



Re-evaluation of the Mesozoic mantis shrimp *Ursquilla yehoachi* based on new material and the virtual peel technique

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ABSTRACT

We re-evaluate the Mesozoic mantis shrimp *Ursquilla yehoachi*, based on the original four specimens and a new exquisitely preserved one. All specimens were documented by application of a new technique, which is introduced here and termed the virtual peel technique. This technique includes two steps: 1) Documentation of low-relief fossils including their 3D information with the aid of a standard flat-bed scanner. 2) Virtual inversion of the negative relief of fossils; the resulting positive relief facilitates a better understanding of the fossil. Unlike the previously known specimens, the new specimen of *U. yehoachi* preserved most details of the uropod including the exopod, an important feature in stomatopod phylogeny. Remarkably, this exopod bears striking similarities to that of modern stomatopods in being bipartite and having a paddle-shaped distal part, supporting earlier assumptions about the systematic position of *U. yehoachi* within Squilloidea. Observable morphological differences among the available material of *U. yehoachi* can now be identified as ontogenetic variation. The telson, for example, attains a proportionally broader shape with increasing size, a result of allometric growth.

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PE Article Number: 16.2.5T

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Submission: 26 July 2012. Acceptance: 30 July 2013

Haug, Carolin, Kutschera, Verena, Ahyong, Shane T., Vega, Francisco J., Maas, Andreas, Waloszek, Dieter, and Haug, Joachim T. 2013. Re-evaluation of the Mesozoic mantis shrimp *Ursquilla yehoachi* based on new material and the virtual peel technique,

Palaeontologia Electronica Vol. 16, Issue 2; 5T; 14p;
palaeo-electronica.org/content/2013/495-ursquilla-and-virtual-peel

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Keywords: virtual peel technique; three dimensional documentation; Stomatopoda; Cretaceous; tail fan

INTRODUCTION

The holotype specimen of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955) is from the Upper Cretaceous of Israel and was originally interpreted as the head shield of the eryonid decapod crustacean *Eryon yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955). Fourteen years later, Glaessner (1969) recognized this interpretation as being erroneous and identified the supposed head shield as the telson or tail end of a mantis shrimp (squillid malacostracan crustacean). This was an important discovery because mantis shrimps, so far, do not have an extensive fossil record as, for example, decapods (recent lists of fossil stomatopods in Schram, 2010; see also Ahyong et al., 2007; Haug, J.T. et al., 2008, 2010; Haug, C. et al., 2009a; a single, generally unrecognized Silurian specimen with supposed stomatopod affinities was reported by Wetzel, 1973).

Hof (1998a) supported and formalized the interpretation of Glaessner (1969) in transferring "*Eryon*" *yehoachi* to the newly erected taxon *Ursquilla* Hof, 1998. Furthermore, based on additional material, Hof (1998a) suggested that *U. yehoachi* should be best interpreted as an in-group representative of Stomatopoda, due to its "modern" morphology, therefore should be assigned to Squilloidea Latreille, 1802. However, Hof (1998a) also mentioned the possibility that the exopod of the uropod of *Ursquilla yehoachi* might have been undivided. An undivided uropodal exopod is, for example, developed in Mesozoic non-verunipeltata mantis shrimps, whereas a bipartite uropodal exopod is one of the autapomorphies of the stomatopod in-group Verunipeltata, which represents the group that includes all living taxa (Haug, J.T. et al., 2010). Accordingly, the uropodal exopod morphology of *U. yehoachi* is of significance for its systematic positioning and the understanding of the evolution of mantis shrimps. An undivided uropodal exopod could indicate that *U. yehoachi* had branched off from the evolutionary lineage towards Verunipeltata rather than being part of the in-group. Alternatively, if the uropodal exopods were bipartite, *U. yehoachi* was a representative of Verunipel-

tata following Hof (1998a) (so in a way contrasting his mentioning) and Ahyong (2005). In this case, as Hof (1998a, b) pointed out, the occurrence of *U. yehoachi* would also be an indication that all major groups of modern mantis shrimps were already present in the Cretaceous.

Fortunately, more recently a new specimen of *Ursquilla yehoachi* became available in addition to the four specimens already known, encouraging a re-study of this species. With newly developed techniques such as composite fluorescence imaging and the here proposed virtual peel technique this specimen was documented to a high degree of detail. The data and images resulting from these methods were then compared to results based on other relatively new, but already well-established methods of documentation, such as micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) and surface scanning. Additionally, all of the earlier known specimens of *U. yehoachi* were re-documented for a thorough comparison with the new specimen. Based on this, we re-evaluated *U. yehoachi* and its impact on the understanding of mantis shrimp evolution.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material

The complete known material of *Ursquilla yehoachi* was documented and investigated for this study. This includes the material described by Hof (1998a; specimens MNHN R. 62691 (holotype) and a resin cast of it (BMNH I 15472), GSI M-8113, BMNH I 7316, all specimens are from the Upper Cretaceous; see Hof 1998a for details on these specimens) and one new specimen, which was the basis for this study. All specimens are fragments and represent only the isolated caudal body ends of *U. yehoachi*. Only the inner side of the dorsal body wall is preserved in all specimens. The new specimen was collected by Stan Natkaniec, Düsseldorf, during a private trip to the Negev Desert, Israel. The specimen was subsequently donated to the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany, and is now part of its collection under

specimen number SMNS 67703. The find was identified as a specimen of *U. yehoachi* by Günter Schweigert, Stuttgart. The posterior part of an air-dried specimen of *Squilla mantis* (Linnaeus, 1758) was also studied for comparison.

Methods

Hof (1998a) studied the four specimens known at that time directly, but also made investigations on peels made from these. These peels are of special interest because on the fossils the inner side of the dorsal cuticle is exposed. The peel, therefore, gives a better impression on the real morphology during life by resembling more closely a view of the dorsal side (though it is still the inner surface of the procuticula and not the outer surface of the top layer, the epicuticula, which provides the fine details such as denticles and delicate folds and pores). Yet, producing peels is not unproblematic and may actually damage a fossil. As the newly discovered specimen was at first part of a private collection, we aimed at avoiding any possible damage and searched for suitable methods to invert the topology of the fossil with as little physical interaction with its surface as possible. Different methods were, therefore, tested on the newly discovered specimen.

Micro-CT scan. The scan was performed using an experimental computer tomograph, a micro-CT called "Paula", at the company Wenzel Knotenpunkt, Balingen, Germany, which develops Reverse Engineering Technology software especially for three dimensional computer graphics imaging in cooperation with the company Descam, Oberhaching. The resulting data were exported as a surface model. This was imported into the freely available 3D software Blender, in which a stereo image was rendered.

