

## ***Chuandianella ovata*: An early Cambrian stem euarthropod with feather-like appendages**

**Dayou Zhai, Mark Williams, David J. Siveter, Derek J. Siveter, Thomas H.P. Harvey, Robert S. Sansom, Huijuan Mai, Runqing Zhou, and Xianguang Hou**

### **ABSTRACT**

Micro-CT scanning reveals unprecedented three-dimensional soft anatomy of the early Cambrian (Epoch 2, Age 3) euarthropod *Chuandianella ovata*. We interpret the presence of an elongate, antenniform first appendage, and a short uniramous second appendage, followed by 10 homonomous biramous appendages comprising a short paddle-shaped exopod and a unique feather-like limb-branch with at least 27 podomeres each of which bears a long blade-like endite with a short terminal seta: we interpret this as the endopod. Alternative interpretations, that these limbs might represent an epipod+basipod or epipod+exopod arrangement, are unlikely, in that they would require either the complete reduction of the exopod or the endopod. We also find no evidence for head appendage morphologies that would support a more crownward position, for example among pancrustaceans, that has previously been suggested for *C. ovata*.

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## INTRODUCTION

During the Cambrian Period bivalved arthropods, such as *Chuandianella*, formed a numerically abundant and widespread component of marine ecosystems in benthic, nekto-benthic, and pelagic settings (e.g., Williams et al., 2007; 2015; Stein et al., 2010; Vannier et al., 2018; Zhai et al., 2019a, 2019b). They are among the most abundant animals in the Chengjiang (Zhao et al., 2012; Hou et al., 2017) and Burgess Shale lagerstätten (Briggs et al., 1994; Caron and Jackson, 2008). Many of these arthropods are species that had been assigned to Bradoriida Raymond, 1935 (see, e.g., Hou et al., 2002) a group common worldwide and with very rare exceptions known only from their bivalved carapaces (Williams et al., 2007). Where bradoriids preserve soft-part anatomy, in many cases conventional classifications based on carapace morphology break down. The markedly different arthropod body plans revealed beneath the bivalved carapace include stem euarthropods (Zhai et al., 2019a), and mandibulates (Aria and Caron, 2017; Vannier et al., 2018) including stem pancrustaceans (Zhai et al., 2019b).

Recent Micro-CT scanning of fossil arthropods has in many cases revolutionised our approach to Cambrian fossil observation and improved access to fine morphological details. This is particularly apparent in the study of the early Cambrian (Epoch 2, Age 3) Chengjiang biota arthropods of China (e.g., Liu et al., 2020), which preserve components of their original three-dimensional soft anatomy including fine details of appendages (e.g., Zhai et al., 2019a, 2019b; Liu et

al., 2020). Here we describe newly micro-CT analysed specimens of the Chengjiang bivalved arthropod *Chuandianella ovata* (Li, 1975), which reveal unprecedented anatomical detail. We undertake a detailed morphological analysis of this new material of *C. ovata*, especially of its appendages, comment on its affinities, and briefly discuss its palaeoecology.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

New specimens of *Chuandianella ovata* were collected from the Yu'an-shan Member, Chiungchussu Formation, *Eoredlichia-Wutingaspis* trilobite biozone, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3, Yunnan Province (see Hou et al., 2017), at Mafang, Ercaicun and Jianshan in Haikou, Kunming (Appendix 1). Fourteen specimens, which revealed appendage morphology in high fidelity, were selected for detailed study. Specimens are mainly housed in the Yunnan Key Laboratory for Palaeobiology (YKLP), Yunnan University, Kunming, and in the Yunnan Geological Survey (Hz-f-4-777, He-f-6-4-294).

Fossil structures exposed on the surface of the rock slabs were imaged with a Nikon D3X camera with an Af-S VR105 macro lens and a Keyence VHX6000 stereomicroscope. Fossil structures hidden within the slabs were revealed using a Zeiss Xradia 520 Versa X-ray Microscope. Scanning pixel size ranged from 3.4 to 26.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , depending on the size of the scanned region and the slab. The digital data from each specimen, in the form of a series of one to a few thousand TIFF images representing cross-sections through different parts of



the slab, were processed with Drishti software (Version 2.4) to generate 3-D models of the fossils.

## SYSTEMATIC PALAEOLOGY

Phylum Euarthropoda Lankester, 1904

Class *incertae sedis*

Order *incertae sedis*

Family *incertae sedis*

Genus (monotypic) *Chuandianella* Hou and Bergström, 1991

**Generic and species diagnosis (amended after Hou and Bergström, 1991).** Bivalved euarthropod bearing an antenniform first appendage consisting of at least 10 podomeres; a short, uniramous second appendage with at least six podomeres; and 10 other, homonomous appendages interpreted as comprising a short paddle-shaped exopod and a feather-like endopod bearing at least 27 podomeres each with a long blade-like endite bearing a terminal seta; and an abdomen comprising four apodous segments plus a tailpiece with two elongate, flap-like caudal structures.

**Remarks.** Alternative interpretations of the homonomous limbs, that they might represent an epipod+basipod or epipod+exopod arrangement, are less parsimonious, in that they would require either the complete reduction of the exopod or the endopod (see further comments in 'Discussion' below).

**Type species.** *Mononotella ovata* Li, 1975. Note: The author's name "Li" is spelled "Lee" in some publications.

**Type horizon and locality.** Chiungchussu Formation, *Eoredlichia-Wutingaspis* trilobite biozone, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3. Chiungchussu, Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.

**Species.** *Chuandianella ovata* (Li, 1975).

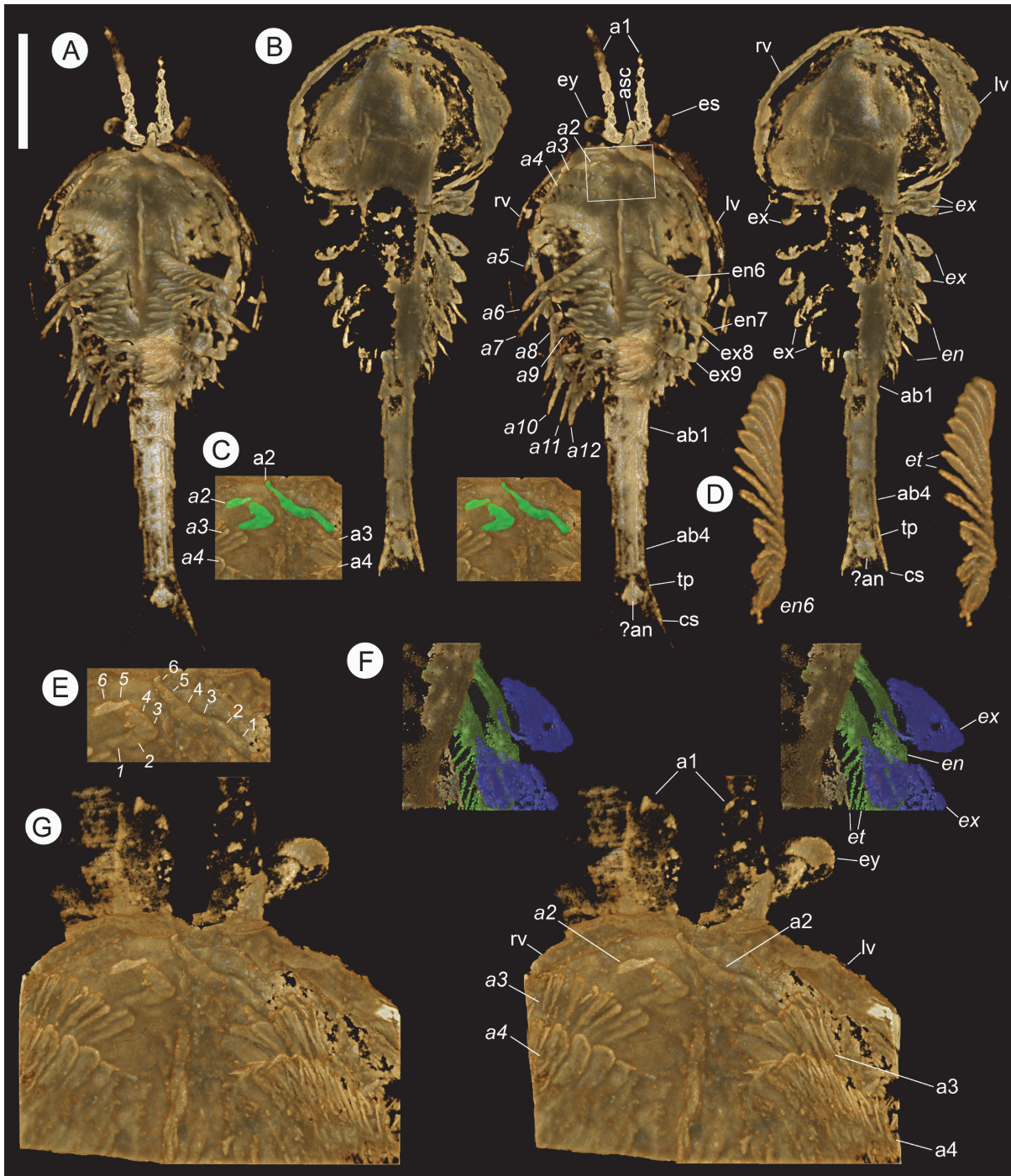
**Holotype.** Repository given (Li, 1975) as the Institute of Southwestern Geosciences, Chengdu, China (now known as The Chengdu Centre of the Geological Survey of China). Collection number YN6303, specimen number YO10; designated and figured Li, 1975, pl. 3, fig. 16.

