

Wavelet analysis of ammonoid sutures

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ABSTRACT

A morphometric method based on a continuous wavelet transform is introduced for describing the form of ammonoid suture lines. A series of y -coordinate data along the suture line placed in a common reference system was used as the descriptor function of the cumulative chordal length along the suture line. The wavelet transform is defined as an inner product between the descriptor function and a finite-length localized waveform, termed a “daughter wavelet.” The absolute values of wavelet transforms, or amplitudes, were computed for individual daughter wavelets with various wavelengths and positions, and a series of amplitudes for different frequencies was used as a shape function in characterizing the suture shape and was summarized into a few principal components.

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Keywords: wavelet analysis; morphometrics; suture line; ammonoids

INTRODUCTION

The ammonoid septum, one of the most sophisticated structures of extinct organisms, is a partition that subdivides the interior of the phrag-

mocone into chambers. Particularly in Mesozoic forms, the periphery of the septum is folded and frilled to form a complex suture line where the septum intersects the shell wall. The functional mor-

PE Article Number: 17.1.9A

Copyright: Paleontological Society February 2014

Submission: 2 March 2013. Acceptance: 4 February 2014

Ubukata, Takao, Tanabe, Kazushige, Shigeta, Yasunari, Maeda, Haruyoshi, and Mapes, Royal H. 2014. Wavelet analysis of ammonoid sutures. *Palaeontologia Electronica* Vol. 17, Issue 1;9A; 17p;
palaeo-electronica.org/content/2014/678-wavelet-analysis-of-sutures

phology of the frilled structure is a matter of great controversy and several functional hypotheses have been proposed, e.g., reinforce the shell wall against hydrostatic pressure (Buckland, 1836; Westermann, 1958, 1975; Hewitt and Westermann, 1986, 1997; Jacobs, 1990; Hassan et al., 2002; De Blasio, 2008), buoyancy control (Weitschat and Bandel, 1991; Seilacher and LaBarbera, 1995; Daniel et al., 1997), facilitation of respiration or cameral liquid transport (Pérez-Claros, 2005; Pérez-Claros et al., 2007), aid of muscle attachment to the septum (Henderson, 1984), resistance of the septum to dragging force from the adductor muscle (Lewy, 2002) and so on.

The debate regarding the “ammonoid suture problem” has been based on the following indices that represent the geometric properties of the suture line: Index of Suture Complexity (Westermann, 1971; Ward, 1980; Ballantine, 2007), Inter-sutural Span (Jacobs, 1990), Sutural Amplitude Index (Batt, 1991), Sutural Complexity Index (Saunders, 1995; Saunders and Work, 1996, 1997; Saunders et al., 1999) and fractal dimension (García-Ruiz et al., 1990; Boyajian and Lutz, 1992; Lutz and Boyajian, 1995; Olóriz and Palmqvist, 1995; Checa and García-Ruiz, 1996; Olóriz et al., 1997, 2002; Pérez-Claros et al., 2002, 2007), among others. However, these indices are somewhat ambiguous because disparate suture forms are commonly represented by similar index values (Allen, 2006).

Manship (2004) and Yacobucci and Manship (2011) used Geographic Information Systems in recognizing suture patterns, but this approach was designed for the identification of suture patterns using pattern-matching techniques rather than for the description of suture shape itself. One promising approach in this regard is a Fourier-based method in which a series of morphometric data transformed into an oscillating function is decomposed into sine and cosine functions with various frequencies (Canfield and Anstey, 1981; Gildner, 2003); however, the predominant frequency commonly changes with location along the suture line, and a conventional Fourier analysis tends to fail to catch signals with non-stationary frequency. Allen (2006, 2007) proposed a further sophisticated approach for analyzing non-stationary suture folds, using a windowed short-time Fourier transform in which the transformed signal is multiplied by a window function that is moved along the signal. The short-time Fourier transform provides a two-dimensional representation of a suture form in terms of location and frequency, but it provides all frequen-

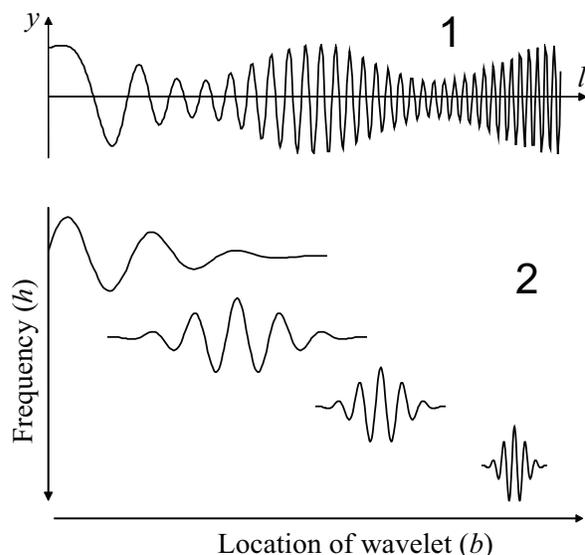


FIGURE 1. Signal waveform (1) and wavelets with various frequencies placed in various locations along the waveform (2). The frequency and magnitude of the signal plotted in (1) changes with location in a constant manner.

cies with a constant resolution because the width of the window is fixed. This approach involves a trade-off between location resolution and frequency resolution.

In the present study, we introduce an alternative method for the comparison of suture forms among ammonoids, based on a wavelet transform. The method proposed herein is also applicable for suture shape of nautiloids as well as ammonoids.

WAVELET ANALYSIS OF INTRICATE OPEN CURVES

Continuous Wavelet Transform for Morphometrics

Wavelet analysis, primarily a method for analyzing a time series, can be regarded as an extension of Fourier analysis. It is performed by simultaneously decomposing a time series into time and frequency domains. Wavelet analysis enables the analysis of different frequencies with different time resolutions, whereas short-time Fourier analysis provides all frequencies at a constant resolution. A finite-length localized oscillating waveform, or mother wavelet, is scaled and translated to generate daughter wavelets with various wavelengths placed along the time axis (Figure 1). The wavelet transform is given by an inner product between the signal and a daughter wavelet for each position in the time–frequency space. The

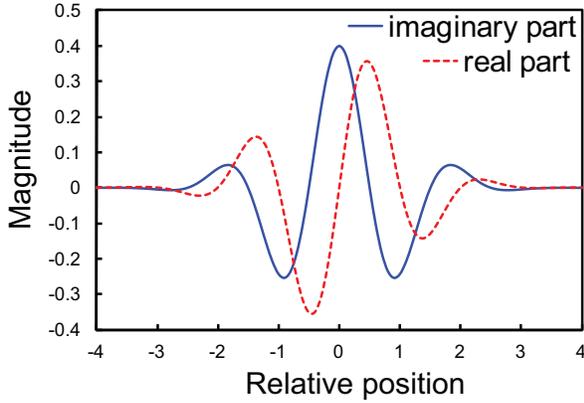


FIGURE 2. The Morlet wavelet used in the present study as a mother wavelet. The Morlet wavelet is a complex wavelet in which a pair of wavelets with different phases constitutes the real and imaginary components. The horizontal axis represents the relative position with respect to the center of the wavelet, and the vertical axis measures the magnitude of the wavelet.

wavelet transform was first used as a morphometric tool to characterize localized changes in a closed outline of organic form (Takemura et al., 2004; Lestrel et al., 2005). Lestrel et al. (2005) used a series of coordinate data along the outline curve as a descriptor function instead of a time series data.