Surface scan and physical peel. A surface scan of the specimen was recorded with a Digiscan Girrbach at the Department of Dentistry, Clinic for Dental Prosthetics, University of Ulm. However, this method did not yield sufficiently detailed results, as the most strongly depressed parts of the fossil could not be recorded, and the final surface model contained voids. To overcome this problem, a physical peel was made with dental casting compound, which became possible as the specimen had become part of a museum collection. The peel was then scanned with the same machine. The resulting images were satisfying as the peel was the positive counterpart of the fossil specimen with no depressed parts, leading to a surface model without holes.

Virtual peel. Another method applied is termed "virtual peel" technique by us. The basic idea of this partly new method follows Schubert (2000) and uses a standard flat-bed scanner for documenting objects. This method has successfully been applied to flat fossils with only low relief, such as those from the Hunsrück Slate (Haas et al., 2003). By following the technique of Schubert (2000) it is also possible to produce three-dimensional images of an object. For this purpose, the specimens of *U. yehoachi* were placed on the glass plate of the flat-bed scanner, the plate protected by an overhead transparency. After the specimen is scanned in the first position, the overhead transparency with the specimen on it is carefully pulled sideward about 8 cm avoiding any rotation. Because of the special optical properties of flat-bed scanners these different scanning positions result in different perspectives of the created single images, i.e., right and left images appear as if made at different angles of view (see Schubert, 2000 for theoretical details). The two images can then be used to produce a stereo-anaglyph image (e.g., in Adobe Photoshop, being positioned on two different layers, changed to colour mode, reduced to red and green channel and the overlaying image layer reduced in opacity by about 50 percent). This was done for the specimen of *Squilla mantis* and the resin cast of the holotype (BMNH I 15472).

As the fossils provide a view on the internal surface of their dorsal side, inverting the topology reveals a good proxy of the external appearance of the dorsal surface (although the original dorsal surface remains unknown). For this purpose, usually physical peels are used. Since physical peels may damage the specimen, we further executed the resulting two images in the following way. We changed the positions of the two single images of the stereo image, i.e., what is usually the left image was treated as the right image and vice versa. This leads to a depth inversion of the stereo image. As this procedure has a comparable effect to producing a physical peel, we term our approach "virtual peel", i.e., the combined method of using a flat-bed scanner to produce a stereo image and invert the depth of this resulting image.

One specimen could not be documented in this way. The matrix of this specimen from the collection of the Geological Survey of Israel, Jerusalem, (GSI M-8113) protrudes far out from the surface, so preventing from being placed on the scanner. Therefore, we produced the two half images with a Canon EOS 450D camera and

treated them as described above to invert the depth of the stereo image.

Composite fluorescence imaging. For resolving small details of the newly discovered specimen, parts were documented using composite fluorescence microscopy (for details see, e.g., Haug, J.T. et al., 2008; Kerp and Bomfleur, 2011). This was possible because the specimen autofluoresces when exposed to green light (546 nm). Image stacks were recorded using a Zeiss Axioskop 2 equipped with an AxioCam at the Institute of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University of Ulm. Stacks were fused using the “do stack” macro of the freely available software CombineZM. The resulting fused images were stitched in Adobe Photoshop CS3, either with the “Photomerge” function or by hand, orienting along apparent landmarks.

Drawings. Scientific pencil drawings were made for *Ursquilla yehoachi* based on the new images of all specimens and on the additional studies of SMNS 67703 under a dissection microscope (Leica MS 5). The drawings of the uropodal exopods of *Sculda pennata* Münster, 1840 and *Pseudosculda laevis* (Schlüter, 1874) were based on previous studies of these species (see Haug, C. et al., 2009b; Haug, J.T. et al., 2010). The drawing of the exopod of the uropod of a presumed pseudosculdid from the Cretaceous of Mexico was based on a photograph by Vega et al. (2007, figure 5.6). The drawing of the uropodal exopod of *Squilla mantis* was produced from a specimen examined with a Leica MS 5 dissection microscope. The drawings were scanned with a CanoScan 8800F at 1200 ppi and reworked in Adobe Photoshop CS 3.

RESULTS

Systematic Palaeontology

Hoplocarida Calman, 1904
 Stomatopoda Latreille, 1816
Unipeltata Latreille, 1825 sensu lato
Unipeltata Latreille, 1825 sensu stricto
Verunipeltata Haug, J.T. et al., 2010
Squilloidea Latreille, 1802
Squillidae Latreille, 1802
 (for synonymy of Squillidae see Ahyong, 2005 and Schram, 2010)
Ursquilla Hof, 1998a

Ursquilla Hof, 1998a: 258. — Ahyong and Harling, 2000: 625. — Schram and Müller, 2004: 203. — Ahyong, 2005: 189, 191, 193, 197, 200, 202; figure 4; apps. 1, 2. — Ahyong et al., 2008: 61. — Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010: 412.

Type species: *Eryon yehoachi* Remy and Avnimelech, 1955, by original designation.

Ursquilla yehoachi (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955)

Eryon yehoachi — Remy and Avnimelech, 1955: 311, 313; pl. 14a1 (MNHN R. 62691).

“*Eryon*” *yehoachi* — Glaessner, 1969: R470 [re-interpreted as a “*Squilla*-like stomatopod telson”].

Ursquilla yehoachi — Hof, 1998a: 258; figures 2A (MNHN R. 62691), 2C (GSI M-8113), 3A (BMNH I 7316). — Schram and Müller, 2004: 203. — Ahyong, 2005: 189, 200, tab. 2, app. 1. — Ahyong et al., 2007: 11, 12. — Vega et al., 2007: 407. — De Angeli and Garassino, 2008: 172. — Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010: 412, figure 3 (MNHN R. 62691).

Details on the new specimen SMNS 67703 (Figures 1, 2)

Remarks: Hof (1998a) described the morphology of the tergite of the sixth pleomere and the telson in minute detail. We cannot add any significant new details to this aspect of the description (compare the new specimen in Figures 1 and 2 with the already known specimens in Figure 3). Therefore, we do not describe these structures apart from noting that the structures on the lateral margins of the telson, which Hof (1998a) referred to as ‘lateral folds’, represent the prelateral lobes, a derived squilloid feature (Ahyong and Harling, 2000).

Tergites of pleomeres 4 and 5 are less well preserved than pleomere 6 but appear to be generally similar, apart from more pronounced submedian, intermediate and lateral carinae of the tergite of pleomere 6 (Figure 1). The intermediate and lateral carinae of the tergite of pleomere 5 are preserved on the left side of specimen SMNS 67703 (Figure 1); submedian carinae may also be present, but these are not clearly preserved. The tergite of the fourth pleomere is more poorly preserved than that of the fifth, especially the lateral aspects.

