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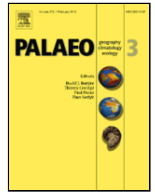
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Diverse cuticular remains in Cambrian (Series 2) SSF assemblages from China and the pioneer metazoan colonization of offshore environments

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ABSTRACT

Our understanding of the early Cambrian bioradiation is largely driven by the contrasting information obtained from small skeletal fossils (SSF) and various types of exceptionally preserved fossils from different parts of the world. In this study, a new 'Orsten'-type fossil Lagerstätte is reported from the Cambrian Series 2 upper Shuijingtuo Formation in the eastern Three Gorges area, South China. The Shuijingtuo Formation yielded a range of microscopic fragments of metazoan cuticles as well as fragments of possible epithelial tissue. Seventeen different types of micro-ornamentation patterns are recognized on the surface of these cuticular fragments. Based on comparisons with fossil organisms recorded from coeval strata elsewhere, as well as extant relatives, possible affinities with arthropods, palaeoscolecid, acrotretid brachiopods and mollusks are discussed. This 'Orsten'-type fossil assemblage was deposited in offshore environments, and the lack of evidence for long-distance transportation indicates that a highly diverse fauna was present in, or very close to, the relatively deep shelf settings in the Three Gorges area during the early Cambrian (Series 2, Stage 3). The invasion of metazoans into deeper, offshore environments could have closely followed, or even been coeval, with their radiation in relatively shallow water settings. Thus, albeit highly fragmented, such cuticular fossils can aid in providing a more complete picture of the Cambrian bioradiation.

1. Introduction

The well-preserved 'Orsten'-type fossils are generally preserved in three-dimensions by secondary phosphatization, do not exceed 2 mm in size, and render fine anatomical details (Walossek, 1998; Maas et al., 2006). Although their original organic compounds (e.g. chitin, collagen), and most of their inner tissues and ultrastructure (e.g. layers, Crowe et al., 1970)

have been lost through decay and diagenetic processes, they retain exceptionally well-preserved details of their external anatomy and micro-ornamentation (e.g. polygonal patterns, Stankiewicz and Briggs, 2001; Butterfield, 2008; Butterfield and Harvey, 2012).

The first 'Orsten'-type fauna was discovered by Klaus J. Müller (see Maas et al., 2006), from limestone nodules of the Alum Shale Formation of Sweden. In the 1980s and 1990s, studies of 'Orsten'-type fossils mainly focused on arthropods

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(especially crustaceans, Maas et al., 2006), allowing accurate reconstruction of the 3D-morphology and developmental stages of numerous Cambrian meiobenthic species (see discussion in Maas et al., 2006).

Since the mid-1990s, 'Orsten'-type preservations have been continuously documented globally, and their age has been further expanded to include the early Ordovician, lower Cambrian, and even the Ediacaran (Zhang and Pratt, 1994; Walossek, 1999; Dong et al., 2005a, 2005b; Maas et al., 2006; Liu and Zhang, 2017). With the discovery of fossil metazoan embryos from the Doushantuo and Kuanchuanpu formations of China, embryology became a new topic in palaeontology (Bengtson and Yu, 1997; Bailey et al., 2007; Cohen et al., 2009; Hultgren et al., 2011; Cunningham et al., 2012; Yin and Zhu, 2012; Zhang et al., 2014; Yin et al., 2018).

In the 21st century a series of new discoveries have been made which bracket the critical time interval of the Cambrian bioradiation event (Waloszek, 2003; Dong et al., 2005a, 2005b; Maas et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2010). For example, Zhang et al. (2007); Zhang and Pratt (2012) reported the oldest crown crustaceans and other panarthropod fossils of the Cambrian Epoch 2 in Yunnan Province, South China. Equally important are the phosphatic fossils reported from the Kuanchuanpu Formation in southern Shaanxi Province, China (e.g. Zhang et al., 2007, 2010, 2015; Han et al., 2017). The 535-million-year-old Kuanchuanpu assemblages contain abundant animal remains with putative cnidarian affinities (Wang et al., 2019, 2020; Shao et al., 2018) and diverse scalidophorans (Liu et al., 2014a; Steiner et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015; Shao et al., 2016, 2019; Han et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2019, 2020). These have, in addition to the Burgess Shale-type fossils, significantly broadened our understanding of the Cambrian bioradiation.

