

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Anamorphic development and extended parental care in a 520 million-year-old stem-group euarthropod from China

Dongjing Fu^{1*} , Javier Ortega-Hernández^{2,3}, Allison C Daley⁴, Xingliang Zhang¹ and Degan Shu¹

Abstract

Background: Extended parental care is a complex reproductive strategy in which progenitors actively look after their offspring up to – or beyond – the first juvenile stage in order to maximize their fitness. Although the euarthropod fossil record has produced several examples of brood-care, the appearance of extended parental care within this phylum remains poorly constrained given the scarcity of developmental data for Palaeozoic stem-group representatives that would link juvenile and adult forms in an ontogenetic sequence.

Results: Here, we describe the post-embryonic growth of *Fuxianhuia protensa* from the early Cambrian Chengjiang Lagerstätte in South China. Our data demonstrate anamorphic post-embryonic development for *F. protensa*, in which new tergites were sequentially added from a posterior growth zone, the number of tergites varies from eight to 30. The growth of *F. protensa* is typified by the alternation between segment addition, followed by the depletion of the anteriormost abdominal segment into the thoracic region. The transformation of abdominal into thoracic tergite is demarcated by the development of laterally tergopleurae, and biramous walking legs. The new ontogeny data leads to the recognition of the rare Chengjiang euarthropod *Pisinnocaris subconigera* as a junior synonym of *Fuxianhuia*. Comparisons between different species of *Fuxianhuia* and with other genera within Fuxianhuiida suggest that heterochrony played a prominent role in the morphological diversification of fuxianhuiids. Functional analogy with the flexible trunk ontogeny of Cambrian and Silurian olenimorphic trilobites suggests an adaptation to sporadic low oxygen conditions in Chengjiang deposits for *F. protensa*. Finally, understanding the growth of *F. protensa* allows for the interpretation of an exceptional life assemblage consisting of a sexually mature adult alongside four ontogenetically coeval juveniles, which constitutes the oldest occurrence of extended parental care by prolonged cohabitation in the panarthropod fossil record.

Conclusions: Our findings constitute the most detailed characterization of the post-embryonic development in a soft-bodied upper stem-group euarthropod available to date. The new ontogeny data illuminates the systematics, trunk segmentation and palaeoecology of *F. protensa*, offers insights on the macroevolutionary processes involved in the diversification of this clade, and contributes towards an improved understanding of complex post-embryonic reproductive ecology in Cambrian euarthropods.

Keywords: *Fuxianhuia*, Chengjiang, Post-embryonic development, Hemianamorphosis, Heterochrony, Reproductive ecology

* Correspondence: djfu@nwu.edu.cn

¹Department of Geology, State Key Laboratory of Continental Dynamics, Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Early Life and Environment, Northwest University, Xian 710069, People's Republic of China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



Background

Fuxianhuiida represents a distinctive clade of upper stem-group euarthropods exclusively known from the early Cambrian of South China [1–4], and figure among the most thoroughly scrutinized Lower Palaeozoic taxa owing to several remarkable instances of soft-tissue preservation [5–11]. Despite their contribution towards understanding the origin of Euarthropoda [1–11], basic aspects of the post-embryonic development of fuxianhuiids and most other stem lineage representatives remain largely uncharted [12]. Although it has been recognized that fuxianhuiid populations include individuals of different sizes and variable number of exoskeletal trunk tergites suggesting the occurrence of different ontogenetic stages [1–3, 5], there is no formal description of this variability nor its implications for the palaeobiology of these animals. Some studies have produced remarkable insights on the post-embryonic development in other Cambrian stem-group euarthropods, such as the recognition of limb rudiments in a larva of the megacheiran *Leanchoilia illecebrosa* [13], and the changes in bivalved carapace morphology and body segment count during growth in *Isoxys auritus* [14]. However, detailed information on the ontogeny and reproduction of Lower Palaeozoic euarthropods is for the most part only available from crown-group members [15–25], precluding the ancestral reconstruction of these traits during the early evolution of the phylum. Here we describe the post-embryonic development of *Fuxianhuia protensa* from the Cambrian (Stage 3) Chengjiang biota in South China [1, 5]. This represents the most comprehensive characterization of the ontogeny in a stem-group euarthropod to date, and leads to the recognition of parental care in fuxianhuiids, casting new light on the complex reproductive behaviour of early animals during the Cambrian Explosion.

Results

Complete individuals of *F. protensa* vary in total length from 1 to 8 cm (Fig. 1). All ontogenetic stages share a fundamentally similar body construction. The head comprises a (protocerebral) anterior sclerite with paired stalked eyes [26], a pair of pre-oral (deutocerebral) antennae [8], and a pair of para-oral (tritocerebral) specialized post-antennal appendages [2]. Dorsally, the anterior sclerite articulates with a subtrapezoidal head shield, whose proportions range from a 1:1 length/width ratio in juveniles (Fig. 1a, b; Fig. 3) to a wider 1:4 length/width ratio in later stages (Fig. 1c–h; Figs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). The trunk consists of a variable number of overlapping tergites and a terminal tailspine with paired caudal flukes. Although the trunk expresses most of the ontogenetic changes, there are some invariable aspects of its organization. 1) The head shield covers - but is not fused

to - three reduced anteriormost tergites, each of which bears a single limb pair but lacks laterally expanded tergopleurae [1, 5]. 2) Trunk tergites gradually change in size posteriorly. 3) The trunk is subdivided into an anterior limb-bearing thorax with expanded tergopleurae, and a posterior limb-less abdomen composed of narrow cylindrical tergites. 4) Thoracic tergites are associated with two or three pairs of biramous walking legs as a result of a derived pattern of ventral segmental mismatch [1, 5, 27]. 5) The trunk endopods are largest in size and possess more podomeres towards the anterior half of the body across all ontogenetic stages, whereas they have a reduced size and number of podomeres towards the posterior, with the smallest limbs located underneath the last thoracic tergite [1, 5] (Fig. 2; Fig. 3a–f).

The available fossil material allows us to directly recognize 15 distinct ontogenetic stages based on the number and shape of the trunk tergites, and their allocation between the thorax and abdomen (Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). In addition to the three reduced anteriormost tergites - which are here functionally considered as part of the head region despite the lack of cephalic fusion - complete individuals possess between 8 and 30 trunk tergites according to their degree of ontogenetic development (Fig. 12a). Our staging scheme is based on the number of fully developed trunk tergites with lateral tergopleurae, excluding the three anteriormost reduced tergites because their precise segmental patterning remains uncertain until the discovery of even younger fossil individuals. In stage 8 - the youngest juveniles available in the existing fossil collections - the trunk consists of four limb-bearing thoracic tergites with short pleural spines (1:2 length/width ratio), and four limb-less abdominal tergites with a cylindrical outline (1:1 length/width ratio) (Figs. 1a, 3a–j). Thoracic tergites are approximately 1.5 times wider than those in the abdomen. Stage 9 is nearly identical to stage 8, differing only in the presence of five abdominal tergites (Fig. 1b; Fig. 3k, i). Individuals corresponding to stages 10 to 23 have not been recovered, but later ontogenetic phases demonstrate an increasing tergite count, and more substantial morphological differentiation. In stage 24, trunk tergites become broader and shorter, with the proportions being more pronounced in the tergites of the thorax (up to 1:6 length/width ratio) compared to those in the abdomen (1:2 length/width ratio) (Figs. 1c, 4a; Fig. 5), and thoracic tergites being twice as wide as those in the abdomen. This phase provides insight into the transition from abdominal into thoracic tergites during ontogeny. Stage 24 individuals display either 11 thoracic and 13 abdominal tergites (see stage 24a in Fig. 4; Fig. 5a, b), or 12 thoracic and 12 abdominal tergites (see stage 24b in Fig. 4; Fig. 5c, d). The transformation of the oldest abdominal tergite into the youngest thoracic

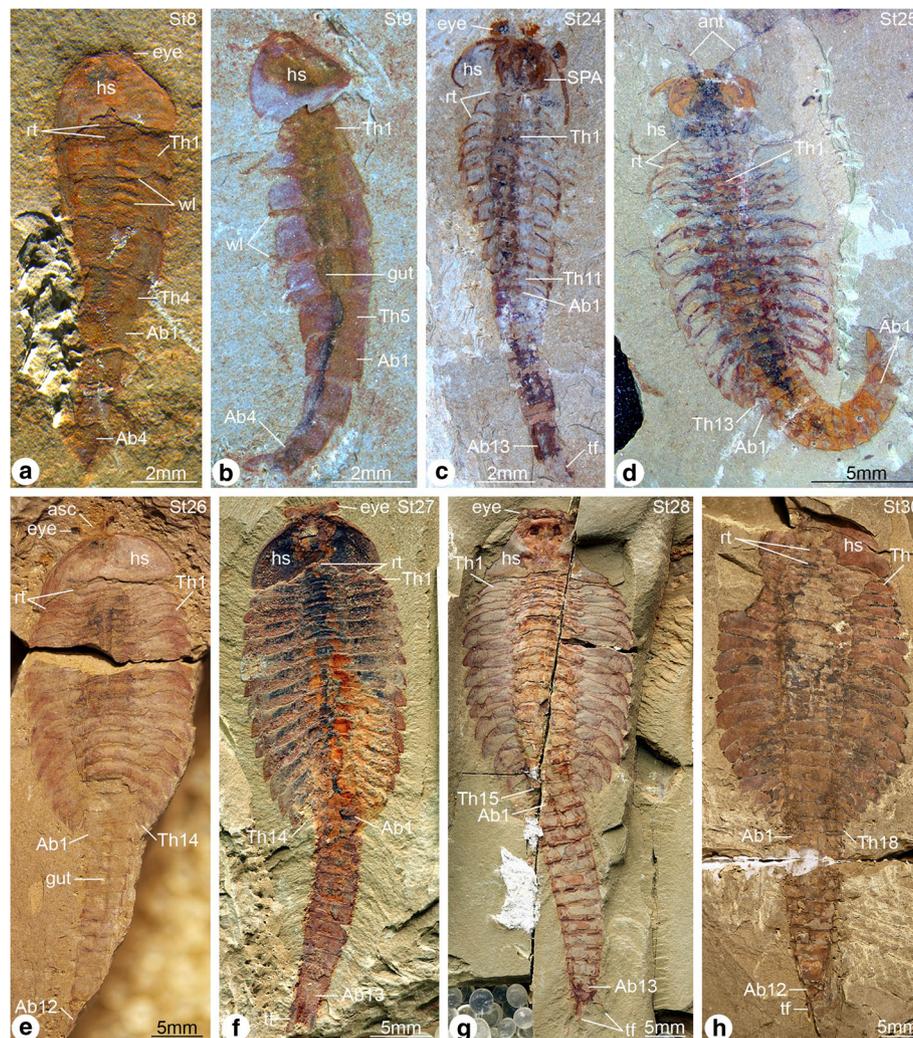


Fig. 1 Ontogenetic stages of *Fuxianhuia protensa* from the early Cambrian Chengjiang Lagerstätte in South China. **a** ELI 0722A, stage 8; **b** ELI 0728, stage 9; **c** ELI 0034, stage 24a; **d** ELI 0050, stage 25b; **e** ELI 0001A, stage 26b; **f** ELI 36–77, stage 27a; **g** ELI 520–27A, stage 28a; **h** ELI 0011, stage 30b. Abn, abdominal tergite; ant, antennae; asc, anterior sclerite; hs, head shield; rt, reduced anterior tergites; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite; wl, walking legs