The following new details are recognized on the uropod of SMNS 67703 (Figures 1, 2.1-3): The supposed endopod is better visible on the left side, as it is almost completely concealed by the telson on the right side. However, also the endopod of the left uropod is incompletely preserved, and its distal part is missing as it extended beyond the stone (Figure 1). It is in general of elongate oval shape, possibly with a median keel (Figure 2.1), but further details are not detectable. Possibly, also the basipodal spine is preserved on the left uropod, but

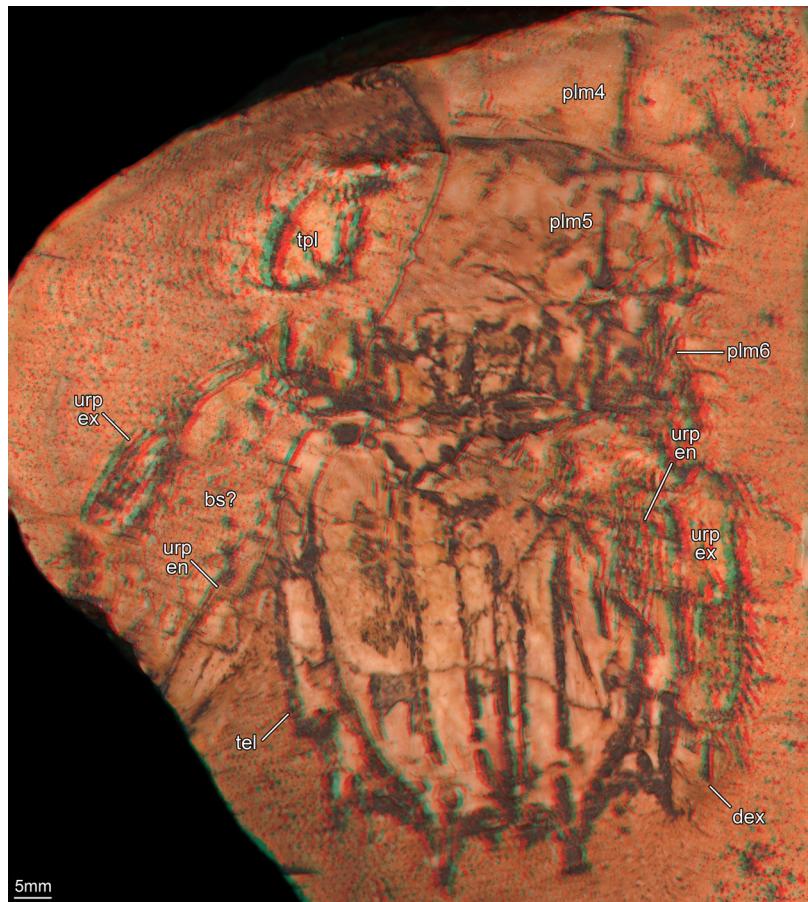


FIGURE 1. A virtual peel, i.e., an inverted red-cyan stereo image, of the new specimen of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955), SMNS 67703. The specimen represents the posterior part of the body, including the telson and the three posterior pleomeres. Use red-cyan stereo glasses to view. Abbreviations: bs? = possible basipodal spine; dex = distal part of exopod; plm = pleomere; tel = telson; tpl = tergopleura; urp en = uropodal endopod; urp ex = uropodal exopod.

not well enough to study any details. The uropodal exopod is bipartite with a sub-rectangular, but slightly C-shaped proximal element, which articulates against the smaller distal paddle-shaped element. The proximal area of the proximal portion and, hence, the articulation against the basipod, is unknown due to preservation; the full length of this element can only be estimated as being about 35 mm long and 11 mm wide. Possibly up to 11 articulated spines arise along the lateral margin of the proximal element (Figure 2.2-3), pointing postero-laterally. The most proximal one inserts more laterally. The spines increase in length from proximal to distal, with the most proximal spine being less than 2 mm long and the second most distal spine about 7 mm in length (the most distal spine appears to be broken off). The distal paddle-shaped portion of the exopod is only faintly preserved, its dimensions can only be estimated as being about 12 mm long

and 6 mm wide at most. Along the rim are faint indications of fine spines or setae.

DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the Methods Applied

The investigations of the specimens of *Ursquilla yehoachi* have provided certain challenges. The fossils possess a low relief, i.e., they are not completely flattened. Such a relief may cause artefacts when directed light is applied (Hörnschemeyer and Handschuh, 2009). By this, structures appear to be present, but are in fact not, or truly present structures may not be visible under a certain angle of light. Therefore, we preferred neutral lighting to document such low-relief fossils in order to enhance the comparability among several specimens. A convenient solution for such fossils, as investigated in this study, is the use of a

