Becker 2003). b Stratigraphic sketch of the Wallenried quarry south cliff (modified from Philippon 2011)

Charophyta and biostratigraphy derived from the new material. New biostratigraphical and palaeoenvironmental interpretations are provided, highlighting the importance of Wallenried among the Swiss Molasse Basin localities.

Materials and methods

Palaeontology

Approximately 1 ton of sediment was screen-washed down to 500- μ m mesh size. Identification is based on anatomical feature descriptions, comparative anatomy and biometrical measurements. The dental terminology follows Bärmann and Rössner (2011) for Ruminantia, adapted from Berthet (2003) for the Cainotheriidae. For Lagomorpha, the nomenclature and the measurements follow Angelone and Sesé (2009) for ochotonids, whereas they follow López Martínez (1989) for stem lagomorphs. All other Rodentia and Eulipotyphla are typical and well-known species of the Agenian of the Swiss Molasse Basin (Engesser and Mödden 1997). Thus, they are not described in detail in this article. The description of the herpetofauna, Charophyta and Ostracoda follows the cited literature. The ectothermic vertebrate fossils are very fragmented and in many cases, they can barely be determined to the family level; hence the limitation of the description to a general discussion.

All measurements are given with a precision of 0.1 mm. The biochronological framework is based on chronological correlations of the European Land Mammal Zones (MN-Zones) (Mein 1999; Steininger 1999), the Swiss Reference Faunas (Engesser and Mödden 1997; Kempf et al. 1997), and the Paleogene and Neogene geological time scale (GTS 2012; Hilgen et al. 2012; Vandenberghe et al. 2012). The boundary MN2a/MN2b is used in this paper at the Swiss Molasse Basin scale (Engesser and Mödden 1997), although this subdivision of MN2 is no longer applied at the European biochronological scale due to a diachronic faunal turnover (Mein 1999). All referred specimens in this work are curated in the MHNH.

Palaeontology

Class **MAMMALIA** Linnaeus, 1758

Order **CETARTIODACTYLA** Montgelard, Catzeflis, and Douzery, 1997

Suborder **RUMINANTIA** Scopoli, 1777

Family **INCERTAE SEDIS**

Genus *Andegameryx* Ginsburg, 1971

Andegameryx andegaviensis Ginsburg, 1971

Fig. 3.1–2

Table 1 Faunal and floral list of Wallenried fossiliferous layers (MN2a, Switzerland, Becker et al. 2001 and new data)

	Becker et al. (2001)			This paper	
	W1.2	WIII.1	Channel	WallA	WallE
Fossil wood	X	X		X	X
Charophyta	X			X	X
<i>Stephanochara</i> gr. <i>praeberdotensis</i>				X	
<i>Stephanochara berdotensis</i>				X	
<i>Chara</i> gr. <i>notata</i>				X	
<i>Sphaerochara</i> gr. <i>hirmeri</i>				X	
Gastropoda	X	X		X	X
Helicidae	X	X	X	X	X
Limacidae		X	X	X	X
Ostracoda				X	X
<i>Ilyocypris essertinesensis</i>				X	
cf. <i>Strandesia</i> sp. A				X	
<i>Psychrodromus</i> aff. <i>olivaceus</i>					X
cf. <i>Moenocypris ingelheimensis</i>				X	
<i>Pseudocandona</i> sp.				X	
Cypridopsinae indet.				X	
Vertebrata	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprinidae	X	X		X	X
Fish vertebra	X	X		X	
Salamandridae indet.				X	
Anura indet.				X	
Lacertidae indet.				X	
Testudinata			X		
<i>Ergilemys</i> vel. <i>Geochelone</i>			X		
<i>Ophisaurus</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Crocodylia		X	X		X
Diplocynodon sp.				X	
Colubridae indet.				X	
Viperidae indet.				X	
Rodentia	X	X	X	X	X
Eomyidae		X	X	X	X
<i>Ritteneria manca</i>				X	
<i>Ritteneria molinae</i>					X
<i>Pseudotheridomys</i> aff. <i>lacombai</i>				X	X
<i>Pseudotheridomys parvulus</i>					X
Gliridae		X		X	X
<i>Peridyromys murinus</i>		X		X	X
<i>Peridyromys</i> sp.					X
<i>Bransatoglis</i> cf. <i>infractolensis ingens</i>				X	X
<i>Microdyromys legidensis</i>					X
<i>Pseudodryomys</i> cf. <i>toriformis</i>					X
Cricetidae	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Eucricetodon</i> aff. <i>gerandianus</i>	X		X		
<i>Eucricetodon gerandianus</i>				X	X
<i>Eucricetodon haslachensis</i>				X	

Table 1 continued

	Becker et al. (2001)			This paper	
	W1.2	WIII.1	Channel	WallA	WallE
Lagomorpha	X	X	X	X	X
Ochotonidae					
<i>Prolagus</i> sp.					X
<i>Prolagus</i> aff. <i>praevasconiensis</i>	X	X	X	X	
<i>Titanomys</i> sp.				X	X
<i>Lagopsis</i> aff. <i>spiracensis</i>				X	
Soricomorpha					
Soricidae					X
<i>Clapasorex</i> indet.					X
<i>Soricella</i> indet.					X
Talpidae					
<i>Paratalpa</i> indet.					X
Cetartiodactyla	X		X	X	X
<i>Andegameryx andegaviensis</i>	X		X		
<i>Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis</i>	X		X	X	
Pecora indet.				X	
<i>Cainotherium</i> cf. <i>gracile</i>				X	

Referred specimens MHNF 28453, partial corpus mandibulae with m2 (first reported and figured in Becker et al. 2001 as Wr.3 “left m1”, pl.1 Fig. 5); MHNF 31286, left mandible with m1–3; MHNF 31287, left D4.

Description

The measurements are summarized in Table 2.

Lower adult dentition The molar crowns are brachyodont and relatively selenodont. The fossae are relatively narrow. The protoconid and the hypoconid are enlarged. The outline of these cuspids is relatively circular, with the postprotocristid and the posthypocristid transversally oriented. No external postprotocristid can be observed. The space between the postprotocristid and the prehypocristid is relatively large. The metaconid is relatively laterally compressed, whereas the entoconid is more globular. However, they remain relatively bulbous on their lingual face. The postentocristid is small but present. It closes the talonid. Even if it is broken on the studied specimens, we can observe that, contrary to the posterior cingulid, the anterior one is strong, forming a mesostylid. The metastylid and the entostylid are absent. The ectostylid is small.

Upper deciduous dentition D4 possesses selenodont and large cusps, a strong mesostyle, forming an enlarged small column, and a big parastyle oriented frontward. The metastyle forms a little spur at the end of the elongated postmetacristid. The trigonid is larger than the talonid due

to a very narrow metaconule. The paracone and the metacone bear large ribs, with a small anterior groove on the paracone rib. The cingulum is weak on the anterior part of the tooth and seems absent on the posterior part. No neocrista obstructs the fossae.

Discussion

This medium-sized ruminant possesses relatively simple molars for a Pecora (bulged lingual cuspids and absence of metastylid). Such characteristics are also present in *Amphitragulus* and *Friburgomeryx*. However, the latter possesses an external postprotocristid on the lower molars (Becker et al. 2001, pers. obs.) that is weak to absent on those of *Andegameryx* (Ginsburg 1999). Moreover, the gap between the postentocristid and the posthypocristid is reduced in *Andegameryx* in comparison to the previous genera. D4 is similar to that of the specimen NMBE-5014465 from Engehalde, identified as *A. cf. laugnacensis* by Becker et al. (2010). However, even if the material from Wallenried is a little larger than the hypodigm material of *Andegameryx* species, it should not belong to *Friburgomeryx*, due to a missing enlarged lingual cingulum, as is present in upper molars of *Friburgomeryx*.

Three different species of *Andegameryx* are currently defined. They are mainly based on size differences and biostratigraphic position (Ginsburg 1999). *Andegameryx serum* is the smallest and the youngest and *A. laugnacensis*

Table 2 Dental measurements (in mm) of *Andegameryx andegaviensis* and comparison with other species of this genus; in each row, the first datum is the length and the second is the width

Locality	Inventory number	References	p1	p2	p3	p4	m1	m2	m3
<i>Andegameryx andegaviensis</i>									
Wallenried (old locality)	MHNF 28453	Becker et al. (2001)						10.5/7.9	
	MHNF 31286						9.0/7.2	10.9/8.0	15.5/7.7
Engelhalde	NMBE-5016762	Becker et al. (2010)			8.8	9.2	9.5	10.6	16.1
La Brosse	Mean value	Ginsburg et al. (2000)		4.6	8.2/4.1	9.2/5.7	9.6/7.4	10.3/7.5	14.7/7.1
Chiteney	Mean value	Ginsburg et al. (2000)			8.6/4.9	8.8/5.8	9.4/7.4	10.7/8.3	15.5/7.9
<i>Andegameryx laugnacensis</i>									
Laugnac	Mean value	Ginsburg and Morales (1989)	6.9/2.9	8.87/4.4	9.9/5.4	10.4/6.7	10.9/7.7	12.0/8.9	17.5/8.6
<i>Andegameryx</i> sp.									
La Encinilla	Mean value	Quirarte and Morales (2006)			10.7/5.8	11.0/6.6	12.7/8.1	14.8/10.6	19.3/9.5
Locality	Inventory number	References	D4						
<i>Andegameryx andegaviensis</i>									
Wallenried (old locality)	MHNF 31287		11.9/10.9						
Engelhalde	NMBE-5014565	Becker et al. (2010)	10.8/9.9						
<i>Andegameryx laugnacensis</i>									
Laugnac	Mean value	Ginsburg and Morales (1989)	11.7/10.2						

the largest and the oldest. Becker et al. (2001) erroneously described the unique specimen from Wallenried (W1.2 and channel; Becker et al. 2001, Fig. 5, MHNF 28453) as an m1 of *Andegameryx* cf. *laugnacensis*. The specimen, however, corresponds to an m2. Regarding the new discoveries, the descriptions, and the size comparisons (Table 2), the referred specimens clearly belong to *A. andegaviensis*. In light of this new identification, the specimens attributed to *A. cf. laugnacensis* in Engelhalde (Becker et al. 2010) should also be considered as *A. andegaviensis*.

