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New fossil assemblage with amber, plants and vertebrates from the lower Cenomanian near Châtelleraut (Vienne, western France)

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Abstract – A large number of fossil-rich beds have been located from over 30 km along the Tours-Poitiers High Speed Line (LGV) during earthworks prior to its construction, and in particular amber was collected from Scorbé-Clairvaux (locality of La Bergeonneau) to the north of Poitiers. The paper describes also amber pieces from Châtelleraut (locality of La Désirée) discovered during the development of sewage treatment plant along the Vienne river. Lower Cenomanian shelly sandstones and siltstones of Scorbé-Clairvaux contain rare amber pieces associated with seed plants (*Frenelopsis* sp., *Nehvizdya* sp., and angiosperm seeds) and a diversified fauna, composed of micro-remains of 27 taxa, comprising elasmobranchs (*Haimirichia amonensis* Cappetta and Case, 1975, *Protolama* sp. and *Squalicorax* sp.), actinopterygians (*Enchodus* sp. and Pycnodontidae), reptiles including vertebrae the marine snake *Simoliophis rochebrunei* Sauvage, 1880, some rare helochelydrid plates (*cf. Plastremys*), teeth of three crocodylian families (Atoposauridae, Goniopholididae and Bernissartiidae) and an undetermined dinosaurian long bone fragment.

Keywords: amber / paleobotany / paleontology / lowermost Upper Cretaceous / western France

Résumé – **Nouvel assemblage fossilifère avec ambre, plantes et vertébrés provenant du Cénomaniens inférieur près de Châtelleraut (Vienne, ouest de la France).** Un grand nombre de niveaux riches en fossiles a été trouvé sur plus de 30 km le long de la Ligne à Grande Vitesse (LGV) Tours-Poitiers pendant les terrassements préalables à sa construction, et en particulier de l'ambre sur le site de la Bergeonneau à Scorbé-Clairvaux au nord de Poitiers. De l'ambre a également été collecté sur les bords de la Vienne au lieu-dit de La Désirée à Châtelleraut lors de travaux d'aménagement d'une station d'épuration. Les grès coquilliers et les roches argileuses du Cénomaniens inférieur de Scorbé-Clairvaux contiennent de rares morceaux d'ambre associés à des méso-fossiles de plantes à graines (*Frenelopsis* sp., *Nehvizdya* sp. et des graines) et 27 taxons micro-fossiles de vertébrés, dont des élasmobranches (en particulier *Haimirichia amonensis* Cappetta et Case, 1975, *Protolama* sp. et *Squalicorax* sp), des actinoptérygiens (*Enchodus* sp. et Pycnodontidae), des reptiles incluant des vertèbres du serpent marin *Simoliophis rochebrunei* Sauvage, 1880, quelques rares plaques d'une tortue helochelydridée (*cf. Plastremys*), des dents de trois familles de crocodyliens (Atoposauridae, Goniopholididae et Bernissartiidae) ainsi qu'un fragment d'os long de dinosaurien indéterminé.

Mots clés : ambre / paléobotanique / paléontologie / Crétacé supérieur basal / ouest de la France

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1 Introduction

Amber-bearing deposits in the Vienne and more widely in the Poitou area have been little documented in the literature. [Le Touzé de Longuemar \(1866\)](#) has first reported amber pieces from the Cenomanian “green sandstones” near Chincé and Parigny, southwest of Châtellerault. [Lacroix \(1910\)](#) mentioned that “honey yellow resin was collected from the lignite at the base of the sandstones of Chéneché” near Marigny-Brizay. In their geological maps of Mirebeau, [Cariou and Joubert \(1989a, b\)](#) suggested that this amber was probably collected from lignitic claystones, fine glauconitic sands and sandstones, which are present in this area. In the 1990s, during some landscaping projects in the locality of “La Bourdillière”, Saint Cyr, amateur paleontologists collected wood samples and rare altered amber pieces, today lost, from 8-m-deep lignitic claystones (M. Barkat, pers. com.). [Valentin *et al.* \(2014\)](#) has reported a few amber grains from the lower Cenomanian fossil-rich assemblage of Jaunay-Clan-Ormeau-Saint Denis; Part of the town of Jaunay-Clan is now called Jaunay-Marigny. They were collected during the LGV earthworks, and come from plant levels 10, 14 and 16 of [Polette *et al.* \(2019\)](#).

