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Research article

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Alfaites romeo gen. et sp. nov., a new Hyolitha from the Cambrian of Skryje-Týřovice Basin (Czech Republic)

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Abstract. The rare hyolith *Alfaites romeo* gen. et sp. nov. is described from the lower half of the middle Cambrian (Drumian) Buchava Formation of the Skryje-Týřovice Basin in the Barrandian area of the Czech Republic. This new taxon is based on excellently preserved external and internal moulds of three opercula and several conchs collected from carbonate nodules and shale. This rare species has been established at three separate outcrops in the lower part of the Biozone of *Paradoxides* (*Eccaparadoxides*) *pusillus* (Barrande 1846). Morphology of conch and both external and internal surface of operculum are well known. However, specific morphology excludes assignment to any predescribed hyolithid family.

Keywords. Hyolitha, *Alfaites*, Drumian, Cambrian Series 3, Skryje-Týřovice Basin, Barrandian area, Czech Republic.

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Introduction

Hyoliths represent a group of extinct Palaeozoic invertebrates with originally aragonitic shells whose precise systematic affinity remains unclear.

The group Hyolitha is usually divided into two main orders. The order Orthothecida Marek, 1966 represents hyoliths with a conical shell of diverse cross-section (circular, elliptical, kidney-shape...) and planar aperture with retractable planar or slightly concave operculum. The order Hyolithida Sysoev, 1957 is characterized by a shell of diverse cross-section (triangular, oval, etc.) with prolonged venter,

corresponding non-retractable operculum and paired curved appendages called helens which protrude from the spaces between conch and operculum.

Hyoliths have been often classified as *incertae sedis* (e.g., Bengston *et al.* 1990; Devaere *et al.* 2014), as a group of mollusks (e.g., Malinky & Yochelson 2007; Marek & Yochelson 1976) or as a separate phylum (e.g., Kouchinsky 2000; Runnegar *et al.* 1975). The taxonomic placement of hyolithids was recently discussed by Martí Mús (2016) and Moysiuk *et al.* (2017), who suggested that hyoliths show a strong affinity to the Palaeozoic lophophorates, mainly to brachiopods. This interpretation was based on excellently preserved hyolithid material with clearly distinct soft parts. The recent paper of Moore & Porter (2018) supports this statement based on study of the microstructure of conchs and opercula.

The lower to middle stratigraphical levels of the Buchava Formation of the Skryje-Týřovice Basin (Barrandian area, Czech Republic) have yielded abundant remains of diverse skeletal fauna (Barrande 1852, 1867; Šnajdr 1958; Fatka *et al.* 2011), including exceptionally well-preserved hyoliths (e.g., Martí Mús & Bergström 2005).

In the second half of the twentieth century, a large collection of several hundred hyolith conchs and opercula was gathered by Petr Šlehofer and Ladislav Marek (Academy of Science Prague) at numerous outcrops of the Skryje-Týřovice Basin (Marek 1983). Some of these materials were described in a series of papers by Marek (1972, 1975, 1980, 1981; see also summary by Malinky & Yochelson 2007). This extensive collection was transferred from the Academy of Science to the National Museum, Prague, in 1998. Here, the original hyolith material was newly sorted and specimens belonging to still-undescribed or poorly known taxa were selected for study, leading to the successful description of material from Marek's original collection (Valent *et al.* 2013, 2017).

Insufficient material of other species has been complemented by more recently collected specimens and described by a team of authors, particularly by the amateur collectors Václav Micka (Prague), Michal Szabad (Příbram) and Václav Vokáč (Plzeň), who provided additional specimens and important data on geographic and stratigraphic distribution of individual taxa (Valent *et al.* 2011, 2012).

The aim of this contribution is to describe the new hyolithid *Alfaites romeo* gen. et sp. nov. recognized by the late Ladislav Marek in an unpublished manuscript dating from the early 1980s (Marek 1983). This rare form is restricted to the Biskoupky, Buchava and Hradiště localities in the Skryje-Týřovice Basin.