Wavelet transforms are generally dependent on the locations where daughter wavelets are sampled; consequently, a slight shift in a descriptor function leads to a marked change in the values of wavelet coefficients (Bradley, 2003). One approach to minimizing the shift variance is to use a complex wavelet transform in which a pair of wavelets with different phases constitutes the real and imaginary components. The Morlet wavelet (or the equivalent Gabor wavelet) is most commonly used among complex wavelets, and was employed in the present study (Figure 2). Its mother wavelets are defined by

$$\psi(l) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{l^2}{2}\right) \exp(i\pi l)$$

where i is the imaginary unit and l is the relative position with respect to the target wave, which is represented by the cumulative chordal length along the curve (Goupillaud et al., 1984; Walker, 1999). If the descriptor function of the target waveform is expressed by $f(l)$, a continuous wavelet transform

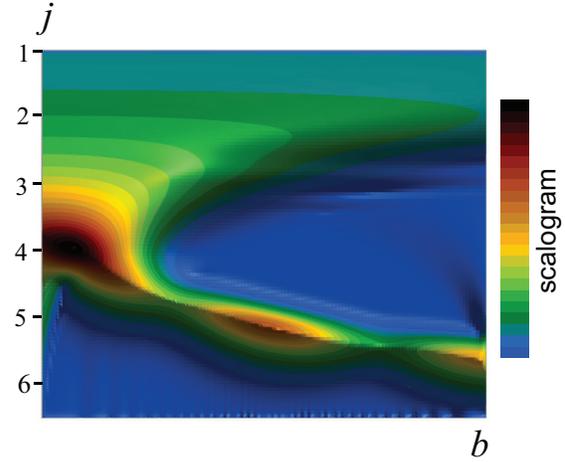


FIGURE 3. Contour plots of scalograms in the frequency ($h = 2^j$)-location (b) domain.

for each frequency (h ; equivalent to inverse of scale) and location (b) is given by

$$W(h, b) = \sqrt{|h|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(l) \psi\left(\frac{l-b}{h}\right) dl \quad (1)$$

(Walker, 1999; Hammer and Harper, 2006). Note that while l is a parameter of the descriptor function, b is a constant that represents a property of each daughter wavelet, although both represent the location along the target wave. In morphometric measurements, original coordinate data obtained from the curve are discretely sampled along the curve. For a discretely sampled waveform, f_m , equation (1) can be rewritten as

$$W(h, b) = \sqrt{\frac{|h|}{2\pi}} \sum_m f_m \psi\left(\frac{m-b}{h}\right)$$

if the sampled points are evenly spaced. A scalogram of wavelet transform, which corresponds to the energy spectrum of a Fourier transform, can be obtained for each daughter wavelet as a square of the wavelet transform:

$$P_{h,b} = |W(h, b)|^2$$

The term 'scalogram' is also used to indicate a visual representation of the wavelet spectrum of frequencies as well as the spectrum itself. A set of scalograms (in the sense of spectrum) indicates the predominant frequency for each location along the target wave and can be depicted as a contour plot in the frequency (h)-location (b) domain (Figure 3). An inverse transform of equation (1) can be given by:

$$f(l) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(h, b) \sqrt{|h|} \psi(h(l-b)) dh db / \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(\omega)|^2}{|\omega|} d\omega \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{\psi}(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of (l) . The inverse wavelet transform allows us to produce a synthetic curve using a given number of frequencies. For details of continuous wavelet analysis, see Grossmann and Morlet (1984), Goupillaud et al. (1984) and Walker (1999).

PROCEDURE OF MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SUTURE FORM

To assess the usefulness of wavelet analysis for morphometrics of ammonoid sutures, we attempted application of wavelet description to the suture lines of 115 specimens from 115 species belonging to 63 families (Appendix). The material covers six ammonoid orders spanning from the Devonian to the Cretaceous. All the specimens examined are preserved in the University Museum of the University of Tokyo (UMUT), Ohio University (OUZC) or Shizuoka University (SUM).

Decomposition of Suture Geometry into Frequency–Location Domain

A piece of the external hemi-suture was analyzed for each sub-adult individual. The shell wall was carefully removed from each specimen using a small cutting knife to expose suture lines. To capture an image of the suture line, each portion of the external surface of each specimen was photographed using a Keyence VH-5000 CCD camera, viewed perpendicular to the surface of the portion. The CCD camera was attached to a standing arm that could be tilted to the right or left so as to capture images from a known angle of offset (Ubukata, 2004). The camera and its controller were connected to a personal computer via USB, and each image was saved as a computer bitmap file using the Keyence PictureFolder© program. Captured images were pieced together to form a synthetic image of the external hemi-suture, using Justsystem Hanako PhotoRetouch© software on a personal computer (Figure 4.1).

The three-dimensional suture curve was then “rolled out” onto a two-dimensional plane. A series of x- and y-coordinate data along the suture line

was then collected using a digitizing program (Ubukata, 2004). The digitized figure was placed in an x–y coordinate system by placing the point of the ventral extreme onto the origin of the coordinate, placing the straight line traced from the venter to umbilical seam along the x-axis, and scaling the figure so that the distance between the ventral and umbilical extremes was 10,000 pixels long (Figure 4.2). Subsequently, 4,096 equally spaced points were interpolated along the series of normalized coordinate points by a cubic spline (Rohlf, 1990) using a program written in Visual Basic (Ubukata and Sugino, 2007).

Because the suture curve is depicted in an x–y coordinate system by placing both its extremes along the x-axis, the series of y coordinates repeat with a period corresponding to the length of the whole suture line (Figure 4.3); however, the series of the x function does not satisfy the periodic boundary condition, and the introduction of periodicity to the x function requires an additional transformation, such as detrending by subtracting the expected linear increase in x (Ubukata et al., 2010). In multivariate statistical analyses, use of both x and y functions yields a greater number of coefficients that are in part redundant, meaning that subsequent statistical analyses are compromised (Haines and Crampton, 2000). An alternative approach is to use the tangent angle function as a descriptor (Haines and Crampton, 2000; Allen, 2006); however, any analysis of an intricate curve using the tangent angle function is readily distorted by high-frequency noise because the tangent Fourier descriptor is based on a series of differences between adjacent points. In the case of a meandering curve along the x-axis (e.g., an ammonoid suture), amplitude of y function is much greater than that of x function (Figure 5), and y function well represents the predominant frequencies of the wave component for each location along the curve. Therefore, in the present study we adopted a series of y-coordinate data to obtain a scalogram. As mentioned below, calculation of the inverse wavelet transform requires the inclusion of a series of x functions after detrending (Ubukata et al., 2010).