tergite is demarcated by the appearance of short tergopleural spines in the latter, which subsequently expand laterally throughout ontogeny (Figs. 2a, 4a, 7c), as well as the appearance of walking legs, which increase in size and number of podomeres towards the anterior end (Fig. 2b) [1, 5]. Likewise, the trunk tergites in stage 25 are allocated as either 12 thoracic and 13 abdominal (see stage 25a; Fig. 6a–d), or 13 thoracic and 12 abdominal (see stage 25b; Fig. 6e–h). These observations reveal a biphasic developmental pattern in which the trunk alternates between events of *accumulation* where a new tergite is added from the posterior growth zone resulting in an abdomen with 13 tergites, followed by *depletion* where the most anterior abdominal tergite becomes morphologically differentiated and is incorporated into

the thorax, leaving the abdomen with 12 tergites (Fig. 4). Critically, the thorax keeps incorporating new tergites with expanded tergopleurae one by one throughout ontogeny, increasing up to an observed maximum of 18 tergites (Figs. 1h, 4b; Figs. 10 and 11). This dynamic is maintained throughout later ontogeny (Fig. 1d–h; Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10), with only rare individuals demonstrating a slight deviation of the pattern, such as the early integration of a thoracic tergite that results in a shortened abdomen with only 11 tergites (Fig. 6i, j). Stage 30 is the most advanced developmental phase observed in our material, and is characterized by 18 thoracic and 12 abdominal tergites (Figs. 1h, 4a; Figs. 10 and 11). Here, tergite proportions are even more pronounced (thoracic, 1:13 length/width ratio; abdominal, 1:3 length/width

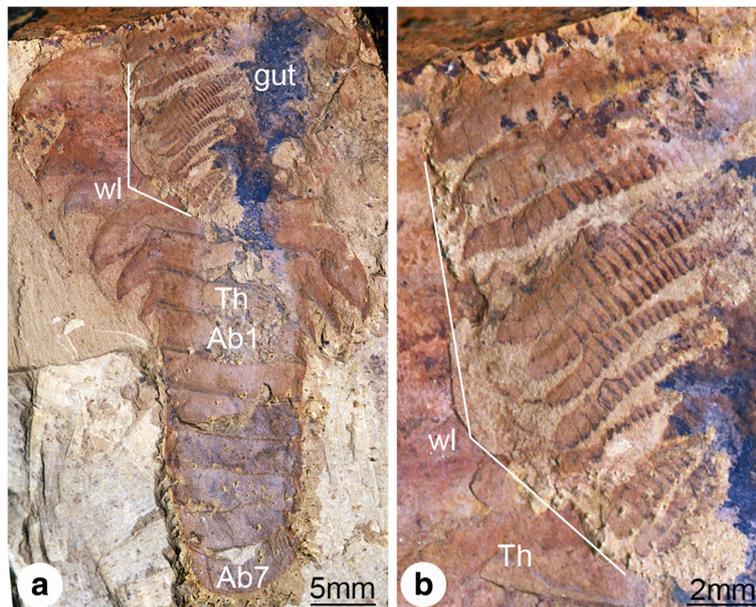


Fig. 2 Trunk limb development in *Fuxianhuia protensa* from the early Cambrian Chengjiang Lagerstätte in South China. **a** CJ1069, articulated adult specimen of uncertain ontogenetic stage with dorsal exoskeleton prepared to illustrate the presence of multiple pairs of trunk appendages associated with each trunk tergite; note the morphological distinction between the limb-bearing thorax with expanded tergopleurae and the limb-less narrow abdomen. **b** Magnification of trunk appendages; note that endopods are less developed, smaller in size and have less podomeres towards the posterior end of the thorax. *Abn*, abdominal tergite; *Thn*, thoracic tergite; *wl*, walking legs

ratio), and the thorax is up to four times wider than the abdomen. Taken together, the biphasic development and variability in the number of trunk tergites suggests that the complete ontogeny of *F. protensa* may have included up to 60 instar stages according to our staging scheme. This estimate carries the implication that the available material reflects approximately 25% of the post-embryonic development of this stem-group euarthropod, 20% of which is represented by advanced ontogenetic stages (Fig. 11).

Morphometric data obtained from previously published and our newly documented specimens of *F. protensa* indicate that overall body size (estimated from thoracic sagittal length) is positively correlated with the number of trunk tergites, and that there is a substantial degree of body size variation among later ontogenetic stages (Fig. 12b). This is partly owing to changes in the proportions of the dorsal exoskeleton throughout ontogeny, which complicate morphometric measurements of overall body size. For example, some of the stage 8 or 9 individuals have a similar thoracic length to that of stage 24 specimens (Fig. 12b). This can be explained by the difference in trunk tergite proportions between instars, as stage 8 and 9 individuals have proportionately elongate thoracic tergites, whereas the thoracic tergites of Stage 24 are relatively shorter and wider. The considerable overlap in size between different ontogenetic stages may also be a consequence of natural size

variation between populations of specimens pooled together from several different localities within the Yu'an-shan Member of the Chiungchussu Formation (Additional file 1: Table S1). Given that body size in extant euarthropods is a multifaceted phenomenon that is affected by both intrinsic and extrinsic factors [28], it is possible that environmental variables spanning short periods of geological time, such as local shifts in nutrient availability or temperature acting anywhere from annual seasons to centuries, could affect the rate of growth and maximum body size within the studied *F. protensa* populations. These differences could also be partly attributed to sexual dimorphism. However, discerning (at least some of) the primary effects responsible for controlling body size in *F. protensa* will only become possible through the additional input of completely articulated specimens corresponding to early juvenile stages.

The new ontogenetic data on *F. protensa* allows the interpretation of a complex fossil specimen that consists of one stage 29 individual preserved in close association with four stage 8 juveniles (Fig. 9e, f; Fig. 13a-d). All five individuals are extremely well preserved, and display a substantial degree of integrity as observed from the completely articulated dorsal exoskeletons, as well as the presence of delicate structures such as the stalked eyes, head shield in life position, trunk appendages, and gut tract. These observations strongly suggest that the five individuals were preserved in situ, with only negligible

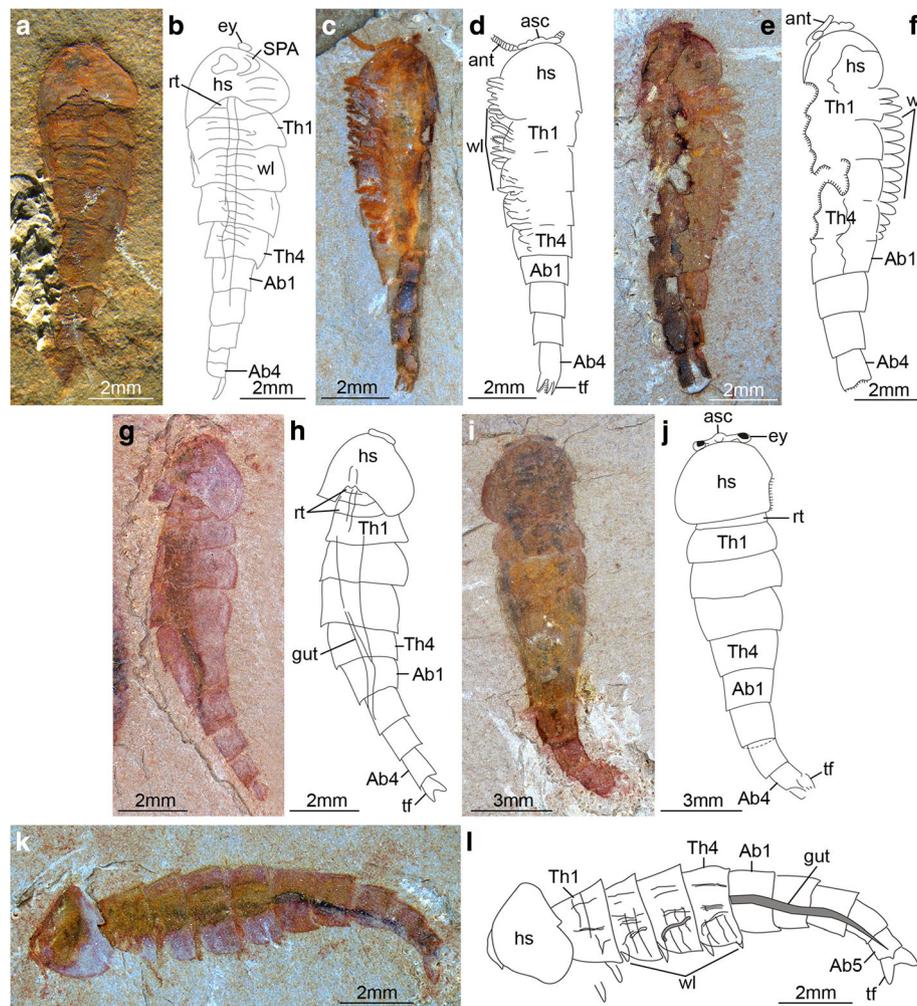


Fig. 3 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stages 8 and 9. **a–j** Stage 8; (**a** and **b**) ELI 0722A; (**c** and **d**) ELI 0723A; (**e** and **f**) ELI 0731; (**g** and **h**) ELI MU76A-c; (**i** and **j**) ELI MU76B-b; (**k** and **l**) ELI 0728, stage 9. *Abn*, abdominal tergite; *ant*, antennae; *asc*, anterior sclerite; *hs*, head shield; *rt*, reduced anterior tergites; *SPA*, specialized post-antennal appendage; *tf*, tail flukes; *Thn*, thoracic tergite; *wl*, walking legs