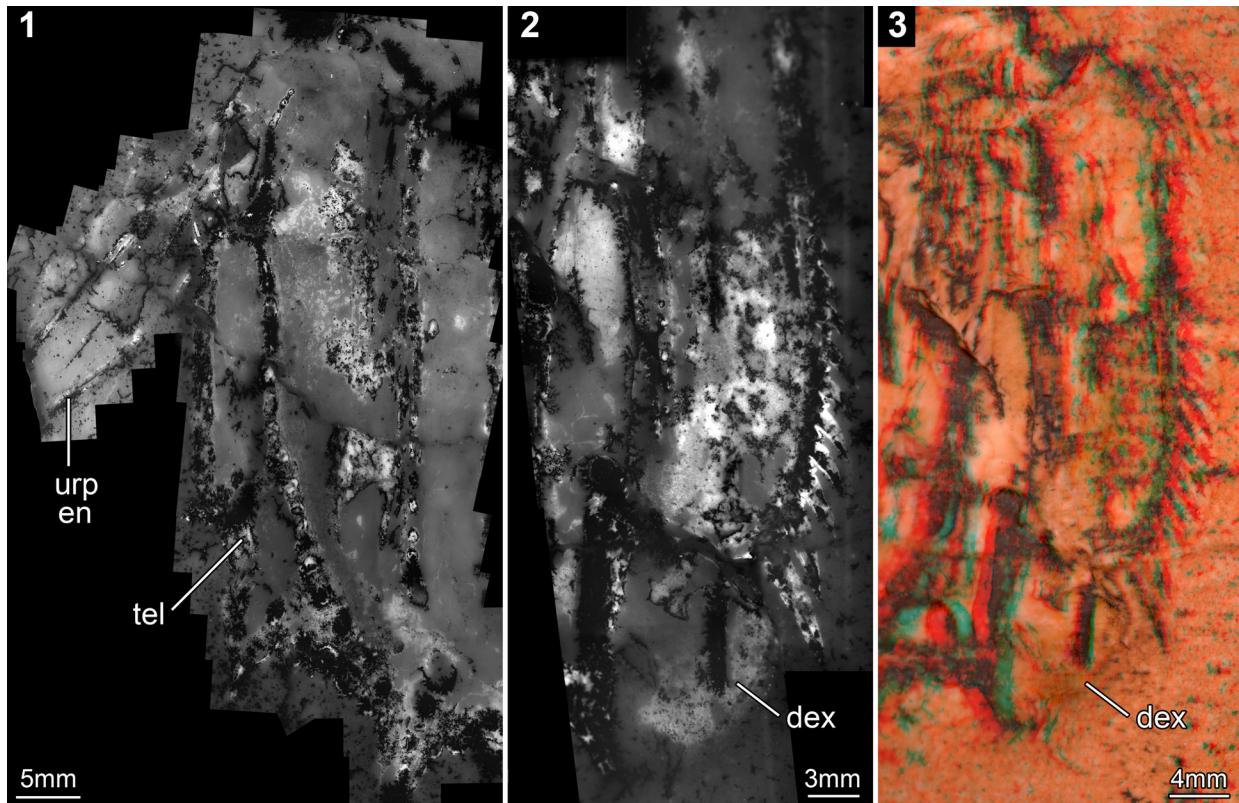


FIGURE 2. Details of the new specimen of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955), SMNS 67703. **2.1–2.** Composite autofluorescence images (e.g., Haug, J.T. et al., 2008). Note that under fluorescence settings there are details visible, e.g., exact shape of the spines on the uropodal exopod, which are not visible under white-light conditions (see Figures 1, 2.3). **2.1.** Part of the possible endopod of the left uropod and left part of the telson. **2.2.** Right uropod with the articulated distal part of the exopod. **2.3.** Virtual peel of the same area as in Figure 2.2. Use red-cyan stereo glasses to view. Abbreviations as before.

flat-bed scanner. Flat-bed scanners provide an extremely even illumination and are also able to produce high-resolution images (as documented in Haas et al., 2003). Further advantages of the use of a flat-bed scanner are that such a machine is easily available. This method is also extremely fast compared to a set up with a repro stand and lights. It is also possible for museum material, especially when borrowing is impossible, such as in the case of the holotype from the collection in Paris (MNHN R. 62691). In this way, specimens can be documented and comparable to similarly processed material, while it is much more complicated to replicate a definite setting for macrophotography.

Yet, even modern-day flat-bed scanners do not resolve high enough for objects, which are very far away from the glass surface. We, therefore, had to document one of the specimens (GSI M-8113) in a more classical way, i.e., using macrophotography. We applied cross-polarized light filters (Bengtsson, 2000) as the surrounding matrix was simply too uneven and thus placed the fossil specimen

too far from the scanning surface to obtain a satisfactory image.

Directed lighting is usually used to enhance the contrast of certain structures. Unfortunately, this is one reason why this type of lighting can cause artefacts, emphasizing certain structures while diminishing others. Nevertheless, contrast enhancement is very important for the investigated fossils of *U. yehoachi* due to the irregular colour pattern of the surface. Such an irregular pattern is found on the new specimen SMNS 67703, where it is especially caused by the dark dendrites (Figure 1). One possible solution for the suppression of such colour patterns is the use of ammonium-chloride (see Stein, 2010 for fossils from the Cambrian Sirius Passet, or Hegna, 2010 for extant specimens). But specimens treated in this way provide only one type of contrast, the relief, and are therefore best documented with directed light (which we wanted to avoid, see above). As the new specimen was originally part of a private collection, we also

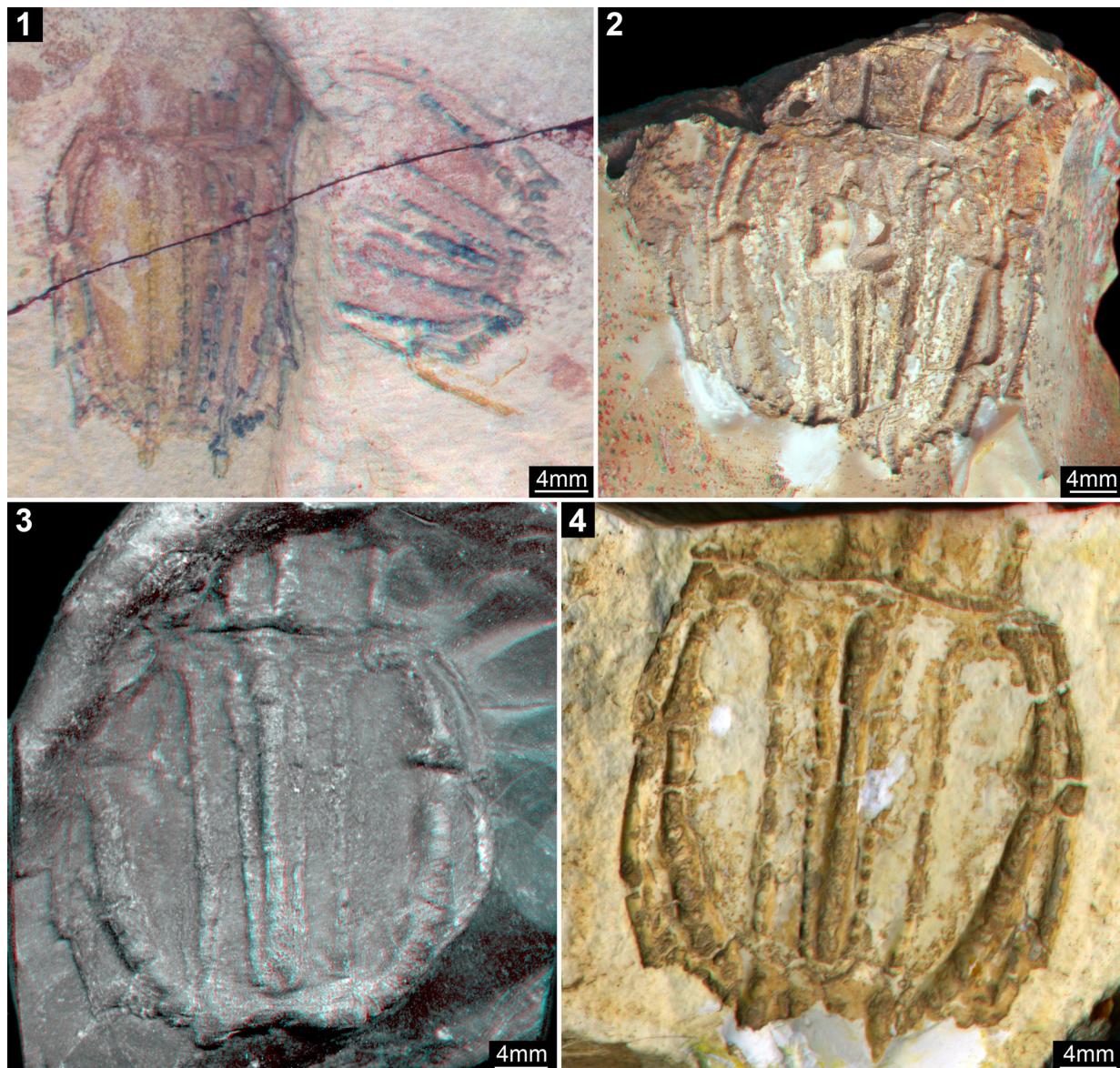


FIGURE 3. Red-cyan stereo images of all other known specimens of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955). 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4 are virtual peels, 3.3 is a normal stereo image. Use red-cyan stereo glasses to view. **3.1.** Two specimens on one slab, BMNH I 7316, collections of the Natural History Museum London. **3.2.** Specimen from the collections of the Geological Survey of Israel, Jerusalem, GSI M-8113. **3.3.** Resin cast of the holotype (see Figure 3.4), BMNH I 15472, collections of the Natural History Museum London. **3.4.** Holotype, MNHN R. 62691, from the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris.

did not want to apply a method directly affecting the surface of the fossil.