In a continuous wavelet transform, h and b in equation (1) can generally take the value of any real number. To represent the curve geometry using a finite number of coefficients in a statistical analysis, we consider the restrictive case for which the frequency per cycle of the target waveform (h) is given by a list of 2^{j-1} numbers (1, 2, 4, ..., 2048) and for which the locations of daughter wavelet (b)

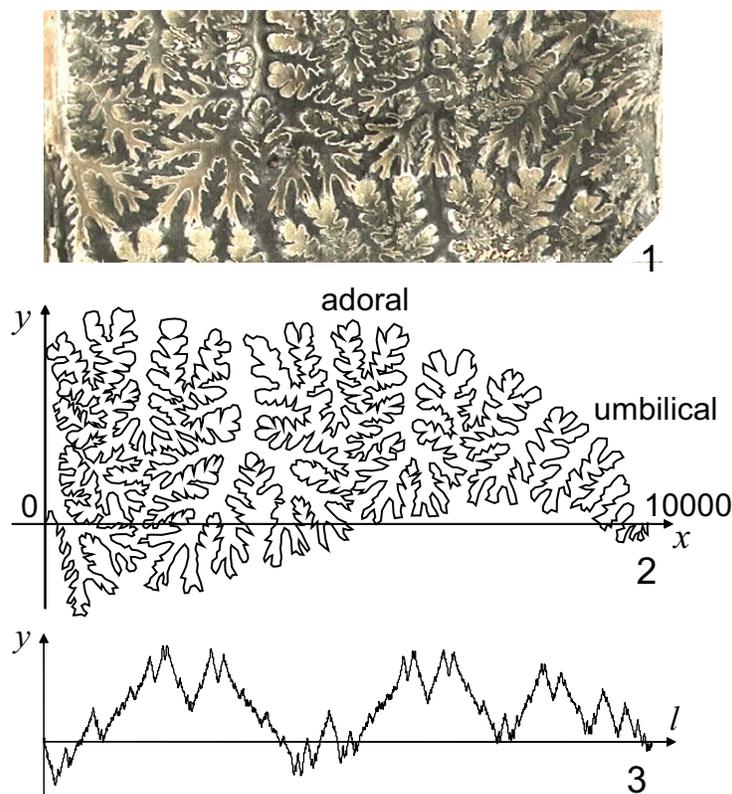


FIGURE 4. Measurements of coordinate data along a suture line. A synthetic image of an external hemi-suture was formed by combining multiple photographs (1), and a traced suture line was placed in a reference system so that its ventral and umbilical extremes were located on the x-axis separated by a distance of 10,000 pixels (2). Next, a series of y coordinates was measured along the suture line as a function of its cumulative chordal length (l) (3).

is given by a series of 17 equally spaced positions between two extremes along the suture curve. A series of square-roots of scalograms for each j and b , tentatively called amplitudes for j and b , describes the change in magnitude of the j th lowest frequency with location along the curve (b) and defines a 'shape function' for the i th individual. The amplitudes of a series of y coordinates were computed for each frequency of each individual to obtain shape functions of suture lines using an original program written in Visual Basic.

In order to assess random error in measurement, all procedures of measurements were repeated for the identical suture of a single individual so as to obtain a set of the reproduced shape functions. This repetition was performed 10 times using a specimen of *Gaudryceras striatum*.

Reconstruction of Suture Shape Using Inverse Wavelet Transform

Wavelet transforms of a series of x coordinates were also obtained after being detrended by subtracting the expected linear increase in x (Ubukata et al., 2010). To visualize suture models repre-

sented by a given number of frequencies, inverse wavelet transforms were calculated by equation (2) from the wavelet transforms of series of x and y coordinates. A series of x-coordinate data was reconstructed by the inverse wavelet transform after re-adding the expected linear increase in x, which had been detrended prior to computation of the wavelet transforms. Consequently, the reconstructed x and y coordinates define the shape of the synthetic model.

Ordination of Suture Geometry

To summarize the suture shape into a few dimensional morphospace, a principal component analysis (PCA) was applied to the shape function. In the present PCA, shape functions for j and b were regarded as variables and similarity between a pair of variables was assessed using the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Principal components were obtained by the eigenvalue decomposition of inter-variable correlation of the shape function. The mean of principal component loadings was computed for each frequency over all locations b to assist in the geometric interpretation

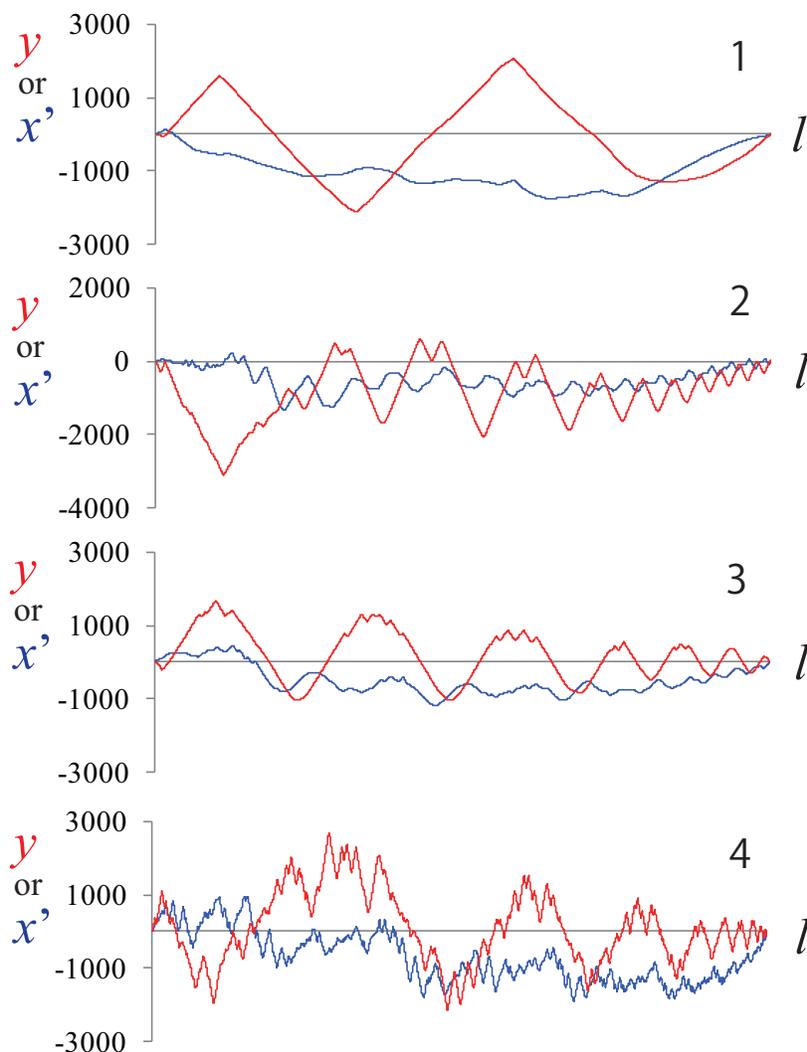


FIGURE 5. Series of y coordinates (red) and x' functions (blue). Series of x' function were detrended by subtracting the expected linear increase in x to introduce periodic boundary condition to the x -coordinate data. 1, *Goniatites multiratum*. 2, *Medlicottia intermedia*. 3, *Amphipopanoceras* cf. *medium*. 4, *Phylloceras* sp.

of the analytical results. PCA was performed using an add-in program for Microsoft Excel (Esumi Excel Tahenryou-kaiseki ver. 5.0).