We report herein two other nearby amber localities with very similar geological settings in Châtellerault and Scorbé-Clairvaux. The latter locality has also yielded a diversified fauna and flora, with some taxa typically Cenomanian in age. Although the vertebrate material is fragmentary, its description provides further information concerning the poorly known fauna from the Cenomanian of France. We provide a preliminary survey of the paleobotanical and paleontological assemblages.

2 Geological setting

2.1 General overview

The Cenomanian in the westernmost margin of the Basin of Paris has been surveyed by [Le Touzé de Longuemar \(1866\)](#) for the geological map of the Vienne department. It consists of a continuous depositional series up to the end of Turonian, and forms an isolated hill surrounded by the valley of La Pallu to the South and by the cuesta of Envigne to the North. Paleontological excavations during the High Speed Line “LGV SEA-Sud Europe Atlantic” railroad earthwork around La Pallu conducted by the research association Palaios provided us with a thorough knowledge of the Cenomanian series, which unconformably overlies the Upper Jurassic limestones. The lowermost Cenomanian beds consist of fine gray lignitic claystones containing numerous plants megafossils and millimetric amber pieces (locality of Jaunay-Clan-Ormeaux-Saint Denis, [Valentin *et al.*, 2014](#); [Polette *et al.*, 2019](#)). Two new localities ([Figs. 1A and 1B](#)), Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau (SCB) and Châtellerault-La Désirée (CDR) corresponding to the base of this Cenomanian series yielded different fossil beds with diverse plant and animal assemblages ([Fig. 2](#) and [Tab. 1](#)). The series continues up into green sandstones, already described by [Mathieu \(1960, 1968\)](#), and progressively reaches up into 30 m in thickness in Colombiers; they contain rich fossil wood and oyster shells (*Exogyra colomba* [Lamarck, 1819](#)), which are dated as middle Cenomanian in age ([Robin *et al.*, 2018](#); [Boura *et al.*, 2019](#)). They are overlaid by upper Cenomanian marlstones, locally

called “Chalk tufa”, which bear *Calycoceras* [Hyatt, 1900](#), by lower Turonian beds with *Mammites nodosoides* [Schlüter, 1871](#) and *Lewesiceras peramplum* [Mantell 1822](#), and by flint breccia deposits containing a few plant megafossil inclusions ([Gomez *et al.*, 2018](#)).

2.2 Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau (SCB)

This fossil locality (46°48'06.75”N, 0°23'18.78”E) was discovered by one of us (X.V.) in 2013 at about 1.5 km of the town Scorbé-Clairvaux, in a place called “La Bergeonneau” on the side of the LGV earthwork (excavation side no PK 69900). The beds mainly consist of fine, green quartz sands, sometimes brown to yellow, glauconitic with consolidated calcareous sandstones, locally called “Grison”. This facies is comparable to the “sands of Vierzon” of [Alcaydé *et al.* \(1976\)](#), which correspond to the base of the Cenomanian and well exposed from Marigny Brizay to Châtellerault [Boura *et al.* \(2019\)](#). The amber grains were collected from a lenticular, dark, clayey bed at the base of the section ([Fig. 2](#)), which also plant mesofossils preserved as wood and cuticle, and in particular the conifer *Frenelopsis* [Schenk, 1869](#) that this genus has been already reported from a drill core sample of Monts-sur-Guesnes ([Lecointre and Carpentier, 1939](#)). The second amber-bearing bed is richer, and it is interspersed with a blue marly limestones containing the marine mollusk genus *Astartes* [Sowerby, 1816](#) and the acanthoceratid ammonite *Mantelliceras lymense* [Spath, 1926](#), which is notably known from the lower Cenomanian glauconitic Chalk Formation of the Sarthe ([Kennedy in Morel, 2015](#)). The upper part of the section consists of clayey sandstones with cross-stratified sandy strips, containing numerous coarse bioclastic elements forming a lumachelle with the oysters *Cerastostreon flabellatum* [Goldfuss, 1837](#) and the *Rhynchostreon suborbiculatum* [Lamarck, 1801](#) associated with vertebrate remains of crocodile, marine snake, turtle and numerous selacians ([Fig. 2](#)).