Genus *Friburgomeryx* Becker et al. 2001
Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis Becker et al. 2001
Fig. 3.3–6

Emended diagnosis Small to medium-sized ruminant with seleno-brachyodont dentition with more conical than crescent-shaped cusps. The upper molars possess a neo-crista and strong parastyle, paracone, and mesostyle as well as a strong connected cingulum. The lower molars show a strong external postprotocristid and a rounded lingual wall of the metaconid. The lower premolars include p1. They are wide and bulky and poorly molarized. On p3, a short postprotocristid and posprotoconulidcristid are developed. p2 has a short postprotocristid and entocristid. The bunoselenodont lower molars bear an incomplete postentocristid and an enlarged mesostylid.

Referred specimens MHNF 28450 (Paratype), partial right maxilla with M1–3 weakly to strongly worn (old number Wr.1, figured in Becker et al. 2001, pl.1 Fig. 1); MHNF 28449 (Holotype), partial right maxilla with M1–3 moderately to strongly worn (old number Wr.2, figured in Becker et al. 2001, pl.1 Fig. 2); MHNF 31288 (Paratype), right corpus mandibulae with p1–m3 moderately to strongly worn (defined in Becker et al. 2001 as two different specimens Wr.4 and Wr.6, figured in Becker et al. 2001, as Wr.4 pl.1 Fig. 3); MHNF 31282 (Paratype), fragmentary left angular process and corpus with fragmentary m3 (old number Wr.5, first reported and figured in Becker et al. 2001 as “left m1, m2 or m3”, pl.1 Fig. 4; however, the rest of the mandibular material labelled as turtle remains has been found); MHNF 28452, left mandible with m2–3; MHNF 31284, right nearly complete mandible with alveoli of the d2, the tooth row d3–m1, and m2 erupting; MHNF 31285, highly fragmented left mandible with badly preserved d3, d4, m1, and, m2; MHNF 28454, fragmented upper canine.

Description

The measurements are summarized in Table 3.

Mandible The corpus mandibulae are relatively massive. There is no diastema between p1 and p2. The height of the corpus becomes higher from p1 to m3. The incisura

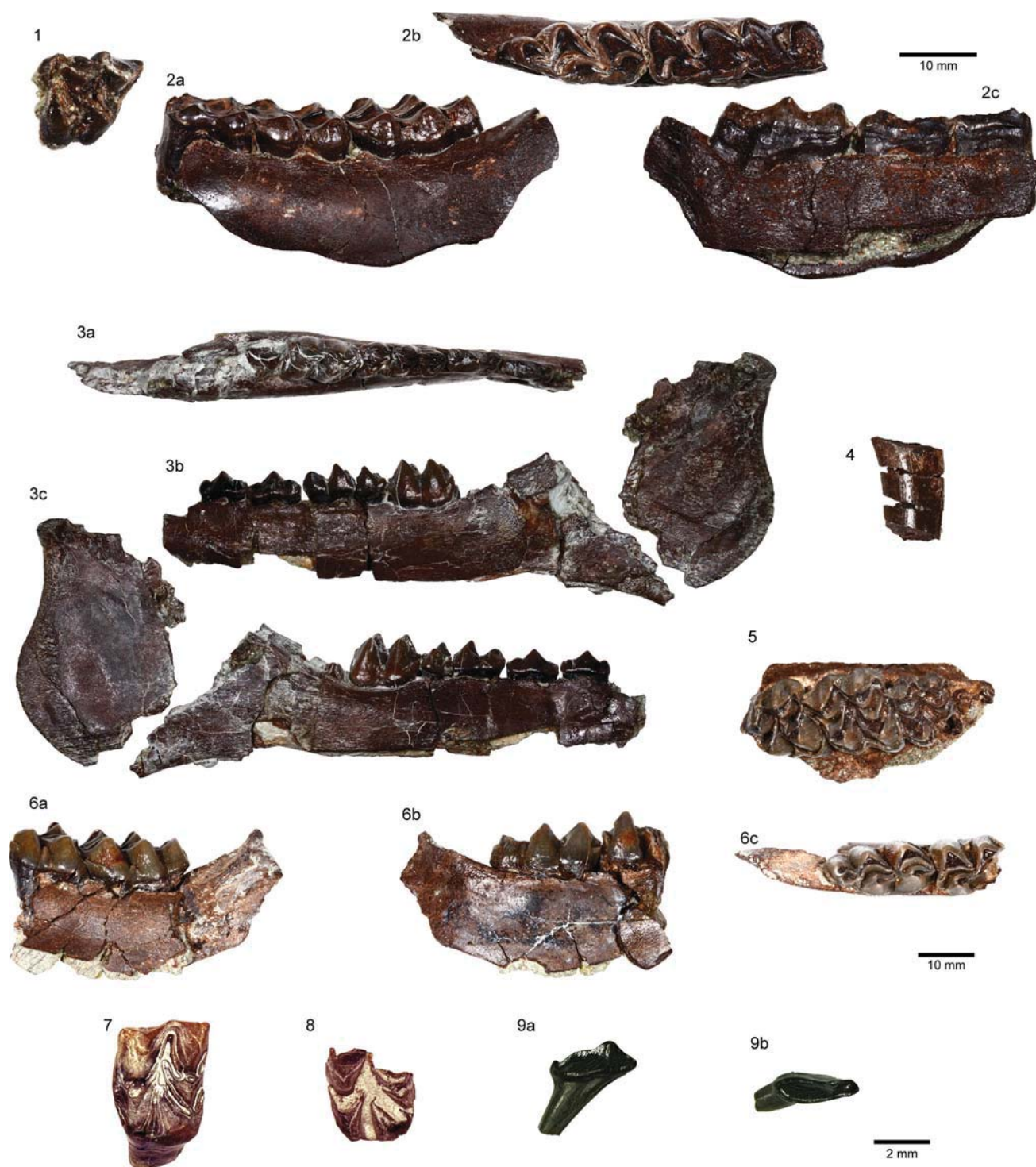


Fig. 3 Cetartiodactyla from Wallenried. *Andegameryx andegaviensis*. 1 Left D4 (MHNF 31287), occlusal view. 2 Left mandible with m1–3 (MHNF 31286), labial (a), (b) occlusal, and lingual views (c). *Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis*. 3 Right nearly complete mandible with alveoli of the d2, the tooth row d3–m1, and m2 erupting (MHNF 31284), occlusal (a), lingual (b), and labial views (c). 4 Fragmented upper canine (MHNF 28454), lateral view. 5 Partial right maxilla with

M1–3 moderately to strongly worn (MHNF 28449, *Holotype*), occlusal view. 6 Left mandible with m2–3 (MHNF 28452), labial (a), lingual (b), and occlusal views (c). *Cainotherium cf. gracile*. 7 Worn right M1 (MHNF 31418), occlusal view. 8 Fragmented right M3 (MHNF 31419), occlusal view. 9 Left lower p1 (MHNF 31420), lingual (a), and occlusal views (b). (1–2/2–6/7–9 same scale)

Table 3 Dental measurements (in mm) of *Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis*; in each row, the first datum is the length and the second is the width

Locality	Inventory number	References	p1	p2	p3	p4	m1	m2	m3
<i>Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis</i>									
Wallenried (old locality)	MHNF 31288 Paratype	Becker et al. (2001)	7.8/3.2	9.8/4.9	10.3/5.8				
	MHNF 31282 Paratype	Becker et al. (2001)							17.3/8.5?
	MHNF 31289							13.0?/9.5	9.5
	MHNF 28452							13.5?/9.3	17.5/8.2
Wallenried (new locality)	MHNF 31284						11.5/7.2		
	MHNF 31285							13.5/9.3	
Locality	Inventory number		d2	d3	d4				
Wallenried (new locality)	MHNF 31284		7.6/3.2	8.7/3.9	13.8/5.8				
	MHNF 31286				5.5				
Locality	Inventory number	References	M1	M2	M3				
Wallenried (old locality)	MHNF 28450 Paratype	Becker et al. (2001)	11.1/12.6	12.9	12.0/13.7				
	MHNF 28449 Holotype	Becker et al. (2001)	11.1	13.8/15.3	12.5/14.9				

vasorum is very enlarged and smooth. The angular process is not prominent. The ramus is slightly reduced. The condylar process is not projected backwards. The coronoid process is relatively short, curved, and highly orientated backwards.