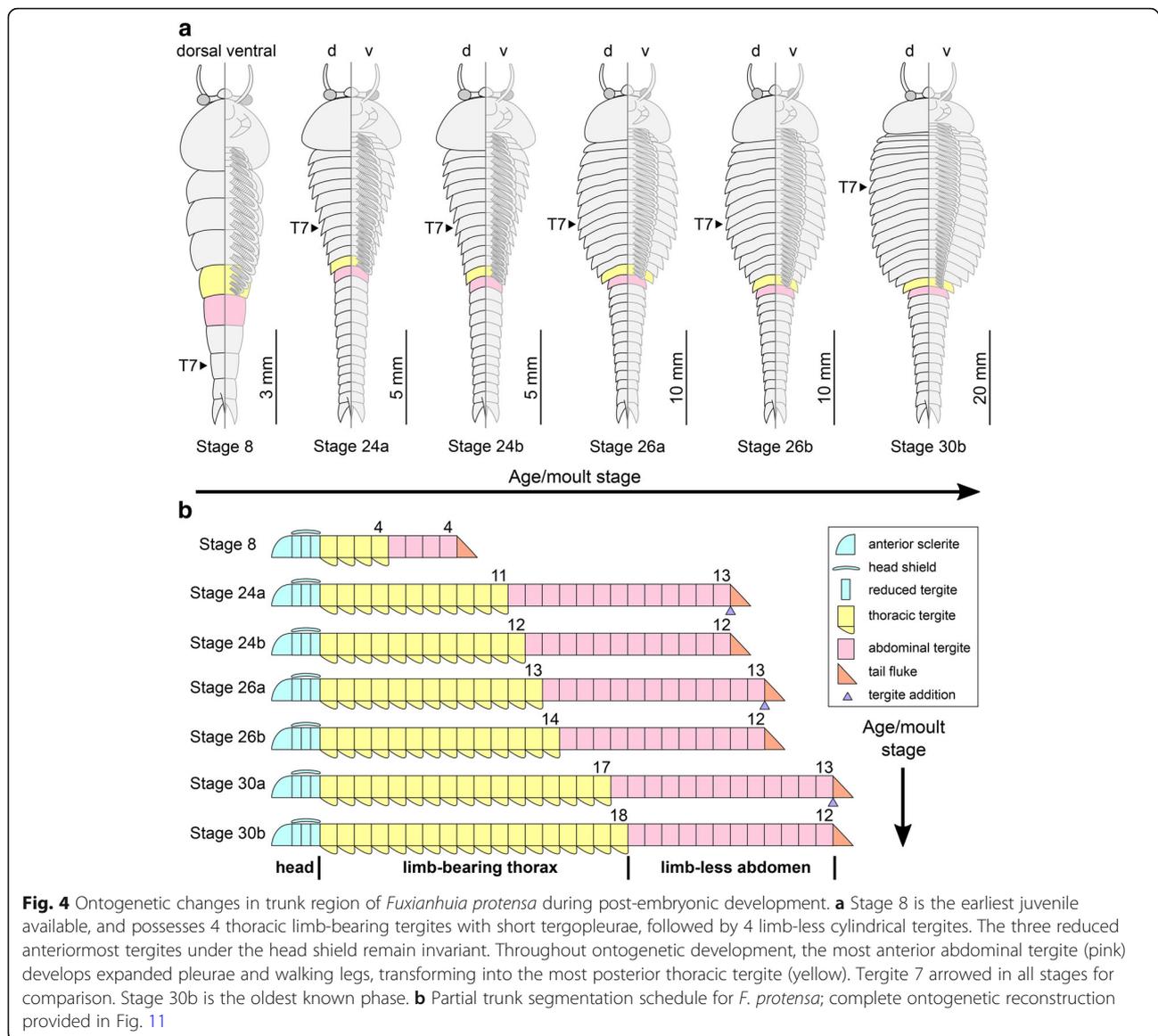
transport or pre-burial disturbance, and thus in all likelihood reflect a life assemblage rather than a time-averaged aggregation of random carcasses or exuviae.

Discussion

The ontogenetic development of *Fuxianhuia protensa*

The new data on *F. protensa* represents the first detailed characterization of the post-embryonic development in an upper stem-group euarthropod [10, 12]. Despite the gap in the ontogenetic series between stage 9 and stage 24 (Fig. 11a; Fig. 12), the smaller individuals can be reliably identified as representatives of *F. protensa* based on their shared morphological features. The presence of stalked eyes connected to an anterior sclerite, ventral antennae, a pair of specialized post-antennal appendages, limb polypody, and a loosely attached head shield that covers multiple reduced anterior tergites are collectively

strong indicators of fuxianhuiid affinities (Fig. 1a, b; Fig. 3) [1–5, 9, 11]. The dorsal exoskeleton of stages 8 and 9 resembles *Chengjiangocaris* [1, 2] and *Alacaris* [29] in the absence of a differentiated thoracic and abdominal regions; however, the possession of only three reduced anteriormost tergites underneath the head shield represents a key feature of *Fuxianhuia* [1, 2, 5, 11, 29], whereas most other genera of Fuxianhuiida possess five [1, 2, 29] or six [3] reduced tergites. Although the presence of three reduced tergites is also known in *Guangweicaris spinatus* from the Guanshan biota (Cambrian Stage 4, Wulongqing Formation) [4], this taxon has never been reported from any of the stratigraphically older Chengjiang localities despite substantial collecting efforts on the Chiungchussu Formation [1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 27, 30], and thus it is highly unlikely that the juvenile specimens are linked to it. In this context, the



differences in the relative size and shape of the thoracic tergites between the *F. protensa* juveniles and adult specimens reflect ontogenetic change, as demonstrated by the gradual broadening of the thoracic tergites during stages 24 and 25 (Fig. 1a-d; Figs 3, 4, 5 and 6).

The ontogeny of *F. protensa* indicates that this taxon underwent anamorphic post-embryonic development (Figs. 4, 12, 13), in which new tergites were added sequentially from a posterior growth zone [19, 20, 24, 31, 32]. The biphasic developmental pattern of *F. protensa* is reminiscent of euarthropods that possess morphologically regionalized trunk regions, such as trilobites [24, 31, 32] and some crustaceans [21, 33, 34]. Trilobite development is broadly characterized as hemianamorphic; it consists of an anamorphic phase in which new segments are added from a posterior growth zone after each moult (accumulation),

followed by an epimorphic phase with a fixed number of segments, which may involve their release from the fused pygidium into the freely articulating thorax (depletion), or a body size increase without significant morphological changes [24, 31, 32, 35]. Although the mode of ontogenetic growth is somewhat variable between different trilobite taxa [24], the biphasic growth of *F. protensa* bears some broad similarities with that of *Shumardia (Conophrys) salopiensis* [24, 36]; both are typified by the alternation between posterior addition of segments, followed by the release of the anteriormost pygidial/abdominal segment into the thoracic region. Specifically, the pygidium of *S. salopiensis* alternates between three or four segments through part of its meraspid stage [24, 36], and thus superficially resembles the development of *F. protensa* in which the abdomen count varies between 12 and 13 tergites.

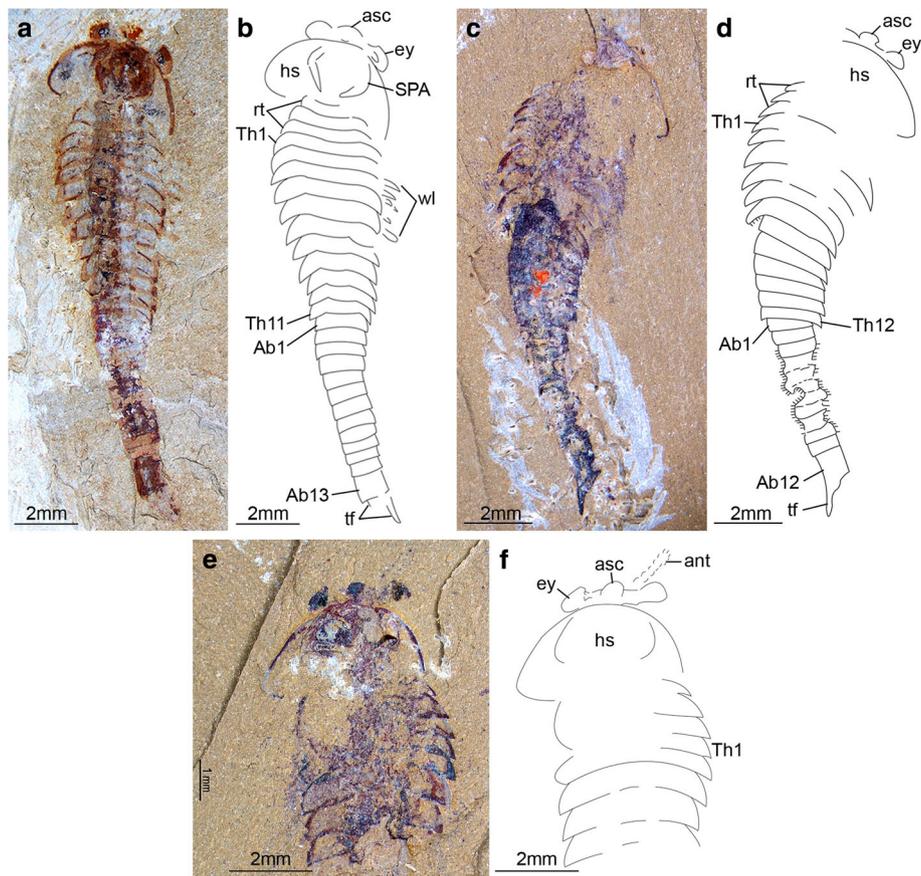


Fig. 5 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stage 24. **a** and **b** ELI 0034, stage 24a; **(c** and **d)** ELI 0373A, stage 24b; **(e** and **f)** ELI 0373B; counterpart, stage 24b. Abn, abdominal tergite; ant, antennae; asc, anterior sclerite; hs, head shield; rt, reduced anterior tergites; SPA, specialized post-antennal appendage; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite; wl, walking legs

The growth trajectory of *F. protensa* as recorded by the morphometric data (Fig. 12b) also evokes parallels with that of the intensively studied Silurian proetid trilobite *Aulacopleura konincki*. Here, the range of body size is somewhat constrained among juvenile stages (meraspids), but becomes much more variable during late ontogeny resulting in mature adults (holaspids) with a polymorphic trunk segment count [37, 38]. The prevailing interpretation for the growth pattern of *A. konincki* favours a developmental model where the total number of thoracic segments was determined during early ontogeny, and once this maximum was reached, growth continued epimorphically in the holaspid stage. The small sample size of measurable juveniles available for *F. protensa* (stages 8 and 9, $n = 9$; Additional file 1: Table S1) prevents us from drawing comparable interpretations to those of *A. konincki* for the precise regulatory mechanisms responsible for trunk development (e.g. ontogenetically early versus late patterning, see ref. [37, 38]). However, the similar variability in body size relative to ontogenetic stage observed in late growth stages of *F.*

protensa (Fig. 12b; trunk tergites versus thoracic length) and also holaspids of *A. konincki* (see fig. 3 in ref. [37]; thoracic tergites versus cranial centroid size) suggests the existence of an epimorphic phase in the former fuxianhuiid. In this case, *F. protensa* growth would correspond to hemianamorphosis, as is also observed in numerous Cambrian euarthropods [12, 13, 19, 20, 24, 37, 38]. Although a definitive growth model is difficult to determine owing to the incompleteness of the early ontogenetic trajectory of *F. protensa*, the occurrence of hemianamorphic development in this taxon is in accord with most accepted interpretations for the ancestral mode of growth for crown-group Euarthropoda [19, 21, 24], as also suggested by the phylogenetic position of fuxianhuiids [9, 10, 12, 29]. Comparisons between the ontogenetic trajectories of *F. protensa* and *A. konincki* also raise the possibility that the former may have also exhibited adult polymorphism. Holaspids of *A. konincki* express five distinct morphotypes that possess between 18 and 22 freely articulating thoracic tergites, as well as a pygidium with three to seven segments [37, 38]. The