Based on perceived differences in style of preservation, the 'Orsten'-Lagerstätten have been further sub-divided into an 'Orsten'-type preservation *sensu stricto* and *sensu lato* (Maas et al., 2006; or 'Orsten'-type and Doushantuo-type preservations, see Butterfield, 2003; Xiao et al., 2019; Bottjer et al., 2019). The majority of 'Orsten'-type fossils *sensu stricto* was obtained from Cambrian limestone nodules interbedded with rich black shales. By contrast, the 'Orsten'-type fossils *sensu lato* were mostly found from Ediacaran to earliest Cambrian phosphatic rocks (Xiao and Knoll, 1999; Chen, 2009), phosphatic limestone, dolostones (Bengtson and Yu, 1997; Steiner et al., 2004, 2014) or cherts (Hua et al., 2005). As the studies progressed, the difference between the two types of preservation became less distinct (Maas et al., 2006; Han et al., 2017). In addition, the vertical distribution and quality of preservation of 'Orsten'-type and Doushantuo-type fossils turned out to be roughly similar (Dornbos, 2011). Therefore, Maas et al. (2006) suggested that they should all united within a single category, the 'Orsten'-type fossils, defined by their size range and secondary phosphatization, irrespective of their age or host rock lithology (Maas et al., 2006).

Putative embryos have previously been reported from the Shuijingtuo Formation in the eastern Three Gorges area, South China (Broce et al., 2014). 'Orsten'-type fossils described here have been recovered from calcareous nodules of the upper Shuijingtuo Formation, in the same area. These assemblages consist of a wide variety of microscopic fragments showing highly diverse micro-ornamentation structures, as well as arthropod compound eyes, limbs, trunks and eggs. The sampled strata belong to the Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3, based on the associated trilobites and SSF biostratigraphy (Zhang et al., 2020), and thus contemporaneous with the Chengjiang

Biota and the 'Orsten'-type crustaceans from the Yu'an-shan Formation in Yunnan Province (Zhang et al., 2007, 2010; Zhang and Pratt, 2012). Seventeen different micro-ornamentation patterns are recognized on the surface of these cuticular fragments. Some of them are tentatively assigned to specific animal groups known from elsewhere in the Cambrian and other time periods, allowing a preliminary estimate of the diversity of the communities. Compared to complete specimens, which usually provide diagnostic features (e.g. Zhang et al., 2007), fragmented specimens are often neglected by scientists working on 'Orsten'-type fossils (but see also Castellani et al., 2012). However, recent studies have demonstrated their importance to formulate hypotheses on the origin of moulting (Wang et al., 2019) and the relationships between epidermis and cuticle (Wang et al., 2020). Thus, although difficult to unambiguously attribute to specific taxa, these materials may provide new insights to the early evolution of the metazoans, as well as the offshore colonization by early animals during the Cambrian Bioradiation (Li et al., 2007; Fu et al., 2019).

2. Geological setting

All fossils reported here were collected from the Qiaojiaping section which is located in the eastern Three Gorges area, Hubei Province, China. During the early Cambrian, the South China Craton was an isolated microcontinent located at mid-northern latitudes, with the Yangtze Block in the northwest and Cathaysia Block in the southeast (modern coordinates, Fig. 1A; Li et al., 2008). The two blocks were separated by the deep-water Jiangnan ocean basin. The Three Gorges area was located in median position within the Yangtze Platform, which developed as a southwest-northeast epeiric carbonate platform during early Cambrian times (Fig. 1B, Wang and Li, 2003). The studied eastern Three Gorges area has recently been interpreted as recording transitions from carbonate epicontinental platforms and isolated carbonate platforms developed on palaeohighs (uplifts) to deeper intra-platform depressions or basins (Chen et al., 2018). According to this model, the eastern Three Gorges area records more precisely a transition from nearshore to clastic intra-platform basin.