RESULTS OF A PILOT ANALYSIS

Amplitudes and Shape Functions of Suture Lines

There exists a wide variation in the pattern of contours that represents the amplitudes of wavelet transforms on suture shape, even if the patterns are compared within a single ammonoid order (Figure 6). The topographic peak of the amplitude is generally located in the ventral, low-frequency region (i.e., lower-left part in each panel in Figure 6). In many ammonitid and some ceratitid species,

the topographic ridges are distributed along the diagonal from the lower-left (ventral and lower-frequency) to upper-right (umbilical and higher-frequency) regions in the figure (e.g., Figure 6.3-6). This feature provides a good representation of the change in the predominant frequency of the waveform with location along the suture line; i.e., the primary suture elements tend to decrease in wavelength toward the umbilicus. The more complex the suture line, the more irregular the contours of amplitude. In many ammonitid species, minor valleys and ridges in amplitude run vertically in the high-frequency region (upper part) of the diagram (Figure 6.4-6).

The result of repeated measurements of a single specimen revealed that the shape functions

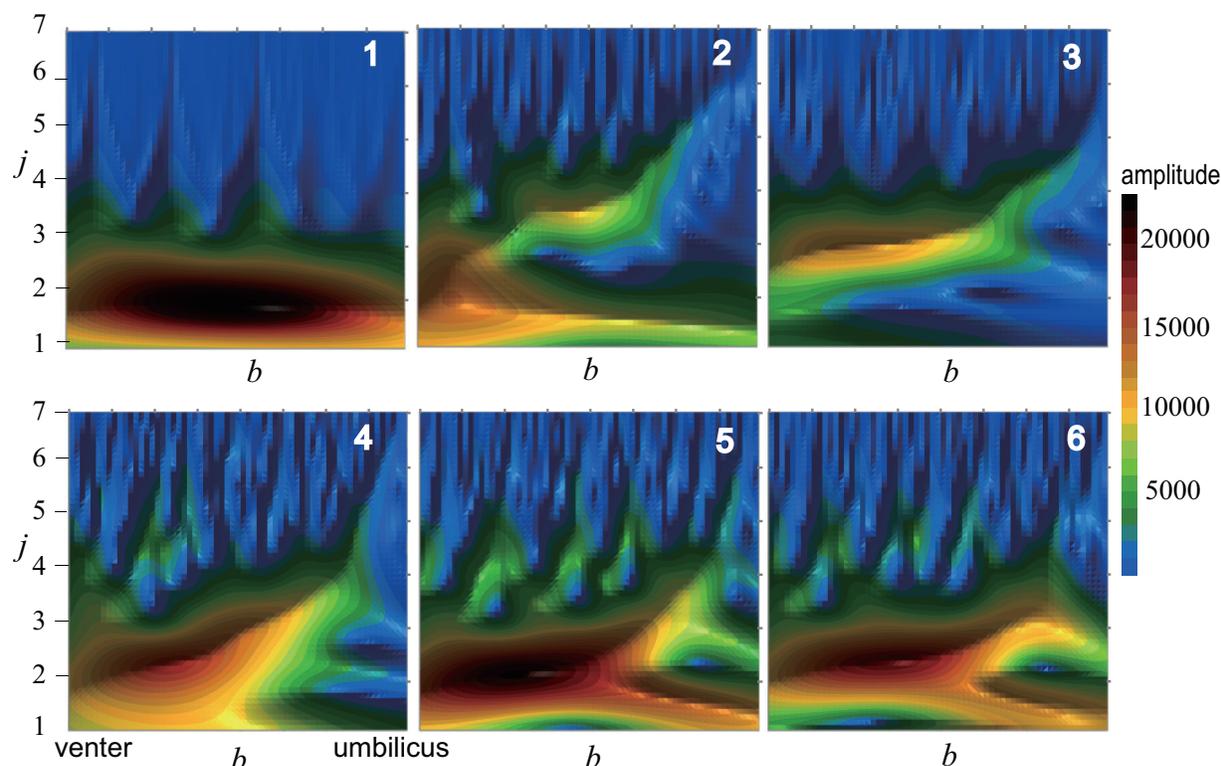


FIGURE 6. Three-dimensional contour diagrams showing the amplitudes of wavelet transforms against location (b) and frequency ($h = 2j$). 1, *Goniatites multiliratum*. 2, *Medlicottia intermedia*. 3, *Amphipopanoceras cf. medium*. 4, *Phylloceras* sp. 5, *Gaudryceras striatum*. 6, *Hauericeras angustum*.

obtained from the identical suture were fairly variable but showed an allowable measurement error to compare suture shape among closely related taxa (Figure 7).

Synthetic suture forms based on the inverse wavelet transform indicate the number of frequencies necessary to reproduce each feature of the original suture form. The synthetic model generated using the lowest frequency ($j = 1$) depicts a wave that repeats only once within the total span of the curve, while the second lowest frequency ($j = 2$) represents a wave that repeats twice, the third lowest frequency corresponds to a wave that repeats four times, and so on (Figure 8). Most of the primary suture elements (e.g., lobes and saddles) can be generated in the synthetic models based on the fourth and lower frequencies; however, a series of auxiliary lobes, as typically seen in the Prolecanitida, cannot be reproduced without the fifth or sixth lowest frequency (Figure 8.2). The reproduction of finer elements such as lobules and folioles commonly found in the Ammonitida requires higher frequencies (Figure 8.4-6). In most goniatitic and ceratitic sutures, the basic pattern of suture form can be approximated by the forms of lobes and

saddles; consequently, the fifth and higher frequencies have little effect on suture geometry (Figure 8.1-3). For ammonitic sutures, the synthetic models perform poorly in depicting details of the frilled features of suture lines, unless the eighth and higher frequencies are included in the inverse transform (Figure 8.4-6).

Principal Components Analysis

The first and second principal components account for 34.2% and 11.9% of the total variance, respectively. Scatter plots of the first two PC scores showing examples of selected original digitized suture shapes are shown in Figure 9. The mean of the first principal component loadings for each frequency all over locations b indicates that PC1 mainly reflects the difference of middle to higher components represented by the fifth to ninth lowest frequencies (Figure 10.1). Negative perturbations associated with PC1 represent the development of finer elements such as lobules and folioles (Figure 9). The means of the second PC loadings over locations are dominated by lower components of the first and second lowest frequencies (Figure 10.2). As the score proceeds in the negative direc-