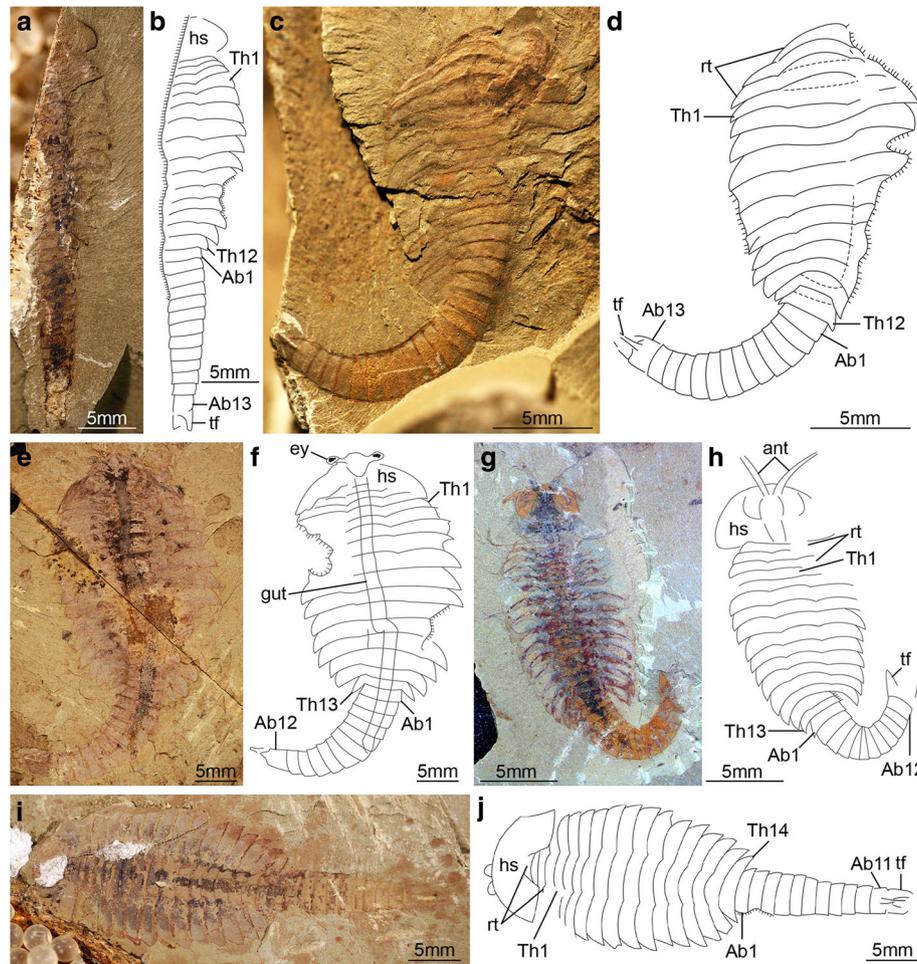


Fig. 6 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stage 25. **a-d** Stage 25a; (**a** and **b**) ELI 0469; (**c** and **d**) ELI 0591; (**e-h**) Stage 25b; (**e** and **f**) ELI 0076; (**g** and **h**) ELI 0050; (**i** and **j**) ELI 0276, *F. protensa* stage 25 individual with 14 thoracic tergites and 11 abdominal tergites. Abn, abdominal tergite; ant, antennae; hs, head shield; rt, reduced anterior tergites; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite

five adult morphotypes of *A. konincki* correspond to the ontogenetic stages that show a substantial body size variation (estimated by cranial centroid size) compared to the meraspid, namely those that have between 18 to 22 thoracic tergites (see fig. 3 in ref. [37]). When contrasted with the body size variation observed throughout development in *F. protensa* (Fig. 12b), the same parameter would suggest that this taxon may also possess multiple morphotypes, which would at least encompass stages 26 to 30. However, the full implications of this interpretation are yet again limited by the scarcity of juvenile *F. protensa* material that would inform on the entire growth trajectory, and the mixed provenance of the fossils from several localities (Additional file 1: Table S1).

Among extant euarthropods, the biphasic development of the dorsal exoskeleton in *F. protensa* evokes comparison with that of Cephalocarida, a relatively poorly understood but highly ecologically specialized clade of

meiofaunal pancrustaceans [33, 34, 39]. The post-cephalic exoskeleton of cephalocarids comprises a limb-bearing thorax with pivot-jointed tergites that possess laterally extended tergopleurae, followed by an elongate and flexible abdomen formed by cylindrical tergites without appendages. During their early anamorphic development, the trunk of cephalocarids alternates between the production of new abdominal segments from a posterior growth-zone, and the transformation of the anteriormost abdominal tergite into a limb-bearing thoracic tergite with expanded tergopleurae [33, 34]. Although there is some variation on the timing of these events between cephalocarid species [33], this biphasic pattern resembles the ontogenetic development of the trunk in *F. protensa* (Figs. 4, 12, 13). The peculiar development of Cephalocarida has been considered as autapomorphic among crustaceans [33], which suggests that the growth mode of *F. protensa* most likely evolved independently given the phylogenetic position of

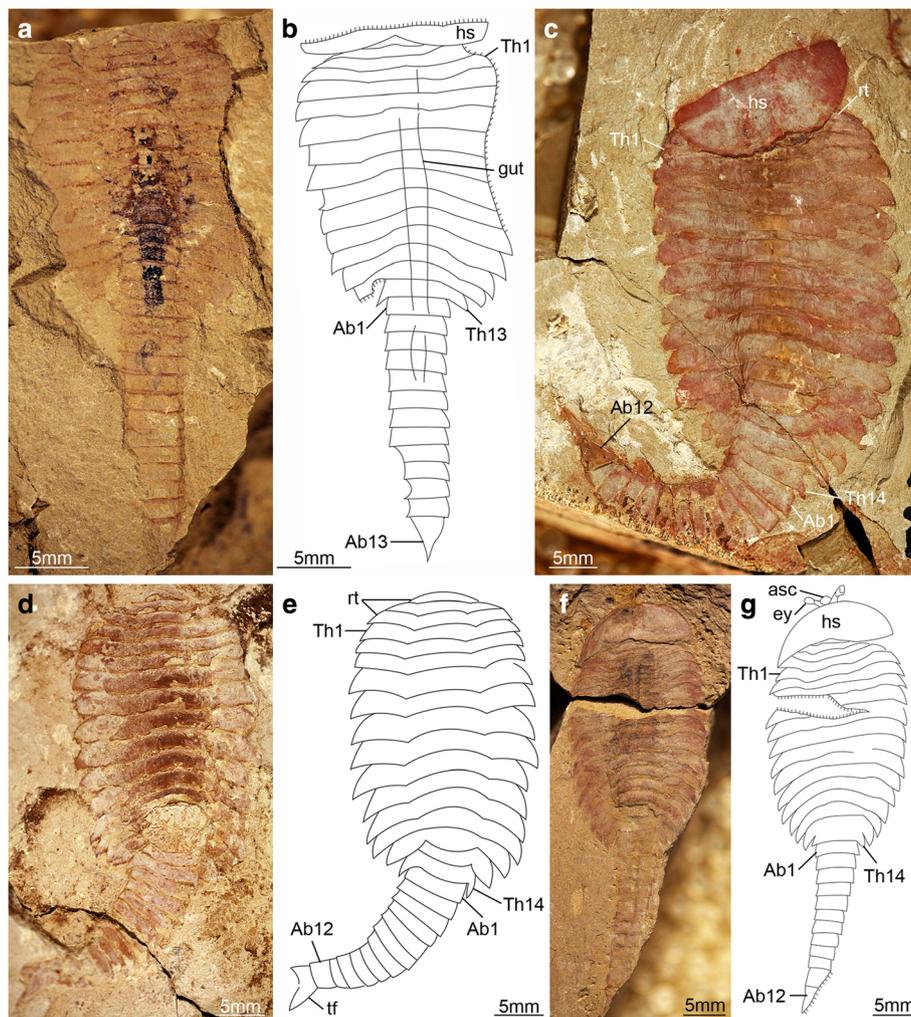


Fig. 7 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stage 26. **a** and **b** ELI 0073, Stage 26a; (**c-g**) Stage 26b; (**c**) ELI 0006A; (**d** and **e**) ELI 0052B; (**f** and **g**) ELI 0001A. Abn, abdominal tergite; asc, anterior sclerite; hs, head shield; rt, reduced anterior tergites; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite

Fuxianhuiida within the euarthropod stem lineage [10–12, 29]. This interpretation is further supported by the lack of substantial dorsal exoskeletal tagmosis in closely related taxa such as *Chengjiangocaris* [1, 5], *Liangwangshania* [3, 40] and *Alacaris* [29]. Ultimately, the ontogeny and phylogenetic position of *F. protensa* support anamorphosis – and particularly hemianamorphosis – as the ancestral mode of euarthropod post-embryonic development [12, 13, 18–21, 24], whereas the dorsal exoskeletal tagmosis of *Fuxianhuia* species [1, 2, 5] – and the closely related *Guangweicaris* [4] – are best regarded as a derived condition within upper stem-group Euarthropoda [10–12, 29].

Trunk segmentation

Our data also offer additional insights into the segmental organization of fuxianhuiids. It is well established that the thoracic tergites of *F. protensa* bear more than one

set of biramous limbs, which raises the question of whether this type of segmental mismatch results from the derived organization of the dorsal or ventral side of the trunk [1, 2, 5, 9, 41]. The formation of the tergites from the posterior growth zone in the abdomen (Figs. 4, 11, 12), together with their release into the thoracic region and subsequent lateral expansion of the tergo-pleurae, suggest that the dorsal exoskeleton of fuxianhuiids follows the conventional pattern of segment production observed in most euarthropods [19–22, 31, 32, 35]. This condition implies that the presence of multiple leg pairs associated with each thoracic tergite most likely represents a derived mode of ventral segmentation exclusive to this body region, further supported by the recent discovery of metamericly arranged midgut diverticulae in *F. protensa* that match the dorsal segmentation pattern [27]. Although rare, a similar type of dorsoventral segmental mismatch is also observed in the