At the Qiaojiaping section, the lower Cambrian succession includes, in stratigraphical order, the upper Yanjiahe, Shuijingtuo and Shipai formations (Fig. 1C). The upper Yanjiahe Formation consists of clastic dolostone interbedded with black shales. Disconformably overlying the Yanjiahe Formation, the Shuijingtuo Formation (ca. 46 m thick) can be subdivided into four beds, in ascending order: (i) Bed 1 (7.2 m thick) dominated by medium-bedded black shales containing abundant limestone nodules and intercalations of black limestone beds; (ii) Bed 2 (25.7 m thick) is composed of medium-bedded black marls; (iii) Bed 3 (3.5 m thick) is composed of thin-bedded, carbonaceous black shales containing limestone nodules; (iv) Bed 4 (10 m thick) is composed of thick-bedded muddy limestones intercalated with thin-bedded black marls that pass laterally into interbedded grayish-black to purple muddy shales (Zhang et al., 2018a). The overlying Shipai Formation at the Qiaojiaping section is dominated by mudstone interbedded with siltstone (see fig. 2 in Chang et al., 2018). The 'Orsten'-type fossil bearing Bed 3 is dominated by planar laminations and lacks cross laminations, which is consistent with deposition just below the storm wave-base. Neither horizontal nor vertical burrows are present in these black shales.

The Yanjiahe Formation most probably ranges from the E-C transition to the Cambrian Stage 2 (Ishikawa et al., 2008; Guo et al., 2014; Ahn and Zhu, 2017; Chang et al., 2019; Steiner et al., 2020). Due to the occurrence of earliest trilobites of the *Tsunyidiscus* biozone, the Shuijingtuo Formation is

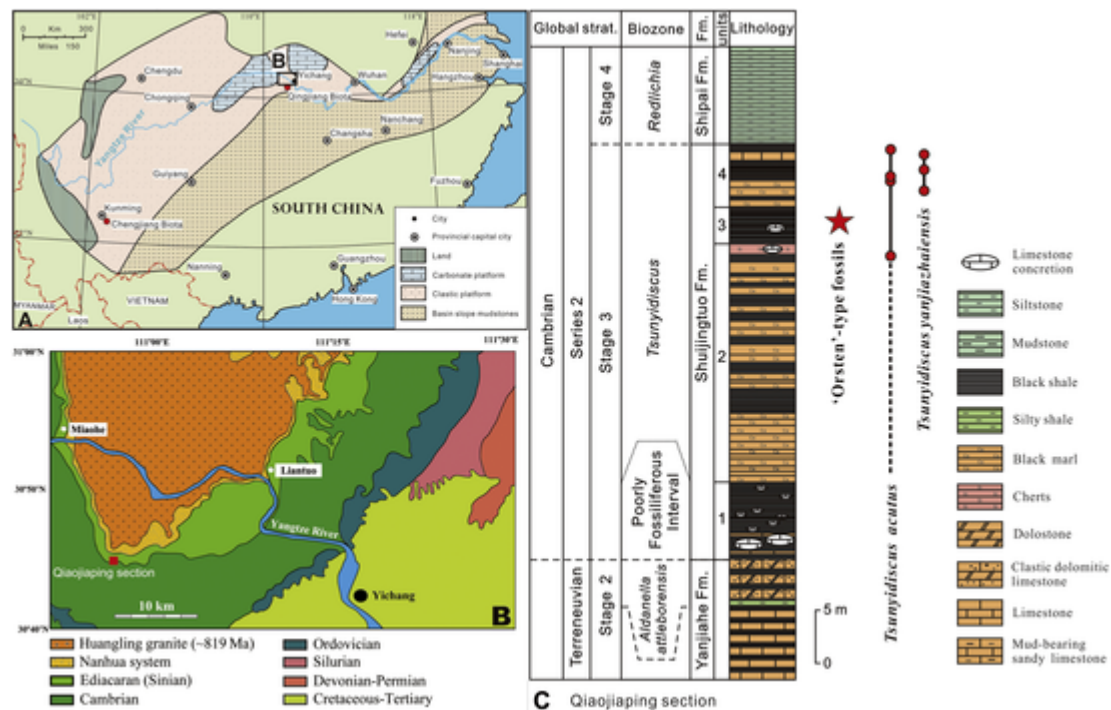


Fig. 1. A. Palaeogeographic reconstruction of South China during the early Cambrian (after Hou et al., 2017 and Fu et al., 2019). B. Geological map of the Three Gorges area, Hubei Province (after Guo et al., 2009). C. Position of the 'Orsten'-type fossils discovered from the Shuijingtuo Formation at the Qiaojiaping section.