2.3 Châtellerault-La Désirée (CHD)

During work on a sewage treatment plant in Châtellerault in 2002, one of us (J.M.B.) collected millimetric amber pieces and decimetric charred wood fragments from lignitic claystones of La Désirée locality (46°49'57.38”N, 0°32'31.09”E). The stratigraphy could not be established because the fossil bed is in the river. A single unsuccessful borehole was attempted at the station’s flow. The occurrence of similar gray ferruginous claystones underlying the Cenomanian green sandstones has been reported by [Le Touzé de Longuemar \(1866\)](#) in the locality of La Duranderie near Châtellerault ([Fig. 1A](#)).

3 Material and methods

3.1 In the field

Micro-remains were directly picked up on the prospection surfaces after the rains. Additionally, softened rocks directly collected from the bed in the field were screen-washed with water, and then cleaned with formic acid (10%). Specimens mostly consisting of isolated teeth and bones and teeth were sorted out under a Leica stereomicroscope.

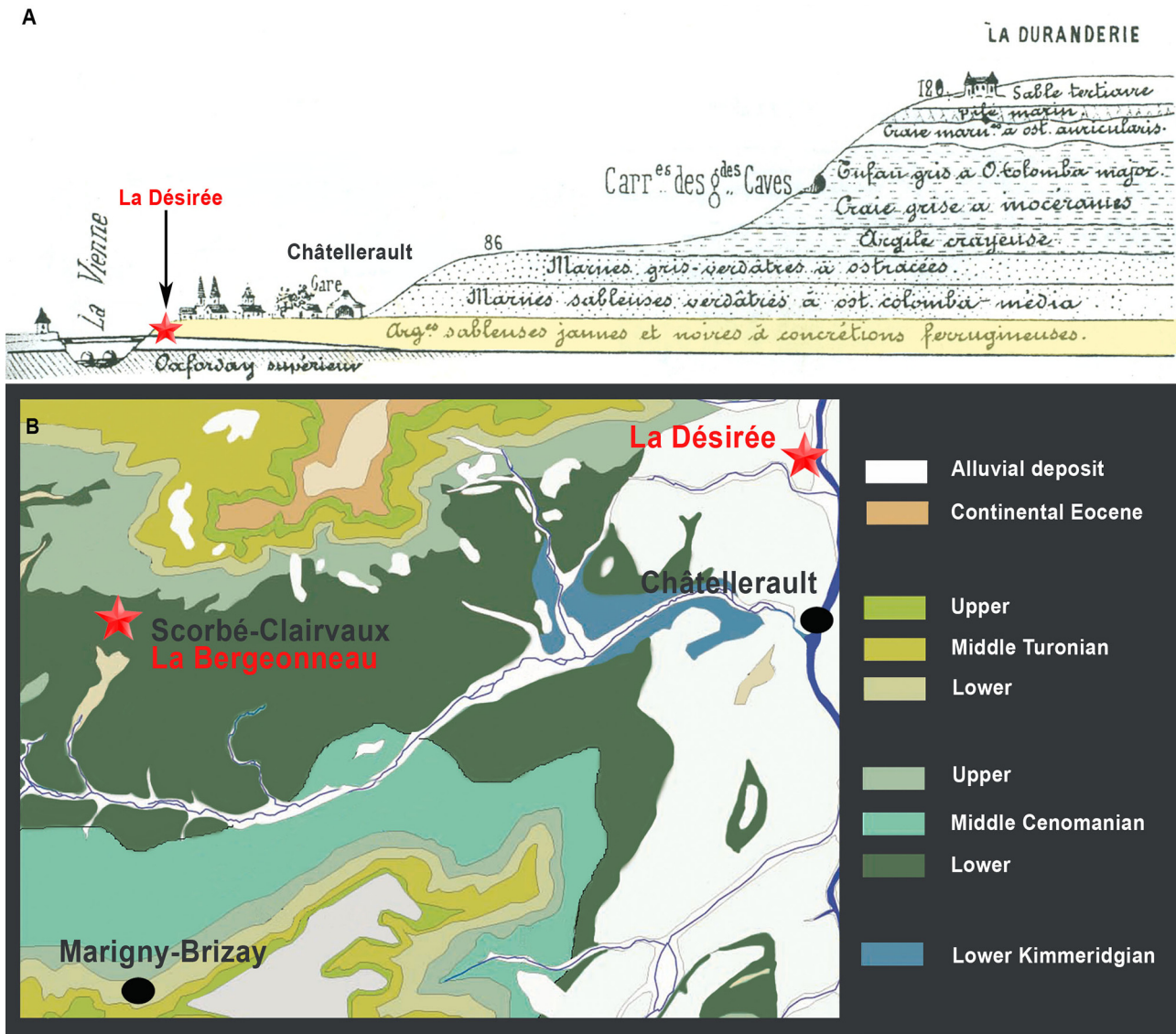


Fig. 1. Geological setting. A: Geological section of Châtellerault modified from Le Touzé de Longuemar (1866); B: Geological map showing locations of the lower Cenomanian localities: Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau (SCB) and Châtellerault-La Désirée (CHD), Vienne department, western France.

