

The taxonomic value of rostral nodes of extinct sharks, with comments on previous records of the genus *Lamna* (Lamniformes, Lamnidae) from the Pliocene of Lee Creek Mine, North Carolina (USA)

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ABSTRACT:

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Shark rostral nodes from the Yorktown Formation (Zanclean, early Pliocene) of Lee Creek Mine, North Carolina (USA), previously assigned to the genus *Lamna* Cuvier, 1816, have been reinterpreted using a preliminary identification key for extant Lamniformes based on rostral morphology. In addition, the fossil rostral nodes have been compared in detail with Recent material of both the porbeagle, *Lamna nasus* (Bonnaterre, 1788) and the salmon shark, *Lamna ditropis* Hubbs & Follet, 1947. Despite the fact that the rostra compared relatively well with those of Recent *Lamna*, the Lee Creek Mine specimens proved to differ significantly in having near-parallel lateral rostral cartilages that join the rostral node individually, instead of abutting ones. Based on this observation, we here propose to strike the genus *Lamna* from the Lee Creek Mine faunal list, so long as no other diagnostic material is forthcoming. These partially preserved rostra are likely to have belonged to extinct taxa within the families Lamnidae or Otodontidae, both of which have been documented from the Yorktown Formation on the basis of isolated teeth of at least three species, *Cosmopolitodus hastalis* (Agassiz, 1838), *Megaselachus megalodon* (Agassiz, 1835) and *Parotodus benedenii* (Le Hon, 1871).

Key words: Lamnidae; Otodontidae; *Lamna nasus*; *Lamna ditropis*; *Carcharodon*; *Cosmopolitodus*; *Megaselachus*; *Parotodus*; Rostrum; Rostral node; CT scans.

INTRODUCTION

Neogene strata along the Atlantic Coast of North America have been yielding one of the most diverse and abundant elasmobranch faunas worldwide (see e.g. Gibbes 1848–1849; Leidy 1877; Eastman 1904; Fowler 1911; Leriche 1942; Case 1980; Müller 1999). Shark and batoid faunas of Lee Creek Mine near Aurora, North

Carolina (USA) have been described in detail by Purdy *et al.* (2001), who identified around 60 species from the Pungo River and Yorktown formations, of early Miocene (Burdigalian) and early Pliocene (Zanclean) age, respectively. With the exception of three species, all taxa have been identified on the basis of isolated oral and/or rostral teeth. Several of these taxa are also represented by other material, including vertebrae, rostral nodes, pre-

and postorbital processes, dermal denticles and caudal or clasper spines (for details, see Table 1). Purdy *et al.* (2001) considered these remains to be diagnostic or noted examples where they were found in association with teeth, for instance for *Hemipristis serra* Agassiz, 1835. However, three additional taxa were identified on the basis of non-dental material only, namely *Lamna* sp. (rostral nodes; 6 specimens), *Dasyatis centroura* (Mitchill, 1815) (dermal denticles; about 350 specimens) and *Manta* sp. (caudal spines; 30 specimens).

In addition to dermal denticles and spines, which are occasionally used to document the occurrence of specific elasmobranch taxa and even to erect new ones (see Zangerl 1981; Cappetta 1987, 2006), Purdy *et al.* (2001) were the first to describe shark rostral nodes from the fossil record and use them in compiling faunal lists. The use of rostral morphology as an important character in shark taxonomy is, however, not new. Regan (1906) first introduced this morphological character in the classification of extant sharks and, following publication of papers by White (1936, 1937), rostral cartilages became widely accepted in elasmobranch systematics. In spite of some controversy in the past (see Maisey 1984), rostral cartilages can no longer be ignored in cladistic analyses and phylogenetic studies of modern elasmobranchs (Compagno 1990; de Carvalho 1996; Shirai 1996). In addition to their usefulness in distinguishing higher-rank groups, rostral cartilages of all extant lamniforms known to date are unique and diagnostic (see Compagno 1990), allowing species to be differentiated. This also holds true for both species of *Lamna*; in fact, discrimination of *L. nasus* and *L.*

ditropis based on rostral morphology, is relatively straightforward (Mollen 2010).

