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Sommario/riassunto	<p>The taxonomically difficult ellipsocephalid trilobites from upper lower Cambrian (unnamed Stage 4) strata in Scandinavia are reviewed and revised. The suggested generic identities illustrate the diversification of the Ellipsocephalinae and advocate a modified correlation of the late to latest early Cambrian strata in Scandinavia and Baltica. The study is based primarily on material from the Gislov Formation in Scania, southern Sweden, from which several species were originally known only from sparse and poorly preserved material. These are now described in more completeness and partly based on material that allows characterisation of ontogenetic developments. The hitherto inadequately characterized and poorly described genera and species include <i>Epichalnipsus</i> Geyer, Popp, Weidner &amp; Forster, 2004 with <i>E. bergstroemi</i> n. sp. and <i>E. rotundatus</i> (Kiær, 1917), <i>Kingaspidoides</i> Hupe, 1953 with <i>K. nordenskiöldi</i> (Linnarsson, 1883) and <i>K. lunatus</i> (Bergstrom &amp; Ahlberg, 1981), <i>Ellipsostrenua</i> Kautsky, 1945 with <i>E. gripi</i> (Kautsky, 1945), <i>E. linnarssoni</i> (Kiær, 1917), <i>E. sularpensis</i> (Ahlberg &amp; Bergstrom, 1978), <i>E. brevifrons</i> n. sp., <i>E. simrica</i> n. sp., <i>E. troedssoni</i> n. sp., and <i>E. spinosa</i> (Ahlberg &amp; Bergstrom, 1978), <i>Dellingia</i> n. gen. with <i>D. scanica</i> (Ahlberg &amp; Bergstrom, 1978), and <i>Cuneoaxiella</i> n. gen. with <i>C. grandis</i> (Ahlberg &amp; Bergstrom, 1978). In order to present a coherent concept of subfamilies and genera within the family Ellipsocephalidae,</p>

several genera and species from outside Scania and Sweden are reviewed and partly revised. Additional new taxa and new combinations include the subfamily *Strenuaevinae* n. subfam., *Epichalnipsus kullingi* (Ahlberg & Bergstrom, 1978), *Berabichia baltica* (Wiman, 1903), and *Cambrosaurura* n. gen. with *C. usitata* (Geyer, 1990), *C. robusta* n. sp., *C. bommeli* n. sp. and *C. ? todaensis* (Geyer, 1990). Morphotype differentiation is recognized within *Dellingia scanica* and *E. bergstroemi* n. sp. Measured and calculated linear dimensions of the individual parts of the cranidium and the exoskeletal ornamentation have proven to be of taxonomic significance for distinguishing closely related species. The width/length ratio of cranidia and the dimensions of their individual parts also provides clues for the mode of growth, and the ontogenetic development is described in *Ellipsostrenua linnarssoni* and *E. brevifrons*. The revised taxonomy and more precise data of the species ranges in the Gislov Formation suggest a revision of the biostratigraphy in Cambrian Stage 4 of Scania and Scandinavia in general, with a subdivision into a *Holmia kjerulfi* Zone (revised), an *Ellipsostrenua spinosa* Zone and a *Dellingia scanica*-*Kingaspidoidea lunatus* Zone. Despite the extremely condensed development of the Gislov Formation and the overlying beds, considerable differences can be detected in the sections in Scania. Regional and intercontinental correlations are discussed. It is shown that the *Dellingia scanica*-*Kingaspidoidea lunatus* Zone and probably also the *Ellipsostrenua spinosa* Zone correlates with paradoxidine-bearing strata in West Gondwana hitherto assigned to the middle Cambrian. Thus, the earliest paradoxidines from Scandinavia are late by comparison with those of several other regions. The regression which caused the hiatus between the traditional lower and middle Cambrian strata in Scania and Scandinavia does not correlate precisely with the gaps recorded in other Cambrian continents such as West Gondwana or eastern Laurentia, and the new term Baltic Basin Regression is suggested.

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