

**NEW WESTERN HEMISPHERE OCCURRENCES OF *SCHIZORHIZA* WEILER, 1930
AND *EOTORPEDO* WHITE, 1934 (CHONDRICHTHYES, BATOMORPHII)**

James L. Knight¹, David J. Cicimurri², and Robert W. Purdy³,

¹South Carolina State Museum, P.O. Box 100107, Columbia, South Carolina 29202 U.S.A.,
jim.knight@museum.state.sc.us,

²Bob Campbell Geology Museum, 103 Garden Trail, Clemson, South Carolina 29634 U.S.A., dcheech@clemson.edu,

³Department of Paleobiology, National Museum of Natural History, P. O. Box 37012, NHB, MRC121
Washington, District of Columbia 20013 U.S.A., purdyr@si.edu

ABSTRACT

A single rostral spine of *Schizorhiza stromeri* Weiler, 1930 was collected from a temporally mixed vertebrate assemblage recovered from Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Although well known from Upper Cretaceous strata of Africa, the South Carolina *Schizorhiza* occurrence represents one of the few records of the taxon from North America. In addition, our specimen is the northern-most Western Hemisphere occurrence, originating from approximately the same latitude as previous accounts from the Tethyan region of northern Africa.

Eight teeth referable to *Eotorpedo hilgendorfi* (Jaekel, 1904) have thus far been recovered from Berkeley County, South Carolina. These specimens are important because they constitute the only evidence of *Eotorpedo* White, 1934 in the Western Hemisphere. *Eotorpedo hilgendorfi* could have reached South Carolina by following ocean currents from the Tethyan region down the western coast of Africa, across the Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean, and northward to North America.