3.2 Amber

Amber samples were prepared following the procedure described by Saint Martin and Saint Martin (2018) for the study of micro-inclusions. Photographs were taken with a camera Canon PowerShot A620 mounted on a Zeiss Axioscope 40 light microscope using the Zeiss Axiovision acquisition software. Some samples either coated or uncoated were mounted on aluminum stubs. They were observed with a Hitachi SU3500 scanning electron microscope (SEM).

3.3 Plants

Fossil-plant-bearing claystones were soaked into a plastic box of tap water for a day, and then the resulting mud was washed through a 0.1-mm-mesh sieve. Plant fossil fragments were dried naturally, and then dry sieved with sieves of 1-mm

and 0.5-mm meshes. Specimens were sorted under a stereomicroscope Olympus SZX 10, and photographed with the same mounted with a Canon EOS 60D. Large hand-rock specimens were photographed with a Canon 100-mm macro lens.

All studied specimens which are catalogued UP/SCB are housed and curated by the “Centre de Valorisation des collections de l’Université de Poitiers (CVCU)”.

4 Paleontologic study

4.1 Amber

4.1.1 Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau (SCB)

All amber pieces consist of fragments of originally larger blocks, and exhibit a wide range of shapes. They are translucent and red-colored (Fig. 3A). They are mostly

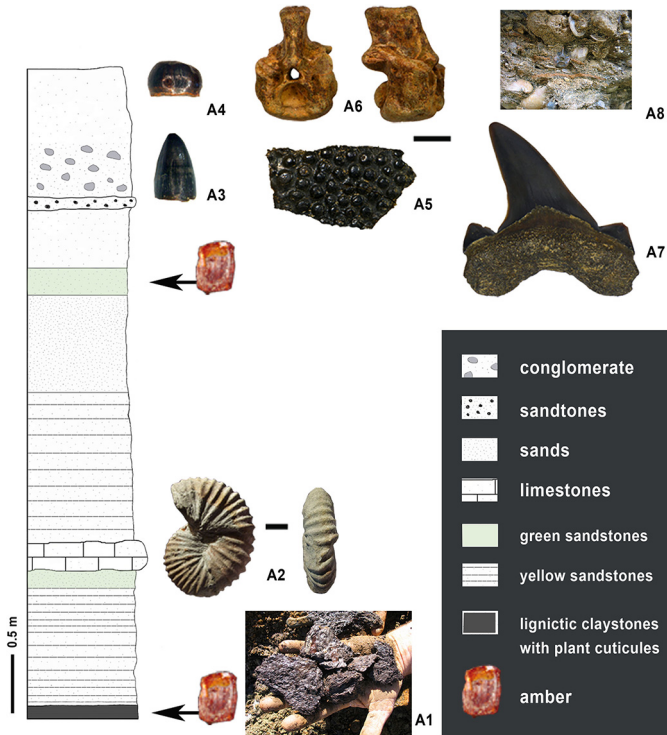


Fig. 2. Stratigraphic column of SCB with the location and the distribution of fossils; A1: Overview of level lignitic claystones with debris of plant cuticle; A2: *Mantelliceras lymenense* (UP/SCB.13.008), scale bar 2 cm; A3: Tooth of goniopholidid in labial view (UP/SCB.13.006); A4: tooth crown of a duraphagous neosuchia in labial view (UP/SCB.13.007); A5: Shell of plate *cf. Plastremys* (UP/SCB.13.003); A6: Mid trunk vertebra of *Simoliophis rochebrunei* in anterior and right lateral views (UP/SCB.13.005); A7: Tooth of lamniform shark *Cretolamna* sp. in anterior view (UP/SCB.13.004); A8: View of the fossil bed. Scale bar for all the vertebrate specimens 5 mm.

centimetric. They show numerous narrow fractures (Figs. 3B and 3C), and are furrowed by yellow veinlets forming a sort of powdery network on the outer surface (Fig. 3A). In section they show a yellow color, and they are actually characterized by narrow fracturing lines and dense networks of filamentous appearance (Figs. 3D and 3E).