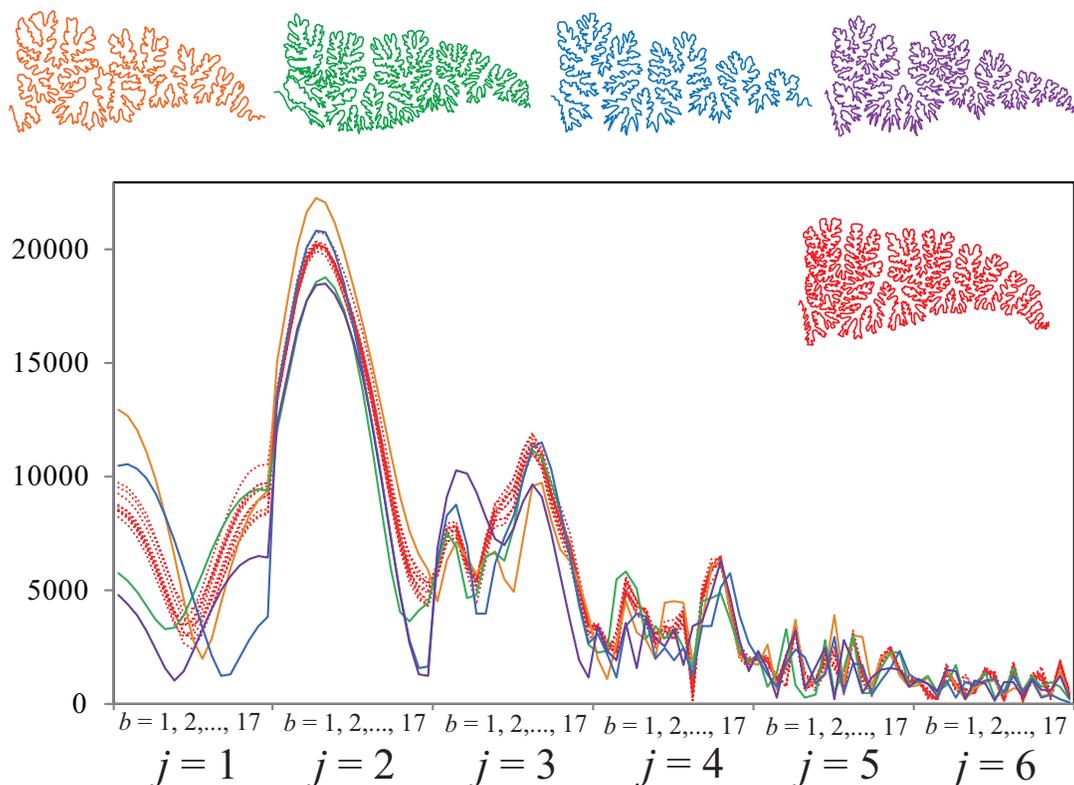


FIGURE 7. Series of shape functions obtained from repeated measurements for the identical suture of a single specimen of *Gaudryceras striatum* (dotted lines in red) showing that the measurement error is smaller than variation among its closely related species, i.e., *G. tenuiliratum* (orange), *G. sp.* (green), *Tetragonites popetensis* (blue) and *T. glabrus* (purple). The original digitized suture shape was illustrated for each species in the same color as the corresponding shape function.

tion along the PC2 axis, amplitude of primary suture elements becomes prominent (Figure 9); that is, a wide saddle and/or lobe tends to develop. In contrast, an individual with a positive PC2 tends to form a series of auxiliary lobes (Figure 9) that is characterized by a positive value of the fourth lowest frequencies (Figure 10.2).

DISCUSSION

The wavelet analysis described in the present study represents a powerful tool in describing the detailed features inherent in a sophisticated organic form such as an ammonoid suture line. The patterns in the contour diagrams that depict the amplitudes of wavelet transforms are successful in identifying which wave component is predominant among the suture elements (Figure 6). The reconstructions of suture lines using an inverse wavelet transform indicate that the synthetic models are able to well represent features of primary and/or secondary suture elements in various ammonoid taxa (Figure 8).

Ubukata et al. (2010) attempted an eigen-shape-based analysis of suture geometries and accommodated various suture shapes in a morphospace based on the first-order morphological components. However, morphological variation in finer structure was not detected in their eigenshape analysis. The present principal component analysis of amplitudes of wavelet transforms successfully distilled the finer morphological components from complex suture curves and provided the ordinations of wide variation in suture form that are morphologically interpretable (Figure 9). The results of this study demonstrate the utility of a series of wavelet transforms and derivative suture functions as a useful descriptor of suture shape and as an effective basis for comparing differences in suture shape among ammonoids.

The question of how suture geometry relates to ammonoid shell form has attracted considerable attention in terms of inferring the function of the intricate septa, which is conventionally considered to have helped reinforce the shell wall against hydrostatic pressure (Hewitt and Westermann,

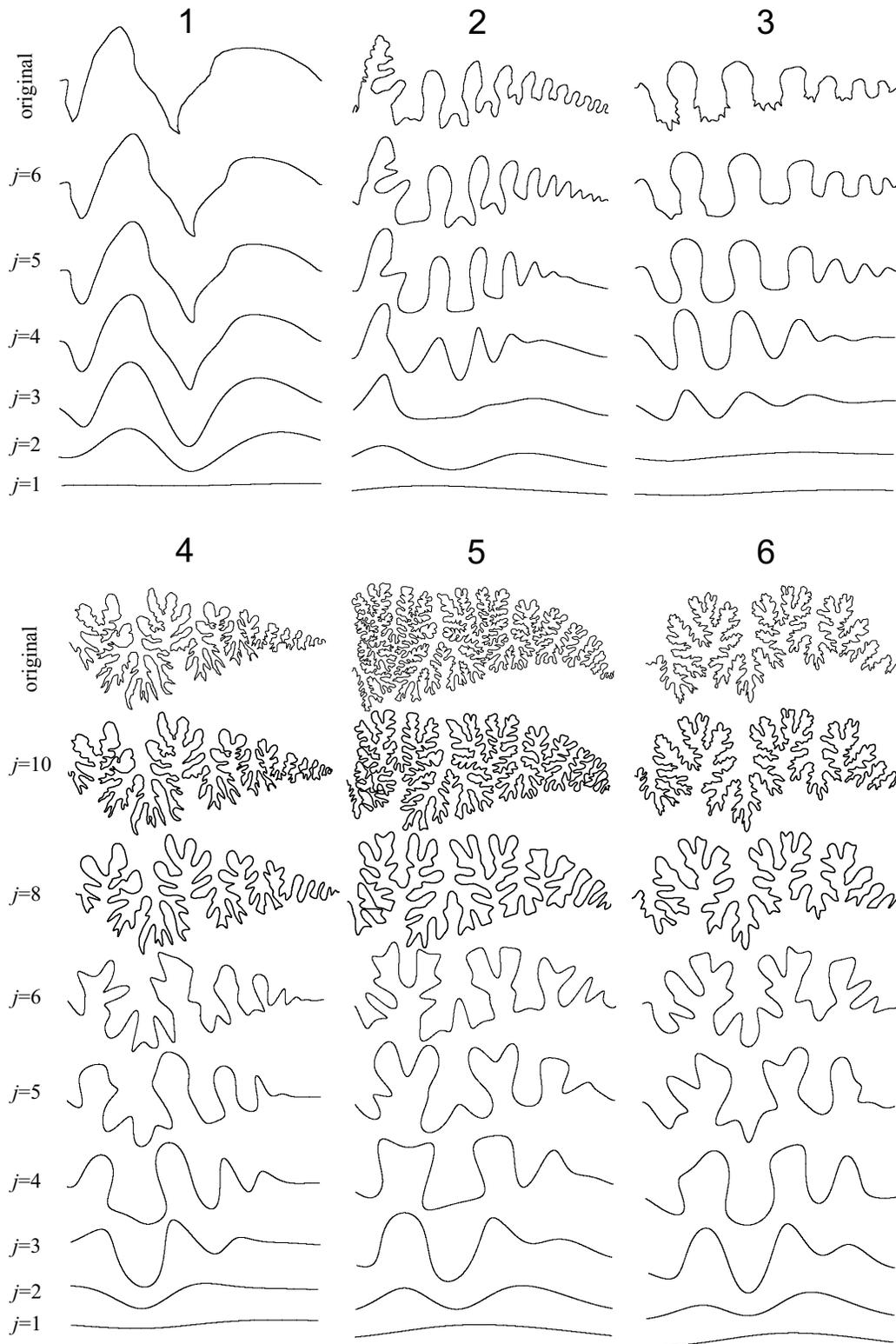


FIGURE 8. Synthetic models of suture lines represented by inverse wavelet transform with increasing number of frequencies (j). 1, *Goniatites multiliratum*. 2, *Medlicottia intermedia*. 3, *Amphipopanoceras cf. medium*. 4, *Phylloceras* sp. 5, *Gaudryceras striatum*. 6, *Hauericeras angustum*.