The Skryje-Týřovice Basin is one of several regions where Cambrian fossils are known in the Czech Republic (Fig. 1A–B; Geyer *et al.* 2008). Middle Cambrian sediments of the Buchava Formation belong to a classical repository of Cambrian fauna (Geyer *et al.* 2008), present in outcrops at the north-western edge of the Late Cambrian Křivoklát-Rokycany Volcanic Complex (Fig. 1C–D).

Material and methods

Distribution

Alfaites romeo gen. et sp. nov. has been reported from the Biskoupky, Buchava, and Hradiště localities, all situated in the south-western part of the Skryje-Týřovice Basin (Fig. 1D).

Biskoupky locality. The small outcrop of Cambrian sediments north-west of the village Biskoupky represents the westernmost occurrence of the Skryje-Týřovice Basin (Smetana 1920; Fatka *et al.* in press; Fig. 1D herein). The geological setting of the Biskoupky locality as well as its geographic and palaeogeographic situation, including a comprehensive research history of associated skeletal fauna and ichnofossils, were recently summarized and discussed by Fatka *et al.* (in press) and Valent *et al.* (2017).

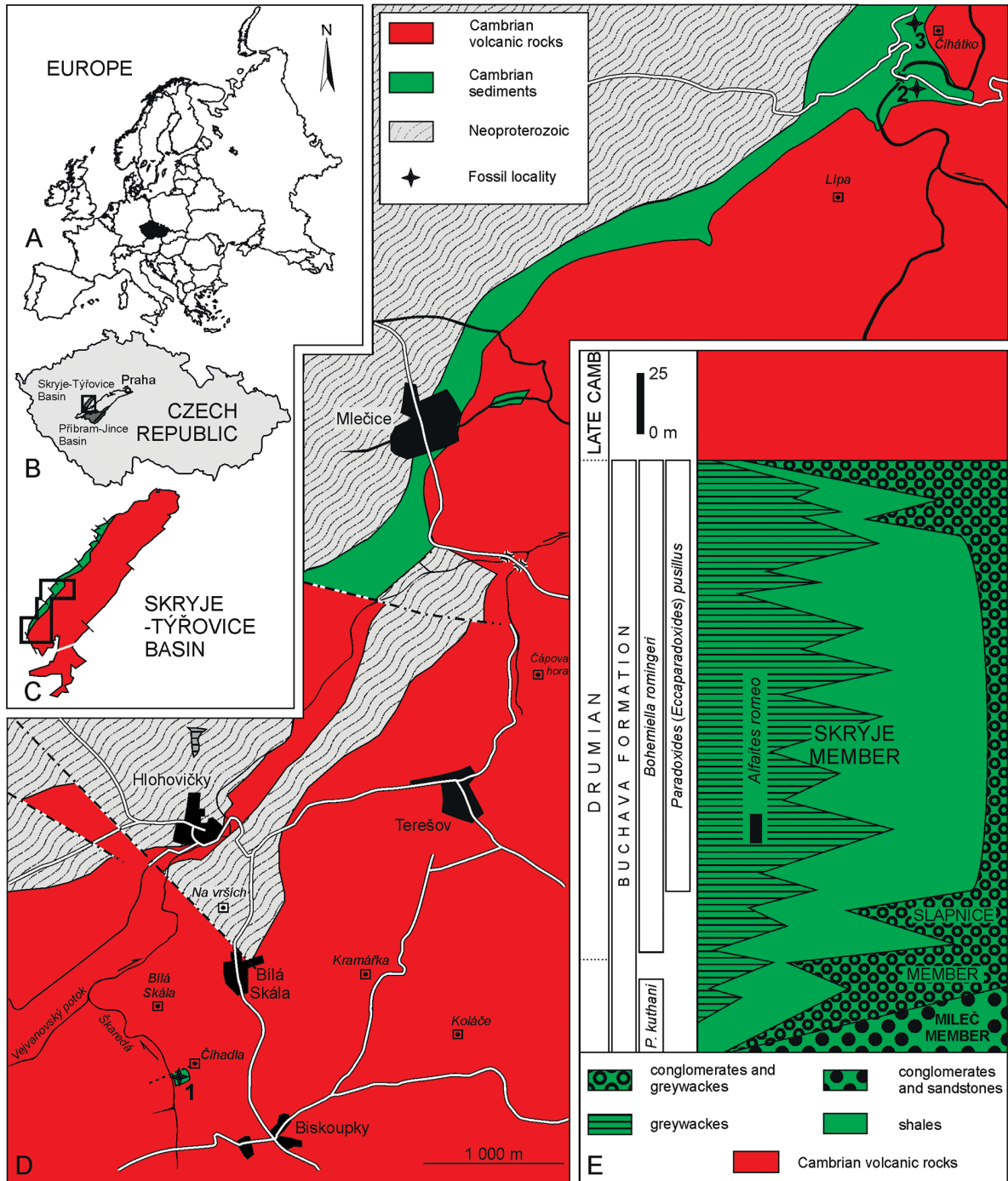


Fig. 1. Maps showing the location of fossil sites in the middle Cambrian Buchava Formation within the Skryje-Týřovice Basin, Central Bohemia. **A.** Map of Europe with the Czech Republic. **B.** Map of the Czech Republic showing distribution of Palaeozoic rocks of Barrandian area. **C.** Simplified sketch map of the Skryje-Týřovice Basin. **D.** Geological map showing distribution of middle Cambrian Buchava Formation and location of the Buchava, Hradiště and Biskoupky localities. **E.** Stratigraphic position of the Buchava, Hradiště and Biskoupky localities and range of *Alfaites romeo* gen. et sp. nov. Geology modified from Mašek *et al.* (1997) and Vorel *et al.* (2014); lithostratigraphy and biostratigraphy after Fatka *et al.* (2011) and Vokáč (2002). 1 = Biskoupky locality; 2 = Buchava locality; 3 = Hradiště locality.