4.1.2 Châtellerault-La Désirée (CHD)

The amber grains really differ from those of Scorbé-Clairvaux in different aspects (Fig. 4A). Translucent grains usually exhibit an orange-reddish color, and a whitish crust around can be observed (Fig. 4A). Others are either rather dark brown or completely opaque. They are millimetric to centimetric. When they have the whole original size or mostly, they show the usual outer surface shrinkage cracks (Fig. 4B). Examination under the light microscope shows that the dark-brownish amber grains contain generally large bullous inclusions and/or very dense filamentous networks (Figs. 4C–4E). Some samples are characterized by very clear resin fluxes underlined by inclusions of microscopic bubbles (Figs. 4G and 4H).

Table 1. List of the vertebrate taxa from the lower Cenomanian of Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau (dominant taxa are indicated in bold type).

Ecological preference	Marine	Brackish	Terrestrial
Systematic			
Elasmobranches			
<i>Rajiformes</i>			
<i>Cantioscyllium</i> sp.	x		
<i>Pseudohypolophus mcultyi</i>	x	x	
<i>Ptychotrygonoides pouiti</i>	x		
<i>Turoniabatis cappetai</i>	x		
Selacians			
<i>Archaeolamna</i> sp.	x		
<i>Haimirichia amonensis</i>	x	x	
<i>Cretodus semiplicatus</i>	x	x	
<i>Cretolamna</i> sp.	x		
<i>Cederstroemia muelleri</i>	x		
<i>Polyacrodus maiseyi</i>	x		
<i>Protolamna</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Protoscyliorhinus magnus</i>	x		
<i>Scapanorhynchus minimus</i>	x		
<i>Squalicorax</i> sp.	x		
Actinopterygian			
Ginglymodi indet.	x	x	
Pycnodontidae indet.	x	x	
<i>Coelodus</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Enchodus</i> sp.	x		
<i>Stephanodus</i>	x	x	
Ichthyodectidae indet.	x	x	
Reptilia			
Elasmosauridae indet.			
<i>cf. Plastremys</i>	x	x	x
Simoliophiidae <i>Simoliophis rochebrunei</i>		x	
Atoposauridae indet.			x
Goniopholididae <i>Goniopholis</i> sp.			x
Bernissartiidae <i>Bernissartia</i> sp.			x
Dinosauria indet.			x

4.2 Plants

The most abundant plant fossils is by far a conifer, *Frenelopsis*, which is a Cretaceous representative of the extinct family Cheirolepidiaceae. There are a few large, several-times-branched shoots (Figs. 5A and 5B), but most specimens are isolated, three-leaved, sheathing whorls (Fig. 5C). They are mostly less than 10 mm long and 3 mm wide, and even numerous narrow specimens are less than 0.5 mm wide. Some specimens show a single branching arising through the leafy sheath (Fig. 5D), which is typical of branching in the vegetative leafy stems (Barral *et al.*, 2019). A few others show three branchings per whorl (Figs. 5E–5H), which are probably where male cones are borne (Daviero *et al.*, 2001; Gomez *et al.*, 2002). Such tiny cones are very rare, being less than 4 mm long and wide (Figs. 5I and 5J). They are currently in preparation in order to isolate the pollen grains that may confirm affinities with the Cheirolepidiaceae.