assigned to the Cambrian Stage 3 (of Series 2) of the provisional stratigraphic framework (Steiner et al., 2007; Dai and Zhang, 2011; Peng et al., 2012). The Shipai Formation mostly spans two trilobite zones, namely the lower *Redlichia meitanensis* and the upper *Palaeolenus lantenoisi* zones (Zhang et al., 2015). Thus, the Shipai Formation could be constrained to the Cambrian Stage 4 of the provisional stratigraphic framework (Peng et al., 2012).

3. Material and methods

A total of 140 rock samples (each approx. 5 kg) were collected from the upper Shuijingtuo Formation in the Three Gorges area and were processed by acid digestion. Limestone samples were broken into pieces of about 100 cm³ and digested into 7% acetic acid at room temperature. Calcium acetate (20 g per kg of rocks) was added to the solution to protect fossils from excessive etching. Sample residues were rinsed through 2 mm and 0.054 mm meshes and dried at room temperature every two weeks. The fossils were hand-picked under a binocular microscope and selected specimens were mounted on a copper stub using a double-sided adhesive tape and coated with gold or carbon (later for analytic purposes). The morphology and chemical composition of the fossils were analyzed using a Quanta 200 Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) equipped with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS) and a Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (Zeiss Sigma 300 FESEM) at the State Key Laboratory of Geological Process and Mineral Resources (GPMR) at China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), China. All figured specimens are housed in the collection at School of Earth Sciences, China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), Wuhan, P.R. China.

4. Results

Acid digestion of limestone nodules from the upper Shuijingtuo Formation yielded abundant SSFs, eodiscoid trilobites, phosphatic fragments and some undetermined fossilized soft

tissues, including muscle fibers. The SSFs recovered from the limestone nodules are generally replicated, filled or replaced by calcium phosphate or silicified phosphate, whereas the phosphatic fragments are mainly preserved in the form of calcium phosphate (Yue and Bengtson, 1999). In addition to these phosphatic fragments, other 'Orsten'-type specimens were recovered from the Shuijingtuo Formation, including arthropod trunks (Fig. 2A), putative eggs (Figs. 2B, 2C), exoskeletons of juvenile bivalved arthropods (Fig. 2D), stalked compound eyes with ommatidia (Figs. 2G, 2H; Castellani et al., 2012) and appendages (Fig. 2J; Zhang et al., 2007; Zhai et al., 2019). Similar fragments have also been reported from other 'Orsten'-type fossil Lagerstätten such as that of the Alum Shale Formation of southern Sweden (the Guzhangian Stage of the Cambrian Series 3 and the Furongian; Castellani et al., 2012).

The phosphatic fragments generally display a great variety of surface micro-ornamentations. Some of them show a variable degree of crumpled, twisted and curved features, which might represent intact or decomposed soft parts of organisms rather than biomineralized exoskeletons. Generally, these types of fragments only replicated the micro-ornamentation patterns on one side of the specimens only, whilst arthropod fragments remains show ornamentation patterns on both sides. Most of the ornamented fragments display a consistent uniform pattern on their surface. In total, seventeen (n=17) different types of ornamentation patterns were recognized. Although some of the ornamented patterns identified herein are known from fossil specimens found elsewhere (e.g. Zhang et al., 2007; Butterfield, 2008), most of them have not been reported before. Detailed descriptions of the different patterns are presented below.

5. Morphological description of the specimens

All measurements are provided in Table 1.