Buchava locality. Fossils from the wider area of the forester's lodge at Slapy were already known to Barrande as the locality "Podmokl" (see Šnajdr 1958: 26; Chlupáč 1999: 10–11). This outcrop was discussed by Pompeckj (1896) and Jahn (1896: 742), who stressed the abundant occurrence of hyoliths at their locality 17 – "Steinbruch Buchava beim Hegerhaus Slapy". Šnajdr (1958: 26) called this locality "Podmokelský mlýn", while Marek (1975) preferred the name "Buchava". Jahn (1896: 743–744) and Marek (1975: 64) compiled exhaustive lists of established species and reported the discovery of a layer with concretions containing abundant and extraordinarily preserved hyoliths, particularly of the species *Maxilites maximus* (Barrande, 1867).

Hradiště locality. Natural outcrops in a forested hill-slope belonging to the lower third of the Buchava Formation (Fig. 1E). This outcrop was mentioned by Valent *et al.* (2015) as one of the localities yielding the rare hyolithids *Skryjelites auritus* Valent *et al.*, 2015 and *Quasimolites quasimodo* Valent *et al.*, 2015.

The occurrence of the agnostid *Peronopsis* associated with *Paradoxides* (*Eccaparadoxides*) *pusillus* (Barrande, 1846), diverse paradoxidid and other trilobites, brachiopods and echinoderms established at the Biskoupky, Buchava and Hradiště localities (for the list of associated taxa at Biskoupky see Fatka *et al.* in press; at Buchava see Marek 1975), indicates a biostratigraphic age equivalent to the Caesaraugustian Regional Stage in the West Gondwanan chronostratigraphic scale (see Geyer *et al.* 2008) and thus corresponds to the Drumian Stage of Cambrian Series 3 (Fig. 1E).