**Key synonymy.** *Mononotella ovata* Li, 1975, sp. nov., p. 65, pl. 3, figs 16, 17; *Mononotella viviosa* Li, 1975, sp. nov., p. 65, pl. 3, fig. 18; ?*Mononotella marginia* Li, 1975, sp. nov., pl. 3, figs 19, 20; *Chuandianella ovata* (Li, 1975), Hou and Bergström, 1997, p. 41, fig. 37 (q.v. for earlier synonymy); *Chuandianella ovata* (Li, 1975), Liu and Shu, 2008, p. 358, text-figs 1-3; *Chuandianella ovata* (Li, 1975), Hou et al., 2017, p. 238, figs 20.61, 20.62; *Chuandianella ovata*, Ou et al., 2020, figs 1A, C, E, G, H, J, 2, 3.

**Species diagnosis.** As for the genus.

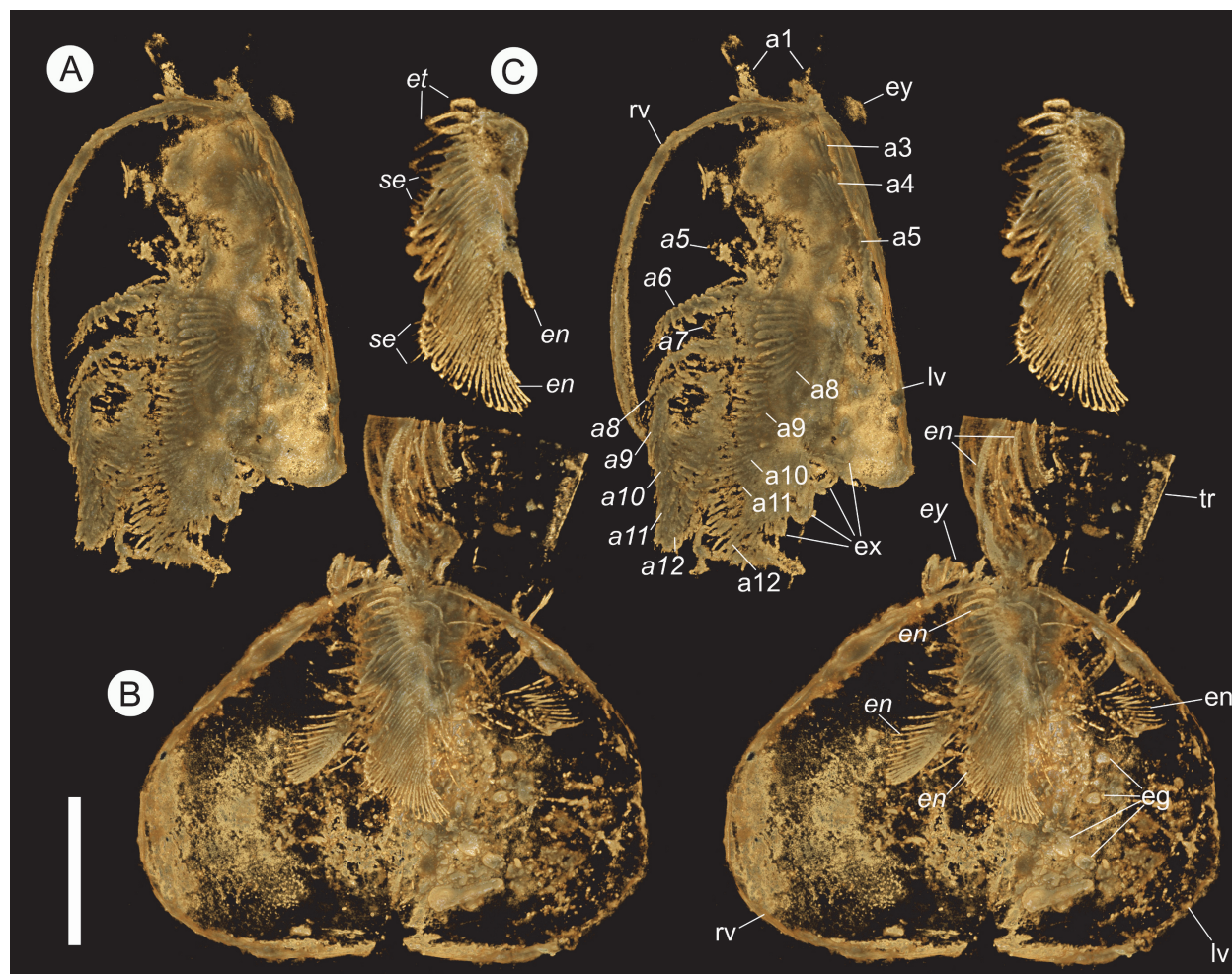
**Description.** The carapace (a feature termed 'shield' by some) is up to 1.45 cm long (Liu and Shu, 2008) and is folded along a median line giving a 'bivalved' arrangement; it lacks an articulating hinge. Valves are strongly postplete in lateral outline and lack lobation; they have a narrow incurved free margin (Figures 1A-B, 2A, 3A-B, 4A). In some specimens (Figure 4E, J; Appendix 2A) the external carapace surface is finely pitted. The body is up to 3 cm long from the anterior sclerite to the proximal part of the tailfans (measured from fig. 1 of Ou et al., 2020) and consists of 18 segments (Figures 3B, 5). Pedunculate stalked eyes originate from the first (ocular; presumed protocerebral) segment and protrude beyond the anterior margin of the carapace (e.g., Figure 4F-G; Appendices 3, 4). The eye has a dark-coloured central zone and a light-coloured outer zone, with a well-defined visual surface (Figure 4G; Appendix 4B).

The first appendage is antenniform and consists of at least 10 podomeres; it is narrow, about 30% longer than the carapace and gradually tapers distally (Figures 1A, 3B, 4A, I; Appendices 4A, 5A). The proximal podomere is stouter than the rest and the more distal podomeres are longer; the inner margin of each podomere bears up to five short stiff adaxially directed setae (Figure 4B-D; Appendix 5). The second appendage is also uniramous, geniculate at about mid-length, and consisting of at least six gradually tapering podomeres; it is presumed to be homologous to an endopod (Figures 1C, E, G, 4K, 5; Appendix 6B-C). Its terminal podomere is elongate, rod-like and apparently lacks a terminal claw (Figures 1C, 4K); it is uncertain if it has setae or not. Posterior to the second appendage there are 10 homonomous appendages. Each consists of a short paddle-shaped exopod (Figure 1B, F; Appendices 2C-D, 7A-B, 8A-B) and a much longer endopod that is more robust proximally and gradually tapers distally (Figure 2C); evidence of the basipod is not apparent. The endopod bears at least 27 podomeres, each with a long blade-like endite bearing a short terminal seta (Figures 1D, 2C, 4; Appendices 5B, 8C, 9B), giving an overall feather-like appearance to the ramus. The endites in some specimens are preserved perpendicular to the axis of the endopod and parallel to each other (e.g., Figures 1D, 2A), but in other specimens they overlap each other (e.g., Figure 2C) indicating flexible movement and/or taphonomic displacement. The posterior part of the trunk (= abdomen sensu Vannier et al., 2018 and Zhai et al., 2019b), which consists of a tubular section of four sclerites and a tailpiece bearing two long,



**FIGURE 1.** Micro-CT images of *Chuandianella ovata*. (A,C,E,G) YKLP 16218. (A) Ventral view. Scale bar equals 5.0 mm. (C) Ventral view (white rectangle in A), showing details of second appendage (a2, green). Scale bar equals 2.0 mm. (D) Endopod of 6<sup>th</sup> appendage showing endites. Scale bar equals 1.6 mm. (E) Close-up view of 2<sup>nd</sup> appendages, with podomeres numbered. Scale bar equals 1.4 mm. (G) Ventral view of the anterior part of A, showing the arrangements of the anterior appendages. Scale bar equals 1.3 mm. (B,F) YKLP 16216. (B) Taphonomically deformed specimen, showing ventral view of the carapace and dorsal view of the soft parts (cf. Appendix 7). Scale bar equals 3.8 mm. (F) Dorsal view of part of right side of the body, showing exopods (blue) and endopods (green). Scale bar equals 1.4 mm. All panels except for E are stereo-pairs. Abbreviations: a1, antenniform first appendage; a2, second appendage; a3-a12, biramous appendages; ab1-4, abdominal segments 1 to 4; an, anus; asc, anterior sclerite; cs, caudal structure; en, endopod; es, eye stalk; et, endite; ex, exopod; ey, stalked eyes; lv, left valve; rv, right valve; tp, tailpiece. Italics indicate a right-side appendage.





**FIGURE 2.** Micro-CT images of *Chuandianella ovata*. (A) YKLP 16238, left lateral view, showing endopods and exopods of trunk appendages. Scale bar equals 4.9 mm. (B,C) YKLP 16239. (B) Ventral view, showing circa 20 eggs within the left valve. Scale bar equals 4.3 mm. (C) Endopods of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> (?) appendages showing long blade-like endites each with a terminal seta. Proximally in this image two endopods overlap, giving the false impression of setae along the lateral margins of the endites. Scale bar equals 3.4 mm. All panels are stereo-pairs. Abbreviations additional to Figure 1: eg, egg; se, seta; tr, trunk. Italics indicate a right-side appendage.