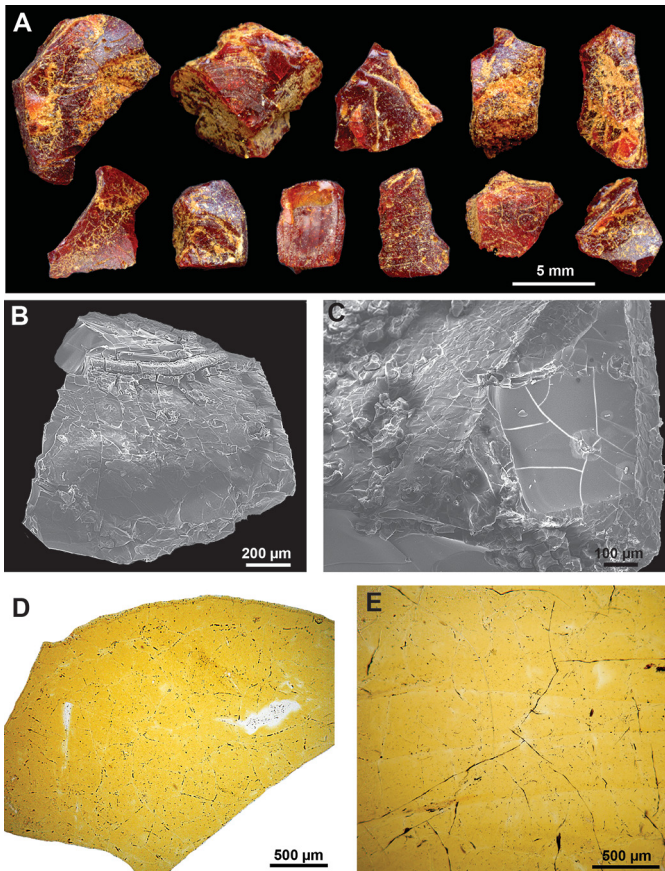


Fig. 3. Amber features of Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau. A: Several amber pieces showing a global reddish color with yellow-orange, filamentous network; B, C: Amber samples showing finely fractured surface under the SEM; D, E: Thin sections of amber samples showing a dominant yellow color and a fine fracturing. Pictures by Jean-Paul and Simona Saint Martin.

Far less abundant are fragments of elliptic leaves of up to 15 mm wide showing about ten unbranched veins (Fig. 5K). These leaves are amphistomatic; on the adaxial surface stomata are randomly distributed (Fig. 5L), whereas on the abaxial surface stomatal bands alternate with non-stomatal bands along the veins (Fig. 5M). Similar leaves are known as *Nehvizdya* Hlušík, 1977 (e.g., Gomez *et al.*, 2000). The most abundant seeds are about 4 mm long and 1 mm wide. They show a thin tegument and an apical micropyle (Fig. 5N). The constant absence of hilum suggests that they may probably belong to Coniferophytes rather than to Angiosperms.

4.3 Vertebrates

The rare vertebrates from the uppermost sandstones of Scorbé-Clairvaux-La Bergeonneau consist of millimetric to centimetric teeth, vertebrae, scales and bone fragments of 27 taxa, which mainly belong to selachians. Many of the genera identified are well-known and commonly reported from the Cenomanian localities of Charentes (e.g., Vullo *et al.*, 2005; Vullo *et al.*, 2007; Rage *et al.*, 2016). They represent a mixed, terrestrial and marine, ecological assemblage (Tab. 1).

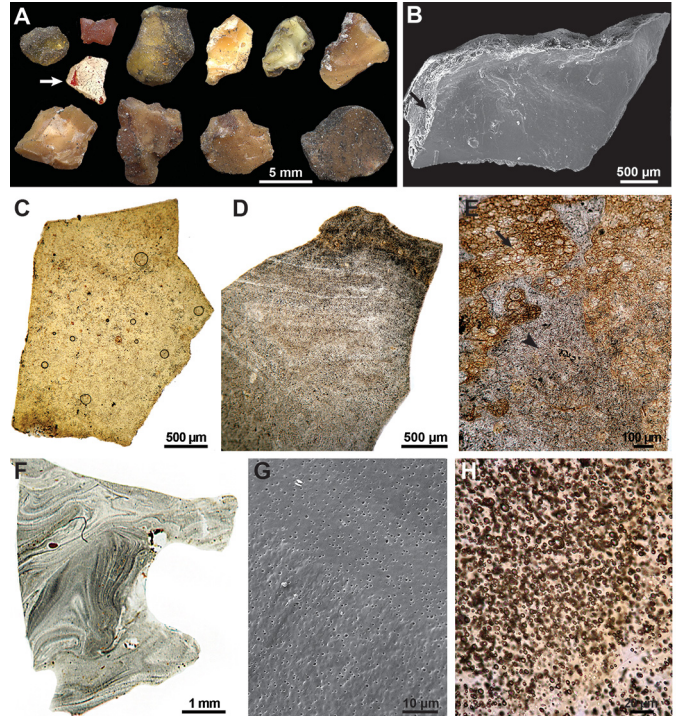


Fig. 4. Amber features of Châtelleraut-La Désirée. A: Several amber pieces showing a wide range of colors and shapes, some translucent grains having a thin whitish crust (arrow); B: SEM view showing the typical fracturing on the surface of an amber grain (arrow); C, D: Thin section of opaque amber grain showing intense colonization by filamentous microorganisms; E: Thin section of opaque grain showing a mixture of bullous (arrow) and colonized (arrowhead) areas; F: Thin section of opaque grain showing complex resin fluxes underlined by micro-sized bubbles; G: SEM view of microbubbles; H: Thin section with detail of innumerable microbubbles. Pictures by Jean-Paul and Simona Saint Martin.