Attempts by Purdy *et al.* (2001, pp. 73, 123) to characterise the Lee Creek nodes more specifically failed due to the lack of comparative material. In addition, illustrations and detailed descriptions of rostra prove to be few and far between in the literature, even for lamniforms (Mollen 2010). Based on personal comments by Leonard J.V. Compagno, Purdy *et al.* (2001) favoured assignment of their rostral nodes to *L. ditropis*, but, ultimately, recorded them in open nomenclature, *Lamna* sp. Here, we have subjected the Lee Creek Mine rostral nodes to a preliminary identification key of Lamniformes based on rostral morphology and introduced by Mollen (2010). In addition, these specimens have been compared in detail to rostral nodes of the only modern representatives of the genus *Lamna*, *L. nasus* and *L. ditropis*. Both species attain total lengths in excess of 300 cm, occur in coastal and oceanic waters, but their geographic distribution differs. *Lamna nasus* inhabits the North Atlantic and a circumglobal belt of temperate water in the southern hemisphere, whereas *L. ditropis* is restricted to the North Pacific (Compagno 2001).

Unlike *L. ditropis*, which is not yet known from the fossil record, teeth of *L. nasus* occur in the Breda Formation (late Miocene, Tortonian–Messinian) of the southern Netherlands (de Jong 1999; Peters 2009) and in the Kattendijk Formation (early Pliocene, Zanclean) of northern Belgium (Herman *et al.* 1974; Herman 1979; Ottema and in 't Hout 1987; Nolf 1988). Miocene strata in the southern Netherlands have also recently yielded rostral nodes of *L. nasus* (Mollen 2010).

	Oral teeth	Vertebrae	Rostral nodes	Pre-/post-orbital processes	Dermal denticles	Caudal spines	Clasper spines
SQUATINIFORMES Squatinae <i>Squatina</i> sp.	X	X					
LAMNIFORMES Cetorhinidae <i>Cetorhinus</i> sp. Lamnidae <i>Lamna</i> sp.	X		X				X
CARCHARHINIFORMES Hemigaleidae <i>Hemipristis serra</i> Carcharhinidae <i>Carcharhinus</i> spp. <i>Galeocerdo cf. cuvier</i>	X X X	(X) X X	X	X			
RAJIFORMES Dasyatidae <i>Dasyatis centroura</i> Mobulidae <i>Manta</i> sp. <i>Mobula</i> sp.	X				X	X X	

Table 1. List of all Lee Creek Mine elasmobranch taxa represented by other than dental material (based on Purdy *et al.* 2001). Legend: X = present and diagnostic,

(X) = present, not diagnostic, but found in association with teeth

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens are housed in the following collections: ERB, Elasmobranch Research Belgium; FMNH, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA; IRScNB, Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; KZNSB, KwaZulu-Natal Sharks Board; NBNM, Nationaal Beiaard- en Natuurmuseum, Asten, the Netherlands; NMFS-AFSC, National Marine Fisheries Service-Alaska Fisheries Science Center; USNM, United States National Museum, Washington DC.

Fossil material includes six rostral nodes (USNM 474994–474999; see Text-fig. 1A–C for USNM 474998), ranging in lateral width between 19 and 36 mm, all from spoil heaps (*ex situ*) of the Yorktown Formation of Lee Creek Mine near Aurora, North Carolina, and all assigned to *Lamna* sp. by Purdy *et al.* (2001, p. 123, fig. 32b–c).

Comparative Recent material comprises specimens of all modern lamnid species (Text-figs 2–3), collected either from fish markets or obtained through scientific institutions worldwide. These were scanned using a Philips Brilliance 40-slice CT scanner, following the method and parameter settings as described by Mollen (2010). Viewing and volume rendering was made possible through *Philips Extended Brilliance Workspace V 3.5.0.2254*, *eFilm Lite™* and *iQ-VIEW* software, version 2.6.0 (2009) (courtesy of F. Hilde and J. Bauwens, ZNA hospitals, Antwerp, Belgium). In addition, dried chondrocrania of *Carcharodon carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810 and *L. nasus* were examined (IRScNB and KZNSB collections), as well as CT scans taken from a juvenile specimen of *C. carcharias* (alcohol preserved) at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago (courtesy of K. Shimada). Available data for all specimens examined are listed below, as are references to illustrations of lamnid chondrocrania in the literature.

SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS

Genus *Carcharodon* Smith in Müller & Henle, 1838
Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)

FRESH MATERIAL: One female (ERB0932 = KZNSB-UMT07015), 2120 mm total length, 26 November 2007, protective gill nets off Umtentweni, South Africa, southwest Indian Ocean.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL: Two dried chondrocrania. IRScNB 1385 γ , 1 May 1900, sex and length unknown,

Mediterranean; one female (KZNSB unlabelled), 3740 mm total length (based on skeleton), date unknown, protective gill nets off KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, southwest Indian Ocean, and one set of transverse views through rostrum based on CT scans (unpublished data, courtesy of K. Shimada) of a female (FMNH 38335), c. 2714 mm total length (based on crown height of first anterior teeth, following the method described by Shimada 2003), off southern Florida, USA, Atlantic Ocean (see Text-fig. 3A).

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS: Haswell (1884, pl. 1, figs 1–2), Parker (1887, pl. 4, figs 1, 3; pl. 5, unnumbered fig. (upper part of plate only); *non* pl. 8, figs 24–25, misidentified by the author, see Francis 1996 and Mollet *et al.* 2002), Compagno (1990, figs 3G, 5J, 6J, 7J), Gottfried *et al.* (1996, fig. 5B), Wroe *et al.* (2008, fig. 1A–B) and Shimada *et al.* (2009, fig. 2D).

Genus *Isurus* Rafinesque, 1810

Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque, 1810

FRESH MATERIAL: Two specimens. ERB0933, female, 1940 mm total length, 20 February 2009, Algeciras fish market, Spain, 29°10'N, 15°20'W, northeast Atlantic Ocean (see Text-fig. 3B); and ERB0934, sex unknown (said to be male, but unverified), 2300 (\pm 100) mm total length, 26 February 2009, Concarneau fish market, France, northeast Atlantic Ocean.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL: Three dried chondrocrania. IRScNB 1384 γ , 3 April 1902, juvenile specimen, sex and length unknown, Mediterranean; IRScNB 2190, 1894, juvenile specimen, sex and length unknown, Nice, France, Mediterranean; and IRScNB 2190 β , 31 March 1892, juvenile specimen, sex and length unknown, Nice, France, Mediterranean.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS: Matsubara (1955, fig. 15D–F), Glikman (1967, figs 8–9, 38; 1980, fig. 2; pls 1–4), Compagno (1990, figs 5K, 6K, 7K; 2001, fig. 12A–C), Muñoz-Chápuli and De Andrés (1995, fig. 1C), Wilga (2005, fig. 3D) and Shimada *et al.* (2009, fig. 2C).

Isurus paucus Guitart Manday, 1966

FRESH MATERIAL: One female (ERB0935), 2540 mm total length, 23 July 2008, 40°24'N, 67°23'W, northwest Atlantic Ocean (see Text-fig. 3C).

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS: Compagno (1990, figs 5L, 6L, 7L).

Genus *Lamna* Cuvier, 1816

Lamna ditropis Hubbs & Follet, 1947

FRESH MATERIAL: Two specimens. ERB0937, female, 900 mm total length, August 2009, beached south of Monterey Bay near San Luis Obispo and Cambria, northeast Pacific Ocean; and ERB0854 (= NMFS-AFSC-09SS004; see Text-figs 2A, 3D); female, 2340 mm total length, 2 October 2009, northeast side of Kodiak Island, northeast Pacific Ocean.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS: Matsubara (1955, fig. 15A–C), Compagno (1977, fig. 7Q; 1988, fig. 7.1.A; 1990, figs 5M, 6N, 7M (*non* fig. 6M, mislabelled), Glikman (1980, fig. 1.1–2) and Purdy *et al.* (2001, fig. 32A).

Lamna nasus (Bonnaterre, 1788)

FRESH MATERIAL: Three specimens. ERB0928, male, 1620 mm total length, 21 September 2007, La Rochelle fish market, France, northeast Atlantic Ocean; ERB0929, male, 1740 mm total length, same date and provenance; and ERB0930; male, 1660 mm total length, same date and provenance (see Text-figs 2B, 3E).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL: Five dried chondrocrania. IRScNB 476, juvenile specimen, sex, length and provenance unknown; IRScNB 1352 β , subadult specimen, male, length unknown, Belgium, North Sea; IRScNB 1353, adult specimen, sex, length and provenance unknown; IRScNB 2189, 1892, juvenile speci-