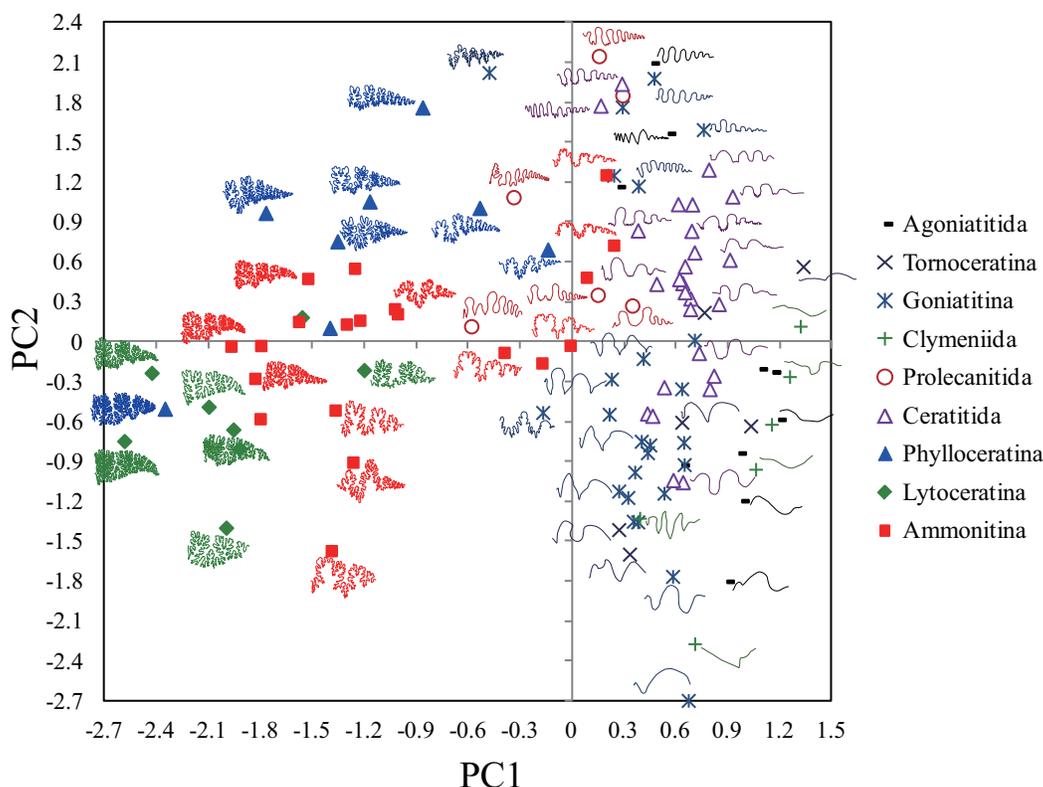


FIGURE 9. Plots of the first two principal component scores, showing examples of selected original suture shapes.

1987; Jacobs, 1990; Saunders, 1995; Saunders and Work, 1996, 1997; Olóriz et al., 2002; Pérez-Claros et al., 2007). The conventional ‘strength paradigm’ is in part supported by a correlation between suture complexity and external shell form (Hewitt and Westermann, 1987; Jacobs, 1990), but some analyses have failed to demonstrate a clear relation between suture complexity index and gross shell geometry (Saunders, 1995; Saunders and Work, 1996). The various features of intricate suture shape are poorly described by a single-valued index of complexity. Analyses of suture function based on a wavelet transform are considered more sensitive to differences in suture shape than is fractal dimension or other complexity measures and provides us a powerful tool for functional morphology of ammonoid septa.

High-resolution quantification of the form of interest using a wavelet transform may be useful in taxonomy and other fields of comparative morphology as well as functional morphology. The present approach may also enable the quantitative assessment of ontogenetic variations in suture shape, which until now has largely been considered via qualitative descriptions. Synthetic models generated by inverse wavelet transform with a various

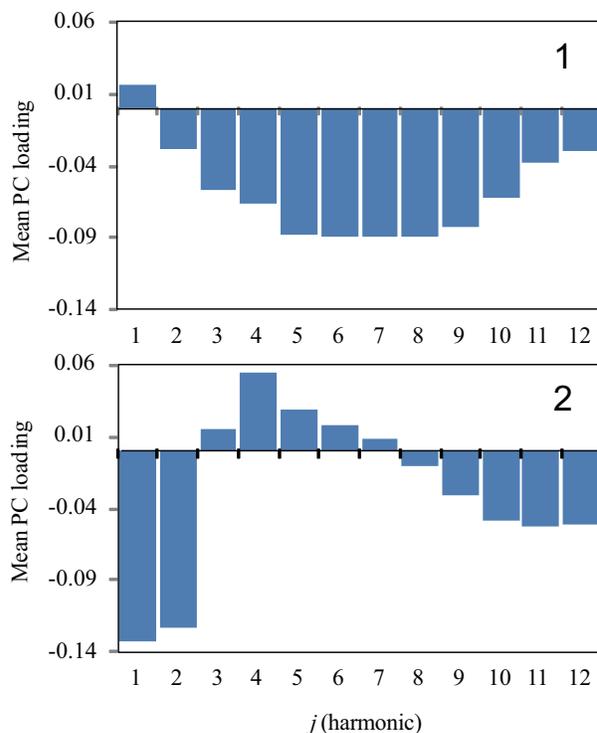


FIGURE 10. Mean of the first (1) and second (2) principal component loadings over all locations *b*.

number of frequencies seem to mimic the ontogenetic change in suture geometry with iterated invagination (Figure 8). The method proposed herein may shed new light on debate on morphogenesis of the complicated ammonoid septum (Hammer, 1999; Checa and García-Ruiz, 2000). Further studies are needed to refine wavelet analysis as a familiar and powerful morphometric tool for capturing rich structures and the ordination of various shapes in a range of organisms.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank G. Dera and an anonymous referee for their helpful comments on the first draft. Funding of this work was provided in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (No. 23540549).

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX. Specimens examined and measured values of parameters.