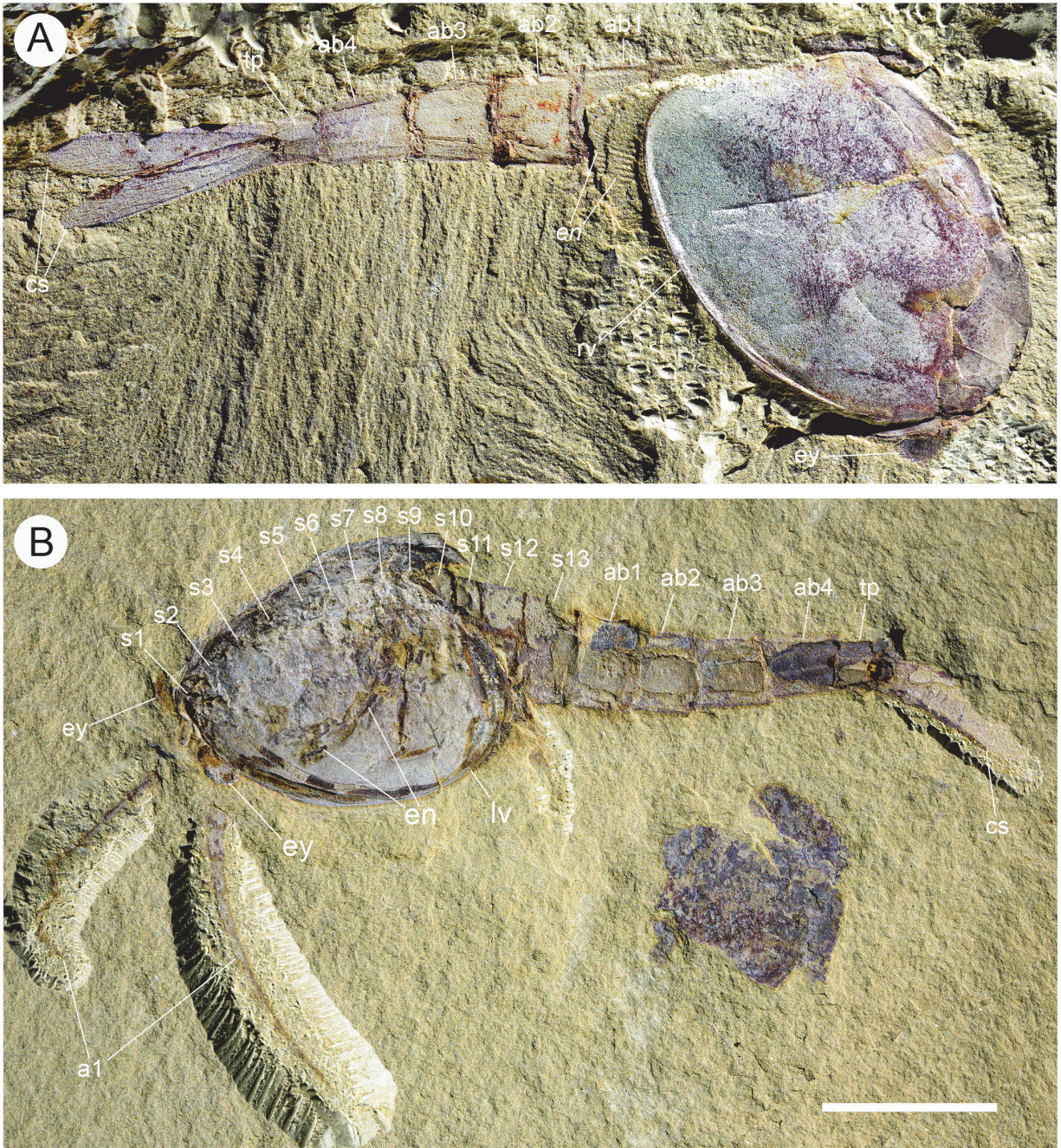
blade-like structures, is apodous (Figures 1A-B, 3A-B). The carapace covers about the first nine segments of the body; the more posterior segments protrude posteriorly from the carapace via a gape (Figure 3A-B). Two specimens bear tiny sub-circular/ovoid objects, mostly 400-600  $\mu\text{m}$  across and loosely scattered within the left valve (Figure 2B) or roughly arranged in multiple rows (Appendix 10A); they are interpreted as eggs (see Ou et al., 2020). In the better-preserved specimen YKLP 16258 (Appendix 10) at least 48 eggs are associated with a single valve.

## DISCUSSION

### Affinities of *Chuandianella ovata*

*Chuandianella ovata* is an 'upper' stem-group euarthropod (sensu Ortega-Hernández, 2016) based on its possession of a multi-segmented head region with, in this case, two pairs of differentiated post-ocular limbs, and complete arthropodization, including post-oral biramous limbs. We cannot determine the presence of a posterior facing mouth beneath a hypostome/labrum complex. Though we cannot see its neurological attachment to the head, we interpret the first appendage pair as deutocerebral in origin based on its position behind the eye and its morphological resemblance





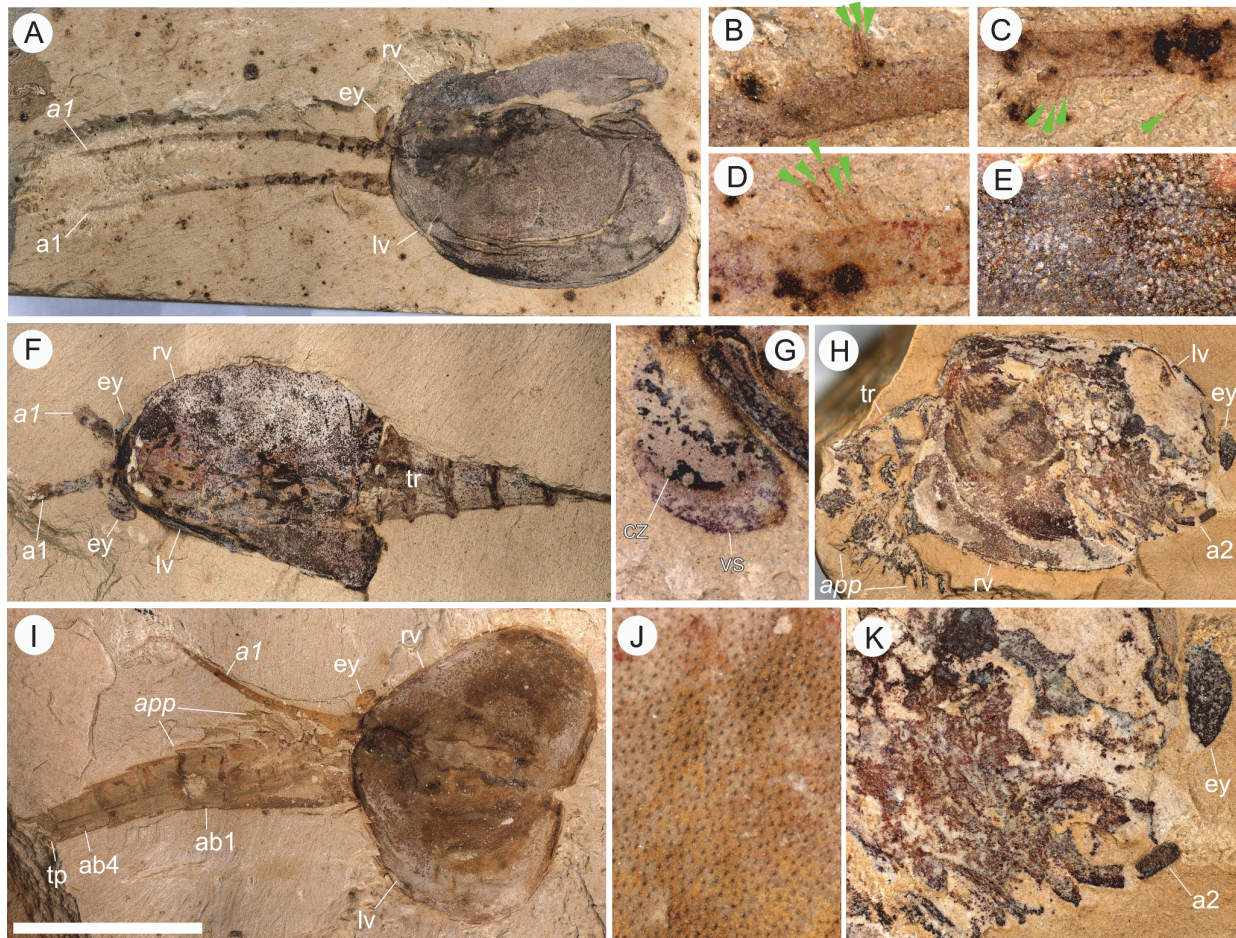
**FIGURE 3.** Photographs of *Chuandianella ovata*, showing overall morphology and segmentation of the body. (A) RCCBYU 10272, right lateral view. Scale bar equals 3.4 mm. (B) YKLP 13967a, left lateral view. Scale bar equals 5.0 mm. Abbreviations additional to Figures 1, 2: s1-s12, head and thoracic segments. s1 is the eye-bearing segment/ anterior sclerite; the position of segments s1 and s2 is difficult to infer. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (B) applies to both panels.

to the antenniform first appendage of other upper stem group euarthropods.