An alternative method successfully applied to other Mesozoic stomatopods is composite fluorescence microscopy. Fortunately, the new specimen of *U. yehoachi* autofluoresces also. With this method we could successfully document part of the telson (Figure 2.1), due to which we were able to clarify the status of the uropod as consisting of two elements (Figure 2.2; see below). Yet, the slab of

the fossil was too thick in some areas and could simply not be placed under the microscope in a way to document it completely. This is a general difficulty with usual compound microscopes, which demands for better solutions in the future (for first attempts, see Haug, J.T. et al., 2011).

Another way of enhancing the contrast on a low-relief fossil is documenting its three-dimensional information. This has another important advantage: The fossil specimens of *U. yehoachi*

are not simply imprints, apparent through the different fluorescent capacities of the fossil and the surrounding matrix, but provide the interior surface of the dorsal (cuticular) side of the animal (Hof, 1998a). In any case, it is difficult to understand the morphology of a once living animal based on a negative relief. Therefore, it is an advantage to be able to invert the relief virtually to a positive relief. Although the resulting surface is the inner surface and not the true outer surface, it is still closer to the latter one and easier to understand than the original negative relief provided by the actual fossil.

A classical method for physically inverting negative-relief fossils is to produce a cast or peel. This method has already been applied successfully by Hof (1998a) to the earlier known specimens of *U. yehoachi*. Casts can potentially damage specimens, and due to the rarity and uniqueness of the material we tried to find a method for 3D documentation that was “less physical.”

Hörnschemeyer and Handschuh (2009) suggested the application of 3D surface scanning. This method could not be successfully applied to the original fossil, but only to a peel of it. Thus, this method, in the here described case, does not have the advantage of not directly interfering physically with the fossil. Also different structures are not as clear as with other methods. In the model of the micro-CT scan the structure of the uropodal exopod and the posterior tips of the telson become clearer than in the surface model of the surface scan of the peel (Figure 4.1-2). Conversely, the presence of carinae on the telson, including the elevated margin of the telson, is more apparent in the surface model of the surface scan of the peel (Figure 4.1-2). Also, in the surface model of the surface scan of the peel, pleomeres 5 and 6 appear more clearly as well as the tergopleurae of mainly the fifth pleomere (especially the left side; Figure 4.2).

Fortunately, a very simple method to invert the 3D topology of the fossils is to produce a stereo image with the flat-bed scanner. As the flat-bed scanner is easy to use and widely available, this was the perfect tool for documenting all specimens of *U. yehoachi* (Figures 1, 3.1, 3.3-4, 4.3; besides GSI M-8113 in Figure 3.2, see above; see also Figure 4.4 for an extant stomatopod). The term virtual peel, coined here for this procedure, emphasizes the fact that no physical interaction with the surface of the fossil is necessary, i.e., the risk of damaging rare fossils is minimized.

All available specimens of *U. yehoachi* are presented here as images from virtual peels (Fig-

ures 1, 3.1-2, 3.4). An additional stereo image from flat-bed scanning of a cast of the holotype is presented for comparison (Figure 3.3). In all fossil specimens, delicate structures, such as tubercles or sharp carinae, are present and well visible with the virtual peel technique (see well-defined tubercles, e.g., in Figure 3.1; sharp carinae especially in Figure 3.2). The appearance of these structures in original specimens is very different from the cast of the holotype where such filigree structures are not evident. This becomes very apparent comparing the original holotype (Figure 3.4) with its cast (Figure 3.3): In the holotype, prominent tubercles on the accessory median and anterior submedian carinae visible lateral to the median carina, extending the length of the telson (Figure 3.4). They are not preserved in the cast (Figure 3.3). Furthermore, the terminal spines of the primary teeth of the telson, which are not well preserved in the holotype (compared to Figure 3.1-2), are completely lost in the cast (Figure 3.3).

The cast preserves structures less distinctively than they are in an original specimen. This is different in the virtual peel, where structures appear as filigree as they are in the original specimen. This is, of course, due to the lack of use of any casting compound, which can flatten structures or can disperse their true margins unless the compound is able to penetrate all aspects of the surface sculpture of the fossil. As in a virtual peel only the images are switched, the sharpness of the image does not suffer from any negative qualities of a casting compound and is only limited by the properties of the flat-bed scanner and its depth of field. Additionally, the virtual peel technique is superior to the physical peel method in both quality of the result and effort of achievement (see Figure 4.1, 4.3).

In summary, it can be stated that flat-bed scanners are an ideal tool for documenting low-relief fossils of a certain size (to our experience with A4 scanners scanned objects should not be larger than 20 cm in length and 15 cm in width to obtain stereo images with a satisfactory depth impression in an adequate timeframe, which, however, depends on the scanning resolution). They provide an extremely even lighting, offer the opportunity to document the specimen with topological information and even allow inverting the depth impression without physically interfering with the surface of the fossil, acting as a virtual peel. Surface scanners and micro-CT scanners also yield potential for such approaches, but are currently too