Photography and collection

The specimens were studied using an Olympus SZX-12 optical stereo zoom microscope. External moulds and latex casts were coated with ammonium chloride and photographed using an Olympus DP72 digital camera. Helicon Focus software was used to stack the images for sufficient depth of focus. All illustrated specimens are held in the collections of the Palaeontological Department, National Museum, Cirkusová 1740, 193 00 Praha 9 – Horní Počernice, Czech Republic, registered with the prefix NM L. The material was collected by the late Ladislav Marek and Pavel Šlehofer (Czech Academy of Science).

Repository

NM = National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic

Results

Class Hyolitha Marek, 1963
Order Hyolithida Sysoev, 1957
Family unknown

Alfaites gen. nov.

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Type species

Alfaites romeo sp. nov.

Etymology

The name '*Alfaites*' refers to the first letter of Greek alphabet – alpha. The cross-section of the conch (Fig. 2H) resembles the large letter alpha and the small letter alpha (turned 90° clockwise) can also be discerned in Fig. 2C.

Diagnosis

Conch with almost flat slopes of dorsal side; dorsal side broadly rounded; ventral side very slightly vaulted to almost flat; lateral edges sharply rounded. Subtriangular cross-section. Amblygonal aperture. Sculpture of conch consists of transverse rarely anastomosing ribs. No apical septa were found.

Monoclavicate operculum with clavicles of bow-shaped transverse cross-section. Open margins of clavicles overlap above inner surface operculum (interclavicular concavity). Distal ends of clavicles cut off. Bases of cardinal processes diverge at 90° angle. Uncommon and relatively robust cardinal teeth developed along the dorsal margin. Rooflets distinct. Sculpture of operculum consisting of growth-lines and fine radial ribs.

Occurrence

Buchava Formation, middle Cambrian, Drumian, Skryje-Týřovice Basin, Barrandian area, Czech Republic.

Remarks

Morphology of both conch and operculum does not allow the classification of *Alfaites* gen. nov. to any known family of the order Hyolithida. This genus resembles *Carinolithes* Sysoev, 1958 as emended by Berg-Madsen & Malinky (1999) in the morphology of the cardinal processes, but the operculum of *Alfaites* gen. nov. is monoclavicate, thus differing from the platyclavicate operculum of *Carinolithes*. Similarly, the shape of the transverse cross-section of the conch (subtriangular in *Alfaites* and rounded -triangular with distinct keel on dorsum in *Carinolithes*) and the sculpture (distinct transverse ribs in *Alfaites* and usually fine growth-lines in *Carinolithes*) are different. The genus *Alfaites*, including its type species *A. romeo* sp. nov., was first recognized as a separate taxon in an unpublished report by the late Ladislav Marek (1983: 36–38).

Alfaites romeo gen. et sp. nov.

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Fig. 2

Etymology

The specific epithet ‘*romeo*’ refers to the Shakespeare’s protagonist Romeo Montague. Marek initially planned to describe two closely related taxa as *A. romeo* and *A. julia*. The only specimen designated as *A. julia* (Fig. 2D) in the original collection of L. Marek does not show any difference in morphology and should be classified as *A. romeo*.

Material examined

Holotype

CZECH REPUBLIC – Skryje-Týřovice Basin • Inner side of operculum; NM L46640.

Paratypes

CZECH REPUBLIC – Skryje-Týřovice Basin • Inner side of operculum; NM L46642 • External sides of operculum; NM L46646, NM L46641 • Inner mould of conch; NM L46645 • External moulds of conchs; NM L46643, L46644.

Referred material

In addition to the holotype and paratypes, parts of another three conchs and five opercula (collection NM Ls 858), all deposited in collections of the National Museum (Prague, Czech Republic).