Order	Suborder	Species	PC scores for each harmonic of suture function		Specimens	Age	Locality	
			1st	2nd				
Agoniatitida		<i>Latanarcestes</i> sp.	0.962	-0.836	UMUT-PM-29049	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Fidelites</i> sp.	0.978	-1.195	UMUT-PM-29050	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco	
		<i>Achguigites</i> sp.	1.191	-0.583	UMUT-PM-29051	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco	
		<i>Pseudoproboloceras costulatum</i>	0.893	-1.801	UMUT-PM-30079	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Beloceras</i> sp.	0.555	1.567	UMUT-PM-29053	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco	
		<i>Anarcestes mateviai</i>	1.159	-0.227	UMUT-PM-30080	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco	
		<i>Anarcestes</i> sp.	1.159	-0.227	UMUT-PM-30081	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco	
		<i>Praewerneroceras hollardi</i>	1.084	-0.203	OUZC-5600	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Stenopharciceras viseireuge</i>	0.265	1.166	UMUT-PM-29058	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Stenopharciceras lunulicosta</i>	0.633	-0.925	UMUT-PM-30082	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Synpharciceras clavilobum</i>	0.460	2.096	UMUT-PM-30083	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
Goniatitida	Tornoceratina	<i>Epitomoceras mithracoides</i>	0.269	-1.412	UMUT-PM-29060	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Phoenixites</i> aff. <i>frechi</i>	1.031	-0.632	UMUT-PM-30085	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Cheiloceras unclulosum</i>	1.333	0.566	UMUT-PM-30086	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Sporadoceras</i> sp.	0.331	-1.597	UMUT-PM-29064	Devonian	Taouz, Morocco	
		<i>Sporadoceras muensteri</i>	0.762	0.221	UMUT-PM-30087	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco	
			<i>Imitoceras rotatorium</i>	0.633	-0.605	OUZC-5601	Carboniferous	Rockford, Indiana
		Goniatitina	<i>Girtyoceras meslerianum</i>	0.353	-1.349	OUZC-5602	Carboniferous	Jackforth Creek, Oklahoma
			<i>Eumorphoceras bisulcatum</i>	0.361	-0.980	OUZC-5603	Carboniferous	Leslie, Searcy Co., Arkansas
			<i>Hudsonoceras proteum</i>	0.580	-1.764	UMUT-PM-30088	Carboniferous	Knockauns Mts., Clare Co., Ireland
			<i>Goniatites</i> aff. <i>crenestrina</i>	0.269	-1.122	UMUT-PM-29069	Carboniferous	Jackforth Creek, Oklahoma

Order	Suborder	Species	PC scores for each harmonic of suture function		Specimens	Age	Locality
			1st	2nd			
		<i>Goniatites mulliratum</i>	0.448	-0.776	UMUT-PM-29070	Carboniferous	Jackforth Creek, Oklahoma
		<i>Perrinites hilli</i>	-0.480	2.024	UMUT-PM-30089	Permian	Las Pelicias, Coahuila, Mexico
		<i>Cravenoceras hesperium</i>	0.632	-0.353	OUZC-5604	Carboniferous	Death Valley, California
		<i>Neodimorphoceras</i> sp.	0.322	-1.171	OUZC-5605	Carboniferous	Texas
		<i>Cymoceras</i> sp.	0.530	-1.138	OUZC-5606	Carboniferous	Searcy Co., Arkansas Co., Arkansas
		<i>Glaphyrites clinei</i>	0.644	-0.756	UMUT-PM-30090	Carboniferous	Collinsville, Oklahoma
		<i>Syngastrioceras oblatum</i>	0.227	-0.280	OUZC-5607	Carboniferous	Searcy Co., Arkansas
		<i>Homoceras smithi</i>	0.647	-0.924	OUZC-5608	Carboniferous	Knockauns Mts., Clare Co., Ireland
		<i>Bisatoceras</i> sp.	0.399	-0.748	UMUT-PM-30091	Carboniferous	Oklahoma
		<i>Bisatoceras primum</i>	0.435	-0.834	OUZC-5609	Carboniferous	Oklahoma
		<i>Thalassoceras gemmellaroi</i>	-0.170	-0.531	UMUT-PM-29078	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
		<i>Pseudoparalegoceras kesslerense</i>	0.410	-0.126	OUZC-5610	Carboniferous	Winslow, Washington Co., Arkansas
		<i>Wellerites mohri</i>	0.382	1.171	OUZC-5611	Carboniferous	Carroll, Ohio
		<i>Gonioloboceras</i> sp.	0.379	-1.354	OUZC-5612	Carboniferous	South Bend, Texas
		<i>Mescalites</i> sp.	0.670	-2.696	OUZC-5613	Permian	Tularosa, New Mexico
		<i>Wewokites</i> sp.	0.706	0.013	UMUT-PM-30092	Carboniferous	Oklahoma
		<i>Crimites subkrotowi</i>	0.473	1.980	UMUT-PM-30093	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
		<i>Peritrochia typicus</i>	0.240	1.251	UMUT-PM-29080	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
		<i>Peritrochia invaribilis</i>	0.289	1.765	UMUT-PM-30095	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
		<i>Uraloceras involutum</i>	0.214	-0.545	UMUT-PM-30096	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan

Order	Suborder	Species	PC scores for each harmonic of suture function		Specimens	Age	Locality
			1st	2nd			
		<i>Popanoceras annae</i>	0.758	1.595	UMUT-PM-30097	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
Clymeniida		<i>Cymaclymenia</i> sp.1	1.151	-0.620	UMUT-PM-29089	Devonian	Morocco
		<i>Cymaclymenia</i> sp.2	1.255	-0.262	UMUT-PM-29090	Devonian	Morocco
		<i>Platyclymenia</i> sp.1	1.059	-0.958	UMUT-PM-29091	Devonian	Morocco
		<i>Platyclymenia</i> sp.2	1.317	0.117	UMUT-PM-29092	Devonian	Morocco
		<i>Oxyclymenia</i> sp.	0.707	-2.270	UMUT-PM-29094	Devonian	Morocco
		<i>Gonioclymenia</i> sp.	0.390	-1.326	UMUT-PM-30098	Devonian	Erfoud, Morocco
Prolecanitida		<i>Boesites</i> sp.	0.347	0.273	UMUT-PM-30099	Carboniferous	Rochelle, Texas
		<i>Daraelites elegans</i>	0.148	0.353	UMUT-PM-29097	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
		<i>Akmilleria electraensis</i>	0.155	2.148	UMUT-PM-29098	Permian	White Pine Co., Nevada
		<i>Medlicottia intermedia</i>	-0.338	1.087	UMUT-PM-29099	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
Ceratitida		<i>Neopronorites skvorzovi</i>	0.290	1.853	UMUT-PM-29100	Permian	Actasty R., S. Ural, Kazakhstan
		<i>Pseudopronorites arkansiensis</i>	-0.582	0.117	OUZC-5614	Carboniferous	Woolsey, Arkansas
		<i>Xenoceltites subevolutus</i>	0.433	-0.539	UMUT-MM-29103	Triassic	Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Paraceltites elegans</i>	0.639	-1.055	UMUT-PM-29101	Permian	Gaudalupe Mts., Texas
		<i>Dinartes asiaticus</i>	0.817	-0.255	UMUT-MM-30101	Triassic	Mangyshlak, Dolnapa, Kazakhstan
		<i>Pseudosageceras</i> sp.	0.164	1.776	UMUT-MM-29104	Triassic	Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Amhipopanoceras</i> cf. <i>medium</i>	0.287	1.940	UMUT-MM-30102	Triassic	Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Paranannites spathi</i>	0.909	0.616	UMUT-MM-29106	Triassic	Crienden Spring, Nevada
		<i>Paranannites aspenensis</i>	0.583	-1.039	UMUT-MM-30104	Triassic	Crienden Spring, Nevada
		<i>Prosphingites czekanowskii</i>	0.487	0.435	UMUT-MM-30105	Triassic	Olenek River, Mengilach, Arctic Siberia
	<i>Meekoceras graciliatus</i>	0.637	0.441	UMUT-MM-30106	Triassic	Crienden Spring, Nevada	