Lower juvenile dentition Only the alveoli of d1 are preserved. d2 and d3 are very similar in shape, but d3 is larger. They are blade-like. The anterior conid is oblique and ends the tooth. From the central and high mesolabial conid, there is a long anterolabial cristid, ending at the base of the posterolingual conid. The posterior valley is extremely narrow. The posterolabial conids are located on the labial face. The posterolingual conid and the posterior stylid are transverse and form a narrow back valley. On d3, there is a neocrista in the back valley. d2 and d3 do not have cingulid. d4 is basically of a similar shape to that of the lower molars. However, it possesses relatively low crowns. The anterior stylid is missing. The anterior conid is rounded and surrounded by an anterior cingulid. At its base, there is a large anterior ectostylid. All the lingual cuspids are laterally compressed and aligned in the same axis. The postentocristid is relatively elongated, even if it does not reach the posthypocristid. The latter ends with a well-developed entostylid. The internal postprotocristid and the posthypocristid are transverse, forming a small and acute mesofossa and posterior fossa. The external postprotocristid is missing and the ectostylid is small.

Lower adult dentition The lower molars are relatively bunodont. The internal postprotocristid and the posthypocristid are orientated relatively backwards. On m3, there is a small ridge below the internal postprotocristid that could be the external postprotocristid. However, on the

other specimens, it is clearly absent. Even if the lingual cuspids are relatively laterally compressed, they are bulging out on the lingual side. They are aligned and their upper parts are quite sharp. The entoconid is more globular than the metaconid. The postentocristid is long on m1 and shorter on m2. It does not fuse with the posthypocristid, forming a gap. The metastylid is small to absent. However, on m2–3, the mesostylid is prominent, forming a small cingulum. The third lobe of m3 is relatively simple; only the hypoconulid is present. The orientation of the back fossa of m3 is oblique. The lingual part can possess a very small cristid, the ectostylid is small, and the anterior and the posterior cingulids are relatively large.

Upper adult dentition The upper canine is elongated, large, curved, laterally flattened with an ovoid section. No new upper molars have been found. However, these teeth are characterized by a very strong lingual cingulum, large parastyle, paracone, and mesostyle, and a metaconule reduced only on M3, giving a triangular shape to the tooth.

Discussion

The new material attributed to *Friburgomeryx wallenriedensis* shows very primitive features. The cuspids are highly bunomorph, the external postprotocristid is small, the postentocristid is incomplete, and the gap between the entoconid and the posthypocristid is wide. Some of these features (the weak metastylid and rounded metaconid) were already described on MNHF 31287 (Becker et al. 2001, Fig. 4), and the dimensions are similar (Table 3). Moreover, p1 is elongated and in contact with p2, contrary to *Andegameryx* that shows a diastema between p1

and p2 (Ginsburg and Morales 1989). The presence of an enlarged mesostylid and a huge lingual cingulum on lower molars is relatively uncommon for Agenian ruminants. Quiralte and Morales (2006) described an enlarged *Andegameryx* sp. (larger than *A. laugnacensis* and *F. wallenriedensis*; Tables 2 and 3) in the Burdigalian of Spain. The latter possesses a big mesostylid; however, the upper molars are without cingulum. *Babameryx engesseri* from the latest Oligocene of Switzerland is a derived representative of the Pecora possessing a large lingual cingulum on its upper molars (Mennecart et al. 2012; Mennecart and Métais 2014). However, no mesostylid is observed on lower molars and the metaconule on all upper molars is reduced. Becker et al. (2001). Prothero (2007) proposed to ascribe *Friburgomeryx* to the primitive Moschidae (such as *Dremotherium*, *Amphitragulus*). Sanchez et al. (2010) notice in their cladistic analysis a certain amount of moschid autapomorphies: the separation between the foramen ovale and the infratemporal fossa by a low and small crest; the p4 morphology shows the mesolingual conid joining the anterolabial cristid through the posterolingual cristid with strongly developed anterolingual cristid that encloses entirely or almost entirely the anterior valley; the third lobe of the m3 is bicuspidate, with presence of well developed postentoconulidcristid; the capitular facet in the radius elongated and wide; the metatarsal plantar tuberosity present. The morphologies of the p4 being simple and primitive for the derived Pecora (including the absence of bicuspidate third lobe of m3), we agree with Sanchez et al. (2010) that *Friburgomeryx* does not belong to Moschidae. This family only appeared in Europe from MN5 onwards (Sanchez and Morales 2008; Sanchez et al. 2010). Primitive hornless ruminants with sabre-canines from the latest Oligocene (MP28) to the Agenian have been attributed to Moschidae for a long time, by convenience (Gentry et al. 1999; Becker et al. 2001; Prothero 2007). However, cranial, dental, and postcranial characteristics do not support this hypothesis. Without further information, all these primitive ruminants are currently defined without familial attribution (Costeur 2011; Mennecart 2012; Scherler et al. 2013; Mennecart and Métais 2014).

Eupecora indet.

Referred specimens MHNF 31283, two fragments of lower molar.

Description and discussion

These two small fragments of molars belong to a ruminant smaller than *Andegameryx* and *Friburgomeryx*. The presence of enlarged stylids (metastylid or entostylid) confirms that this ruminant can neither be ascribed to *Friburgomeryx* nor *Andegameryx*.

Suborder INCERTAE SEDIS

Family **CAINOTHERIIDAE** Cope, 1881

Genus ***Cainotherium*** Bravard, 1828

Cainotherium* cf. *gracile Pomel, 1846

Fig. 3.7–9

Referred specimens MHNF 31418 worn right first upper molar (4.7 × 4.4 mm), MHNF 31419 fragmented right third upper molar (? × 3.3 mm), MHNF 31420 left lower first premolar (3.2 × 1.3 mm). Measurements are provided in Table 4.

Description and discussion

This cetartiodactyl is very small. The sole cuspidate p1 only possesses one root. The protoconid is high and very anterior. A basal ridge surrounds its lingual part. The upper molars are selenodont five-cusped teeth, the M1 being rectangular when the M3 is squarer, which is characteristic of the genus *Cainotherium*. On M1, the postprotoconulidcristid joins the preprotocristid, contrary to the M3, in which those crests are parallel. The paracone is as high as the metacone on M1. The metacone is broken on MHNF 31419. They possess a well-developed secondary crest in the posterior basin.

During the Agenian, the genus *Cainotherium* is well diversified with at least six species (Heizmann 1999; Berthet 2003; Scherler et al. 2013). The interspecific dental pattern remains quite monotonous, with a large intraspecific variation. Only data based on size on a large population and tooth rows allow a good determination (Berthet 2003). Basically, Berthet (2003) proposed three different size-classes (small: *C. gracile*, *C. geoffroyi*, *C. miocaenicum*; medium: *C. lintillae*; and large: *C. commune*, *C. latircurvatum*). Considering the extremely minute size of the specimens from Wallenried, this *Cainotherium* belongs to a small form and probably to the smallest species *Cainotherium gracile* (Berthet 2003).

Order **LAGOMORPHA** Brandt, 1855
 Family **OCHOTONIDAE** Thomas, 1897
 Genus *Titanomys* Meyer, 1843

***Titanomys* sp.**

Fig. 4.1–2

Referred specimens and measurements WallA: one left upper molariform (MHNF 31477; L: 1.04 mm), one left p3 (MHNF 31478; L: 1.00 mm; W: 1.00 mm). WallE: right D3–4 (MHNF32285).

Description

Both available specimens from WallA are extremely worn, the distance between the occlusal surface and the root being minimal. In the upper molariform, the hyperlophs are broken. The parafofsette is long, with an undulated anterior part that covers a round, small mesofossette. The p3 has a bilobed trigonid, indented by an anterior, shallow flexid, and two lateral flexids: the lingual one is relatively deep, whereas the labial one is very shallow. Due to the bad preservation state of the occlusal surface, it is not clear if trigonid and talonid are united in a hourglass shape or if the hypoflexid connects to the opposite lingual flexid.

The upper decidual tooth recovered from WallE is a very worn fragment retaining only the lingual portion. The mesial hyperloph is larger than the distal one. Any further observation is impossible, and due to its small size, this tooth has been tentatively assigned to *Titanomys*.

Discussion

The measurements of *Titanomys* sp. from WallA are about 40–50 % smaller than average *Titanomys visenoviensis* of central Europe (Tobien 1974). The bad preservation state of the scanty specimens from WallA and WallE makes their specific attribution impossible.