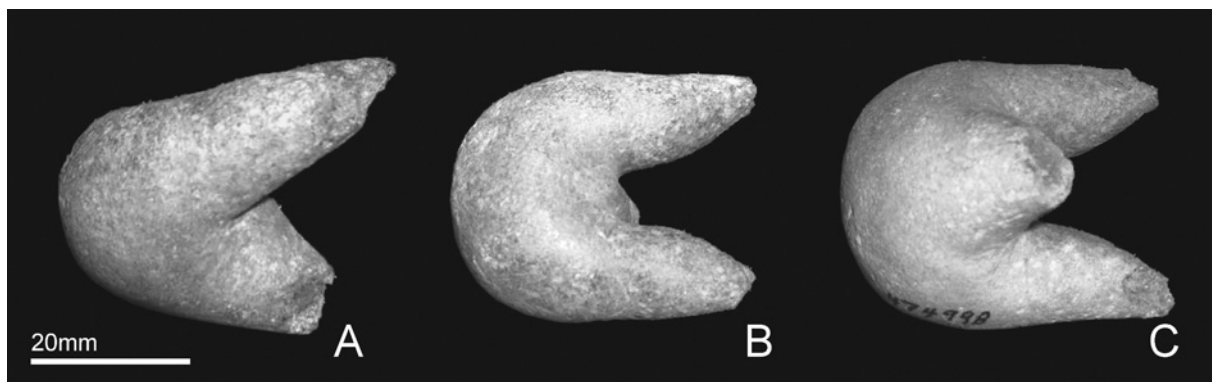
men, sex and length unknown, Nice, France, Mediterranean; and IRScNB 2189 β , May 1902, juvenile specimen, sex, length and provenance unknown.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS: Parker (1887, pl. 4, figs 2, 4; pl. 5, unnumbered fig. (lower part of plate only); Garman (1913, pl. 62, figs 1–3); Block and Carey (1985, fig. 4A–B), Chevrier (1986, p. 6, unnumbered figs), Compagno (1990, figs 5N, 6M, 7N; *non* Fig. 6N, mislabelled), Goto (1996, fig. 5D), Wilga (2005, fig. 3C) and Mollen (2010, fig. 4A–B; pls 1–3).

MORPHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF LEE CREEK MINE MATERIAL

Systematics for fossil and Recent taxa follow Capetta (2006) and Compagno (2001, 2005), respectively. For publication dates of taxa described by Agassiz (1833–1844), we adopt Woodward and Sherborn (1890), while descriptive terminology is adapted mainly from Compagno (1988, 1990, 2001) and Mollen (2010).

The six partial rostra assigned to *Lamna* sp. by Purdy *et al.* (2001) are robust, well calcified and of tripodal form. Although none of the specimens are preserved in their entirety, no signs of rostral fenestrae or rostral appendices are detected. The remains of all three rostral cartilages are more or less stout, positioned parallel and expanding individually towards the rostral node base. The rostral cartilages do not abut; instead they all join the rostral node individually. The rostral node bases are more or less circular in cross section. All rostral cartilages have a hollow central core. Along the anterior edge, the rostral nodes are rounded in both dorsal and lateral views. Rostral node appendices, rostral node fenestrae, and transverse ridges are absent.



Text-fig. 1. Lamniformes *incertae sedis*, partial tripodal rostrum (USNM 474998), Yorktown Formation (early Pliocene, Zanclean), Lee Creek Mine, North Carolina (USA), in lateral (A), dorsal (B) and ventral views (C). Photos courtesy of Robert W. Purdy