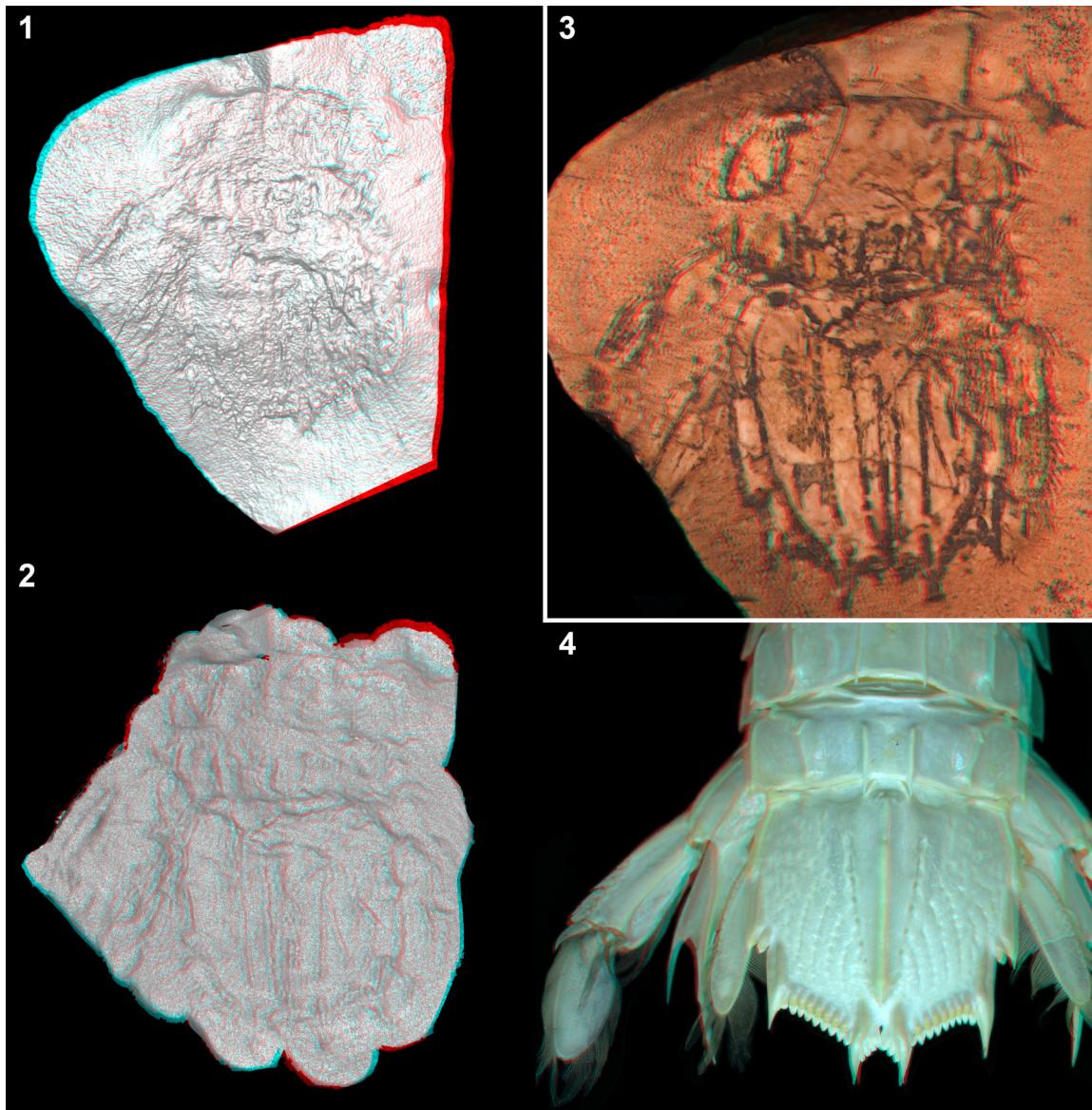


FIGURE 4. Method comparison and comparison with an extant specimen. All images are red-cyan stereo images, use red-cyan stereo glasses to view. **4.1–3.** Specimen SMNS 67703 of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955). **4.1–2.** Virtual surface models. **4.1.** Surface model based on a micro-CT scan. **4.2.** Surface model based on a surface scan of a peel out of dental casting compound of the fossil. **4.3.** Virtual peel (same as Figure 1) for comparison. **4.4.** The posterior region of an air-dried specimen of *Squilla mantis* (Linnaeus, 1758) for comparison, processed as the specimen in Figure 3.3, i.e., without depth inversion (normal stereo image). Images not to scale.

rarely available to become a standard method providing high comparability.

Morphological and Systematic Interpretations

The new specimen amends our knowledge of the morphology of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Figure 5) in several significant aspects. These details will be discussed in the following, also concerning their possible implications for the systematic position of *U. yehoachi*.

Uropods. While the telson of *U. yehoachi* is well known from the earlier described specimens, the exact morphology of the uropods remained in part speculative. The uropods are of special interest for understanding the evolutionary history of Stomatopoda during the late Mesozoic period. Representatives of Verunipeltata have a uropodal exopod that is sub-divided into a proximal part usually carrying several movable “teeth” (spines) along

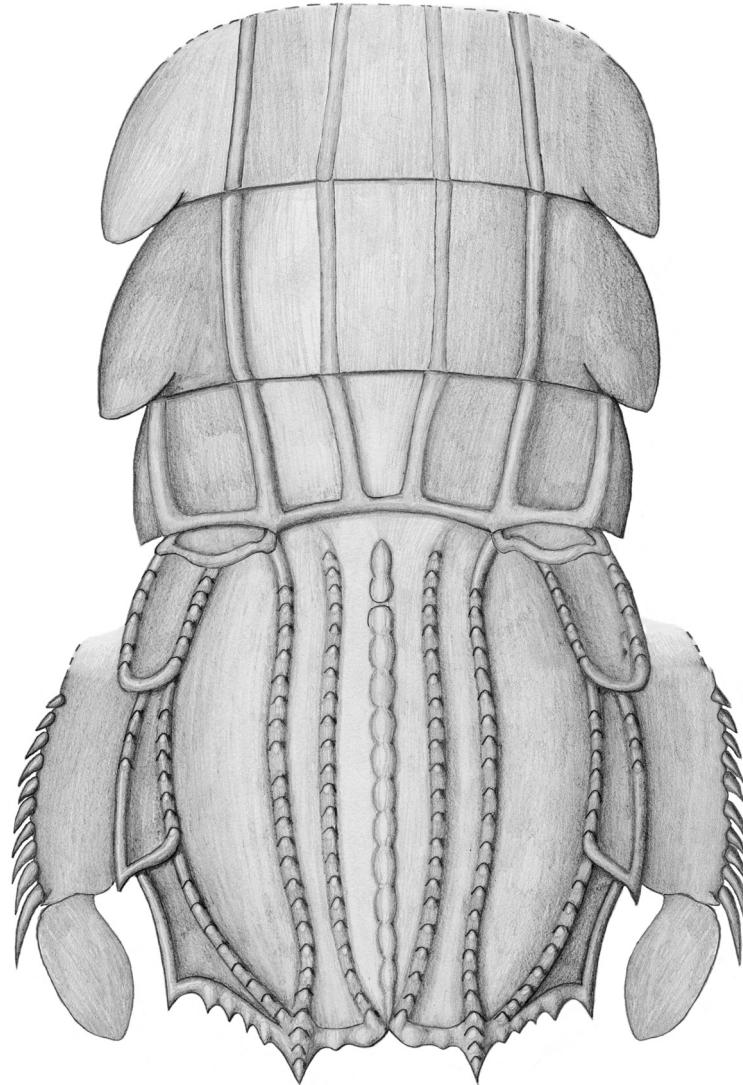


FIGURE 5. Tentative reconstruction of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955), represented as a scientific pencil drawing.

its lateral margin and a distal paddle bearing setae around its margin.