Based on carapace morphology, *Chuandianella ovata* was originally (Li, 1975) assigned to the Cambrian bradoriid *Mononotella* (for which, see Siveter and Williams, 1997) and was subsequently

designated (Hou and Bergström, 1991) as the type species of *Chuandianella*. Chen et al. (1996) and Chen (2004) opined that *C. ovata* is a waptiid, related to the Burgess Shale *Waptia fieldensis* Walcott, 1912. Hou and Bergström (1997) tentatively included *Chuandianella* in the Family Waptii-

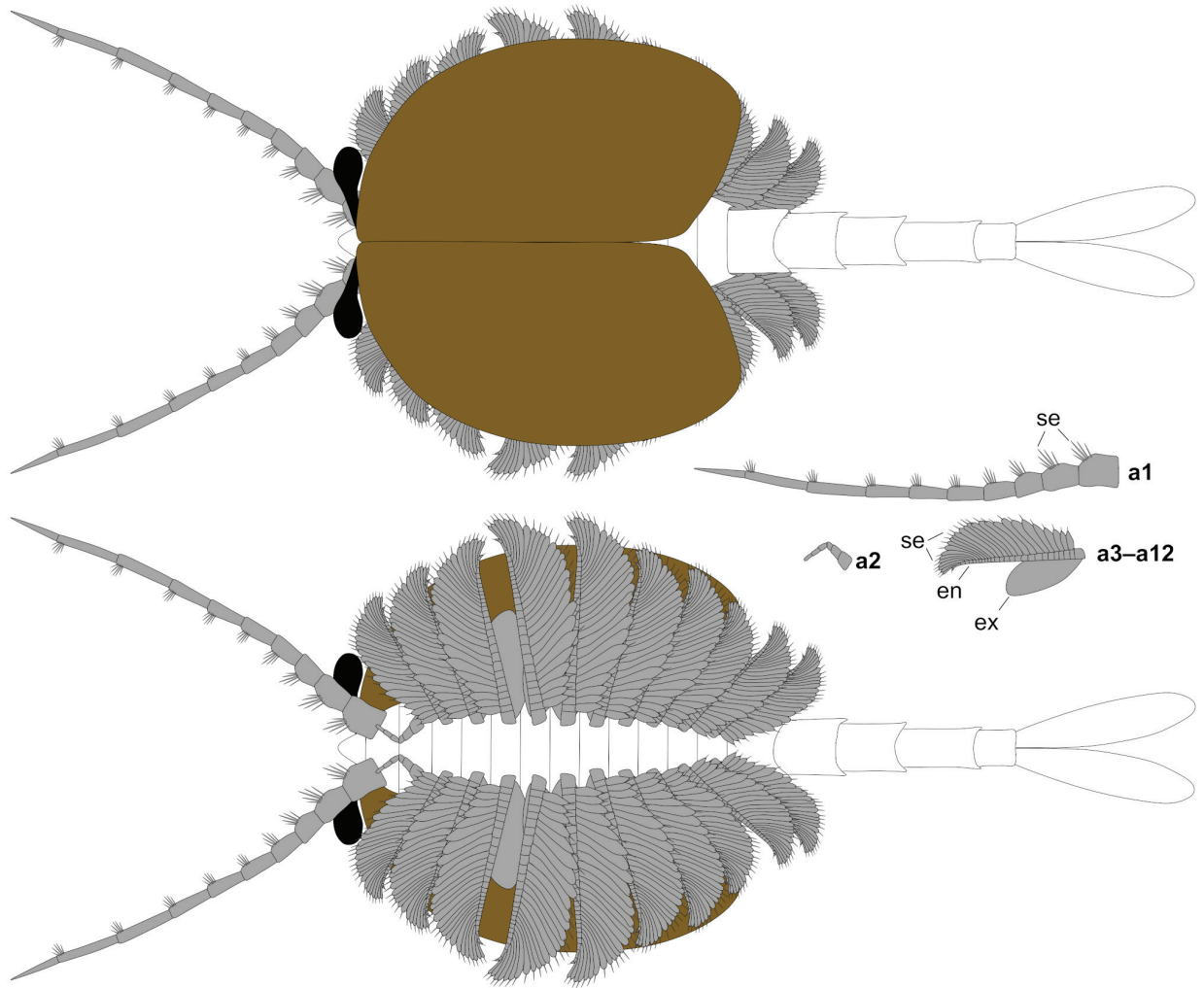




**FIGURE 4.** Photographs of *Chuandianella ovata*, showing morphological details. (A-E) YKLP 16217a (cf. Appendix 9). (A) Dorsal view. Scale bar equals 8.3 mm. (B) Setae on inner surface of 7<sup>th</sup> podomere of left a1. Scale bar equals 0.1 mm. (C) Setae on inner surface of 5<sup>th</sup> podomere of right antenniform first appendage. Scale bar equals 1.6 mm. (D) Setae on inner surface of 5<sup>th</sup> podomere of left antenniform first appendage. Scale bar equals 1.3 mm. (E) Pits on carapace surface. Scale bar equals 1.0 mm. (F-G) YKLP 16238a, specimen depicted in Figure 1F. (F) dorsal view. Scale bar equals 8.4 mm. (G) Visual surface of the left eye. Scale bar equals 1.6 mm. (H,K) YKLP 16259, a laterally compressed specimen with anterior part of right valve missing, exposing the anterior appendages. Posterior part of trunk is also missing. (H) Overview. Scale bar equals 6.0 mm. (K) Detailed view of anterior part, showing position and morphology of a2. Scale bar equals 2.4 mm. (I-J) YKLP 16239, specimen depicted in Figure 1G-H. (I) Dorsal view with trunk reflexed so that it appears to emerge from anterior end of carapace. Scale bar equals 8.8 mm. (J) Pits on carapace surface. Scale bar equals 0.9 mm. Abbreviations additional to Figures 1, 2: app, appendage; vs, visual surface. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (I) applies to all panels.

dae Walcott, 1912, though noted it had ‘not yet been studied in detail’. Both taxa have carapaces with a postplete outline lacking lobes and nodes, a dorsal median fold lacking an articulating hinge, a trunk with four apodous segments, and a tailpiece with two caudal structures (Chen et al., 1996; Hou and Bergström, 1997; Chen, 2004). With some exceptions (Liu and Shu, 2004, 2008; Hou et al., 2017) a possible affinity with waptiids has persisted, as in the study of the bivalved *Paulotermis spinodorsalis* from the Cambrian of Greenland

(Taylor, 2002) and in Vannier et al. (2018) who considered *Chuandianella* to be a mandibulate euarthropod. Ou et al. (2020), in their detailed study of the reproductive mode of *C. ovata* assigned it to the pancrustacean Hymenocarina, where the Burgess-Shale *W. fieldensis* is placed. However, the phylogenetic analysis of Ou et al. (2020) did not include key morphologies of Mandibulata such as the presence of mandibles and maxillulae (see the first paragraph of the “Systematic Palaeontology” section as well as table S1 of Ou et al., op. cit.).



**FIGURE 5.** Reconstruction of *Chuandianella ovata*. Upper: dorsal view. Lower: ventral view. Right middle: isolated appendages a1-a3. Not to scale. Abbreviations as in Figures 1-3.

Our detailed CT analysis shows that *C. ovata* does not possess specialized mandibles and maxillulae and therefore should not be assigned to Mandibulata (see also Scholtz and Edgecombe, 2006).

The morphology of *Chuandianella ovata* is substantially different from both *Pauloterminus spinodorsalis* and *Waptia fieldensis*. The biramous trunk appendages of *P. spinodorsalis*, each with a short flagellate endopod consisting of small serial podomeres and a long, paddle-shaped exopod, distinguish it from *C. ovata*, while *P. spinodorsalis* also possesses a longer carapace (9.1 - 46.3 mm; Taylor, 2002) compared with that of *C. ovata* (5.15 - 13.09 mm; see Appendix 1). *Waptia fieldensis* is interpreted as possessing a specialised mandible and maxillula, while the four post-maxillular appendages are also specialized with 5-segmented endopods (Vannier et al., 2018). These

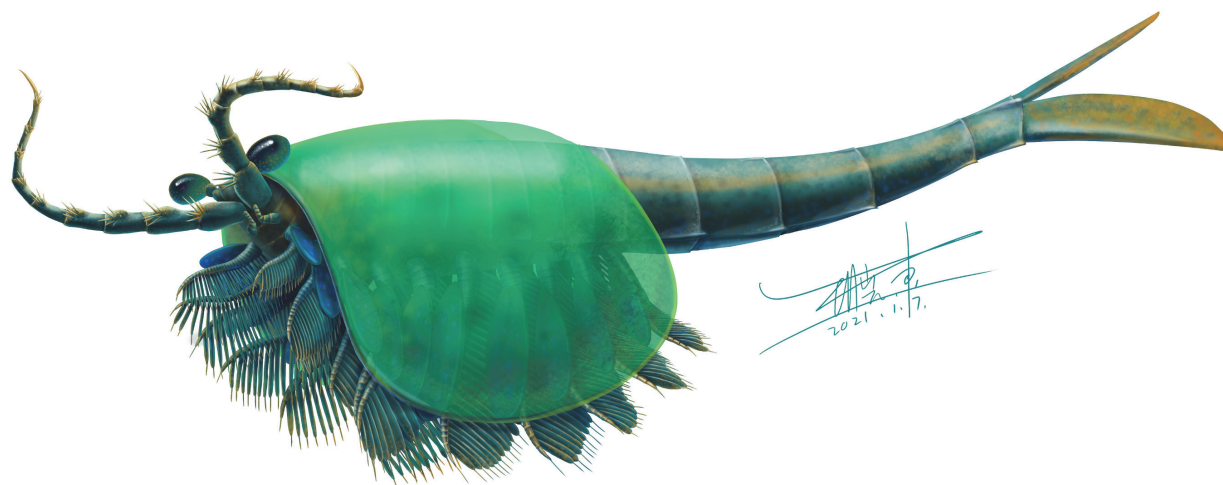
diagnostic features, together with the longer carapace of *W. fieldensis* (in adults, 10.99 - 24.54 mm; Vannier et al., 2018), distinguish it from *C. ovata*.

A detailed phylogenetic analysis of *Chuandianella ovata*, pending revision of current phylogenetic databases, will hopefully resolve its relationships to other euarthropods more precisely. The new morphological data provided here will help factor such analyses.

#### Feather-like endopods of *Chuandianella ovata*

Previous studies of *Chuandianella ovata* (e.g., Liu and Shu, 2008) did not identify the paddle-shaped exopods of its trunk limbs, and the feather-like endopods (Figures 1D, 2C, 3A) were interpreted as exopods. The extremely long blade-like endopodal endites of *C. ovata* are remarkable in a Cambrian bivalved euarthropod and further





**FIGURE 6.** Reconstruction of *Chuandianella ovata* *in vivo*.

demonstrate that early, ‘upper’ stem-group euarthropods were experimenting with a wide array of different limb arrangements and morphologies (Zhai et al., 2019a). Morphologically similar structures occur in *Waptia fieldensis*: six pairs of annulate post-cephalothoracic seemingly single-branched appendages fringed with long lamellae (Vannier et al., 2018) were interpreted as possible endopods or, more likely, basipods of a unique morphology within Euarthropoda (Vannier et al., 2018). The morphology of the endopods in *C. ovata* also bear comparison with those of the bradoriid *Kunmingella douvillei* (Mansuy, 1912), though in the latter the endopodal endites are less numerous (see Zhai et al., 2019a), are cylindrical rather than blade-like, and are shorter. Without a full understanding of their 3-D morphology, the endopods of *Kunmingella* were initially misinterpreted as exopods (Hou et al., 1996, fig. 5).