COMPARISONS AND DISCUSSION

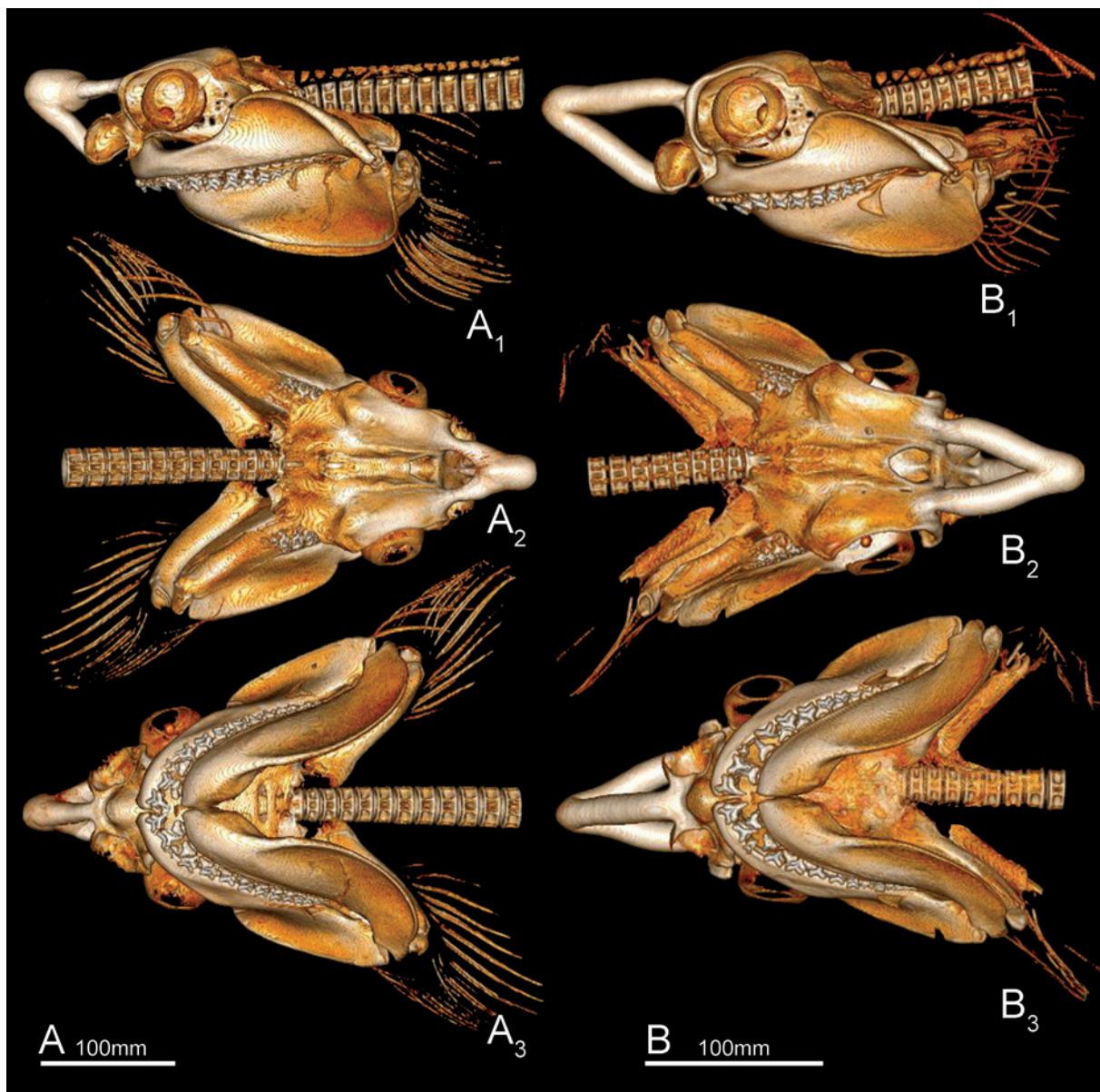
Order level

All rostral nodes recorded to date from Lee Creek Mine are of tripodal form. In spite of some controversy in the past (Maisey 1984), such tripodal rostra occur exclusively in the Lamniformes and Carcharhiniformes (Mollen 2010). After Compagno (1988) had rejected Glikman's (1967) statement that the Lamniformes differed from the Carcharhiniformes in that their lateral rostral cartilages are attached to the preorbital wall and

supraorbital crest, no character was left to distinguish rostra of both orders. However, based on illustrations of a wide array of carcharhinoid and lamnoid taxa by Compagno (1988, 1990, respectively), very large and robust rostra occur exclusively in the Lamniformes (Mollen 2010). The same feature is also present in the six Lee Creek Mine specimens examined in the present study.