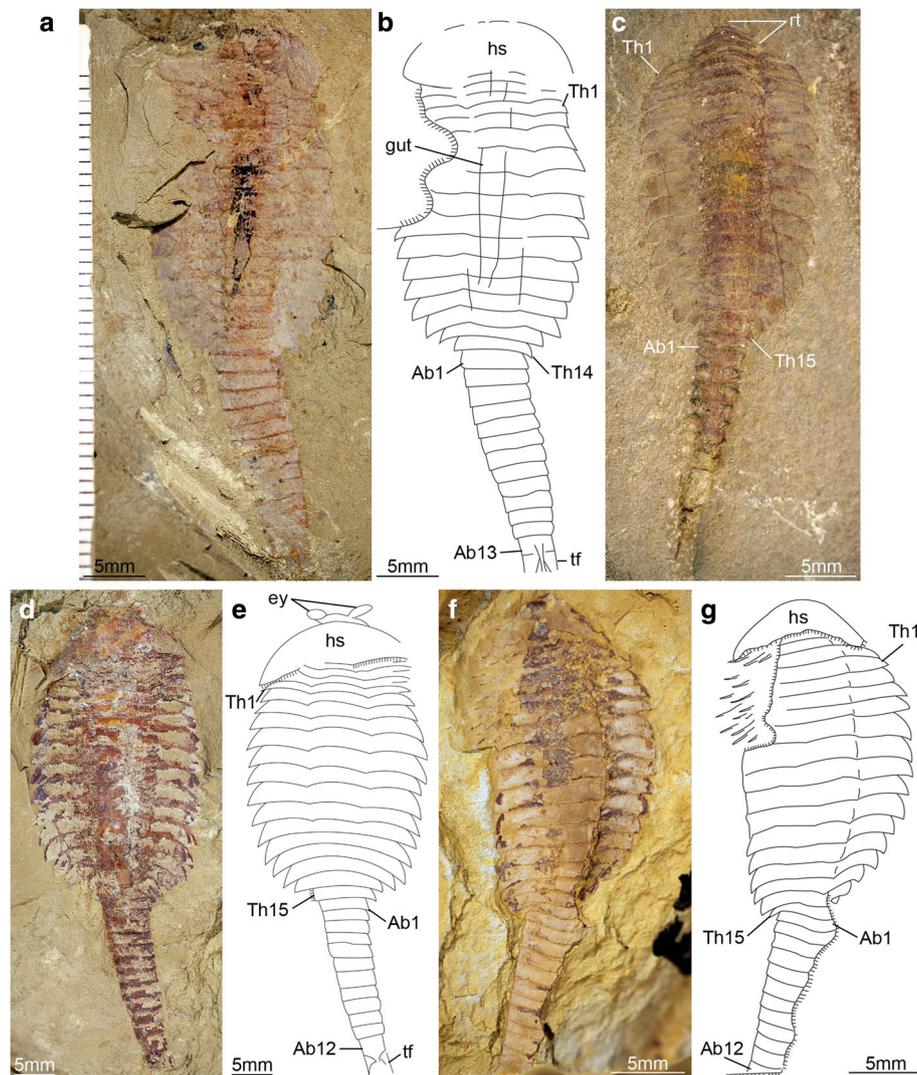


Fig. 8 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stage 27. **a** and **b** ELI 0073A, stage 27a; **(b–g)** Stage 27b; **(c)** ELI 0131A; **(d** and **e)** ELI 0092A; **(f** and **g)** ELI 0123B. Abn, abdominal tergite; hs, head shield; rt., reduced anterior tergites; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite

ventral trunk of the branchiopod *Triops cancriformis* [42, 43]. The anamorphic growth of *T. cancriformis* comprises the formation of limb-less abdominal segments from a posterior growth zone, which then develop between three and four pairs of limb buds that result in supernumerary thoracopods per segment in the adult [42]. This condition is closely reminiscent to that of *F. protensa*, including the fact that the newly formed posterior thoracic appendages are less developed compared to those on the anterior end of the body (Fig. 2).

Pisinnocaris as junior synonym of Fuxianhuia

The new data on the ontogenetic development of *F. protensa* has direct implications for the diversity of fuxianhuiids from Chengjiang-type biotas in South China. Juveniles corresponding to stages 8 and 9 (Fig. 1a,b; Fig.

3) closely resemble the enigmatic euarthropod *Pisinnocaris subconigera* [43]. *Pisinnocaris* is only known from few specimens that reach a maximum length of 10.7 mm, and thus falls within the size range of stage 8 juveniles of *F. protensa* (Figs. 3, 4, 11, 12). The morphology of *Pisinnocaris* consists of a pair of stalked eyes followed by uniramous antennae, a subtrapezoidal head shield, and a trunk composed of at least 8 or 9 tergites that taper in width posteriorly. The type material does not preserve walking legs, but shows traces of possible attachment sites that suggest the presence of several limb pairs per tergite. It is possible to subdivide the trunk into a thoracic region based on the presence of short tergopleural spines, whereas these are absent on the comparatively more narrow abdominal tergites [43]. Although the available material of *Pisinnocaris* from the

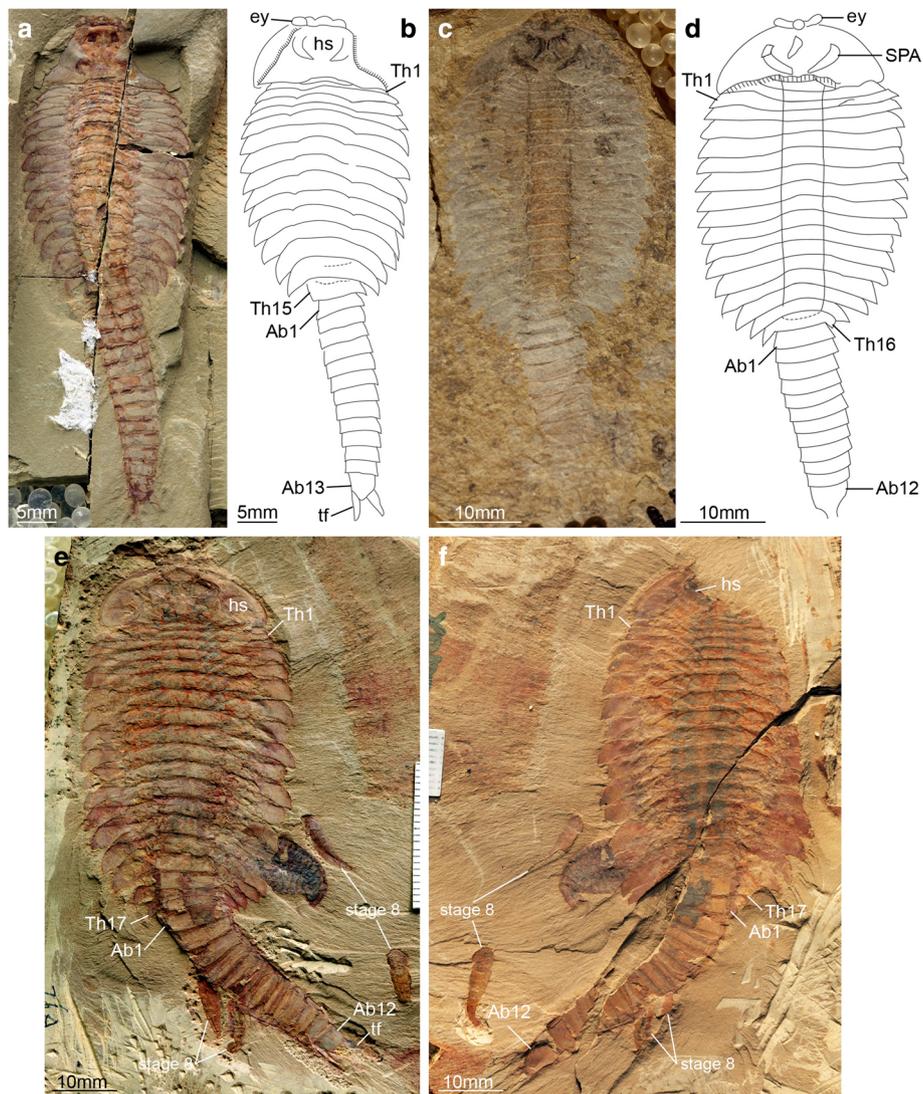


Fig. 9 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stage 28 and 29. **a** and **b** ELI 520-27A, Stage 28a; (**c** and **d**) ELI 0641, stage 28b; (**e**) ELI MU76A, part, stage 29; (**f**) ELI MU76B, counterpart, Stage 29. Abn, abdominal tergite; hs, head shield; rt, reduced anterior tergites; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite

Chengjiang does not demonstrate the presence of reduced anterior tergites underneath the head shield as observed in juveniles of *F. protensa* (Fig. 3), all other aspects of the exoskeletal organization are identical between these taxa. Furthermore, Zeng et al. [44] recently illustrated a single specimen of a small (ca. 6 mm long) euarthropod tentatively assigned to *Pisinnocaris* based on the morphology of the head shield and anterior trunk region from the Cambrian (Stage 3) Hongjinshao Formation at Chenggong. This specimen is highly significant, as it unequivocally demonstrates the presence of reduced anterior tergites underneath the head shield, and traces of multiple limbs associated with the thoracic tergites. Although the posterior half of the Chenggong euarthropod is not preserved, its morphology and size fit

comfortably within those of stage 8 or 9 juveniles of *F. protensa* (Figs. 3, 4, 11, 12). Collectively, these observations indicate that *Pisinnocaris* actually corresponds to a juvenile of *Fuxianhuia*, rather than a separate taxon; thus, *Pisinnocaris* is best regarded as a junior synonym of *Fuxianhuia*.

Xu [45] described a single Chengjiang euarthropod specimen as *Pisinnocaris* sp. based on the morphology of the head shield and similar trunk organization. Although *Pisinnocaris* sp. could be of potential relevance to the present study given the possession of 11 trunk tergites, the single specimen does not demonstrate the presence of reduced tergites, nor the morphological differentiation of the trunk into a thoracic and abdominal region. The trunk tapers in width posteriorly, but