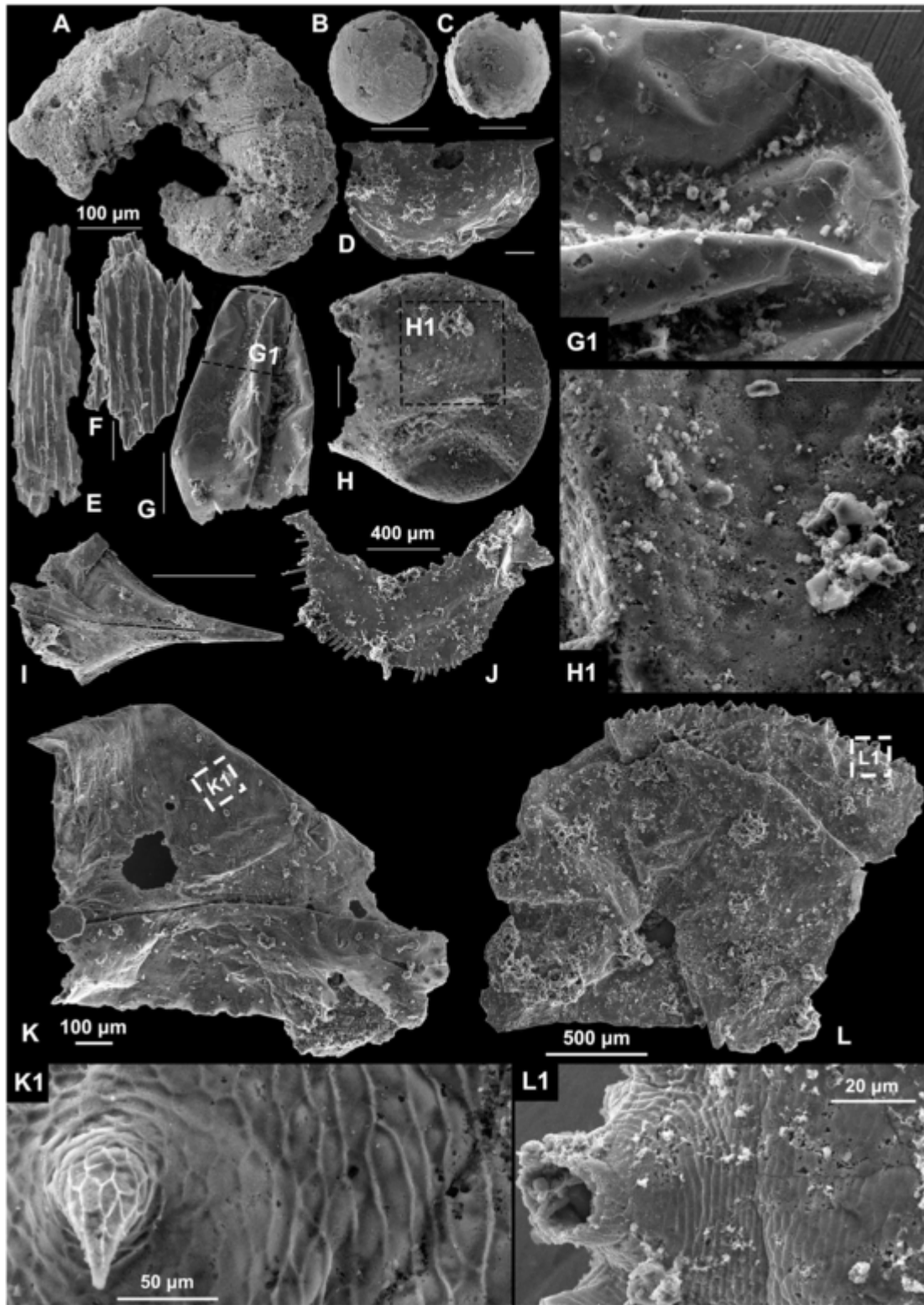


Fig. 2. Selected fossils extracted from concretions of the upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Three Gorges area, South China. A. Trunk segment of an arthropod. B-C, putative eggs. D. juvenile specimen of a tentative arthropod. E-F, Uncertain tissues, probably related to putative muscle strands (compare with Briggs, 2003, fig 2a). G-H, Compound eyes of arthropods, G1, close-up of G; H1, close-up of H. J, Arthropod exopod. I, Fragment of the bivalved arthropod *Isoxys*. K-L, cuticle Pattern A. K, No. 17Q-SJT-3001/012. K1, detail of K, showing fine polygonal structures distributed on the surface of the body and small conical spines. L, No. 17Q-SJT-3001/052; L1, detail of L, showing fine polygonal structures distributed on the surface of the appendages and extended to the top of the spines. Scale bar 100 µm for all specimens, unless otherwise specified.