Family level

The Lee Creek Mine specimens are very robust, not elongated, of tripodal form with lateral cartilages that are



Text-fig. 2. Comparative anatomy of rostra of modern *Lamna*; 3D volume rendered images based on CT scans of the entire heads. A. *Lamna ditropis* Hubbs & Follett, 1947, female, 2340 mm total length, northeast Pacific Ocean (ERB0854), B. *Lamna nasus* (Bonnaterre, 1788), male, 1740 mm total length, northeast Atlantic Ocean (ERB0929), both in lateral (1), dorsal (2) and ventral (3) views

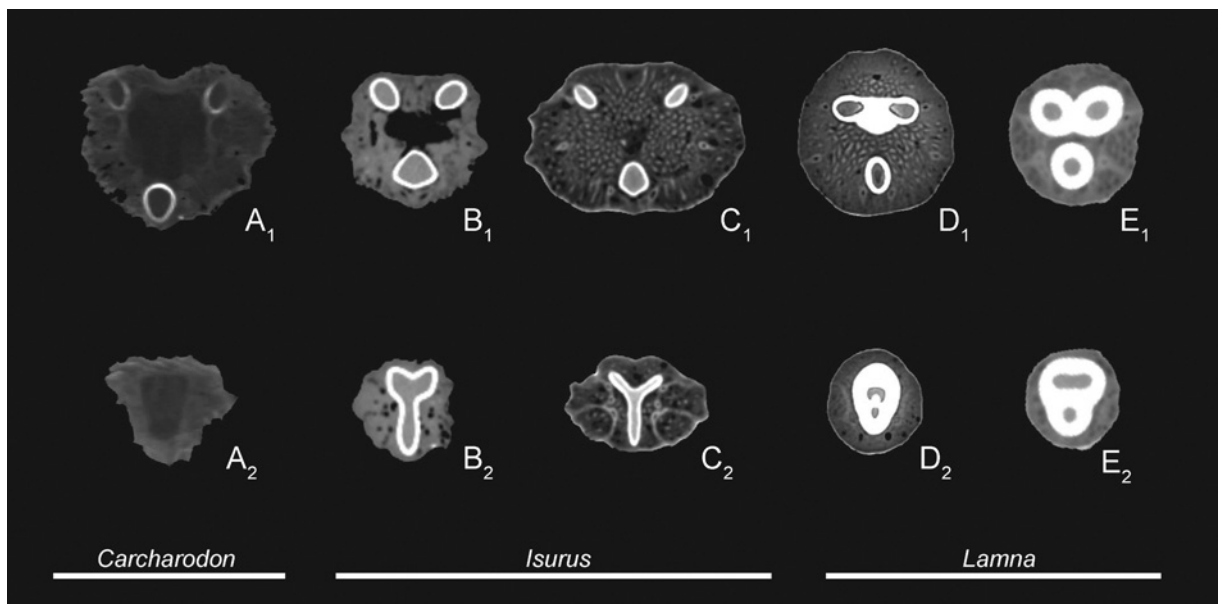
positioned nearly parallel. On the basis of the rostral identification key to Recent post-natal lamniform sharks, as presented by Mollen (2010), these characters preclude assignment of these nodes to the Alopiidae, in which lateral rostral cartilages are very thin and delicate (see e.g. Molin 1860), the Mitsukurinidae which have elongated rostra and rostral nodes (see e.g. Compagno 1990), the Cetorhinidae which show complex tripodal rostra with a false rostral node and an extremely broad and flat medial rostral cartilage (see e.g. Pavesi 1874, 1878), or the Megachasmidae in which lateral cartilages meet under an obtuse angle (> 100 degrees) (see e.g. Taylor *et al.* 1983). In addition, there is no evidence of lateral vertical fenestrae, which also rules out placement in either the Odontaspidae or Pseudocarchariidae (see e.g. Compagno 1990). Within the Lamniformes, this leaves only the Lamnidae or Otodontidae. The latter is the sole extinct lamniform family known from Miocene and Pliocene deposits globally (see Cappetta 1987, 2006). However, it cannot be ruled out completely that they in fact represent another extinct family, unknown to date.

Genus and species level

Recent lamnids are represented by three genera: *Carcharodon*, *Isurus* and *Lamna*. According to Purdy *et al.* (2001), the Lee Creek Mine rostral nodes compared favourably with those of extant *L. nasus* and *L. ditropis*, with a slight preference for the latter species.

Rostra of *Lamna* differ from all other modern lamnids most significantly by having the bases of their rostral cartilages attached exclusively to the preorbital processes (see Compagno 1990; Mollet *et al.* 2002; Mollen 2010; Text-fig. 2A₁–B₁). The bases of the Lee Creek Mine rostra are, however, not preserved; therefore, this feature could not be scored. The rostral cartilages of the Lee Creek Mine specimens are relatively stout and well calcified, and the anterior edge of the rostral node is rounded in both dorsal and lateral views. In this respect, we concur with Purdy *et al.* (2001) that the Lee Creek Mine material matches rostra of the Recent genus *Lamna*. Moreover, these rostral nodes are indeed closer to *L. ditropis* than to *L. nasus* because all three rostral cartilages expand significantly towards the rostral node base (see Text-fig. 2A). In the latter species they are almost of equal size along the entire rostral cartilages (see Text-fig. 2B).