Alternative interpretations of the homonomous appendage morphology in *C. ovata* can also be considered. The flap-like outer branch we describe as an exopod might be interpreted as an epipod while the feather-like inner branch might be an extensively modified basipod like that of *Waptia* (Vannier et al., 2018); or that the limb branch that we interpret as the endopod is morphologically similar to the exopod of *Marrella* (Briggs et al., 1994) and *Misszhouia* (Chen and Zhou, 1997). Liu et al. (2021a) identified an additional exite complex consisting of multiple flaps situated proximally to the so-called exopod in different Cambrian arthropods including the megacheiran *Leancoilia illicibrosa* and the artiopods *Naraoia spinosa* and *Retifacies abnormalis*. This implies that the homol-

ogy of the different branches of the arthropod appendages may be complicated, and therefore alternative hypotheses would coexist. In the case of *Chuandianella*, however, the epipod + basipod/exopod interpretations are less parsimonious than the exopod + endopod interpretation we favour, in that they would require either the complete reduction of the exopod and the endopod in addition to extensive modification of the basipod (the epipod + basipod interpretation), or the complete reduction of the endopod (the epipod + exopod interpretation). In addition, both ‘epipod interpretations’ would be accompanied by a crown-ward, possibly pan-crustacean position, of not only *Chuandianella* but also the bradoriid *Kunmingella* with its somewhat similar biramous appendages (Zhai et al., 2019a). Such assignments are currently not supported by the morphological evidence that both species lack specialized mandibles and maxillulae.

#### **Mode of life of *Chuandianella ovata***

The morphology of the biramous appendages of *Chuandianella ovata* is not compatible with ambulatory activity on the seabed. The feather-like endopods and well-developed tailpiece of *C. ovata* may have aided swimming/propulsion and manoeuvrability (Figures 1A, D, 2A, C, 3, 5, 6; see also Liu and Shu, 2008). An ability for wide dispersal is supported by its geographical occurrence: *C. ovata* is relatively common at similar Cambrian stratigraphical levels (Series 2, Stage 3) in Sichuan, Guizhou, and southern Shaanxi provinces, China (Hou et al., 2017), although only material from Yunnan has yielded soft anatomy. The Chinese distribution of *C. ovata* is comparable to bra-

doriid taxa such as *Kunmingella* and *Liangshanella*, which are also known from palaeogeographical regions beyond China (Hou et al., 2002), suggestive of wide dispersal capability. *Chuandianella ovata* may also have used its long feather-like endopodal endites for filter-feeding, capturing small-sized organic material. Its long setate antenniform first appendages presumably had a sensory function, among other things, perhaps to detect food and monitor environmental conditions and other animals. The diminutive second appendage may have functioned like the main ramus of the first maxillula of living crustaceans such as ostracods (Meisch, 2000) to support food manipulation other than mastication. The well-developed stalked eyes protrude beyond the carapace and their preservation in various attitudes suggests that they were mobile to provide multi-directional vision (Figures 1A, 3A-B, 4A, F, I; see also Appendices 3, 4). The radius of curvature of the eye is greater laterally than frontally, suggesting better resolution of the lateral field (Strausfeld et al., 2016). That *C. ovata* occurs in supposed coprolites in the Chengjiang biota (Chen and Zhou, 1997; Vannier and Chen, 2005) indicates that it was a prey or carrion item.

The bivalved carapace of *Chuandianella ovata*, which has recently been shown to be reinforced by phosphatic mineralization (Liu et al., 2021b), functioned not only for protection of soft anatomy but also as a surface for the attachment of its eggs. Ou et al. (2020) reported egg-bearing specimens of *C. ovata* and compared possible reproductive modes of *C. ovata* and *Waptia fieldensis* (the latter reported by Caron and Vannier, 2016) based on the size, number, and morphology of eggs. They determined that the eggs of *C. ovata* were smaller (0.5 mm versus 2.0 mm in diameter) than those of *W. fieldensis*, but each individual animal carried significantly more eggs ( $\leq 100$  versus  $\leq 26$  per clutch) than *W. fieldensis*, implying different reproductive strategies (Ou et al., 2020). Our observations on our egg-bearing specimens of *C. ovata* (Figure 2B; Appendix 10) generally confirm the size, number and position of eggs as indicated by Ou et al. (2020). Since *C. ovata* is morphologically distinct from *W. fieldensis* differences in brooding strategies between these taxa are not surprising. Sexual dimorphism has been suggested for *C. ovata*, by which the valves of supposed males are larger, with a greater height to length ratio, and have a pitted rather than smooth surface (Liu and Shu, 2008). As one of the two egg-bearing specimens in our material has pitted

valves (Figure 4J) ornament should not be regarded as a possible dimorphic character. We have been unable to replicate the observation (Liu and Shu, 2008) that female and male reproductive systems are preserved in some specimens.

## CONCLUSION

Micro-CT scanning of the stem group euarthropod *Chuandianella ovata* from the Cambrian Chengjiang Lagerstätte reveals unprecedented details of its soft anatomy. We use these data to interpret *C. ovata* as bearing differentiated first and second appendages, and a further 10 homonomous appendages each bearing a short paddle-shaped exopod and a feather-like endopod of at least 27 podomeres. Alternative interpretations, that these limb branches may represent an epipod + basipod or epipod + exopod arrangement, are deemed unlikely. Our interpretation of the limb morphology clearly differentiates *Chuandianella* from the Cambrian mandibulate euarthropod *Waptia*, to which it has been compared, and its feather-like endopods attest to the wide diversity of limb arrangements and morphologies developed by early Cambrian, ‘upper’ stem-group euarthropods. The widespread geographical occurrence of *C. ovata* in the lower Cambrian of southwest China suggests enhanced dispersal capability comparable to that of some contemporaneous bradoriid arthropods. Its well-developed stalked eyes would have provided multi-directional vision for various uses including detection of predators. That *C. ovata* occurs in supposed coprolites in the Chengjiang biota also indicates that it was a prey or carrion item.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1.

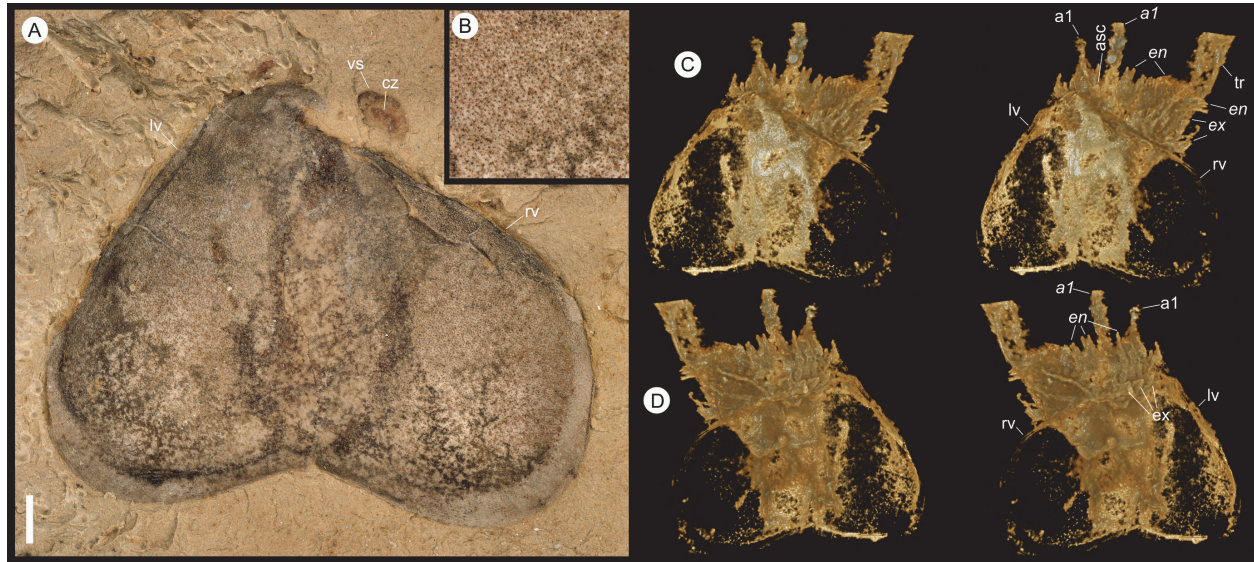
Dimensions of specimens of *Chuandianella ovata* investigated in this study.

Specimen	Site	Carapace length/height (mm)	Body length (mm) <sup>▲</sup>
YKLP 13967	HM	8.84/6.30	24.51
YKLP 16215	HE	7.06/4.85	>13.75
YKLP 16216	HE	5.15/3.09	18.07 <sup>-</sup>
YKLP 16217	HE	13.09/8.22	--
YKLP 16218	HM	8.15/5.13	17.89
YKLP 16238	HJ	12.49/8.30	--
YKLP 16239	HE	11.32/8.10	--
Ch5	HE	7.50/4.96	--
Ch6	HM	13.06/7.63	--
Ch11a	HM	9.77/6.95	--
Ch12	HE	8.97/7.40	--
RCCBYU 10272	HM	7.69/5.95	21.53 <sup>◆</sup>
He-f-6-4-294	HE	8.45/6.05	--
Hz-f-4-777	HE	7.51/4.14	--

“▲”: The sagittal body length is measured from the anterior end of the carapace to the posterior end of the caudal processes. “-”: Slightly underestimated value due to incomplete preservation. “- -”: The corresponding value is not available. “◆”: This body-length value is calculated by summing up the carapace length and the length of the body protruding from the valve, in view of the flexed appearance of the body. Abbreviations: HE, Ercaicun of Haikou, Kunming; HJ, Jianshan of Haikou, Kunming; HM, Mafang of Haikou, Kunming.