They include more than 150 elasmobranch teeth, of which two dominant Cenomanian taxa are *Haimirichia amonensis* Cappetta and Case, 1975 (Vullo *et al.*, 2016) and *Squalicorax* sp. Among the actinopterygians, crushing teeth of pycnodontiforms and small teeth of *Enchodus* sp. are also relatively common. The reptiles are represented by (1) very abundant vertebrae of the ophidian *Simoliophis rochebrunei* Sauvage, 1880 (Fig. 2A6) characterized by their robust and pachyostotic morphology, (2) a few shell plates of helochelyrid (*cf. Plastreremys*) with a typical bulbous granulated decoration (Fig. 2A5), (3) common teeth of three crocodilian families including the Atoposauridae, the Goniopholididae (Fig. 2A4), and the Bernissartiidae (*Bernissartia* Dollo, 1883; Fig. 2A3), and (4) an undetermined dinosaurian long bone fragment.

5 Discussion

5.1 Paleoecological and paleoenvironmental insights

The ambers of SCB and CHD deposited in paralic basins with inputs from both the continent and the sea based on sedimentological and paleontological settings (Guelorget and Perthuisot, 1992). These tidally-influenced, temporally and

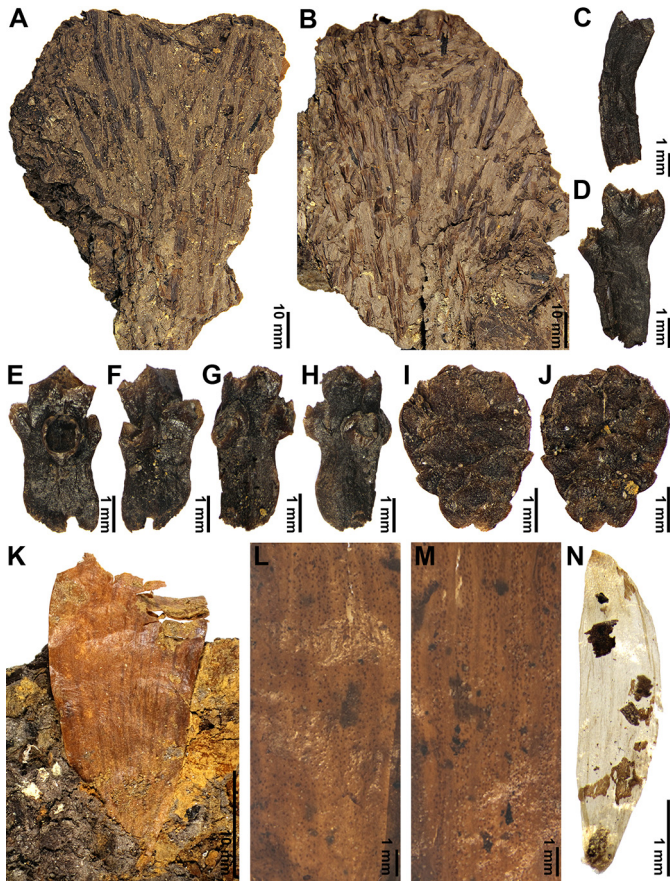


Fig. 5. Plant fossils of Scorbé-Clairvaux. A, B: Hand-rock specimens showing branched, leafy shoots of *Frenelopsis* sp.; C: Isolated leafy whorl of *Frenelopsis* showing a long leaf sheath ending by three free triangular tips; D: Isolated leafy whorl of *Frenelopsis* sp. showing a single lateral branching departure; E–H: Isolated leafy whorl of *Frenelopsis* sp. showing three lateral departures, which each probably bore a male cone; I, J: Male cone of *Frenelopsis* sp.; K: Hand-rock specimen showing a leaf portion of *Nehvizdya* sp. with unbranched veins; L: Detail of the adaxial surface of *Nehvizdya* sp. showing randomly distributed stomatal apparatus; M: Detail of the abaxial surface of *Nehvizdya* sp. showing alternation of stomatal and non-stomatal bands; N: Seed showing a micropyle (top).