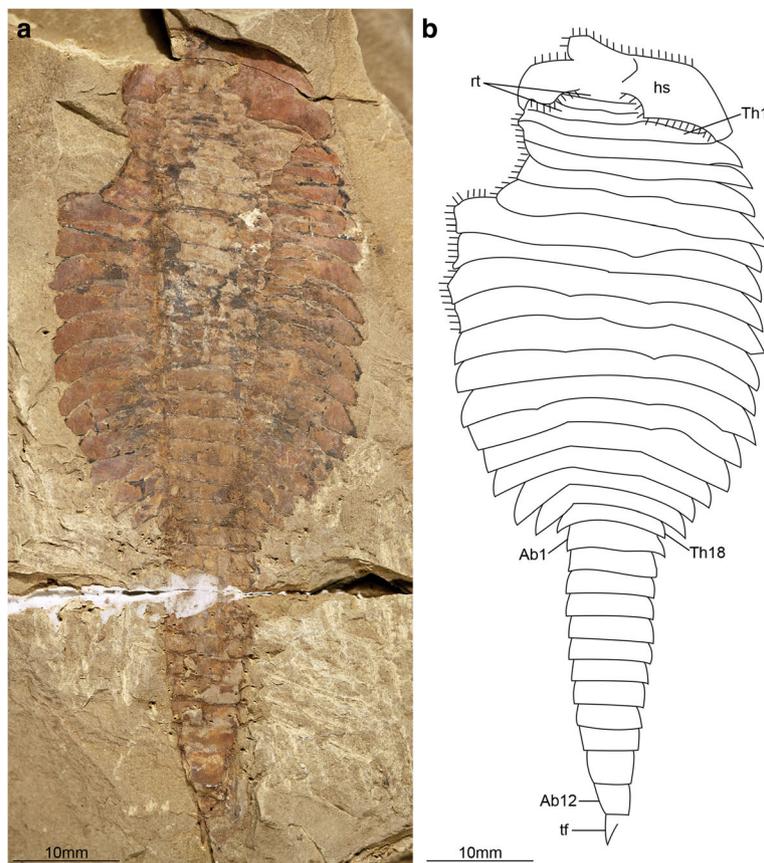


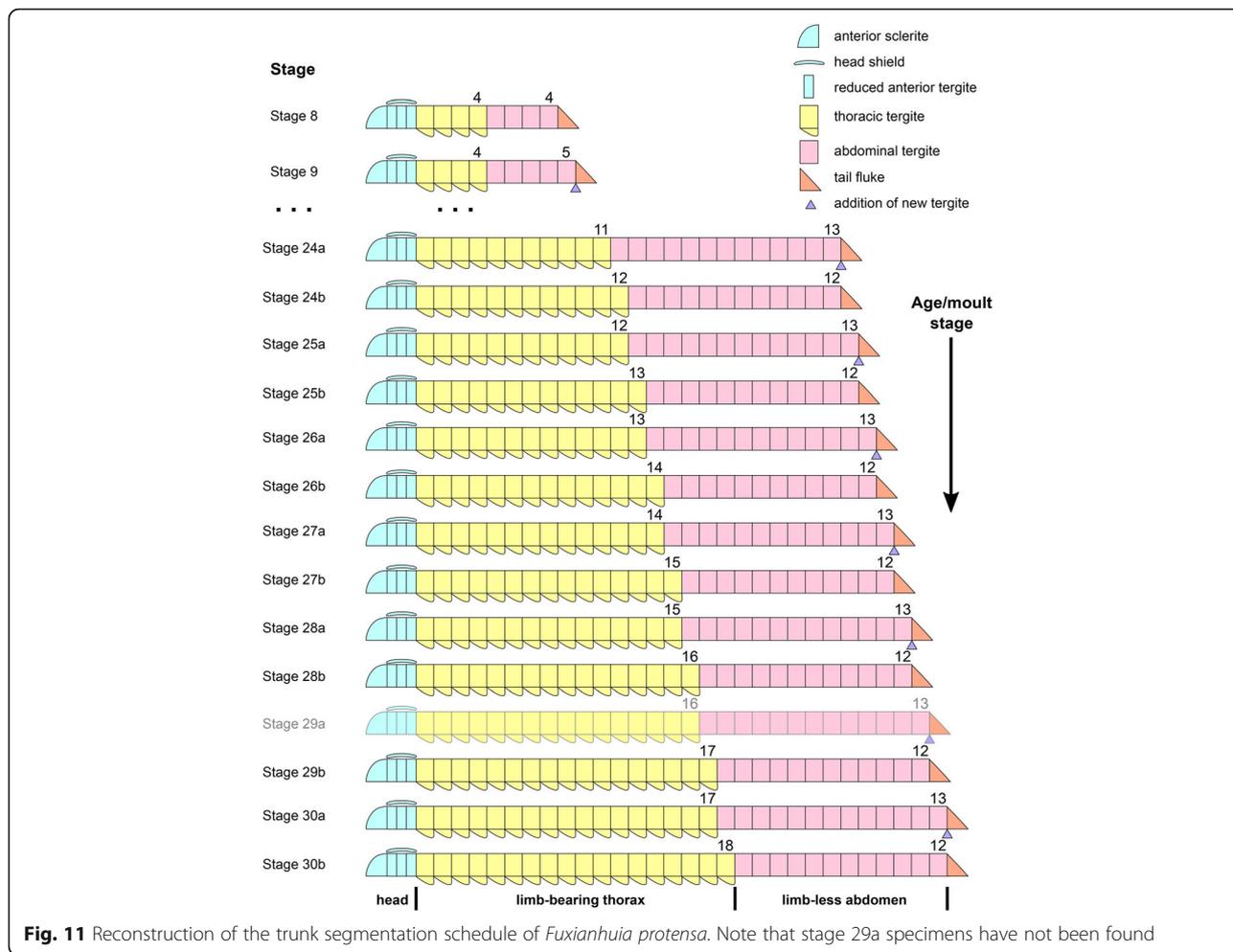
Fig. 10 *Fuxianhuia protensa* stage 30b. **a** and **b** ELI 0011. Abn, abdominal tergite; hs, head shield; rt., reduced anterior tergites; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite

clearly features well-developed posterior-facing tergo-pleural spines throughout the entire length of the body (see Plate 1, figure 3 in [45]). *Pisinnocaris* sp. also differs from *F. protensa* early juveniles in having an elongate and robust tailspine with a subrectangular outline, and no evidence of the commonly preserved tail flukes (Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). More critically, the only known specimen of *Pisinnocaris* sp. reaches a body length of 47 mm, making it more than three times larger than known juveniles of *F. protensa* (ca. 15 mm max. length). In this context, the overall exoskeletal dorsal morphology and size of *Pisinnocaris* sp. most closely resemble those of the aglaspideid euarthropod *Tremaglaspis* [46–48], potentially extending the stratigraphic range of this taxon to the Cambrian Stage 3. Given the rarity of *Pisinnocaris* sp. within the Chengjiang, we refrain from formalizing this interpretation until more specimens of this problematic taxon become available for study and comparison with the type material of *Tremaglaspis*.

Palaeoecological implications

The post-embryonic ontogeny of *F. protensa* is characterized by the addition of tergites from a posterior

growth-zone, as well as the corresponding increase in size (Figs. 4, 11, 12). Comparisons between body size increments and the number of trunk tergites reveal a substantial degree of variability in *F. protensa*, and indicate that there is not a simple or direct correlation between these parameters during ontogeny (Fig. 12b). This pattern resembles the flexible thoracic segmentation observed in some Cambrian olenimorphic trilobites – which are characterized by having narrow axis, extended terpleurae and segment-rich thorax – as well as the Silurian trilobite *A. konincki* [37, 38, 49–51]. The flexibility in adult segment number observed in olenimorphic trilobites suggests that the variable trunk segmentation of *F. protensa* could potentially represent an adaptation for environmental conditions with reduced oxygen, in which the presence of numerous pairs of walking legs – and their corresponding flap-like exopods – would maximize ventilation for respiration [51, 52]. Geochemical data [53] and the scarcity of trace fossils in these deposits [30], which indicate that the Chengjiang environment would have experienced fluctuating oxygen levels, offers some support to the adaptive value of flexible patterns of trunk segmentation and polypody in *F. protensa* by



analogy with Cambrian and Silurian olenimorphic trilobites [37, 38, 51].

Morphological diversification and heterochrony in fuxianhuiid evolution

The growth pattern of *F. protensa* allows further comparisons with the congeneric – and stratigraphically younger – *F. xiaoshibaensis* [2, 29, 44]. Despite their close morphological similarities, *F. xiaoshibaensis* differs from *F. protensa* in the higher trunk tergite count, more specifically in the presence of up to 17 thoracic and 16 abdominal tergites. Although the higher tergite count of *F. xiaoshibaensis* could be explained as a result of continued development in *F. protensa*, the ontogenetic trajectories of these taxa argue against this interpretation (Fig. 12b). Individuals of *F. xiaoshibaensis* are up to three times smaller compared to advanced ontogenetic stages of *F. protensa*; these differences suggest an accelerated rate of tergite addition during early ontogeny in *F. xiaoshibaensis* relative to the stratigraphically older *F. protensa*, and fall in accordance to peramorphic

heterochronic development [54–56]. This phenomenon is clearly expressed in the presence of 16 abdominal tergites of *F. xiaoshibaensis*, compared to the 12 – or exceptionally 13 – abdominal tergites of *F. protensa*, despite both species having a comparable maximum number of thoracic tergites. However, the restricted number of completely articulated specimens of *F. xiaoshibaensis* precludes further investigations on this matter (Fig. 12b), and thus this hypothesis awaits corroboration through the analysis of additional material.

Extended parental care in *Fuxianhuia*

Given the data available on the post-embryonic ontogenetic development of *F. protensa* and the improved understanding of its morphological variability, we interpret the exceptionally preserved in situ association of a stage 29 individual alongside four stage 8 juveniles as evidence of a parent and its offspring respectively (Figs. 9e-f, 13a, 14). Although it is not possible to pinpoint the exact growth stage at which fuxianhuiids became able to reproduce, the ontogeny of *F. protensa* identifies the stage

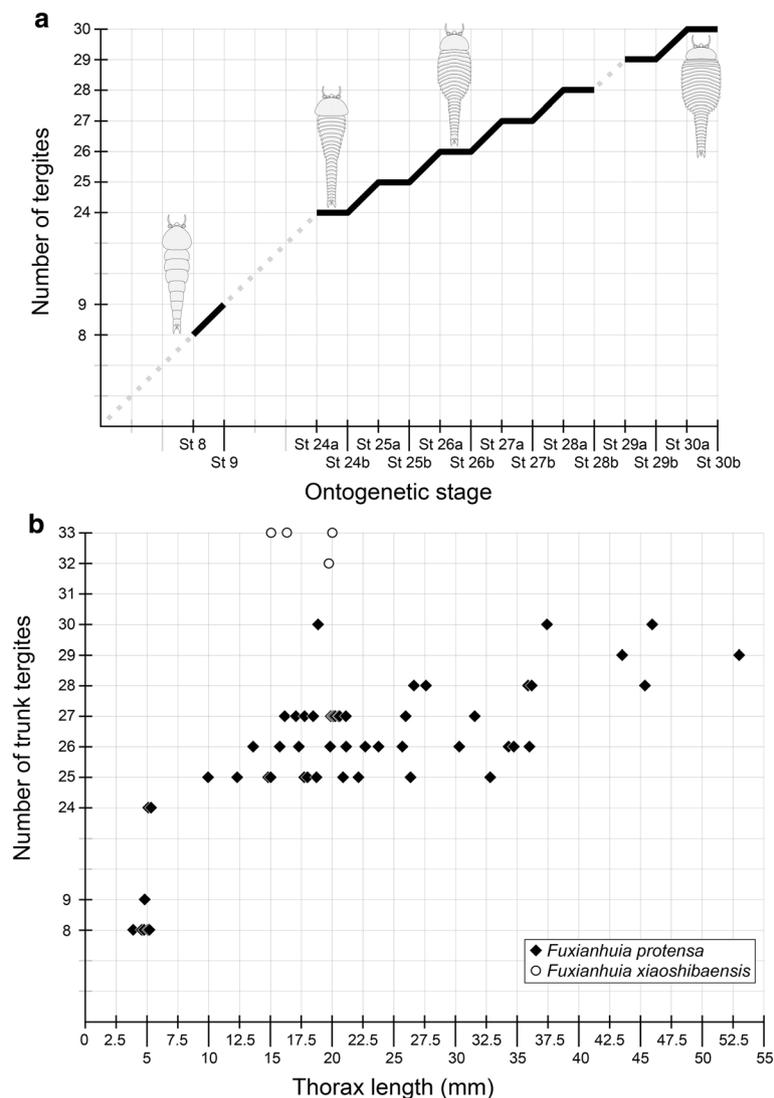


Fig. 12 Patterns of ontogenetic development in *Fuxianhuia*. **a** Ontogenetic trajectory of *Fuxianhuia protensa*, illustrating alternation between phases of posterior segment addition (slopes), and abdominal to thoracic tergite transformation (plateaus). Dashed lines denote unavailable ontogenetic stages. **b** Relationship between ontogenetic stage and body size, as expressed by thoracic length, in articulated individuals of *F. protensa* ($n = 57$) (Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) and *Fuxianhuia xiaoshibaensis* ($n = 4$) (Additional file 1: Table S1). Note that the Y axis excludes the three reduced tergites that typify *Fuxianhuia* from total trunk tergite count