**APPENDIX 2.**

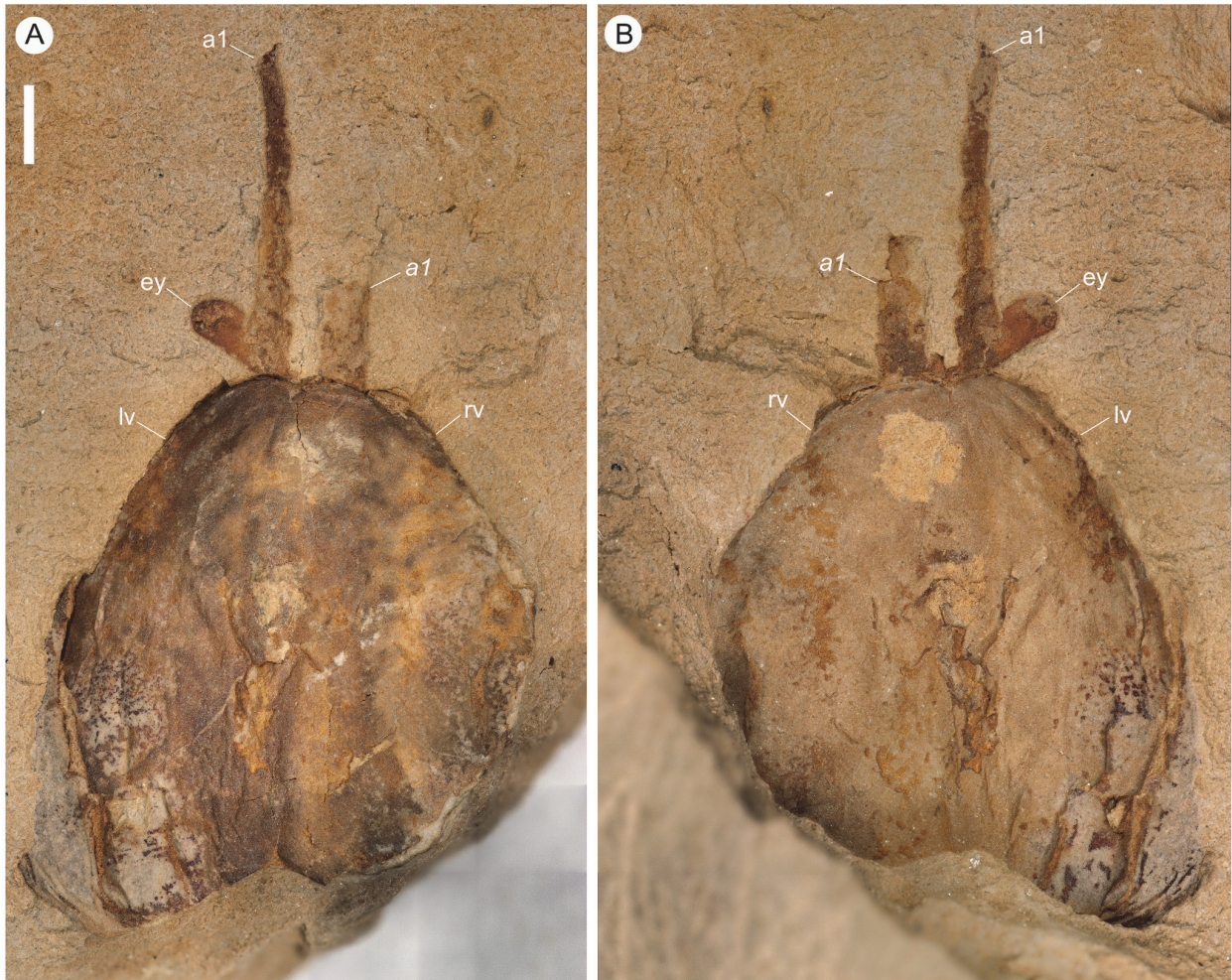
*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16256. (A) Microscope image, dorsal vieww. Scale bar equals 0.9 mm. (B) Microscope image, showing pits on left valve. Scale bar equals 0.4 mm. (C-D) Stereo-pairs of micro-CT images. The posterior part of the body is reflexed so that it emerges from the anterior end of the carapace. Scale bar equals 2.0 mm. (C) Dorsal view. (D) Ventral view. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (A) applies to all panels.





**APPENDIX 3.**

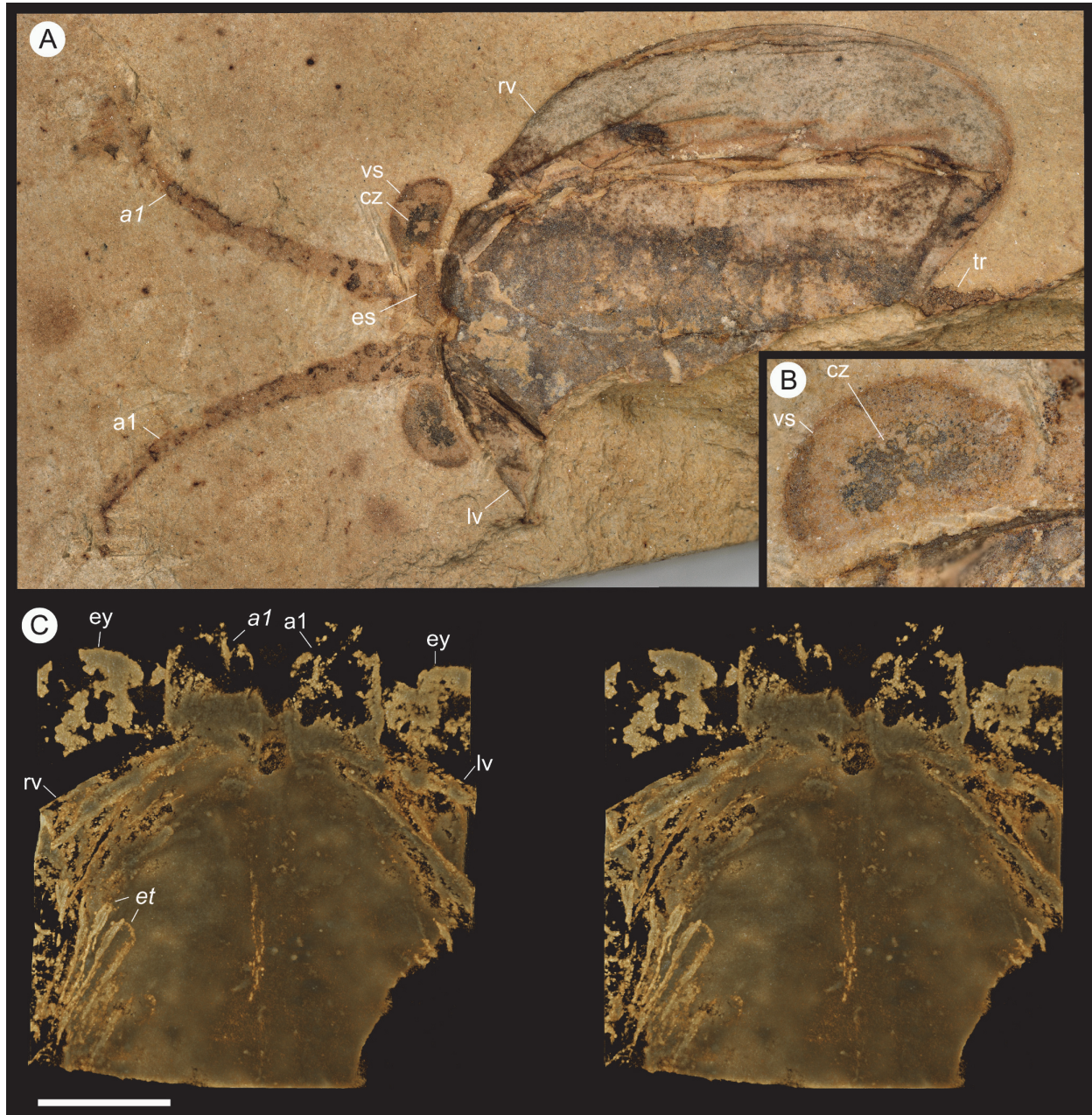
*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16218, microscope images (for micro-CT images of this specimen see Figure 1A, C-E,G). Scale bar equals 1.0 mm. (A) YKLP 16218a, dorsal view of anterior part. (B) YKLP 16218b, ventral view of anterior part; posterior part is buried in sediment. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (A) equals 1.0 mm and applies to both panels.