Genus *Prolagus* Pomel, 1853

Prolagus aff. *praevasconiensis* Ringade, 1979

Fig. 4.3–5

Referred specimens WallA: 3 left P2 (MHNF 31479–31481); 5 right P2 (MHNF 31482–31486); 4 left P3 (MHNF 31487–31490); 1 right P3 (MHNF 31491); 4 left p3 (MHNF

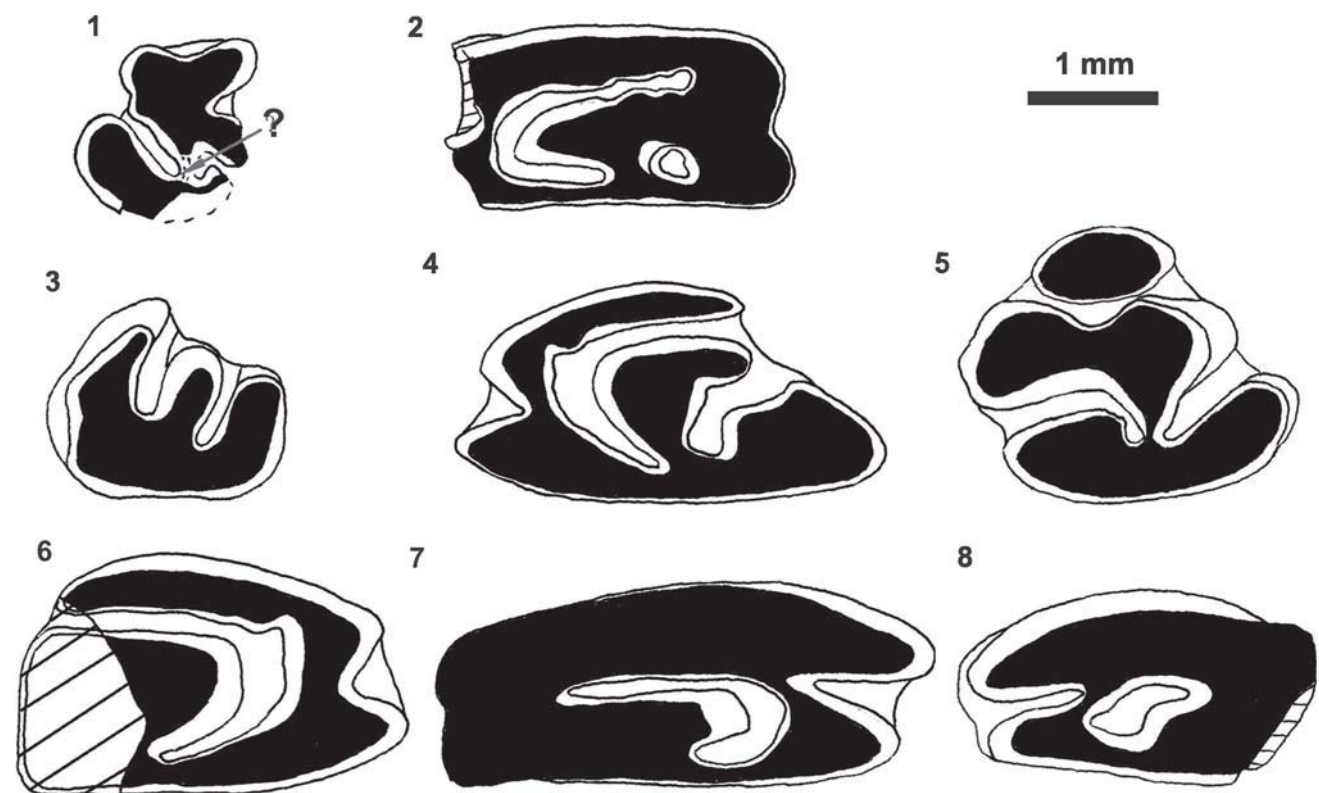


Fig. 4 Lagomorpha from Wallenried. *Titanomys* sp. 1 Left p3 (MHNF 31478). 2 Left upper molariform (MHNF 31477). *Prolagus* aff. *praevasconiensis*. 3 Left P2 (MHNF 31480). 4 Left P3 (MHNF

31489). 5 Right p3 (MHNF 31494). *Lagopsis* aff. *spiracensis*. 6 Right P3 (MHNF. 1505). 7 Right M1 (MHNF 31507). 8 Left M2 (MHNF 31508)

31499–31502), 7 right p3 (MHNF 31492–31498); WallE: left upper molariform (MHNF 32286).

Measurements (min–max range of L and W, in mm) P2: 0.63–1.21 × 0.98–1.58; P3: 1.27–1.64 × 2.17–2.42; p3: 1.25–1.71 × 1.29–1.83.

Description

The lobe proportions of P2 are quite different between worn and unworn individuals. In younger specimens, the three lobes show more or less the same height, thickness and inclination (almost vertical). In older ones, the protocone is enlarged and tends to grow over the metacone; the metacone becomes oblique and tends to overlie the postcone. Unworn individuals show a small additional cusp at the base of the postcone, and in two unworn specimens an additional cusp is present above the postcone; both cusps disappear with wear. In one unworn individual there is also a kind of metaflexus. In unworn specimens, mesoflexus and paraflexus are equally deep, whereas in older specimens, the protoflexus tend to be shorter than the mesoflexus. The enamel band is quite thick, especially in the lingual side.

The P3 has a flattened shape, deep hypoflexus, short mesial hyperloph reaching the half of the centrocone, incipient lagiloph, deep paraflexus and mesoflexus, postcone indented in the anterior lingual part in about 40 % of specimens.

The p3 possesses a short protolophid always connecting trigonid and talonid. The anteroconid is flat and wide, variable from oval to triangular; in younger individuals, it tends to be more shifted towards the labial side. The centroflexid is deeper in less worn individuals, whereas it is reduced to an undulation in worn ones; the metaconid is middle-sized, is shaped as an elongated oval, and does not show significant intrapopulational variation; the protoconid anterior border is close to the anteroconid; in some cases, the protoconid shows a feeble projection that may become a protoconulid. The protoflexid is long, straight and oriented obliquely; the mesoflexid is J-shaped and indents the internal part of the thick entoconid; in an unworn specimen, a large hypoconulid can be observed.

Discussion

The population from WallA shows some similarities with *P. praevasconiensis*, reported from zone MN2 of Switzerland (see among others Ringeade 1979), i.e., a similar size range, p3 with protoflexid, and P3 with incipient lagiloph. However, there are some important differences between *Prolagus* from WallA and *P. praevasconiensis* from the type

locality Balizac (see Ringeade 1979, p. 32, Figs. 3, 4; p. 35, Fig. 14). In *Prolagus* from WallA:

1. In P2 the protoflexus is quite short.
2. In P2 the protocone is always very developed in adults.
3. In p3 the anteroconid is flattened and very large.

As for point 3, *Prolagus* from WallA is more similar to *P. tobieni* and *P. schneithemensis*, which, however, have different upper teeth morphology and different temporal and geographical distributions. Due to its mixed morphological characteristics, *Prolagus* from WallA is classified herein as *Prolagus* aff. *praevasconiensis*.

The sole, broken specimen recovered in WallE does not provide further data.

Genus *Lagopsis* Schlosser, 1884

Lagopsis aff. *spiracensis* Baudelot and Crouzel, 1974
Fig. 4.6–8

Referred specimens two left P3 (MHNF 31503–31504); one right P3 (MHNF 31505); one right M1 (MHNF 31507); one left M2 (MHNF 31508).

Measurements (min–max range of L and W, in mm) P3: 1.19–1.38 × 2.17; P4: 1.21 × 2.88; M1: 1.17 × 2.79; M2: 1.08 × –.

Description

The P3 is a massive tooth, with very long mesial hyperloph entirely covering the postcone. The labial part of the parafoesette is straight, indenting the mesial hyperloph at the bending point towards the posterior part of the tooth. The massive postcone is not indented. P4–M1–M2 are very primitive in appearance. They possess a relatively short hypoflexus, and the mesial hyperloph is more protrudent than the distal one. The M1 shows a very large, J-shaped foesette and M2 a small, S-shaped foesette.

Discussion

The morphology of *Lagopsis* from WallA seems to be much more primitive than the oldest recorded species of the genus, *L. spiracensis* from the type locality Espira-du-Conflent, that is reported “not to show archaic features (=foesettes) on upper molariforms” (Baudelot and Crouzel 1974). In *Lagopsis* from WallA, foesettes are actually developed and present in M1–2. The morphology and measurements of P3 of *Lagopsis* from WallA resemble those of *L. cf. spiracensis* from Mèbre 698 (MN2a; Engesser et al. 1993a p. 237, Fig. 10e), but no further