29 individual as developmentally advanced (Figs. 4, 11, 12), and thus in all likelihood a sexually mature adult. The fact that all the juveniles correspond to stage 8, and therefore have implicitly undergone a degree of post-embryonic development, identifies this association as a case of extended parental care, in which the parent nurtures the offspring during early ontogeny to maximize their survival and fitness [57–59]. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the four juveniles are ontogenetically contemporaneous, suggesting that they all belong to the same clutch. Unlike some cases of extended parental care in extant euarthropods or stratigraphically younger fossils, the adult *F. protensa* has no

obvious morphological adaptations for nursing the juveniles. For example, peracarid adult females have a specialized pouch for carrying the eggs and early juveniles [60, 61], and in some decapods the offspring may attach directly to the body of the parent [57, 58]. However, there are also recorded instances of extended parental care in which the parent cohabits with the juvenile for a prolonged period after hatching without the aid of specialized structures [62]. In the absence of a brood pouch or other similar feature in *F. protensa*, we contend that this exceptional fossil association captures a case of prolonged cohabitation between parent and offspring (Figs. 9e, f; Figs. 13, 14), not dissimilar from that

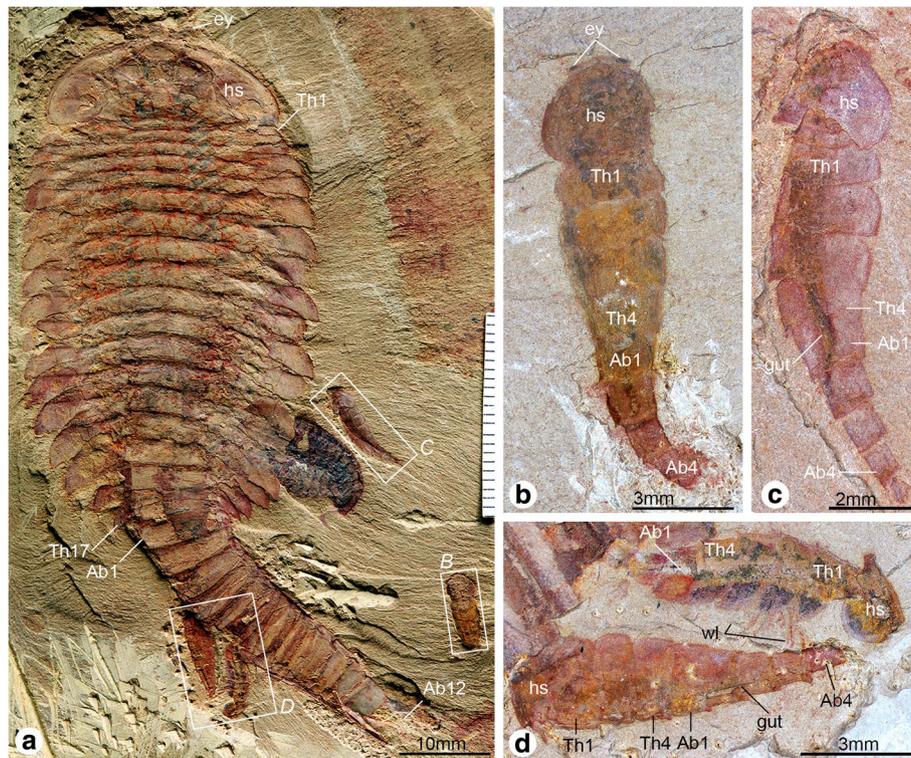


Fig. 13 Fossil evidence for extended parental care in *Fuxianhuia protensa*. **a** ELI MU76A-a, life assemblage including a stage 29 – most likely sexually mature – adult individual and four stage 8 juveniles. **b** ELI MU76B-b, counterpart, articulated stage 8 juvenile with preserved eyes. **c** ELI MU76A-c, articulated stage 8 juvenile with preserved gut; note the presence of reduced tergites underneath head shield (see also Fig. 3). **d** ELI MU76A-d, two articulated stage 8 juveniles with preserved gut and walking legs. Abbreviations: Abn, abdominal tergite; hs, head shield; tf, tail flukes; Thn, thoracic tergite; wl, walking legs

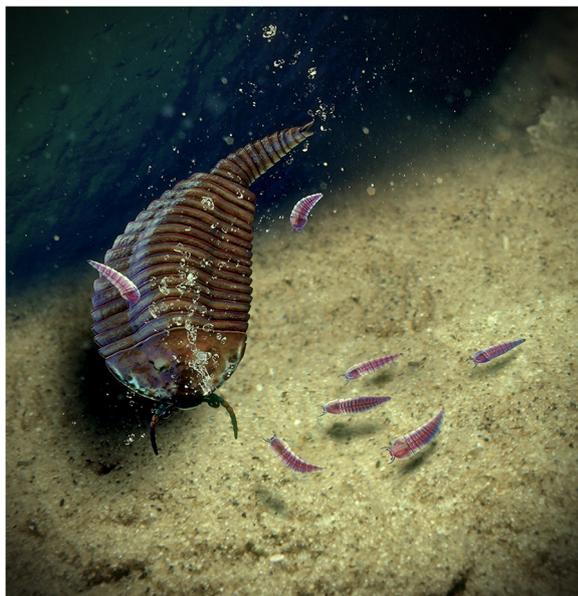


Fig. 14 Reconstruction of extended parental care in *Fuxianhuia protensa*

observed in some extant marine crustaceans [57–59, 62]. Thus, *F. protensa* provides the phylogenetically and stratigraphically earliest evidence of extended parental care in the euarthropod fossil record [15–18, 60, 63], and reveals a greater diversity and complexity of reproductive strategies during the early Cambrian well beyond that of egg brood-care within a bivalved carapace [15–18].

Conclusions

Our survey of completely articulated specimens of *F. protensa* from the early Cambrian Chengjiang cast new light on several aspects of the post-embryonic ontogenetic development, palaeobiology, and reproductive behaviour of these important upper stem-group euarthropods. The recognition of anamorphosis – and likely hemianamorphosis – in *F. protensa* provide a minimum constrain for the origin of this ancestral growth mode for the euarthropod stem lineage. However, these findings also demonstrate that phylogenetically early diverging euarthropods already possessed a substantial degree of developmental variability, expressed in *F. protensa* in the biphasic pattern of tergite addition from a posterior growth zone, and the available

evidence suggesting polymorphism in the number of adult thoracic tergites. Although there is still much to learn about the development of stem group euarthropods, the new data on *F. protensa* fills a critical gap in our understanding of the evolution of post-embryonic ontogeny, and highlights the significance of development as a tool for a more holistic understanding of the palaeobiology of extinct organisms.

Methods

The studied fossils are the result of decades of collecting effort from various localities of the Cambrian (Stage 3; locally Qiongzhusian) Yu'anshan Member of the Chiungchussu Formation of the Kunming region in South China [30]. The material is deposited in the Early Life Institute (ELI), Northwest University, Xi'an (see Additional file 1: Table S1). Specimens were prepared with fine needles under high magnification using stereomicroscopes. Fossils were photographed with a Canon EOS 5D Mark II digital camera and were processed in Adobe Photoshop CS 5. Camera lucida and interpretative drawings were made using a Leica M80 microscope and prepared with Corel Draw X5. Morphometric data were measured from specimen digital photographs using the software FIJI [64].

Additional file

Additional file 1: Table S1. Morphometric and locality data of articulated individuals of *Fuxianhuia*. (XLSX 15 kb)

Acknowledgements

We thank Meirong Cheng, Juanping Zhai and Yu Wu at the Early Life Institute for help during fieldwork and technical assistance. Nigel Hughes (University of California, Riverside) provided useful discussions and comments on an earlier version of the manuscript. We are grateful for comments from Joanna Wolfe and an anonymous reviewer, which helped us improve the manuscript.

Funding

This research was supported by funds from the National Key Research and Development Program (Grant No. 2017YFC0603101), Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant nos. 41621003, 41720104002, 41772011 and zhongdaxiangmu etc.), the Strategic Priority Research Program of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Grant No. XDB26000000), and 111 Project (D17013), and a Herchel Smith Research Fellowship in Biological Sciences held at the Department of Zoology and Emmanuel College at the University of Cambridge (JO-H).

Availability of data and materials

The material is deposited in the Early Life Institute (ELI), Northwest University, Xi'an, China. The dataset and figures supporting this article have been uploaded as part of the supplementary material.

Authors' contributions

DJF, JO-H and ACD performed research, wrote the paper and prepared the figures with input from the other authors. DJF, XLZ designed the project with input of all authors. All authors discussed and approved the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Author details

¹Department of Geology, State Key Laboratory of Continental Dynamics, Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Early Life and Environment, Northwest University, Xian 710069, People's Republic of China. ²Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EJ, UK. ³Museum of Comparative Zoology and Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University, 26 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA. ⁴Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Lausanne, Géopolis, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland.