Order	Suborder	Species	PC scores for each harmonic of suture function		Specimens	Age	Locality
			1st	2nd			
		<i>Boreomeekoceras keyserlingi</i>	0.925	1.093	UMUT-MM-30107	Triassic	Olenek River, Mengilach, Arctic Siberia
		<i>Arctoprionites nodosus</i>	0.847	0.284	UMUT-MM-30108	Triassic	Stensiö-Fiellet, Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Dieneroceras spathi</i>	0.706	0.672	UMUT-MM-30109	Triassic	Crienden Spring, Nevada
		<i>Arctoceras blomstrandii</i>	0.683	0.326	UMUT-MM-30110	Triassic	Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Nordphiceras schmidtii</i>	0.794	-0.355	UMUT-MM-30111	Triassic	Olenek River, Mengilach, Arctic Siberia
		<i>Wasatchites tridentinus</i>	0.650	0.373	UMUT-MM-30112	Triassic	Botheheia, Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Wasatchites tardus</i>	0.732	-0.084	UMUT-MM-30113	Triassic	Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Ceratites nodosus</i>	0.611	1.035	UMUT-MM-30114	Triassic	Würzburg, Germany
		<i>Anagymnotoceras varium</i>	0.530	-0.342	UMUT-MM-30115	Triassic	Wallenbergfjelle t, Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Favreticeras wallacei</i>	0.618	0.471	UMUT-MM-29117	Triassic	McCoy Mine, Nevada
		<i>Stolleyites tenuis</i>	0.693	1.033	UMUT-MM-29119	Triassic	Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Olenekoceras middendorffi</i>	0.689	0.834	UMUT-MM-30116	Triassic	Olenek River, Mengilach, Arctic Siberia
		<i>Olenikites spiniplicatus</i>	0.463	-0.556	UMUT-MM-30117	Triassic	Olenek River, Mengilach, Arctic Siberia
		<i>Svalbardiceras spitsbergense</i>	0.681	0.246	UMUT-MM-30118	Triassic	Wallenbergfjelle t, Spitsbergen, Norway
		<i>Arctohungarites triformis</i>	0.379	0.837	UMUT-MM-30119	Triassic	Olenek Bay, Laptev Sea, Russia
		<i>Lenotropites caurus</i>	0.788	1.295	UMUT-MM-30120	Triassic	West Humboldt Range, Nevada
		<i>Pseudosvalbardiceras sibiricum</i>	0.651	0.567	UMUT-MM-30121	Triassic	Olenek River, Mengilach, Arctic Siberia
Ammonitida	Phylloceratina	<i>Phylloceras consanguineans</i>	-1.354	0.755	UMUT-MM-29121	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Phylloceras</i> sp.	-1.768	0.969	UMUT-MM-29122	Cretaceous	Mahajang, Madagascar
		<i>Holcophylloceras</i> sp.	-0.534	1.006	UMUT-MM-29123	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar

Order	Suborder	Species	PC scores for each harmonic of suture function		Specimens	Age	Locality
			1st	2nd			
		<i>Calliphylloceras</i> sp.	-0.863	1.762	UMUT-MM-29124	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Ptychophylloceras</i> sp.	-1.169	1.055	UMUT-MM-29125	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Phyllopachyceras ezoense</i>	-1.398	0.105	UMUT-MM-29126	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Hypophylloceras subramosum</i>	-2.350	-0.503	UMUT-MM-30123	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Tragophylloceras ibex</i>	-0.141	0.693	UMUT-MM-29130	Jurassic	Osuabrük, Germany
	Lytoceratina	<i>Pterolytoceras</i> sp.	-1.997	-1.398	UMUT-MM-29131	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Argonauticeras</i> sp.	-1.559	0.184	UMUT-MM-29132	Cretaceous	Mahajang, Madagascar
		<i>Tetragonites glabrus</i>	-1.955	-0.660	UMUT-MM-30125	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Tetragonites popetensis</i>	-2.426	-0.234	UMUT-MM-30126	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Eotetragonites</i> sp.	-1.201	-0.213	UMUT-MM-29136	Cretaceous	Mahajang, Madagascar
		<i>Gaudryceras striatum</i>	-2.584	-0.746	SUM-RC-MM004	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Gaudryceras tenuiliratum</i>	-1.920	-0.802	UMUT-MM-30128	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Gaudryceras</i> sp.	-2.097	-0.488	UMUT-MM-30129	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
	Ammonitina	<i>Grammoceras doertense</i>	-0.011	-0.026	UMUT-MM-29147	Jurassic	Döruten, Germany
		<i>Hecticoceras</i> sp.	0.082	0.485	SUM-RC-MM020	Jurassic	Saltwick Nab, Yorkshire, England
		<i>Taramelliceras</i> sp.	-1.024	0.248	UMUT-MM-29149	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Lissoceras</i> sp.	-1.265	-0.905	UMUT-MM-29150	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Grossouvia</i> sp.	-0.174	-0.159	UMUT-MM-29152	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Aspidoceras</i> sp.	-0.392	-0.080	UMUT-MM-29153	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Euaspidoceras</i> sp.	-1.390	-1.570	UMUT-MM-29154	Jurassic	Sakaraha, Madagascar
		<i>Craspedites subditus</i>	0.196	1.255	UMUT-MM-30131	Jurassic	Iwanowa, Russia

Order	Suborder	Species	PC scores for each harmonic of suture function		Specimens	Age	Locality
			1st	2nd			
		<i>Desmoceras latidorsatum</i>	-1.578	0.153	UMUT-MM-29156	Cretaceous	Mahajang, Madagascar
		<i>Tragodesmocerooides subcostatus</i>	-1.255	0.553	UMUT-MM-29157	Cretaceous	Tappu, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Damesites semicostatus</i>	-1.831	-0.275	UMUT-MM-30132	Cretaceous	Kotanbetsu, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Damesites</i> sp.	-1.225	0.162	UMUT-MM-29158	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Hauericeras angustum</i>	-1.303	0.133	SUM-RC-MM006	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Puzosia</i> sp.	-1.368	-0.514	UMUT-MM-29162	Cretaceous	Mahajang, Madagascar
		<i>Yokoyamaoceras ishikawai</i>	-1.800	-0.578	UMUT-MM-29164	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Cleonicerias besairiei</i>	-1.008	0.210	UMUT-MM-29167	Cretaceous	Mahajang, Madagascar
		<i>Anapachydiscus naumanni</i>	-1.797	-0.028	UMUT-MM-29168	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Teshioites ryugasensis</i>	-1.526	0.476	UMUT-MM-29169	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Canadoceras kosmatti</i>	-1.969	-0.033	UMUT-MM-30133	Cretaceous	Saku, Hokkaido, Japan
		<i>Neogastrolites meulleri</i>	0.240	0.727	UMUT-MM-29171	Cretaceous	Teigen, Petroleum Co., Montana