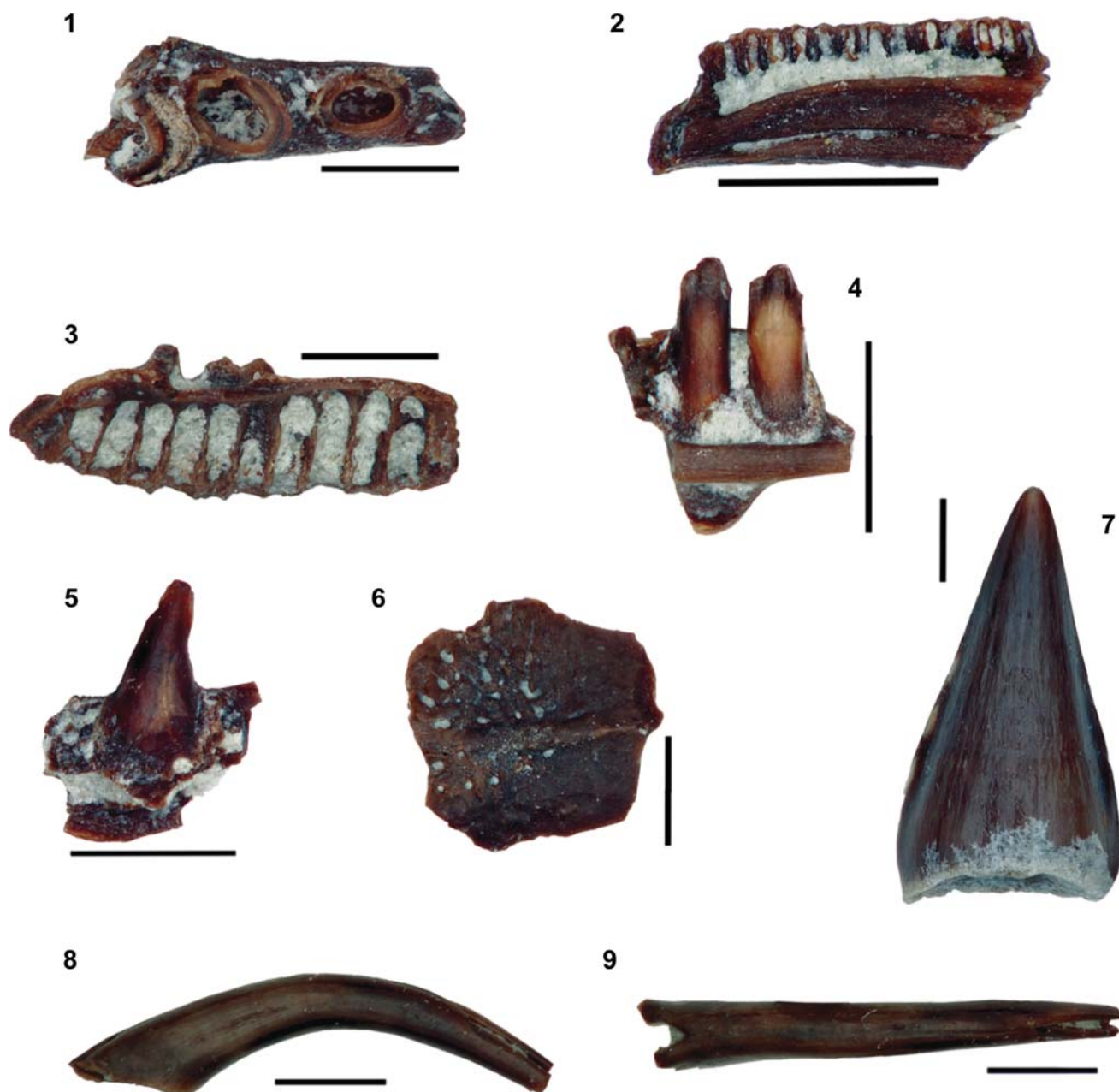


Fig. 5 Actinopterygii, Amphibia, Crocodylia and Squamata from Wallenried A and E (scale 1 mm for A, C - I; scale 1.7 mm for B). 1 Gobioninae sp. A (sensu Böhme 2008), anterior fragment of a pharyngeal bone showing a three tooth base (WallA; MHNF 31979). 2 Salamandridae indet., lingual view on fragmentary dental (WallA; MHNF 31980). 3 Anura indet., lingual view of premaxilla (WallA;

MHNF 31981). 4 Lacertidae indet., lingual view of jaw fragment (WallA; MHNF 31982). 5, 6 *Ophisaurus* sp., lingual view on jaw fragment (E) and dorsal view on osteoderm (F) (WallA; MHNF 31983–84). 7 *Diplocynodon* sp., isolate tooth (WallA; MHNF 31985). 8, 9 Viperidae, venomous fang tooth (distal point broken) in lateral (H) and mesial (I) view (WallA; MHNF 31986)

comparison can be made for lack of material of other cheek teeth. These considerations suggest to classify *Lagopsis* from WallA as *L. aff. spiracensis*.

No specimens of *Lagopsis* have been found in the extremely scanty material from WallE.

Class ACTINOPTERYGII Klein, 1882, AMPHIBIA Linnaeus, 1758, CROCODYLIA Owen, 1842 and SQUAMATA Oppel, 1811 from WallA

Fish remains belonging to the family Cyprinidae are represented by abundant isolated (resorbed) pharyngeal teeth

and a few pharyngeal bones (Fig. 5.1). Pharyngeal tooth morphology reveals the presence of two sub-families: Gobioninae (gudgeons) and Tincinae (tenches). The gobionins are represented by at least two species: a rare large-sized gudgeon Gobioninae sp. C (described and figured in Böhme 2008: 164, pl. 1, figs. 4 and 11 from Oberleichtersbach) referred to by Böhme (2008) as cf. *Varhositichthys euryostomus* (Troschel 1861), and a common small-sized form. Pharyngeal teeth of small-sized gobionins are morphologic identical, but species differ in pharyngeal bone morphology (Böhme 2008). The anterior fragment of a pharyngeal bone from WallA (Fig. 5.1) exhibits a slender anterior process without an anterior angle, therefore resembling Gobioninae sp. A (sensu Böhme 2008: 164, pl. 1, figs. 4, 11) from Oberleichtersbach. Beside the two gudgeons, few pharyngeal teeth belong to a tench closely resembling *Tarsichthys macrurus* (Agassiz 1834), which is also known from Oberleichtersbach (Böhme 2008, pl. 1, figs. 5, 10).

Besides fishes, one fragmentary dental reveals the presence of Salamandridae (Fig. 5.2). Fragmentary cranial remains of anurans are numerous, but postcranials are missing, and therefore a reliable determination is impossible (Fig. 5.3). The same is true for comparatively frequent lizard fragments (Fig. 5.4). Only the common glass lizard (*Ophisaurus*, Fig. 5.5–6) and the crocodile *Diplocyndon* (Fig. 5.7) can be determined to the genus level. Most of the 19 crocodile teeth are very small (<5 mm) and derived from tooth replacement of hatchlings (Böhme 2010). Snakes are recorded by three fragmentary vertebrae of a small sized Colubridae, and by isolate snake fang teeth with an elongate venom discharge orifice (Fig. 5.8–9), which can be assigned to the family Viperidae (Kuch et al. 2006). Venomous fang teeth of vipers from WallA represent one of the oldest records of this group (see “Peculiarities of the Wallenried fossil assemblage”).

Order **TESTUDINES** Linnaeus, 1758

Family **TESTUDINIDAE** Batsch, 1788

Referred specimens epiplastron (MHNF 31961), fragment of a posterior peripheral (MHNF 31962)

Description

Quite interesting are two plate fragments of Testudinidae from Channel. The left epiplastron (Fig. 6) of a medium-sized tortoise (total length 30–35 cm) is extremely thick shelled (greatest thickness of the epiplastral lip 30 mm). The anterior margin of this bone is broken. In visceral view, the epiplastron lip is quite long and flat, but rather



Fig. 6 *Ergilemys* vel *Geochelone*, left epiplastron in visceral view (MHNF 31961)

indistinctly developed (no gular pocket). The visceral gular sulci have rising margins (=geochelonid pattern according to Schleich 1988), contrary to *Testudo* sensu strictu, but likewise to aff. *Geochelone* described from the Late Oligocene of Oberleichtersbach (Böhme 2008). de Broin (1977) attributes similar tortoises to the Mongolian genus *Ergilemys* Chkikhvadze 1972, but the phylogenetic relationships to European forms remain unclear. A relation of the Channel tortoise probably exists to the late Oligocene to earliest Miocene western European species “*Ergilemys*” *bruneti* (de Broin 1977; Antoine et al. 2006).

Class **OSTRACODA** Latreille, 1802

Order **PODOCOPIDA** Sars, 1866

Family **ILYOCYPRIDIDAE** Kaufmann, 1900

Genus *Ilyocypris* Brady and Norman, 1989

Ilyocypris essertinesensis Carbonnel, Weidmann, and Berger, 1985

Fig. 7.2–3

Material Two carapaces (WallA); MHNF 31988–89

Discussion

Size, general shape and ornamentation of our material conforms to the species concept of *Ilyocypris essertinesensis* in Carbonnel et al. (1985). The tubercle pattern shows a slightly altered, previously unrecorded morphotype of three exclusively dorsal tubercles (“U1 U2 U3”; sensu Carbonnel et al. 1985). The size of this species may vary considerably, regarding locality (0.77–0.85 mm, probably up to 0.93 mm; see Carbonnel et al. 1985; Picot 2002; Schäfer 2002). *Ilyocypris essertinesensis* occurs in freshwater to slightly brackish Molasse deposits in

southern Germany, Switzerland and eastern France, and is recorded from the Late Chattian (Carbonnel et al. 1985; Picot 2002), latest Chattian to the earliest Aquitanian (MP29–MN1; Schäfer 2002, 2011) and the Burdigalian (Ottnangian; Reichenbacher 1989; Witt 2000; emended determination of the latter according to Schäfer 2002).

Family **CYPRIDIDAE** Baird, 1845

Subfamily **CYPRICERCINAE** McKenzie, 1971

Genus *Strandesia* Stuhlmann, 1888

cf. *Strandesia* sp. A

Fig. 7.8

Material Two carapaces (WallA); MHNF 31994 (figured)

Discussion

Regarding the size, the well-rounded, inflated, only slightly elongated carapace shape with lowly-arched dorsal margin and the relatively blunt dorsal view, our material fits best within the genus *Strandesia*. It may, however, be confused with selected other members of the Cypricercinae, since the determination is based solely on external morphology (see revisions of the genera in Savatnallinton and Martens 2009a, b). Schäfer (2002) describes comparable specimens from the Brochene Fluh section (Baselland, Switzerland) near the Chattian-Aquitanian boundary as *Strandesia* sp. A. The material designated as *Strandesia* sp. from Langhian OSM deposits (Janz 1997a, b) in southern Germany is comparable in size and general shape, but shows a lower, more pointed posterior end.