Representatives of Stomatopoda that branch off from the evolutionary lineage towards Verunipeltata have an undivided uropod exopod. In representatives of Unipeltata sensu lato, e.g., species of *Sculda* or *Pseudosculda*, the uropod exopod is armed with movable spines, as also in extant mantis shrimps, but these spines run right to the tip, there is no distal paddle-shaped element in these taxa (see, e.g., Haug, J.T. et al., 2010, their figure 6A).

Having this as a background, the find of a specimen of *U. yehoachi* with a preserved uropod was quite important (Hof, 1998a). Although Hof recognized *U. yehoachi*, based on the telson mor-

phology, as a representative of Squilloidea, he interpreted the uropod as possibly being undivided. This could have either pointed to an exclusion of *U. yehoachi* not only from Squilloidea but also from Verunipeltata, or to an independent evolution of the divided uropod within Verunipeltata, or to an unusual apomorphic condition in *U. yehoachi*.

Our finding supports Hof's original interpretation of an in-group squillid position of *U. yehoachi*, and more specifically, as in-group representative of Squillidae as was concluded by Ahyong (2005). Indeed, *U. yehoachi* possesses several characters of the verunipeltatan in-group Squillidae, such as prelateral lobes, submedian teeth with fixed apices and the general telson outline, which is subquadrate. Thus, Ursquillidae Hof, 1998, proposed by

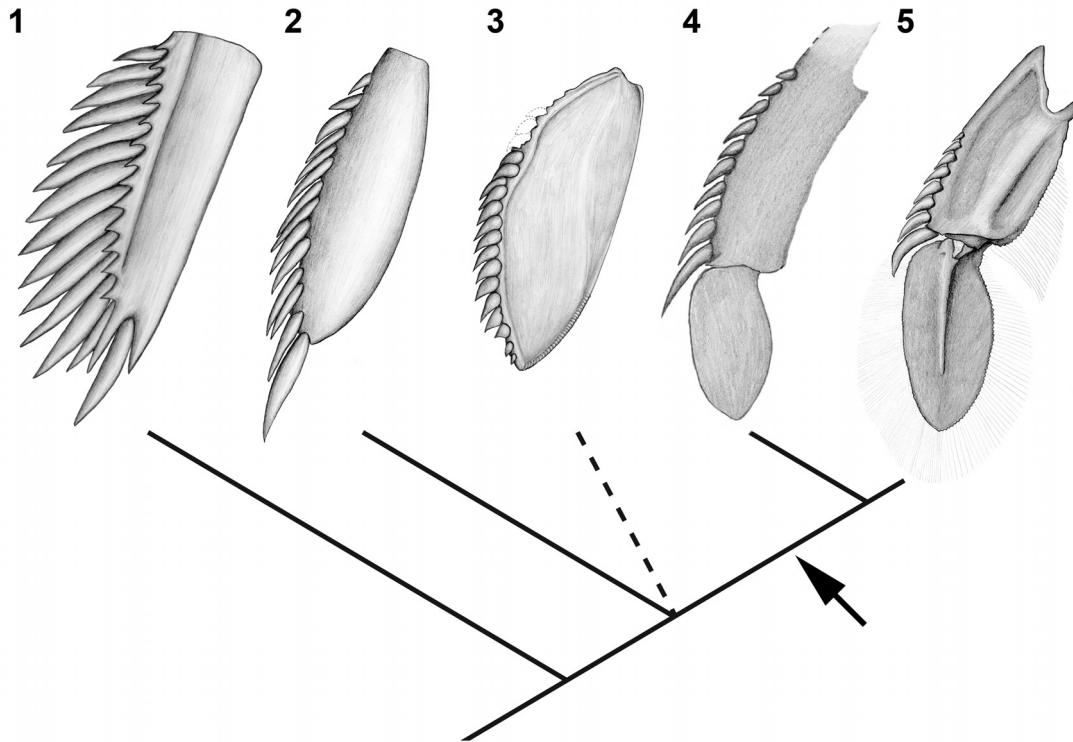


FIGURE 6. Uropod exopods of different Mesozoic and extant stomatopods and their phylogenetic positions within Unipeltata s. l. Arrow marks the occurrence of a bipartite uropodal exopod. **6.1.** *Sculda pennata* Münster, 1840. **6.2.** *Pseudosculda laevis* (Schlüter, 1874). **6.3.** Supposed pseudosculcid from the Cretaceous of Mexico (Vega et al., 2007). **6.4.** The herein re-evaluated *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955); reconstruction, based on the new data. **6.5.** *Squilla mantis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Haug, J.T. et al. (2010) for details on relationships within Stomatopoda.

Hof (1998a) for *Ursquilla*, should be considered a junior synonym of Squillidae, as suggested by Ahyong (2005, 2012).

The presence of a modern type of uropod with a bipartite exopod in *U. yehoachi* demonstrates that this morphology was already present in the late Mesozoic. Such a bipartite uropodal exopod was also assumed for the Cretaceous gonodactyloid stomatopod *Paleosquilla brevicoxa* Schram, 1968, although not figured by a photograph (Schram, 1968). Other Mesozoic stomatopods that branched off from the evolutionary lineage toward Verunipeltata, such as *Sculda pennata*, *Pseudosculda laevis* or *Archaeosculda phoenicia* Ahyong, Garassino and Gironi, 2007 all have an undivided, elongate uropodal exopod (Figure 6.1-2; Ahyong et al., 2007). For future investigations a possible pseudosculcid, representing a yet unnamed species from the Cretaceous of Mexico, may prove to be of further significance for this issue (Vega et al., 2007). In this species the uropodal exopod appears to be "still" undivided, but its

shape is more ovate than the slender exopods of *S. pennata* and *P. laevis* (Figure 6.3). In its ovate shape the exopod of the unnamed species resembles partly the shape of the uropodal exopods of many verunipeltatans (Figure 6.4-5), therefore could turn out to be more closely related to Verunipeltata than to *P. laevis*. A detailed re-investigation of this material is envisaged.

A prominent feature of the uropods of modern mantis shrimps is a large basipodal spine. Such spines are also known from representatives of stomatopods that branched off the lineage towards Verunipeltata, e.g., *Pseudosculda laevis* (Ahyong et al., 2007, their figure 4B) and *Sculda pennata* (Haug, J.T. et al., 2010, their figure 6A). Hence, *U. yehoachi* should have possessed such a structure, and it may be preserved on the left uropod of the new specimen, but without any visible details. Future finds of this rare fossil are expected to potentially preserve this structure more clearly.