However, despite these resemblances, the Lee Creek Mine material differs significantly from Recent *Lamna* in having rostral cartilages that are, although well calcified, less stout and exhibit near-parallel lateral rostral cartilages that do not abut, but join the rostral node individually (see Text-figs 2, 3D–E). As a result, a knob as present in *L. ditropis* (see Text-fig. 3D₁), or a ventral and dorsal groove as seen in *L. nasus* (see Text-fig. 3E₁), are absent in the Lee Creek Mine material. Although ontogenetic changes do occur in *L. nasus* (see Mollen 2010), variations in rostral morphology reflecting the phenomenon are different from those observed.



Text-fig. 3. Visual identification key to modern lamnid genera based on transverse slices through the rostrum (not to scale): in between mid-portion of rostrum and rostral node base (1) and rostral node base (2). A. *Carcharodon carcharias* (FMNH 38335): uncalcified rostral node. B–C. *Isurus oxyrinchus* (ERB0933) and *I. paucus* (ERB0935), respectively, with calcified, Y-shaped rostral node base. D–E. *Lamna ditropis* (ERB0854) and *L. nasus* (ERB0929), respectively, with hypercalcified rounded rostral node base and lateral rostral cartilages abutting

At the generic level, the Lee Creek material also deviates markedly from other extant genera of the Lamnidae, namely *Isurus* and *Carcharodon*. These are both represented in the Lee Creek Mine faunas, by at least two species, *I. oxyrinchus* and *C. carcharias* (see Table 2). Unlike *Isurus* (Text-fig. 3B–C), Lee Creek Mine rostral nodes are more robust, not elongated, have a rounded rostral apex (*vs.* pointed) and do not have a Y-shaped rostral node base. Additionally, a kink as present in the lateral rostral cartilages of *Isurus* (see e.g. Compagno 1990, 2001) is absent in the material examined here. The Lee Creek Mine material differs from *Carcharodon* in being much more calcified and in having lateral cartilages that are circular in cross section (*vs.* transversely flattened).

For these reasons, we reject assignment of these nodes to the genera *Lamna*, *Isurus* and *Carcharodon*. In view of the fact that there are no other options left within modern Lamnidae, we assume these rostral nodes to have belonged to one or more extinct, closely related taxa.

Extinct Lee Creek Mine taxa

Based on isolated oral teeth, Purdy *et al.* (2001) recorded five extinct species from the Lee Creek Mine that have traditionally been assigned to the Lamnidae or Otodontidae (see Table 2). Except for '*Carcharodon subauriculatus* Agassiz, 1839, whose occurrence is restricted to the Pungo River Formation, all these forms have been documented from the Yorktown Formation which also yielded the rostral nodes. Although we cannot be certain that the dental record of large lamnids, otodontids or other closely related extinct taxa, in the Lee Creek faunas is complete (e.g. note the absence of *Anotodus retroflexus* (Agassiz, 1838) from faunal lists by Purdy *et al.* 2001), it is unlikely that these rostral nodes would have belonged to yet (an)other species of which there is no dental record yet. Therefore, it is highly probable that these nodes could be assigned to one of these extinct lamnid or otodontid taxa from the Yorktown For-

mation at Lee Creek. For now, however, we cannot offer any additional arguments for a more specific attribution.

Purdy *et al.* (2001) assigned both *Oxyrhina hastalis* Agassiz, 1838 and *O. xiphodon* Agassiz, 1838 to the Recent genus *Isurus*. Even though the Lee Creek rostral nodes deviate from those of *Isurus* (in not having a Y-shaped base), we cannot rule out the possibility that they did belong to either '*O. hastalis*' or '*O. xiphodon*', because the proper taxonomic position of these two taxa (based solely on dental characters) is still an unresolved point. In fact, several authors (e.g. Leriche 1926; Cappetta 1987, 2006) considered *O. xiphodon* a junior synonym of *O. hastalis*, while Glikman (1964) assigned the latter to his newly erected genus *Cosmopolitodus*, an extinct lamnid which some authors consider to be the predecessor of the great white shark and thus more closely related to the genus *Carcharodon* (see e.g. Casier 1960; Ehret *et al.* 2009).

