

X-ray tomographic microscopy tightens affinity of the early Cambrian *Oymurania* to the brachiopod stem group

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The geologically rapid biotic evolution in the early Cambrian is marked by the first appearance of major groups of animals in the fossil record (e.g., Budd and Jensen 2000; Kouchinsky et al. 2012). Along with the earliest crown-group representatives of the phylum Brachiopoda, more basal branches of the phylogenetic tree belonging to the stem-group Brachiopoda, such as tannuolinids and mickwitziids, diversified and became widespread during the early Cambrian (e.g., Williams and Holmer 2002; Balthasar et al. 2009; Skovsted et al. 2014). Synchrotron-radiation X-ray tomographic microscopy (SRXTM) of *Oymurania gravestocki* reveals the microstructure of its calcium-phosphatic shell differentiated into two layers and intersecting systems of canals. The outer layer shows the acrotretoid columnar microstructure and the inner layer consists of continuous prismatic columns. Phosphatized setae preserved within tangential canals, as well as perpendicular canals of *Micrina*–*Setatella* type demonstrate homology with the tannuolinid *Micrina* and the mickwitziid *Setatella*. A unique and novel combination of microstructural features in *Oymurania* confirms its evolutionary position within the brachiopod stem group.

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 [Supplementary file \(809.8 kB\)](#)