spatially submerged zones corresponded to either outer estuary or lagoon marine environments. The lower Cenomanian lense of lignitic claystones in SCB that bear amber, wood and leaves of the coastal mangrove-like *Frenelopsis* is overlaid by a decimetric brackish bed containing the euryhaline cardiid genus *Protocardia* Beyrich, 1845 (Fürsich, 1994; Néaudeau *et al.*, 2013). Then, after a short episode of marine carbonate deposition (bed with *Mantelliceras lymense*), yellow and green sands with fine, detrital, transported grains set up and progressively pass to coarse bioclastic sandstones with abundant marine oysters *Ceratostreon flabellatum* and *Rhynchostreon subordiculatum*, which are typical of shallow, nearshore environments (Videt and Platel, 2005). These fossil vertebrate beds are in some cases associated with fine-grained sands to lumachelles. Based on thousands of animal microfossils collected, terrestrial components are rare compared to the abundance of marine fish and margino-littoral reptiles.

These microfossils are well-preserved and mainly composed of small individuals. They were transported and deposited at short distance. Overall, and taking particularly into account taphonomic processes, such fossil deposits are often related to lagoonal environments (e.g., Vullo *et al.*, 2003). The paralic environments are often places of intense life activity (Hogarth, 1999), which is fed by both marine and terrestrial inputs.

5.2 Comparisons with other amber localities from the Cenomanian of western France

The amber grains from Châtellerault are mostly small, rarely droplet-shaped, and range from translucent to opaque, which are very similar to those reported from several Cenomanian localities of western France such as in Sarthe (Breton and Tostain, 2005; Breton, 2007; Girard *et al.*, 2013), Dordogne (Saint Martin *et al.*, 2013a), and Mayenne (Néaudeau *et al.*, 2020). These characteristics also prevail for ambers from different ages and origins, such as those from the Turonian of Dordogne (Néaudeau *et al.*, 2016) and the Albian-Cenomanian and Santonian of the south-eastern France (Saint Martin *et al.*, 2012, 2013b; Frau *et al.*, 2020; Saint Martin *et al.*, 2020). As in these latter ambers, the opaque appearance of certain amber grains from Châtellerault results from the colonization of the resin by networks of filamentous microorganisms like sheathed bacteria (Saint Martin and Saint Martin, 2018) and actinomycetes or a high density of bubbles. In contrast, the amber grains from Scorbé-Clairvaux show singular characteristics, especially with the veinlet network and the constant translucent appearance, which were not recognized in any other Cretaceous ambers. The micro-inclusion content also appears unique with only rare fungal mycelia (Saint Martin *et al.*, work in progress).

The question of the botanical origin of amber during the Cretaceous and of its unicity per locality has been often debated. The majority of authors consider that the main producers of resin were conifers, but the main families concerned changed through the Cretaceous (for a review see Tab. 1 of Seyfullah *et al.*, 2018). It is noteworthy that it was the time period when the Cheirolepidiaceae became extinct worldwide, the Araucariaceae decreased and are nowadays restricted into the Southern Hemisphere, whilst the Cupressaceae and to a lesser extent the Pinaceae increased. Only a few studies of Cretaceous materials indicated that there were more than one producer genus per locality during the Cretaceous. For instance Menor-Salván *et al.* (2010) suggested that both the Cheirolepidiaceae *Frenelopsis* and other undetermined botanical sources could produce resin that fossilized into a large quantity of amber from the Albian and Cenomanian of Cantabria, Spain. Moreover, Gomez *et al.* (2018) showed that amber solid bodies and ducts were preserved inside the mesophyll of at least five taxa (the conifers *Frenelopsis* and *Arctopitys* Bose and Manum, 1990, the two ginkgoes *Nehvizdya* and *Pseudotorellia* Florin, 1936 and one probable cycad) from the same Albian locality of El Soplao, Cantabria, Spain. So these observations suggest that resin production was, actually, a widespread response to abiotic and biotic constraints in Cretaceous gymnosperms. *Frenelopsis* and *Nehvizdya* are the two main taxa in terms of cuticle fragments in the plant fossil assemblage of Scorbé-Clairvaux, but further analysis is needed to determine whether the amber of this

locality might originate from one, two or more botanical sources.

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