The generic assignment of *Carcharodon megalodon* Agassiz, 1835 is controversial as well. Purdy *et al.* (2001) adopted its original designation, which would allow us to eliminate the possibility that the rostral nodes belonged to that species, but several other authors (e.g. Casier 1960; Cappetta 1987; Ehret *et al.* 2009) have previously argued that *Carcharodon carcharias* evolved independently of *C. megalodon*, thus requiring the erection of a new genus for the extinct form (see *Carcharocles* Jordan and Hannibal in Jordan, 1923; *Procarcharodon* Casier, 1960; *Megaselachus* Glikman, 1964). In addition, Glikman (1964) even assigned *Megaselachus* to a new family of extinct lamnids, the Otodontidae. Because of this taxonomic controversy, it is not possible either, based on the identification key to Recent Lamniformes, to rule out the possibility that the Lee Creek Mine rostral nodes did in fact belong to '*C. megalodon*'.

The same applies for *Oxyrhina benedenii* Le Hon, 1871, a large lamnoid that was assigned by Van de Geyn (1937) to the genus *Isurus*. If indeed a species of *Isurus*, its rostral node base would have been Y-shaped. Based

Purdy <i>et al.</i> (2001)			Cappetta (2006)	
Family	Species	Status	Species	Family
Lamnidae	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Recent	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Lamnidae
Lamnidae	<i>Isurus hastalis</i>	Extinct	<i>Cosmopolitodus hastalis</i>	Lamnidae
Lamnidae	<i>Isurus xiphodon</i>	Extinct	<i>Cosmopolitodus hastalis</i>	Lamnidae
Lamnidae	<i>Lamna</i> sp.	Recent	<i>Lamna</i> sp.	Lamnidae
Lamnidae	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Recent	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Lamnidae
Lamnidae	<i>Carcharodon megalodon</i>	Extinct	<i>Megaselachus megalodon</i>	Otodontidae
Lamnidae	<i>Carcharodon subauriculatus</i>	Extinct	<i>Megaselachus megalodon</i>	Otodontidae
Lamnidae	<i>Parotodus benedenii</i>	Extinct	<i>Parotodus benedenii</i>	Otodontidae

Table 2. Taxonomic correlation of species occurring at Lee Creek Mine (Aurora, North Carolina) and assigned to the Lamnidae or Otodontidae; note the absence of *Anotodus retroflexus* (Agassiz, 1838)

on this, we can exclude assignment of the Lee Creek Mine rostral nodes (which have circular rostral node bases) to this species. Its taxonomic position is, however, also controversial, which means that this species currently cannot be ruled out. Cappetta (1980) erected the genus *Parotodus* for this species, a decision subscribed to by some subsequent workers such as Siverson (1999) and Purdy *et al.* (2001), except that Cappetta initially assigned the new genus to the Otodontidae, whilst Purdy *et al.* and Siverson placed it amongst the Lamnidae and Cardabiodontidae, respectively. The latter is yet another family of fossil lamnoids which was erected to accommodate an extinct genus, *Cardiabiodon* Siverson, 1999, from the Cenomanian (Late Cretaceous) of Australia.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on comparative morphology, rostral nodes from the Yorktown Formation of Lee Creek Mine, previously assigned to the genus *Lamna*, appear to differ markedly from Recent *L. nasus* and *L. ditropis*, which is why we propose to eliminate the genus *Lamna* from the Lee Creek Mine faunal list, so long as no other diagnostic material is forthcoming. Attempts to assign these fragmentary rostra favour placement in an extinct taxon (or taxa) within the Lamnidae or Otodontidae, which are represented by teeth of at least three species in the same strata (*C. hastalis*, *M. megalodon* and *P. benedenii*). However, specific identification of isolated lamnid-like rostral nodes, such as the Lee Creek Mine material, will probably remain impossible until found in association with teeth. Such discoveries will not only document proper rostral node attribution, but might also shed light on the familial and generic assignment of these problematic taxa and thus on interrelationships of Neogene lamniforms which are still hotly debated. We therefore encourage more detailed studies of fossil chondrocranial material available and, in particular, of rostra.

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