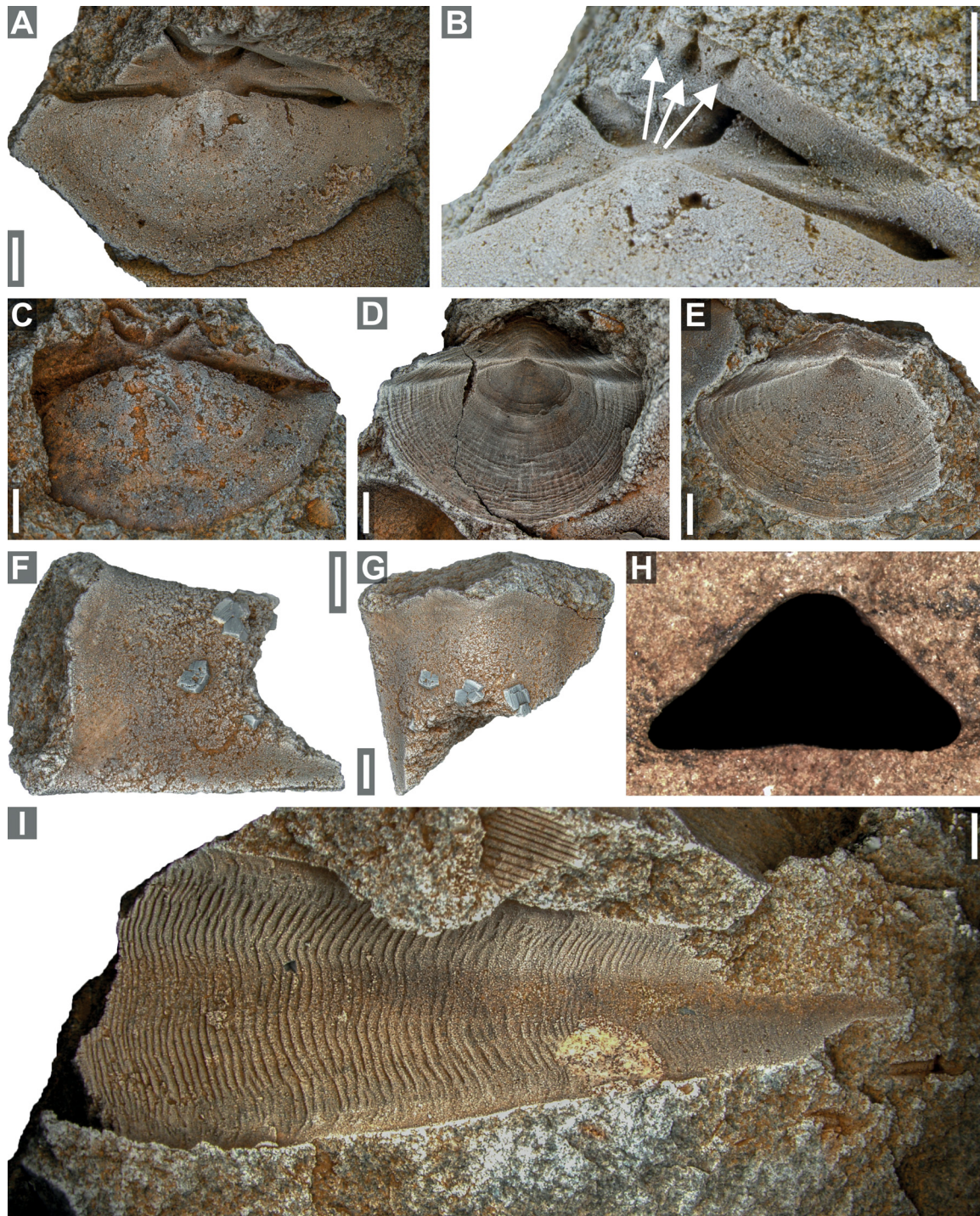


Fig. 2. *Alfaites romeo* gen. et sp. nov. **A–B.** Holotype (NM L46640). **A.** Outer mould of internal side of operculum. **B.** Detail of outer mould of internal side of operculum with marked cardinal teeth. **C–I.** Paratypes. **C.** Outer mould of internal side of operculum (NM L46642). **D.** Outer mould of external side of operculum (NM L46646). **E.** Outer mould of external side of operculum (NM L46641). **F.** Outer mould of apertural part of conch – lateral view (NM L46645). **G.** Inner mould of apertural part of conch – dorsal view (NM L46645). **H.** Subtriangular cross-section of conch (NM L46643). **I.** Outer mould of dorsal side of conch with distinct asymmetrical ribs (NM L46644). Scale = 1 mm.