Ontogenetic changes of the telson. The differences of the specimens of *U. yehoachi* in shape

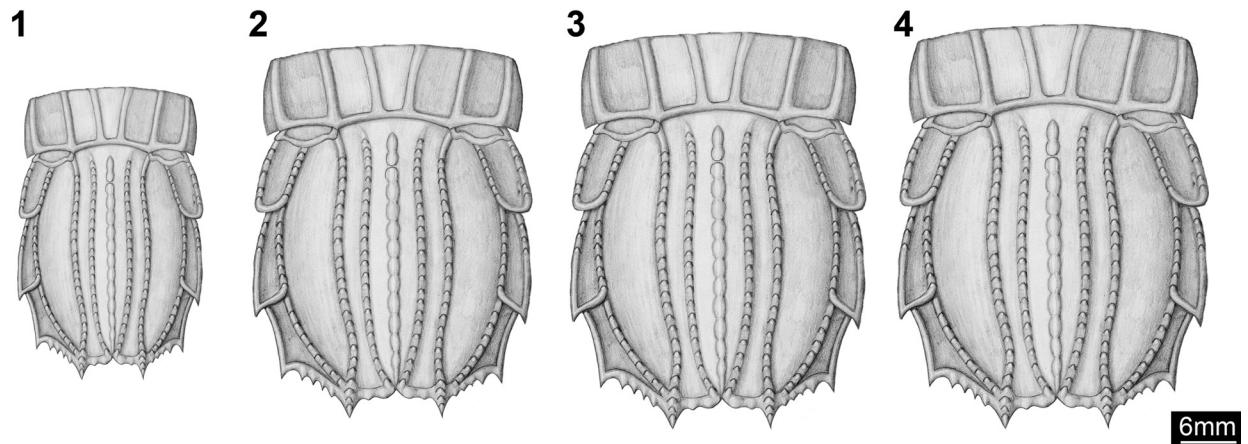


FIGURE 7. Size comparison of the known specimens of *Ursquilla yehoachi* (Remy and Avnimelech, 1955). To compare the length-to-width ratios, the reconstruction of the new specimen (SMNS 67703) was deformed according to the measured sizes of each of the other specimens. Lengths and widths given according to the illustrated part. **7.1.** BMNH I 7316 (both specimens on this slab are of the same size; length: 3.1 cm, width: 1.9 cm, ratio: 1.6). **7.2.** SMNS 67703 (length: 4.0 cm, width: 3.0 cm, ratio: 1.3). **7.3.** GSI M-8113 (length: 4.2 cm, width: 3.2 cm, ratio: 1.3). **7.4.** MNHN R. 62691 (Holotype) (length: 4.4 cm, width: 3.3 cm, ratio: 1.3).

and size are interpreted by us as ontogenetic variation. The two smallest specimens (BMNH I 7316; both of the same size) are slenderer than the other specimens (Figure 7.1). As these two specimens lie on the same slab and close together, but oriented in different directions (Figure 3.1), this slender appearance cannot be explained by tectonic deformation. Two specimens (SMNS 67703, GSI M-8113) are more or less the same size and shape (Figure 7.2–3). The holotype of the species (MNHN R. 62691) is the largest of the whole series and also the broadest proportionally (Figure 7.4). Therefore, allometric growth of the telson, becoming relatively broader during ontogeny, is the most plausible explanation of the morphological variation within the material of *U. yehoachi* and is consistent with typical allometric change that occurs in modern stomatopods. Additionally, as with modern stomatopods, especially squilloids, the telson carinae in *U. yehoachi* become proportionally more inflated with increasing size. For the Mesozoic species *Sculda pennata* rather drastic changes of the morphology during juvenile development were reported (Haug, J.T. et al., 2010), but possible ontogenetic variation of the morphometry of the telson has not yet been studied.

Alternatively, one might interpret the observed differences as sexual dimorphism. If doing so, the smaller specimens would be interpreted as representing one sex, while the larger ones represent the other one. Yet, already among the larger specimens an allometric growth can be observed.

Therefore, an ontogenetic interpretation explains the observed pattern without further assumptions, while an interpretation as (sexual) dimorphs demands for additional explanations. Furthermore, ratio differences of the telson have to our knowledge not been reported between conspecific males and females of extant representatives.

CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

The results of our re-investigation of the available material of the Cretaceous stomatopod *Ursquilla yehoachi* support previous assumptions on the phylogenetic position of *U. yehoachi*. Confirmation of a bipartite uropodal exopod on the new specimen (SMNS 67703) corroborates its in-group position within Verunipeltata, further characters (see above) even support a position of *U. yehoachi* within Squillidae, and accordingly the species is deeply nested within Stomatopoda. The apparent morphological variation within the material of *U. yehoachi* is interpreted as ontogenetic variation, i.e., the available specimens represent different stages within the ontogenetic sequence of the species. The ontogeny of *U. yehoachi* includes allometric growth of the telson.

For further conclusions on reconstructing the evolution of the stomatopod uropods also other fossil stomatopod species need to be re-studied, for example, the supposed pseudosculpid from the Cretaceous of Mexico (Vega et al., 2007) and *Paleosquilla brevicoxa* from the Cretaceous of Colombia (Schram, 1968). Already, the present

example demonstrates that a single fossil can provide deeper insights into the evolution of mantis shrimps. This is not least due to the application of the new method named the virtual peel technique. This is a fast and easy to apply method for the documentation of low-relief fossils, especially for fossils preserved as a negative relief.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank S. Natkaniec, Düsseldorf, who found the new specimen and made it available for this study. G. Schweigert, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, identified the new specimen as a representative of *Ursquilla yehoachi* and kindly informed us about its existence and handed it over to us for this study. We are also grateful to D. Berman, Düsseldorf, who facilitated the loan of the specimen before it became part of the collection in Stuttgart. The investigation of the specimens with various methods was made possible through the help of H. Rudolph, University of Ulm (surface scanning), the company Descam, Oberhaching, R. Jaumann and colleagues from the company Wenzel Knotenpunkt, Balingen (micro-CT), and S. Liebau, University of Ulm (fluorescence microscopy), for which we want to express our sincere thanks. Furthermore, Z. Lewy, Jerusalem, kindly organized the loan of the specimen from the collection of the Geological Survey of Israel. We also want to thank the curator S. Charbonnier of the crustacean collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris, who performed the scans of the holotype from the collections for us. L. Davis and G. Edgecombe from the Natural History Museum, London, kindly helped us to scan the specimens there. We furthermore thank all people involved in providing free software that was used during our studies such as CombineZM, Gimp, Inkscape, OpenOffice and Blender. JTH was kindly funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) under Wa754/15-1 and by Yale University and the A. von Humboldt-Foundation (AvH) with a Feodor Lynen fellowship for postdoctoral researchers and a Feodor Lynen return fellowship. CH was funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) with a return fellowship. JTH and CH would like to thank their hosts D.E.G. Briggs, Yale University and the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, New Haven, and S. Harzsch, University of Greifswald, for their support. H. Porras (Museo de Múzquiz, Coahuila) facilitated loan of one specimen.

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