Three specimens of **Hoploscaphites aff. H. nodosus** (Owen, 1852) were recovered from the Pierre Shale in the Raton Basin of northeastern New Mexico. The shells were found at the same stratigraphic level as **Baculites jenseni**, hence they are dated as upper upper Campanian. **H. aff. H. nodosus** has previously been reported from the **Nostoceras (N.) hyatti** Zone in the Coon Creek Tongue of the Ripley Formation in Tennessee (Landman et al., 2010, p. 133, fig. 81). **N. (N.) hyatti** Stephenson is only known in the Western Interior from the **B. jenseni** Zone in the Pierre Shale near Walsenburg, Huerfano County, Colorado (Kennedy, 1993, p. 105). **H. aff. H. nodosus** has also been reported from the **B. reesidei-B. jenseni** zones in the Bearpaw Shale in Alberta, Canada and Montana, Nacotoch Sand in Texas, and from the **B. reesidei** Zone in the Lake Creek Shale Member of the Pierre Shale in Kansas, Saratoga Chalk in Arkansas and the Larimer Sandstone Member of the Pierre Shale in Colorado (Landman et al., 2010, fig. 78, p. 125, 127, 133, 135).

The NMMNH specimens are closest to **Hoploscaphites nodosus**, but differ from that species in three respects: 1) they are too large for that species, with the largest specimen (macroconch) having a LMAX of about 117 mm, which would be larger if the phragmocone was complete, 2) the rib density of the specimens is about half that of **H. nodosus** with ribs on the venter of the mid-shaft measuring 3-3.5 per cm, and 3) the flanks are flattened on the body chamber. Forms assigned to **H. aff. H. nodosus** are larger, more coarsely ornamented and have flatter flanks than **H. nodosus** (Landman et al., 2010, p. 127, 135). The largest NMMNH specimen has the aperture and apertural lip completely preserved with an aptychus (lower jaw) preserved in close association in the shale covering the outside of the aperture.

The largest NMMNH specimen is significant because ammonite jaws usually occur as isolated elements, but jaws inside or closely associated with body chambers are relatively rare. The NMMNH specimens are also important because this is the first report of an aptychus associated with **Hoploscaphites aff. H. nodosus** and the first report of this taxon from New Mexico.

**References:**


**Keywords:**

ammonite, Hoploscaphites, aptychus, Pierre Shale, Raton Basin, Campanian, New Mexico
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