**APPENDIX 4.**

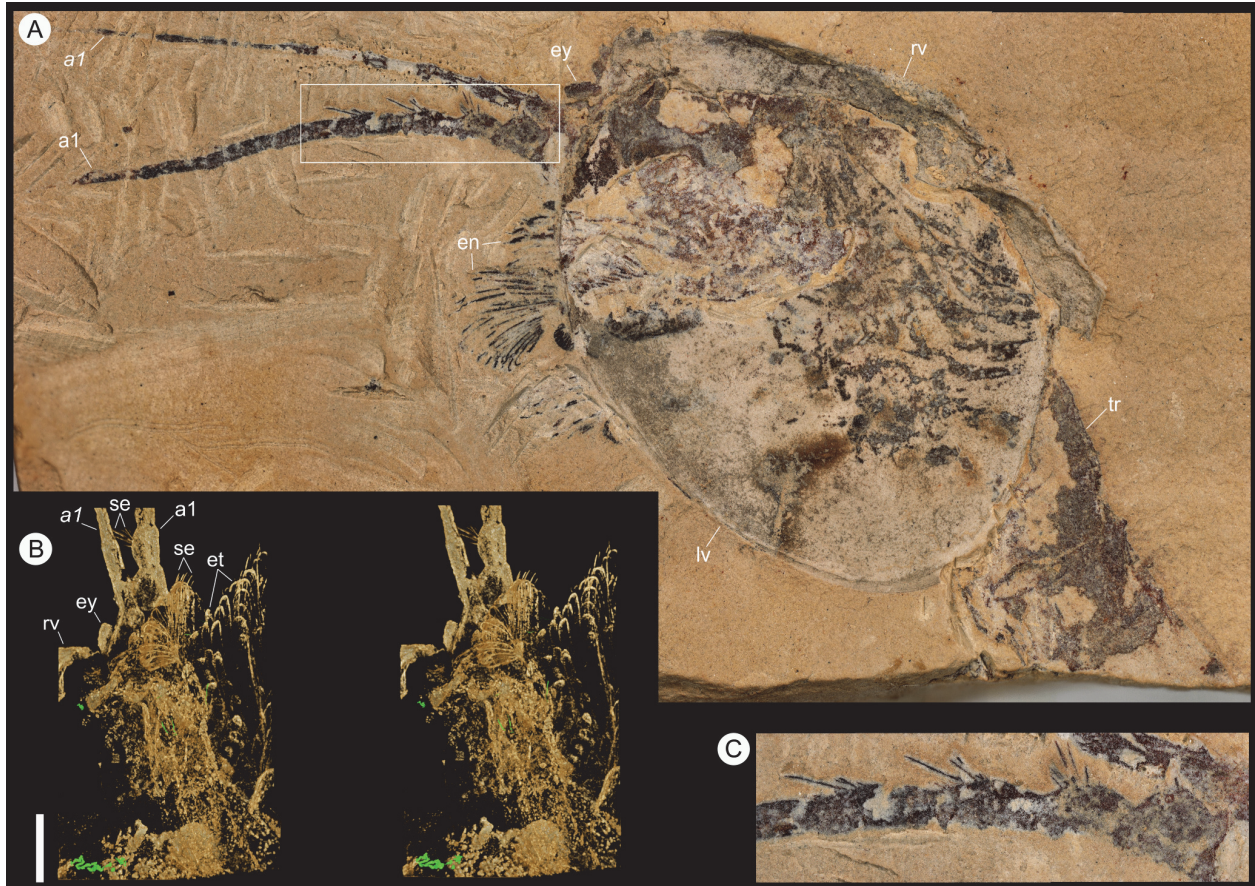
*Chuandianella ovata*, Hz-f-4-777. (A) Microscope image, dorsal view; the left and posterior parts of the specimen are missing. Scale bar equals 1.8 mm. (B) Details of left eye. Scale bar equals 0.7 mm. (C) Stereo-pair of micro-CT image, ventral view of anterior part. Scale bar equals 1.0 mm. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (C) applies to all panels.





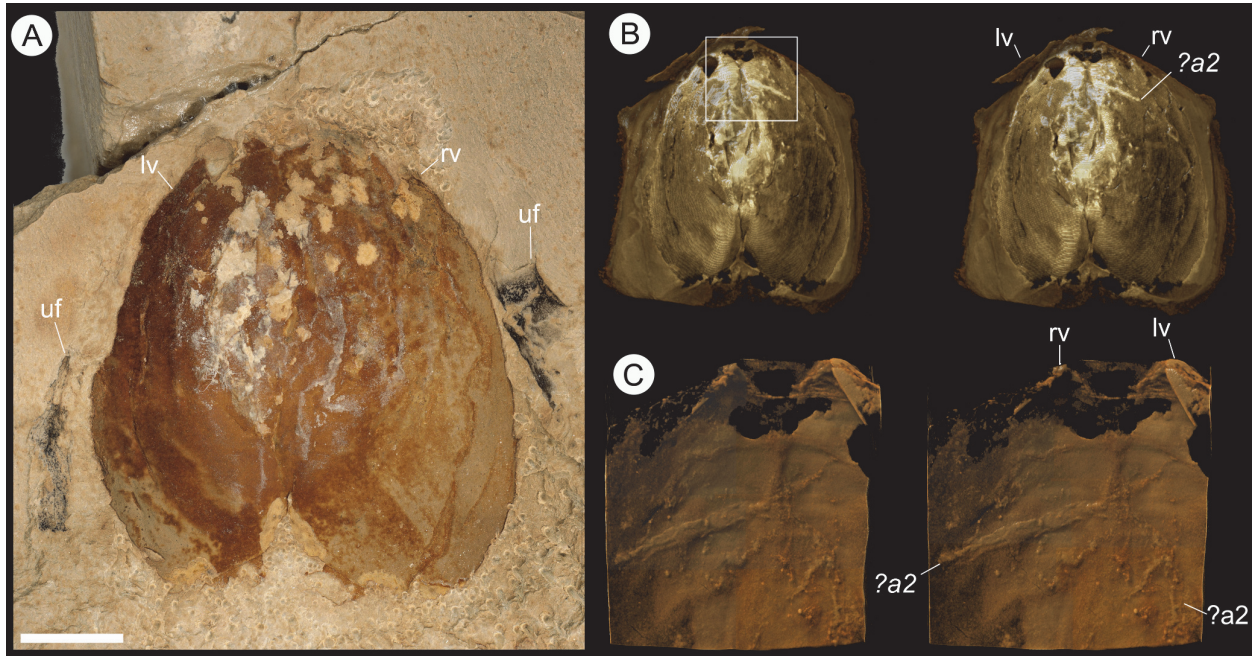
## APPENDIX 5.

*Chuandianella ovata*, He-f-6-4-294. (A) Microscope image, left view; the posterior part of the trunk is missing. Scale bar equals 1.0 mm. (B) Stereo-pair of micro-CT image, details of anterior part of specimen, oblique-right view (viewed from underside of slab). Scale bar equals 1.2 mm. (C) Details of setae on left a1 (white rectangle in A). Scale bar equals 0.5 mm. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (B) applies to all panels.



**APPENDIX 6.**

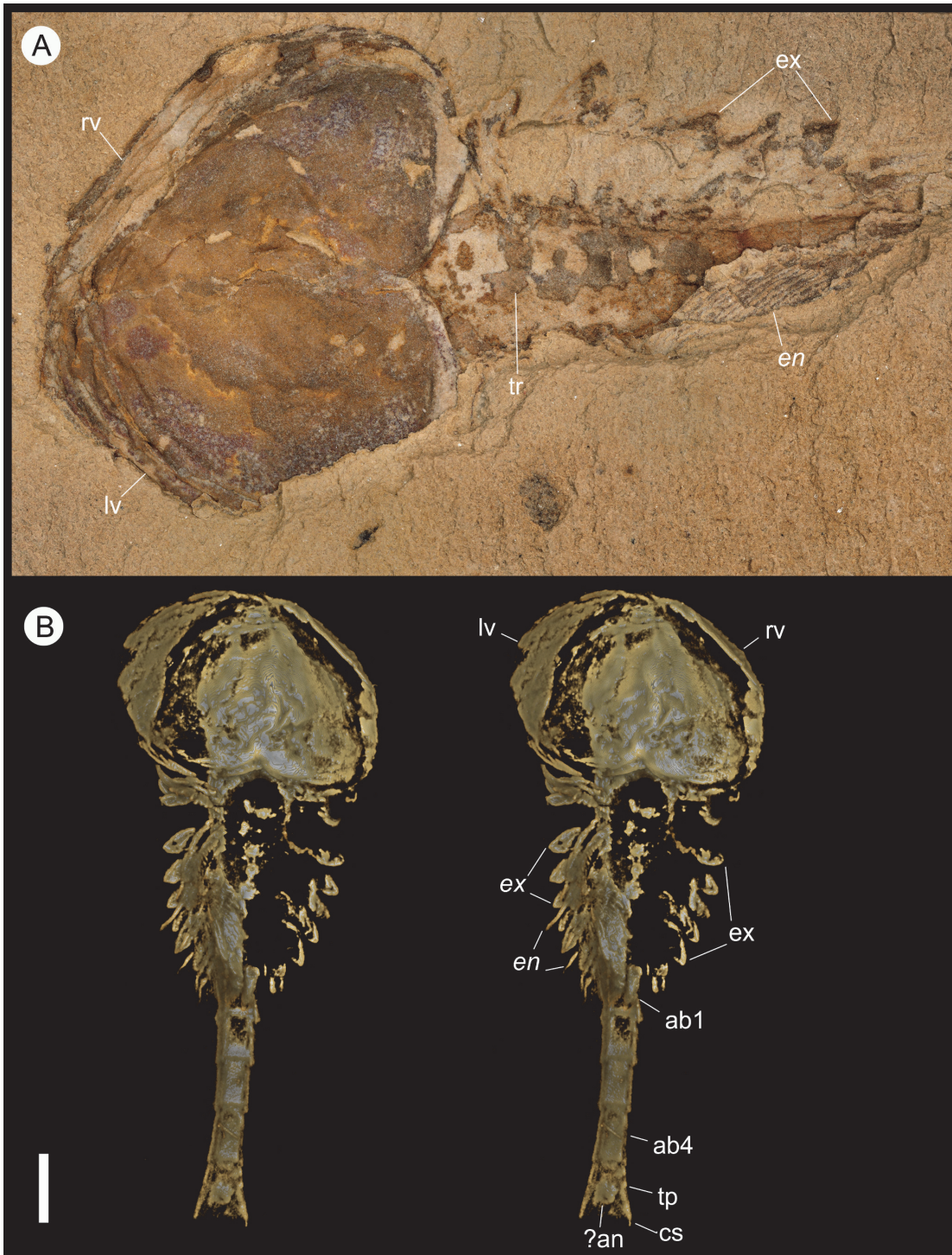
*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16257. (A) Microscope image, dorsal view. Scale bar equals 2.3 mm. (B-C) Stereo-pairs of micro-CT images. (B) Dorsal view. Scale bar equals 5.0 mm. (C) Ventral view of the anterior part (white rectangle in B), showing a2. Scale bar equals 1.5 mm. Abbreviation additional to Figures 1-4: uf, unidentified fossil. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (A) applies to all panels.