Received: 8 April 2018 Accepted: 20 September 2018

Published online: 29 September 2018

References

- Hou XG, Bergström J. Arthropods of the lower Cambrian Chengjiang fauna, Southwest China. *Fossils Strata*. 1997;45:1–116.
- Yang J, Ortega-Hernández J, Butterfield NJ, Zhang XG. Specialized appendages in fuxianhuiids and the head organization of early euarthropods. *Nature*. 2013;494:468–71.
- Waloszek D, Chen J, Maas A, Wang X. Early Cambrian arthropods—new insights into arthropod head and structural evolution. *Arthrop. Struc. Dev*. 2005;34:189–205.
- Yang J, Hou X, Dong W. Restudy of *Guangweicaris* Luo, Fu et Hu, 2007 from the lower Cambrian Canglangpu formation in Kunming area. *Acta Palaeontol Sin*. 2008;47:115–22.
- Bergström J, Hou XG, Zhang XG, Clausen S. A new view of the Cambrian arthropod *Fuxianhuia*. *GFF*. 2008;130:189–201.
- Ma X, Hou X, Edgecombe GD, Strausfeld NJ. Complex brain and optic lobes in an early Cambrian arthropod. *Nature*. 2012;490:258–61.
- Ma X, Cong P, Hou X, Edgecombe GD, Strausfeld NJ. An exceptionally preserved arthropod cardiovascular system from the early Cambrian. *Nat Commun*. 2014;5:3560.
- Ma X, Edgecombe GD, Hou X, Goral T, Strausfeld NJ. Preservational pathways of corresponding brains of a Cambrian euarthropod. *Curr Biol*. 2015;25:2969–75.
- Yang J, Ortega-Hernández J, Butterfield NJ, Liu Y, Boyan GS, Hou JB, Lan T, Zhang XG. Fuxianhuiid ventral nerve cord and early nervous system evolution in Panarthropoda. *Proc. Nat. Ac. Sci*. 2016;113:2988–93.
- Ortega-Hernández J. Making sense of 'lower' and 'upper' stem-group Euarthropoda, with comments on the strict use of the name *Arthropoda* von Siebold, 1848. *Biol Rev*. 2016;9:255–73.
- Ortega-Hernández J, Yang J, Zhang XG. Fuxianhuiids. *Curr Biol*. 2018;28:R724–5.
- Wolfe JM. Metamorphosis is ancestral for crown euarthropods, and evolved in the Cambrian of earlier. *Integ Comp Biol*. 2017;57:299–509.
- Liu Y, Melzer RR, Haug JT, Haug C, Briggs DEG, Hörmig MK, He YY, Hou XG. Three-dimensionally preserved minute larva of a great-appendage arthropod from the early Cambrian Chengjiang biota. *Proc. Nat. Ac. Sci*. 2016;113:5542–6.
- Fu D, Zhang X, Budd GE, Liu W, Pan X. Ontogeny and dimorphism of *Isoxysauritus* (Arthropoda) from the early Cambrian Chengjiang biota. *South China Gond Res*. 2016;25:975–82.
- Caron JB, Vannier J. *Waptia* and the diversification of brood care in early arthropods. *Curr Biol*. 2016;26:69–74.
- Briggs DEG, Siveter DJ, Siveter DJ, Sutton MD, Legg D. Tiny individuals attached to a new Silurian arthropod suggest a unique mode of brood care. *Proc Nat Ac Sci*. 2016;113:4410–5.
- Siveter DJ, Tanaka G, Farrell ÚC, Martin MJ, Siveter DJ, Briggs DEG. Exceptionally preserved 450-million-year-old Ordovician ostracods with brood care. *Curr Biol*. 2014;24:801–6.

18. Duan Y, Han J, Fu D, Zhang X, Yang X, Komiya T, Shu D. Reproductive strategy of the bradoriid arthropod *Kunmingella douvillei* from the lower Cambrian Chengjiang Lagerstätte, South China. *Gond Res.* 2014;25:983–90.
19. Hughes NC, Haug JT, Waloszek D. Basal euarthropod development: a fossil-based perspective. *Evolving Pathways: Key Themes in Evolutionary Developmental Biology*; 2008. p. 281–98.
20. Addis A, Biagi F, Floris A, Puddu E, Carcupino M. Larval development of *Lightiella magdalenina* (Crustacea Cephalocarida). *Mar. Biol.* 2007;152:733–43.
21. Waloszek D, Maas A. The evolutionary history of crustacean segmentation: a fossil-based perspective. *Evol. Dev.* 2005;7:515–27.
22. Waloszek D. The upper Cambrian *Rehbachella* and the phylogeny of Branchiopoda and Crustacea. *Fossils Strata.* 1993;32:1–202.
23. Fortey RA, Hughes NC. Brood pouches in trilobites. *J Paleontol.* 1998;72:638–49.
24. Hughes NC, Minelli A, Fusco G. The ontogeny of trilobite segmentation: a comparative approach. *Palaebiology.* 2006;32:602–27.
25. Hegna TA, Martin MJ, Darroch SAF. Pyritized in situ trilobite eggs from the Ordovician of New York (Lorraine Group): implications for trilobite reproductive biology. *Geology.* 2017;45:199–202.
26. Ortega-Hernández J. Homology of head sclerites in burgess shale euarthropods. *Curr Biol.* 2015;25:1625–31.
27. Ortega-Hernández J, Fu DJ, Zhang XL, Shu DG. Gut glands illuminate trunk segmentation in Cambrian fuxianhuids. *Curr Biol.* 2018;28:R1–2.
28. Chown SL, Gaston KJ. Body size variation in insects: a macroecological perspective. *Biol Rev.* 2010;85:139–69.
29. Yang J, Ortega-Hernández J, Legg DA, Lan T, Hou J, Zhang XG. Early Cambrian fuxianhuids from China reveal origin of the gnathobasic protopodite in euarthropods. *Nat Comms.* 2018;9:470.
30. Hou XG, Siveter DJ, Siveter DJ, Aldridge RJ, Cong PY, Gabbott SE, Ma XY, Purnell MA, Williams M. The Cambrian fossils of Chengjiang, China, The flowering of early animal life. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Wiley Blackwell; 2017.
31. Hughes NC. The evolution of trilobite body patterning. *Annu Rev Earth Planet Sci.* 2007;35:401–34.
32. Minelli A, Fusco G. Arthropod post-embryonic development. In: Minelli A, Boxshall G, Gusco G, editors. *Arthropod biology and evolution*. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer; 2013. p. 91–122.
33. Olesen J, Haug JT, Maas A, Waloszek D. External morphology of *Lightiella monniotae* (Crustacea, Cephalocarida) in the light of Cambrian 'Orsten' crustaceans. *Arthrop Struc Dev.* 2011;40:449–78.
34. Addis A, Biagi F, Floris A, Puddu E, Carcupino M. Larval development of *Lightiella magdalenina* (Crustacea, Cephalocarida). *Mar Biol.* 2007;152:733–44.
35. Dai T, Zhang XL, Peng SC, Yao. Intraspecific variation of trunk segmentation in the oryctocephalid trilobite *Duyunaspis duyunensis* from the Cambrian (stage 4, series 2) of South China. *Lethaia.* 2017;50:527–39.
36. Stubblefield CJ. Notes on the development of a trilobite, *Shumardia pusilla* (Sars). *Zool J Linnean Soc.* 1926;36:345–72.
37. Fusco G, Hughes NC, Webster M, Minelli A. Exploring developmental modes in a fossil arthropod: growth and trunk segmentation of the trilobite *Aulacopleura konincki*. *Am Nat.* 2004;163:167–83.
38. Hughes NC, Hong PS, Hou J, Fusco G. The development of the Silurian trilobite *Aulacopleura koninckii* reconstructed by applying inferred growth and segmentation dynamics: a case study in paleo-evo-evo. *Front Ecol Evol.* 2017;5:37.
39. Schwentner M, Combosch DJ, Pakes Nelson J, Giribet G. A phylogenomic solution to the origin of insects by resolving crustacean-hexapod relationship. *Curr Biol.* 2017;27:1818–24.
40. Chen A, Chen H, Legg DA, Liu Y, Hou XG. A redescription of *Liangwangshania biloba* Chen, 2005, from the Chengjiang biota (Cambrian, China), with a discussion of possible sexual dimorphism in fuxianhuid arthropods. *Arthrop. Struc. Dev.* 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asd.2018.08.001>.
41. Ortega-Hernández J, Brena C. Ancestral patterning of tergite formation in a centipede suggests derived mode of trunk segmentation in trilobites. *PLoS One.* 2012;7:e52623.
42. Olesen J, Møller OS. Notostraca. In: Martin JW, Olesen J, Høeg T, editors. *Atlas of Crustacean Larvae*. Baltimore: John Hopkins Univ Press; 2013. p. 40–6.
43. Hou XG, Bergström J. Three additional arthropods from the early Cambrian Chengjiang fauna, Yunnan, Southwest China. *Ac Palaentol Sin.* 1998;37: 395–401.
44. Zeng H, Zhao F, Yin Z, Li G, Zhu MY. A Chengjiang-type fossil assemblage from the Hongjingshao formation (Cambrian stage 3) at Chenggong, Kunming, Yunnan. *Chin Sc Bull.* 2014;59:3169–75.
45. Xu GH. New specimens of rare arthropods from the early Cambrian Chengjiang fauna, Yunnan. *China Acta Palaentol Sin.* 2004;43:325–31.
46. Lerosey-Aubril R, Ortega-Hernández J, Kier C, Bonino E. Occurrence of the Ordovician-type aglaspidid *Tremaglaspis* in the Cambrian weeks formation (Utah, USA). *Geol Mag.* 2013;150:945–51.
47. Fortey RA, Rushton AWA. A new aglaspidid arthropod from the lower Ordovician of Wales. *Palaentology.* 2003;46:1031–8.
48. Fortey RA, Rushton AWA. The Ordovician aglaspidid arthropod *Tremaglaspis* reconsidered. *Australas Palaentol Mem.* 2009;37:17–23.
49. Hughes NC. Morphological plasticity and genetic flexibility in a Cambrian trilobite. *Geology.* 1991;19:913–6.
50. Hughes NC. Trilobite tagmosis and body patterning from morphological and developmental perspectives. *Integr Comp Biol.* 2003;43:185–206.
51. Hughes NC, Chapman RE, Adrain JM. The stability of thoracic segmentation in trilobites: a case study in developmental and ecological constraints. *Evol Dev.* 1999;1:24–35.
52. Suzuki Y, Bergström J. Respiration in trilobites: a reevaluation. *GFF.* 2008;130:211–29.
53. Forchielli A, Steiner M, Kasbohm J, Hu S, Keupp H. Taphonomic traits of clay-hosted early Cambrian burgess shale type fossil Lagerstätten in South China. *Palaeogeograph Palaeoclimatol Palaeoecol.* 2014;398:58–85.
54. McNamara KJ. Heterochrony and phylogenetic trends. *Paleobiology.* 1982;8: 130–42.
55. Webster M, Zelditch ML. Evolutionary modifications of ontogeny: heterochrony and beyond. *Paleobiology.* 2005;31:354–72.
56. Gerber S, Hopkins MJ. Mosaic heterochrony and evolutionary modularity: the trilobite genus *Zachanthopsis* as a case study. *Evolution.* 2011;65:3241–52.
57. Thiel M. Extended parental care behavior in crustaceans – a comparative overview. *Crustacean Issues.* 2000;12:211–26.
58. Thiel M. Extended parental care in crustaceans—an update. *Rev Chil Hist Nat.* 2003;76:205–18.
59. Trumbo ST. Patterns of parental care in invertebrates. In: Nick JR, Per TS, Mathias K, editors. *The evolution of parental care*. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2012. p. 81–100.
60. Broly P, Serrano-Sánchez MDL, Rodríguez-García S, Vega FJ. Fossil evidence of extended brood care in new Miocene Peracarida (Crustacea) from Mexico. *J Syst Palaentol.* 2017;15:1037–49.
61. Kobayashi T, Wada S, Mukai H. Extended maternal care observed in *Paralorchestes ochotensis* (Amphipoda, Gammaridea, Talitroidea, Hyalidae). *J. Crust. Biol.* 2002;22:135–42.
62. Aoki M. Comparative study of mother-young association in caprellid amphipods: is maternal care effective? *J Crust Biol.* 1997;17:447–58.
63. Wang B, Xia F, Wappler T, Simon E, Zhang H, Jarzembowski EA, Szwedo J. Brood care in a 100-million-year-old scale insect. *elife.* 2015;4:e05447.
64. Schindelin J, et al. Fiji: an open-source platform for biological-image analysis. *Nat Methods.* 2012;9:676–82.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more [biomedcentral.com/submissions](https://www.biomedcentral.com/submissions)

