

Phyletic evolution and iterative speciation in the persistent *Pristiograptus dubius* lineage

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The paper focuses on patterns of the evolution of the simplest and longest–ranging (approximately 18 Ma) Silurian graptolite *Pristiograptus dubius*. The *Pristiograptus dubius* species group consists of the *P. dubius* stem lineage represented by a sequence of a number of subspecies displaying only small morphological changes as well as derivative species produced from the stem lineage by means of iterative speciation. This long ranging graptolite lineage is the only one, apart of one retiolitid, which survived the most severe environmental event for graptolites, the *Cyrtograptus lundgreni* Event. Based on three–dimensional, isolated material two *P. dubius* groups taxa are distinguished. One group has an obtuse angle between the thecal lip and the succeeding thecal wall, the second group has a right or acute angle. Other characters differentiating *P. dubius* forms are: the shape of the apertural lips, differences in rhabdosome shape and size, and a different number of sicular rings. Sixteen species and subspecies of *Pristiograptus* from the East European Platform, Poland, and Lithuania are discussed. Five new subspecies *P. dubius magnus*, *P. dubius paezerensis*, *P. dubius praelodenicensis*, *P. dubius postfrequens*, and *P. dubius postmagnus* are proposed.

Key words: Graptolithina, *Pristiograptus dubius* stem lineage, *P. dubius* species group, iterative speciation, Silurian, East European Platform, Poland, Lithuania.

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