Subfamily **HERPETOCYPRIDINAE** Kaufmann, 1900

Genus *Psychrodromus* Danielopol, and McKenzie, 1977

Psychrodromus aff. *olivaceus* (Brady and Norman, 1889)

Fig. 7.1

Material One left valve, two fragmentary left valves, one fragmentary right valve, four fragments (WallE); MHNF 31987 (figured)

Discussion

The general characteristics of the genus *Psychrodromus* as summarized in Martens (2001) apply to our specimens. The scarce, relatively well-preserved material from WallE resembles the Recent *Psychrodromus olivaceus* in general outline and development of the inner lamella (see e.g., Matzke-Karasz 1995); however, it is distinctly smaller

(1.43×0.74 vs. 1.07×0.58 mm). Thus, we do not assume contamination of the samples with recent material. *Psychrodromus janzi* from the Late Miocene of Slovakia is even smaller (0.83–0.87 mm, left valves) and shows a higher, more rounded lateral profile, whereas *P.* sp. 3 is slightly larger and differs in the shape of the inner lamella (see Pipík and Bodergat 2004). Due to insufficient material, we refrain from a species level determination.

Subfamily **EUCYPRIDINAE** Bronstein, 1947

Genus **MOENOCYPRIS** Triebel, 1959

cf. *Moenocypris francofurtana* Triebel, 1959

cf. *M. ingelheimensis* Triebel, 1959

Fig. 7.6–7

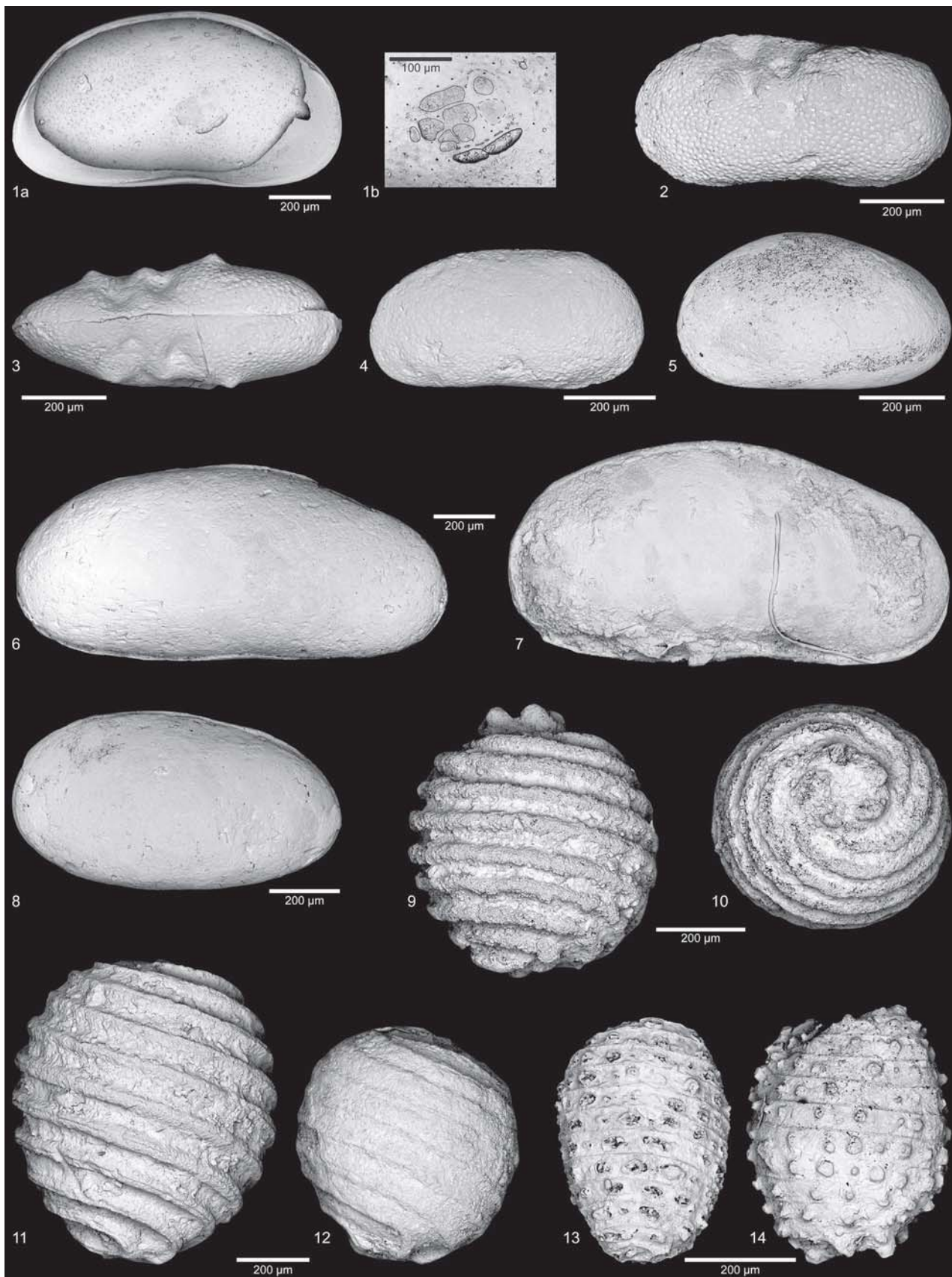
Material Two carapaces, two fragmentary carapaces (internal moulds; WallA); MHNF 31992–93 (figured)

Discussion

The diagnostic features of the genus sensu Triebel (1959) are not observable, except for the size, general outline and dorsal view, due to the poor preservation. Both intact carapaces (?moulds) differ in a more bloated, higher form comparable to *Moenocypris francofurtana* and a slimmer, more elongated shape equivalent to *M. ingelheimensis* (see Triebel 1959). *Moenocypris bockenheimensis* is morphologically similar to *M. ingelheimensis*, but shows an even more elongated, rectangular lateral outline (Triebel 1963), and is therefore not present in our material. These three taxa are recorded from Chattian (*Moenocypris francofurtana*, *M. ingelheimensis*) and Aquitanian (*M. bockenheimensis*) lacustrine sediments in the northern Upper Rhine Graben (Triebel 1959, 1963). Specimens from an early Aquitanian locality in southern France (Aix Basin) strongly resembling *Moenocypris ingelheimensis* in size and shape are figured in Reichenbacher (2004). Only fragmentary material has thus far been described from Swiss localities, including La Chaux (MN2a, Aquitanian; USM) and Brochene Fluh (MP29–30, latest Chattian; USM), as *Moenocypris* sp. (Schäfer 2002, 2005). *Moenocypris olmensis* from the early Rupelian of the Upper Rhine Graben and the Mainz Basin is shorter and comparably stouter (Triebel 1963; Pirkenseer and Berger 2011).

Additional material

Eleven carapace moulds from locality WallA may be attributed to the subfamily Cypridopsinae according to their general shape (Fig. 7.5, MHNF 31991). Resembling fossil material is often figured as various, partly open species of



◀**Fig. 7** Microfossils (2–3/6–7/9–10/11–12/13–14 same scale). 1a, b *Psychrodromus* aff. *olivaceus* left valve, interior view (1066 × 583 µm; WallE; MHN 31987). 2 *Ilyocypris essertinesensis* carapace, left lateral view (767 × 385; WallA; MHN 31988). 3 *Ilyocypris essertinesensis* carapace, dorsal view (781 × 393 × 290 µm; WallA; MHN 31989). 4 *Pseudocandona* sp. juv. carapace, left lateral view (595 × 299 µm; WallA; MHN 31990). 5 cf. *Cypridopsis* mould, left lateral view (643 × 370 µm; WallA; MHN 31991). 6 cf. *Moenocypris ingelheimensis* mould, right lateral view (1395 × 652 µm; WallA; MHN 31992). 7 cf. *Moenocypris francofurtana* ?mould, right lateral view (1435 × 731 µm; WallA; MHN 31993). 8 cf. *Strandesia* sp. A. mould, left lateral view (940 × 514 µm; WallA; MHN 31994). 9, 10 *Sphaerochara* gr. *hirmeri*, lateral view (9), apical view (10) (MHN 31995–96). 11 *Stephanochara berdotensis*, lateral view (MHN 31997). 12 *Stephanochara praeberdotensis*, lateral view (MHN 31998). 13, 14 *Chara notata*, lateral views (MHN 31999, 32000)

Cypridopsis from the Paleogene and Neogene of Europe (e.g., Keen 1978; Picot 2002; Gebhardt 2004; Schäfer 2005). However, the size of our material is generally larger than that of the cited taxa, with few exceptions (e.g., 0.73 mm, *Cypridopsis* sp. in Pipík and Bodergat 2004).

Additionally, one poorly preserved, fragmentary adult carapace and two juvenile carapaces (WallA) belong to the genus *Pseudocandona* (Fig. 7.4, MHN 31990).

Charophyta (Characeae)

Sphaerochara gr. *hirmeri* (Rasky, 1945) Mädler, 1952
Fig. 7.9–10 (MHN 31995–96)

Description

This charophyte is characterized by spheroidal and globulous gyrogonites of small to middle size, with 8–10 concave convolutions and prominent apical cells. This is the most abundant species from Wallenried (several tens of gyrogonites).

Stephanochara berdotensis Feist, 1977 (cf. Feist and Ringeade, 1977) and

Stephanochara gr. *praeberdotensis* Berger, 1983
Fig. 7.11–12 (MHN 31997–98)

Description

Stephanochara berdotensis (Fig. 7.11) and *Stephanochara* gr. *praeberdotensis* (Fig. 7.12) are only represented by two specimens of middle size, with double prominent sutures between the spiral cells and a flat or slightly rounded apex. However, the species *berdotensis* is much larger, with ovoid and slightly elongated gyrogonites showing 7–9

concave spiral cells (Berger 1983). The smaller gyrogonites of *St.* gr. *praeberdotensis* are polymorphous (more or less rounded and elongated) with 8–10 convolutions, as well as concave or flat to slightly convex spiral cells (Berger 1983; Berger in Charollais et al. 2007, p. 124).

