

Bradoriid arthropods from the lower–middle Cambrian of Scania, Sweden

Maria Eugenia Dies Álvarez, Rodolfo Gozalo, Peter Cederström, and Per Ahlberg

Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 53 (4), 2008: 647–656 doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.2008.0409>

Three species of bradoriid arthropods from the lower to middle Cambrian transitional interval of Scania, southern Sweden, are described and illustrated: *Beyrichona tinea* from the top of the traditional lower Cambrian (Gislöv Formation; *Ornamentaspis?* *linnarssoni* Zone), and *Hipponicharion eos* and *Alutella* sp. from the basal portion of the traditional middle Cambrian (lowermost part of the Alum Shale Formation). The bradoriid fauna compares most closely with others previously described from western and eastern Avalonia (New Brunswick and England). The record of *B. tinea* suggests a correlation between the “*Protolenus* Zone” (*Hupeolenus* Zone) of western Avalonia and the *O.?* *linnarssoni* Zone of Scandinavia. *Hipponicharion eos* appears to be a fairly long–ranging species as it has previously been recorded from upper lower Cambrian or lower middle Cambrian strata in New Brunswick, Poland, and probably Sardinia. The record of *H. eos* from the lowermost part of the Alum Shale Formation suggests that this largely unfossiliferous interval in the Scanian succession is not younger than the *Acadoparadoxides oelandicus* Superzone. The genus *Alutella* has not previously been recorded from the Acado–Baltic Province.

Key words: Arthropoda, Bradoriida, taxonomy, biostratigraphy, Cambrian, Scania, Sweden.

María Eugenia Dies Álvarez [medies@unizar.es] and Per Ahlberg [per.Ahlberg@geol.lu.se], Geologiska institutionen, Geocentrum II, Lunds universitet, Sölvegatan 12, 223 62 Lund, Sweden; Rodolfo Gozalo [rodolfo.gozalo@uv.es], Departamento de Geología, Universitat de València, C/ Dr. Moliner 50, 46100 Burjassot, Spain; Peter Cederström [peter.cederstrom@eslov.se], Axelvoldsvägen 27, SE-241 35 Eslöv, Sweden;

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see creativecommons.org), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

 [Full text \(501.2 kB\)](#)