## APPENDIX 7.

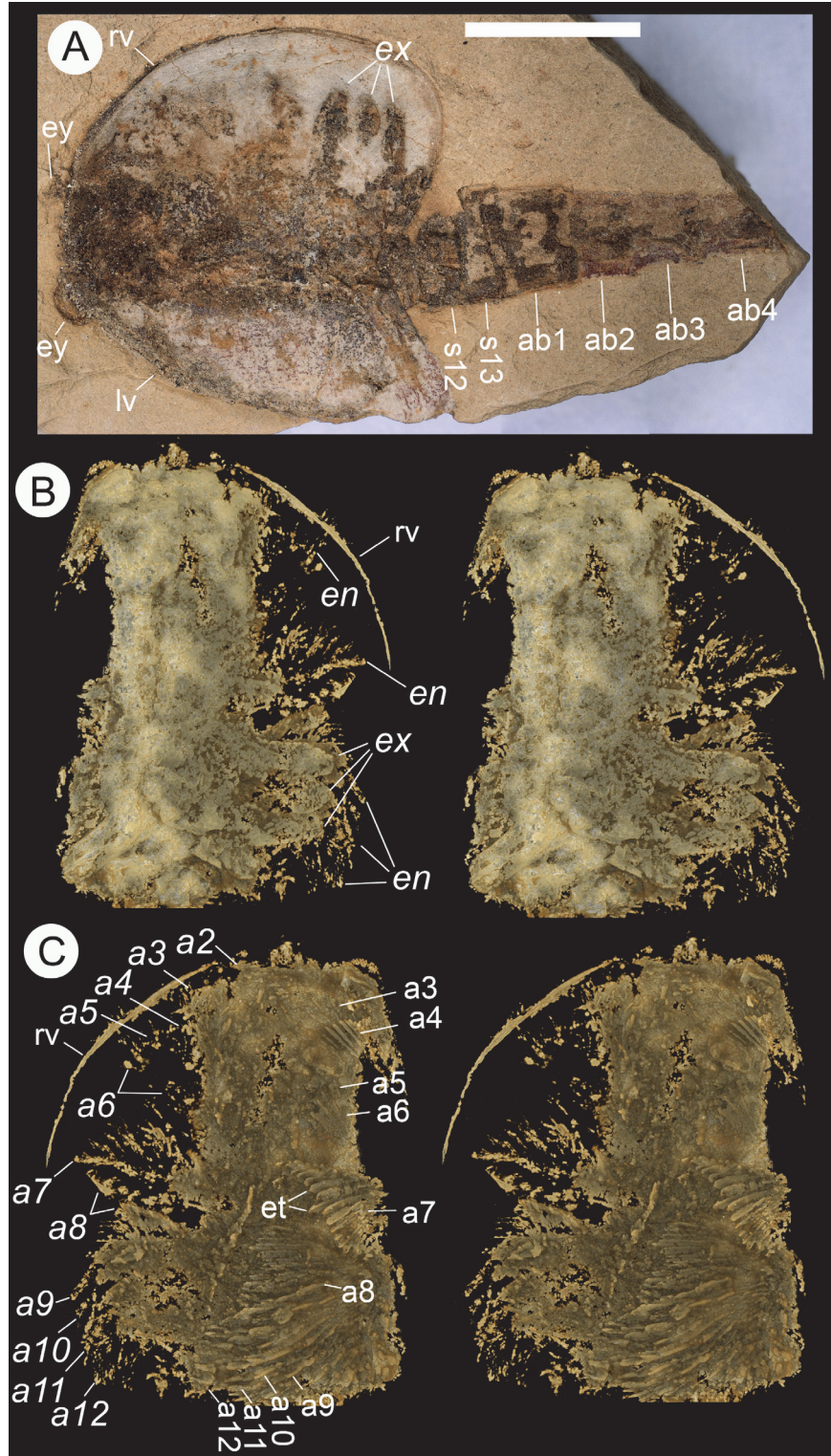
*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16216. (A) Microscope image of specimen on rock slab. Scale bar equals 0.8 mm. (B) Micro-CT stereopair image. Scale bar equals 2.0 mm. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Note: The soft parts of this specimen are taphonomically dislocated and are flipped vertically, so that this figure shows the dorsal views of the carapace and the ventral views of the trunk and appendages, with the left appendages associated with the right valve while the right appendages are associated with the left valve (cf. Figure 1B, G). Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (B) applies to both panels.





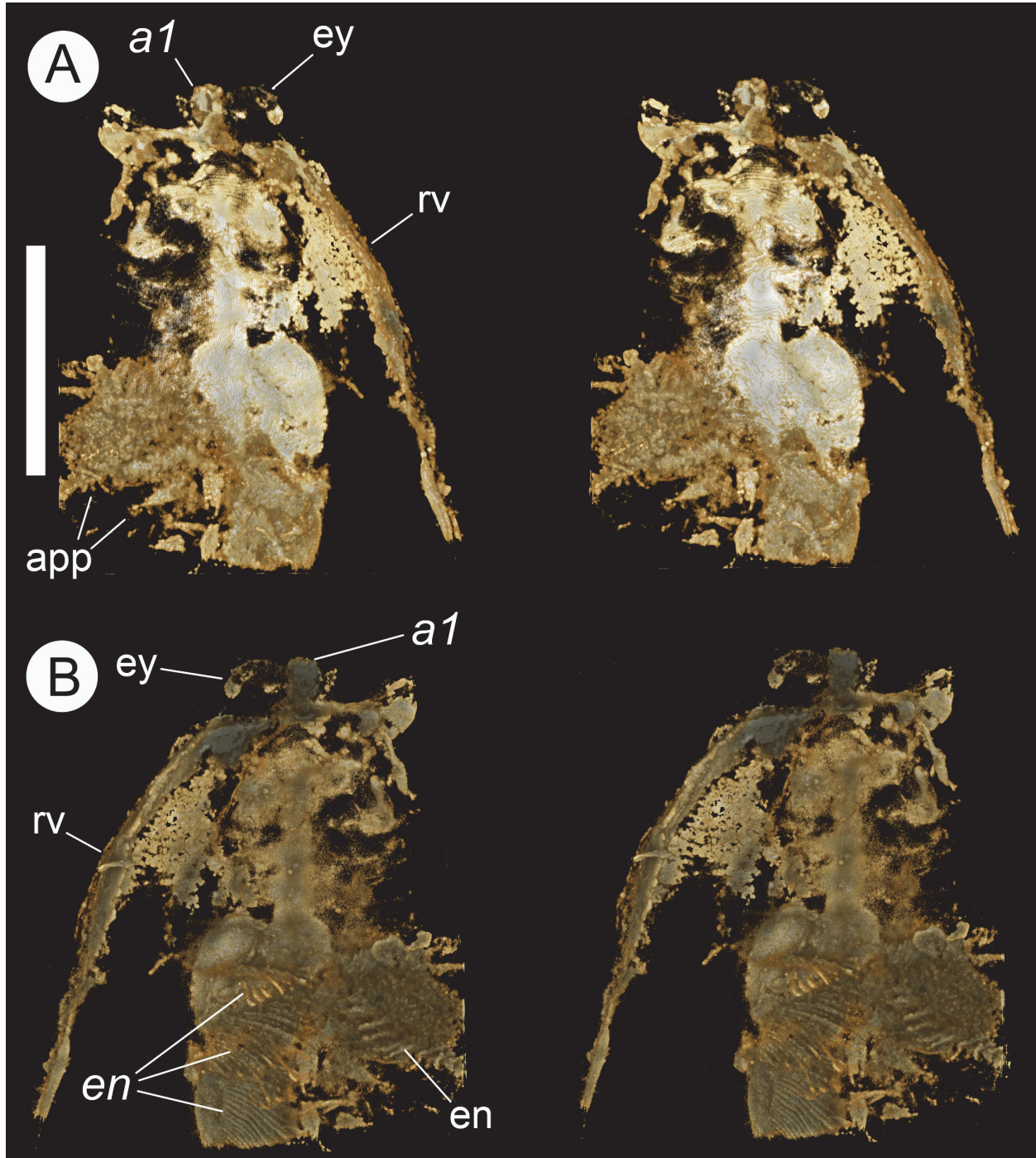
**APPENDIX 8.**

*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16215a. (A) Microscope image of specimen on rock slab, dorsal view. Note that the posterior part of the trunk is missing. Scale bar equals 3.3 mm. (B-C) Micro-CT images of anterior part, stereo-pairs (anterior end to the left). Scale bar equals 3.1 mm. (B) Dorsal view. (C) Ventral view. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (A) applies to all panels.



## APPENDIX 9.

*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16217 (for microscope image of this specimen see Figure 4A-E), stereo-pairs of micro-CT images. Scale bar equals 5.0 mm. (A) Dorsal view of anterior part. (B) Ventral view of anterior part. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (A) equals 5.0 mm and applies to both panels.





**APPENDIX 10.**

*Chuandianella ovata*, YKLP 16258, an egg-bearing specimen, microscope images. (A) Overview, oblique-right view. Scale bar equals 2.0 mm. (B) Details of eggs (white rectangle in A). Scale bar equals 1.4 mm. Abbreviations as for Figures 1-4. Italics indicate a right-side appendage. Scale bar in (A) applies to both panels.