Chara notata Grambast and Paul, 1965

Fig. 7.13–14 (MHN 31999, 32000)

Description

Material of *Chara notata* is scarce. The small gyrogonites of this typical species show 9–11 slightly concave or convex whorls that bear numerous small tubercles.

Discussion

Peculiarities of the Wallenried fossil assemblage

Wallenried is the only known locality of *Friburgomeryx* (Becker et al. 2001; Prothero 2007).

The lagomorphs from WallA present a unique assemblage. In Switzerland, at the present state of knowledge, *Titanomys* has never been reported together with *Prolagus*, nor with *Lagopsis*.

Another peculiarity represents the confirmation of the oldest record of venomous snake fangs. Although Viperidae are probably known since the Late Oligocene (Böhme 2008), viperid fang teeth were first recorded from the Early Miocene of the Mainz Basin (Kinkelin 1892, Szyndlar and Rage 2002; Kuch et al. 2006). The age of the in-cited *inflata* beds (now Rüssingen Formation; localities Oppenheim/Nierstein and Hessler—the type locality of ‘*Provipera boettgeri*’) can be pinpointed to MN2a (Grimm et al. 2011; contrary to Szyndlar and Rage 2002), equivalent to the supposed age of the Wallenried A deposits (see below).

The Wallenried A fauna contains three species of cyprinid fishes: *Tarsichthys macrurus*, Gobioninae sp. C (cf. *Varhostichthys eurytomus*, sensu Böhme 2008), and Gobioninae sp. A (sensu Böhme 2008). All of them are also known from the terminal Oligocene (MP 30) of Oberleichtersbach in Germany (Böhme 2008), thus strongly resembling Late Oligocene freshwater fish faunas from Central Europe, which are characterized by the presence (and often co-occurrence) of gobionin, tincin, and phoxinin cyprinids (Böhme 2007). Although phoxinins (e.g., *Palaeorutilus*) are missing from Wallenried, these results indicate that the characteristic Oligocene freshwater ichthyofauna survived well into the Early Miocene.

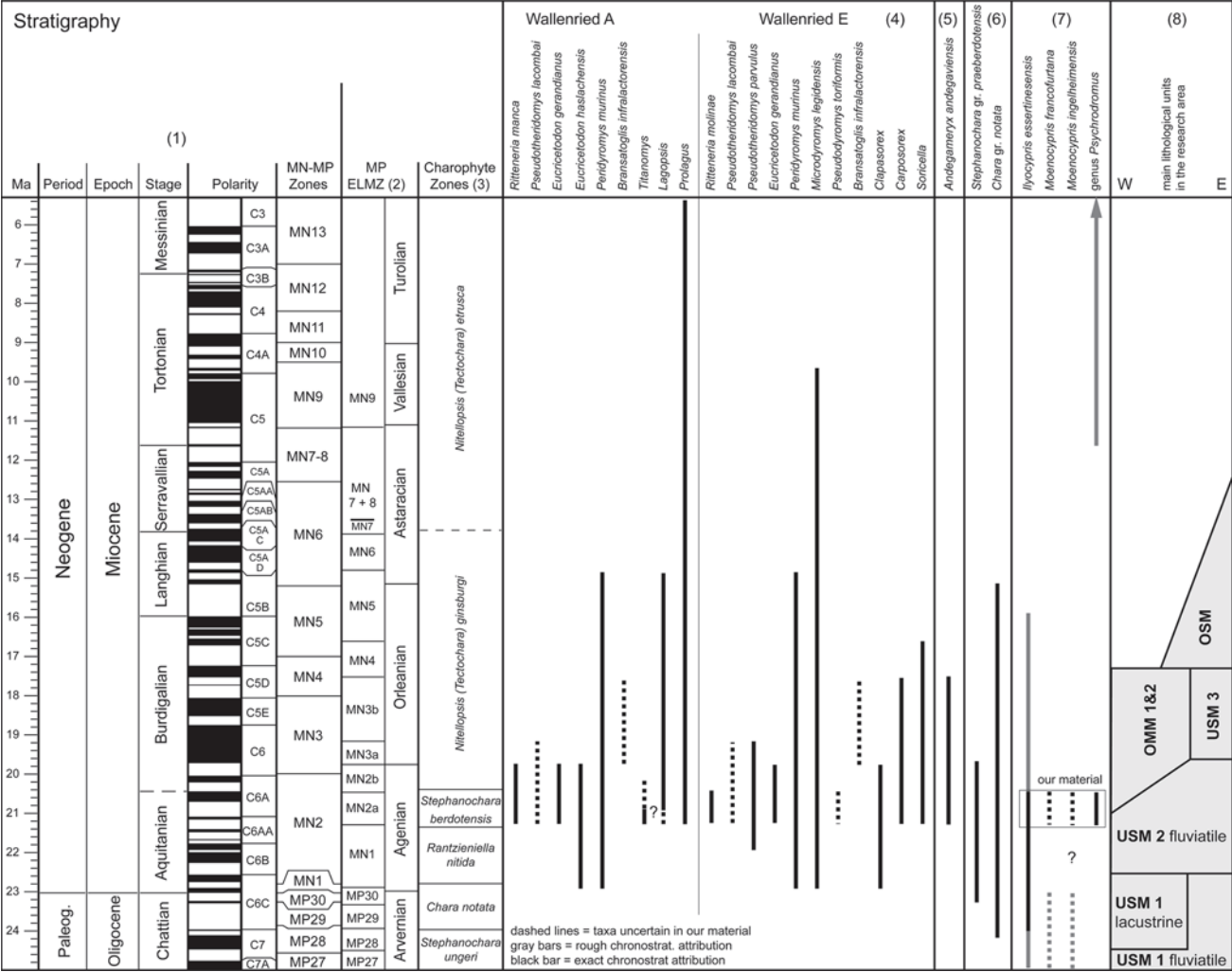


Fig. 8 Stratigraphy. Standard stratigraphy and biostratigraphic ranges of taxa from Wallenried [according to 1 GTS 2012 (built with the time scale creator; <https://engineering.purdue.edu/Stratigraphy/tcreator/index/index.php>), 2 Steininger (1999), 3, 6 Berger (1999), 4 Boon-Kristkoiz and Kristkoiz (1999), Daams (1999),

Engesser (1999), Hugueney (1999), Ziegler (1999), 5 Gentry et al. (1999), Scherler et al. (2013), 7 Triebel (1959, 1963), Carbonnel et al. (1985), Reichenbacher (1989), Schäfer (2002, 2011), Pipík and Bodergat (2004), Reichenbacher (2004), Martens and Savatnalinton (2011), 8 Berger (2011)]

The ostracod genus *Psychrodromus* is described for the first time from Aquitanian sediments. Other fossil *Psychrodromus* taxa seem to be restricted to upper Miocene or younger deposits (see listing in Pipík and Bodergat 2004), hence making our record the oldest known so far. The other ostracod material conforms to assemblages previously described from Switzerland and the Upper Rhine Graben.

Age of the Wallenried sediments

The Lower Freshwater Molasse (USM) of Wallenried has yielded four species of Characeae (*Sphaerochara* gr. *hirmeri*, *Chara* *notata*, *Stephanochara* *berdotensis*, and *Stephanochara* gr. *praeberdotensis*). In the USM deposits of Western Switzerland, this assemblage of Characeae can be

related to the *Berdotensis* Zone (MN 2a–2b) in the upper part of the Aquitanian Molasse (Berger 1983, 1999; Charollais et al. 2007; see Fig. 8).

The teeth of the three species of ruminants from Wallenried possess very primitive features (e.g., bunoselenodont molars, short postentocristid on lower molars, p1 present, and elongated upper canine). These characteristics are typical of the derived Pecora that are present in Europe between MP28 and MN3 (Mennecart 2012; Mennecart et al. 2012; Scherler et al. 2013; Mennecart and Métais 2014). However, the largest forms occur only in the Miocene. Although Ginsburg (1999) stated that *Andegameryx* was strictly restricted to MN3, we agree with Gentry et al. (1999) that its record includes the zones MN2a to MN3 (Scherler et al. 2013; see Fig. 8).

The first records of *Prolagus* and *Lagopsis* are from MN2a in Switzerland (Mèbre 698, Engesser et al. 1993a). *Lagopsis* aff. *spiracensis* from WallA is more primitive than *L. cf. spiracensis* from Mèbre 698, whereas *P. aff. praevasconiensis* has some features that may be considered advanced compared to *P. praevasconiensis*. The presence of *Titanomys* further complicates the biochronological framework, as its record is older and usually does not overlap with the records of *Prolagus* and *Lagopsis* (Boon-Kristkoiz and Kristkoiz 1999; López Martínez 2008, p. 34, Fig. 7). The sediments of WallE only contain *Prolagus* and probably *Titanomys*. However, the extreme scantiness and bad conservation of the specimens do not allow any biochronological inference.

