Thirty three species of ammonites are recorded from the composite type section of the Weberg Member of the Snowshoe Formation in the Suplee area, Grant County, Oregon. *Holcophyloceras burkei*, *Euhoiloceras westi*, *E. tuberculosum* and *Strigoceras taylori* are described as new, while four new species belonging to the genera *Soninia* [?], *Bradfordia*, *Pseudotoites* and *Witchezia* are not formally named. Three ammonite zonules characterize the ammonite sequence of the type Weberg composite section. The sequence correlates with parts of the standard lower and middle Bajocian (Jurassic) of northwestern Europe. In addition, four associations (paleo-communities) of benthic mega-invertebrates, the *Gervillia*, *Protocordia*, *Isoocyprina* and *Bositra*
buchii associations are delineated.

The type Webeg composite section is a record of a local marine transgression westward onto an island system. The section also represents sedimentation over an irregular pre-Snowshoe topographic high, and indicates a progressive change from proximal to distal source of pre-Snowshoe sediments, from high to low energy conditions, and perhaps a slight deepening of the ocean bottom.

Ammonites are rare in the lower division of the Webeg Member, locally present in fine sandy limestones of the lower part of the upper division, abundant and most diverse in silt-rich, clay-poor limestones of the upper part of the upper division, and locally abundant in mudstones of the Warm Springs Member. Recurrent associations of certain ammonite species, strong correlation of the associations with lithofacies and biofacies, and pervasive faunal differences of ammonites between facies indicate in general that the distributional patterns of the ammonites reflect spatial life-habitats. The spotty yet widespread geographic occurrence of several ammonite species suggest they had undergone extensive planktic dispersal, thus ocean currents probably played an important role in their distributional patterns.