Type horizon

Paradoxides (*Eccaparadoxides*) *pusillus* Zone, Skryje Member, Buchava Formation, Drumian, middle Cambrian, Barrandian area, Czech Republic.

Diagnosis

As for the genus.

Description

Monoclavicate operculum with clavicles of bow-shaped transverse cross-section. The angle of divergence of clavicles reaches 135° on the type specimen (NM L46640). Open margins of clavicles overlap above the inner surface operculum (interclavicular concavity). Distal ends of clavicles cut off. Cardinal processes broadly divergent with rounded distal ends, mutually separated by a narrow and shallow groove in linear axis of operculum. Bases of cardinal processes diverging at an angle of 90° toward the dorsal margin of operculum. Uncommon and relatively robust cardinal teeth are developed along the dorsal margin. Cardinal shield is concave in centre and slightly vaulted at the sides. Rooflets clearly distinct and bordered by grooves. Sculpture of operculum consists of growth-lines and fine radial ribs, more distinct near anterior margin of conical shield. Area of operculum adjacent to summit of operculum is nearly smooth. Width and length of inner side operculum is 8.8 mm and 5.5 mm for holotype NM L44640, 7.7 mm and 4.7 mm for paratype NM L44642; width and length of outer side of operculum is 7.6 mm and 4.9 mm for paratype NM L44641 and 6.7 mm and 4.7 mm for paratype NM L44646. Length of the conical shield is 4.0 mm for paratype NM L44641 and 3.7 mm for paratype NM L44646.

Conch with subtriangular cross-section. Ventral side very slightly vaulted to almost flat; lateral edges sharply rounded; dorsal side strongly rounded. Amblygonal aperture with dorsal margins vaulted slightly forwardly. The w/h index of conch at aperture is 2.2 (width of aperture of specimen NM L46645 is 7.1 mm and height is 3.2 mm). No apical septa were found. Sculpture consists of transverse rarely anastomosing ribs, which are asymmetrical in transverse cross-section. Ventral side bears only indistinct growth-lines. Conch attained minimum length 30 mm.

Occurrence

This rare species has been found only at the Biskoupky, Buchava and Hradiště localities.

Remarks

In his manuscript, Marek (1983) stated that the material collected from the above localities contained another species closely related to *Alfaites romeo* sp. nov., but presenting opercula with distinctly more vaulted conical shields, higher cardinal shields and a more rounded outline. He even marked the box of one specimen (NM L46646, Fig. 2D) as “*Alfaites julia*” sp. nov., but no significant differences could be observed upon study of the available material.

Discussion

The Cambrian fossils of the Barrandian region have been intensively collected and studied since the beginning of the 19th century. Despite such a long tradition, careful collecting still provides undescribed invertebrate taxa like those occurring only at several localities and/or those restricted exclusively to one small outcrop (e.g., Fatka & Herynk 2016; Valent *et al.* 2017). The late Dr Ladislav Marek (in cooperation with P. Šlehofer) gathered a large collection of Cambrian and Ordovician hyoliths. The Cambrian hyolith material was collected from numerous “classical” and well known outcrops as well as from small and occasional excavations. The acquired material was only partly published (Marek 1972, 1975, 1980, 1981), while the larger part of Marek’s study was summarized in an unpublished report

(Marek 1983). Thanks to the monograph of Barrande (1867) and the more recent studies of Marek (1972–1981), Cambrian hyoliths of the Barrandian area represent a classical repository of this group. The hyolith taxa first distinguished by Marek have since been completed by more recently collected specimens and published one by one (Valent *et al.* 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017).

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