The rodent assemblage comprises 11 species, of which detailed morphology and size will be presented in a future publication. Nonetheless, the faunal list is very similar to that of La Chaux 7 (Switzerland; Engesser and Mödden 1997) and Ulm-Westtangente (Germany; Costeur et al. 2012), notably by the occurrence of the rodents *Ritteneria manca*, *R. molinae*, *Peridyromys murinus*, *Bransatoglis infractolensis ingens*, *Pseudodryomys cf. toriformis*, *Eucricetodon gerandianus*, *Eucricetodon haslachensis*. Furthermore, based on the new collected material, the association of *Eucricetodon gerandianus*, *Eucricetodon haslachensis* and *Ritteneria* confirms the correlation with the European biozone MN2 (sensu Mein 1999).

According to Becker et al. (2001) the upper layers at Wallenried are slightly younger than or similar in age to La Chaux 7 and Mèbre 698 based on the genera *Eucricetodon* and *Prolagus*, suggesting an age of MN2b at local scale. However, the association of *Eucricetodon gerandianus* with *Ritteneria* in both new sample locations (WallA just subjacent to “channel” of Becker et al. 2001) indicates an age close to Les Bergières and La Chaux 7, rather than with La Mèbre 698 (Kälin 1997), then correlating to the local zone MN2a (Engesser 1999; Fig. 8). Contrary to the *Ritteneria* fossils from WallE, the specimens from WallA are slightly smaller without longitudinal crests, indicating a more derived form in WallA (*R. manca*) than in WallE (*R. molinae*). *Ritteneria molinae* is usually considered as the ancestor of *R. manca* (Engesser 1990, 1999), which indicates that WallE is slightly older than WallA. Within the Swiss Molasse Basin, the locality of WallA is close in age to La Chaux 7 (assemblage zone of La Chaux 7 sensu Engesser and Mödden 1997), whereas WallE seems to be older and closer to Les Bergières (assemblage zone of Les Bergières sensu Engesser and Mödden 1997).

Despite the differences in the charophyte assemblage and the fact that no cricetid remains were found in the Rüssingen quarry (Mainz Basin, Germany; Engesser et al. 1993b), the association of *Pseudotheridomys cf. parvulus*, *Peridomys murinus* and *Ritteneria molinae* (especially in

Steinbruch Rüssingen 005) also suggests an age close to WallE, and consequently Les Bergières, as already stated by Engesser et al. (1993b).

Paleoenvironment

The mammal assemblage from Wallenried is relatively diverse with 21 species, and comparable with other Age-nian localities in the Swiss Molasse Basin (Engesser and Mödden 1997). The presence of several species of Gliridae indicates the occurrence of wooded and relatively humid areas in the close surroundings (Daams 1999). Talpidae, such as *Paratalpa* found in WallE, are fossorial animals that live in open areas with humid ground.

The palaeoecological value of the species of European ochotonids and stem lagomorphs has not been defined yet, though in the Middle Miocene of western and central Europe, the relative abundance of *Prolagus* vs. *Lagopsis* has been used as an indicator of relative temperature and humidity changes (López-Martínez 1977, 1984, 2001; Angelone 2009; Prieto et al. 2009). If applied to the Early Miocene deposits of Wallenried, the higher abundance of *Prolagus* vs. *Lagopsis* in WallA would suggest a rather cool and wet environment, which conflicts with the analysis below.

In contrast, in his analysis of postcranial remains of ruminants, based on the method of Köhler (1993), Becker et al. (2001) proposed a subtropical forest habitat, which confirms the humid component but suggests a warmer environment. However, Köhler (1993) does not distinguish between a humid forest and a swampy environment.

According to the synthesis (Picot 2002) of the palaeoecology of freshwater ostracods from the slightly older “Calcaires delémontiens” (MP29 to MN1) Formation the presence of *Strandesia*, *Ilyocypris*, *Pseudocandona*, *Moenocypris* and *Cypridopsis* implies a littoral to sublittoral, probably warm and well-oxygenated lacustrine environment for locality WallA. Recent *Strandesia* show a purely tropical distribution (Martens and Savatnalinton 2011).

However, recent *Psychrodromus* taxa are restricted to the Palaearctic region (ibid.) in fluvial and spring habitats (e.g., Pieri et al. 2009; Janz and Matzke-Karasz 2001). Pipík and Bodergat (2004) and Pipík et al. (2012) associate Miocene *Psychrodromus* with cold freshwater influx into a lake. The unrelated ostracod assemblages indicate different environments for the origin of the material in localities WallA and E. Since the ostracod material in WallA is rather poorly preserved, it may very well be transported over longer distances, whereas the good preservation in WallE suggests an autochthonous deposition or only short transport.

A well-oxygenated lacustrine environment for WallA is also supported by the fish fauna. Recent and fossil

gobionins are benthic and commonly associated with running water or well-oxygenated bottom waters of lakes (Böhme 2008). Furthermore, the high abundance of isolated (resorbed) pharyngeal teeth supports a lacustrine origin of the sediments (Böhme 2010). In accordance with the numerous, but highly fragmentary, cranial remains of frogs and lizards, an accumulation of small vertebrates by birds of prey on lake margin sediments seems a likely explanation. Alternatively, the highly fragmented cranial remains of frogs resulted from tadpoles, which would explain the lack of well-ossified (and diagnostic for taxonomy) postcranial bones. Shallow littoral lake environments can also be interpreted as a favourite nursery for crocodile hatchlings (Böhme 2010). The climate during deposition of WallA was thus probably quite humid and warm.

This association of various contemporaneous environments including ponds and lakes may be explained by a floodplain in the context of a meandering river system (see Becker et al. 2001 for details on the sedimentary architecture). While the richest fossil level in Becker et al. (2001) relates to the base of a coarse-grained channel infill (“channel”) and thus to a clear river influence, both WallA and WallE are located within the fine-grained floodplain marls. At the locality WallE, the dark sediment colour possibly indicates a high organic content and/or oxygen depletion in the water column of a stagnant floodplain pond. Since poorly oxygenated bottom waters inhibit the colonization by benthic ostracods, WallE possibly represents a lentic water body with a steady but minor, cooler freshwater influx supplying *Psychrodromus* specimens.

Following the cooling event (Pekar et al. 2006) occurring at the base of the Miocene, the simultaneous presence of tropical and palaeartic ostracods in Wallenried, but also the ambiguous signal indicated by vertebrates (as it was also observed for the locality of Ulm-Westtangente, MN2, Costeur et al. 2012), might actually reflect an ongoing change in ostracod and vertebrate communities, inherited from a cooled period and slowly adapting to a warmer climate.

Conclusions

The new material of two highly fossiliferous levels (WallA and WallE) in the Wallenried quarry and the reassessment of old material from Wallenried provide new information on ruminant taxonomy. *Friburgomeryx* shows a unique association of features, such as a huge lingual cingulum on upper molars, the presence of an elongated p1, and a large metastylid on lower molars. However, the metaconule is relatively well defined on upper molars, contrary to *Babameryx*. Without further information, its phylogenetic affinities remain unknown. The reassessment of the

specimens of *Andegameryx*, including new material, permits us to attribute the material to the medium-sized *A. andegaviensis*, instead of the previous determination as the larger *A. cf. laugnacensis*. This implies one of the oldest occurrences of this species.

The charophyte and large mammal assemblages are characteristic of the Agenian. The association of *Euricricetodon gerandianus*, *Euricricetodon haslachensis* and *Ritteneria* confirms the correlation with the European biozone MN2. Furthermore, at a local scale, the presence of *Ritteneria* species dates the assemblage to MN2a. The faunal compositions of the layers WallA and WallE show differences, which is probably due to small age differences, with WallA (late MN2a, close to La Chaux 7) being younger than WallE (older MN2a, closer to Les Bergières). WallA is characterised by the first and only recorded co-occurrence of the lagomorphs *Titanomys*, *Prolagus* and *Lagopsis*.

The high diversity of fossils, with ectothermic vertebrates (such as venomous snakes), ostracods, charophytes, and at least 21 species of mammals, distinguishes Wallenried as an important locality within the Swiss Molasse Basin. This fossil assemblage suggests a rather open environment with small wooded patches surrounding freshwater bodies, probably small, partly stagnant lakes in the proximity of a meandering river system. Ostracods and mammals provide an ambiguous signal concerning the palaeotemperatures; however, the occurrence of crocodiles excludes that the climate could have been cool.

Acknowledgments We are indebted to André Fasel and Emanuel Gerber (Natural History Museum of Fribourg) for the funding of this project by the Natural History Museum of Fribourg. Our deep gratitude goes to our colleague and friend Prof. Jean-Pierre Berger, who highly contributed to the study of this locality by supervising Bachelor student (Noémie Philipona) and funding a part of the research by the University of Fribourg. Mennecart Bastien received support from the Swiss National Science Foundation (project 200021-115995, 200021-126420, and PBF2P2_145900) and Chiara Angelone received support by the Spanish Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (CGL2011-28681). We are particularly grateful to Loïc Costeur (Naturhistorisches Museum Basel), Marguerite Huguency (University of Lyon 1), Damien Becker (Jurassica Museum, Porrentruy), Florent Hiard, and Laureline Scherler, who provided access to collections and helpful discussions. We would like to thank Florent Hiard and Maika Havran for taking images of the mammal remains. Thanks go to the owners and workmen of the Wallenried quarry. We also thank the people who helped us in the field (David Jaramillo, Andrea Strasser, Florent Hiard, Noémie Philipona, Fribourg). Agnes Fatz and Wolfgang Gerber (both Tübingen) provided the images in Figs. 5 and 6.

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