Table 1

Statistics regarding the studied cuticles, fragmented arthropod, brachiopod moulds and polygons on acritarchs from the Cambrian Series 2 upper Shuijingtuo Formation.

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
Pattern A	specimen 1 (17Q- SJT-3001/052)	A1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	19	14.32	11.90	8.24	35.51	6.09	27.37
	specimen 2 (17Q- S-3001-012)	A2	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	12	43.39	29.84	8.87	140.95	37.65	
			Distance between the spines	D	6	258.93	226.80	115.69	526.73	135.76	
	specimen 3 (1811Q- SJT-408/001)	A3	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	4	126.25	126.67	85.37	166.31	30.11	
	specimen 4 (17Q-SJT/942)	A4	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	28	12.75	11.67	7.8	30.01	4.86	
	specimen 5 (17Q-SJT/942)	A5	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	57	12.02	11.30	7.22	24.70	3.63	
	specimen 6 (17Q- SJT-2000-1/ 013)	A6	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	73	13.84	13.73	6.69	18.93	2.73	
	specimen 7 (2018Q- SJT-2001/017)	A7	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	57	10.46	10.40	7.72	13.40	1.44	
	specimen 8 (17Q-SJT- 3001/058)	A8	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	74	17.02	17.24	10.69	21.67	2.42	
	specimen 9 (17Q-SJT- 3001/223)	A9	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	47	17.68	17.14	12.55	24.90	2.57	
specimen 10 (17Q-SJT-408/ 041)	A10	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	47	18.61	18.26	10.22	28.11	3.67		

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
Pattern B	specimen 1 (17Q- SJT-1000/179)	B1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	23	29.86	31.11	21.04	34.90	4.23	1.61
			Space between polygons	D	12	1.22	1.21	0.88	1.59	0.18	
Pattern C	specimen 2 (1811Q- SJT-408/090)	B2	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	51	18.32	17.81	13.25	30.05	3.25	
			Space between polygons								
			Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	46	22.75	22.95	13.78	31.19	3.79	0.94
Pattern D	specimen 2 (17Q- SJT-1000/098)	C2	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	3	39.87	40.16	36.24	43.20	2.85	
			Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	13	38.59	38.63	29.87	56.81	8.09	
			Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	33	23.01	22.60	18.47	27.94	2.49	3.08
Pattern E	specimen 1 (1811Q- SJT-408/027)	D1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	27	9.02	8.79	5.84	12.03	1.52	0.84
Pattern F	specimen 1 (17Q- SJT-1000/015)	E1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	5	22.99	26.97	14.87	28.22	5.78	1.71
			Maximum diameter of the polygons	Dl	3	56.32	61.47	44.26	63.21	8.55	
			Maximum diameter of the large pores	Ds	5	11.74	10.58	7.40	17.80	3.55	
	specimen 1 (18Q-SJT- 2001/052)	F1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	5	22.99	26.97	14.87	28.22	5.78	1.71
			Maximum diameter of the large pores	Dl	3	56.32	61.47	44.26	63.21	8.55	
			Maximum diameter of the small pores	Ds	5	11.74	10.58	7.40	17.80	3.55	

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
Pattern G	specimen 2 (18Q-SJT-408/ 081)	F2	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	10	28.39	28.58	21.81	36.16	3.98	
	specimen 1 (1811Q- SJT-408/060)	G1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	36	6.43	6.32	4.35	8.94	0.86	1.53
Pattern H	specimen 1 (17Q-SJT- JH1-3001/079)		Maximum length of the swellings	L	27	137.92	139.63	67.08	224.86	36.37	4.12
	specimen 2 (18Q-SJT- JH29/011)		Maximum length of the swellings	L	17	116.79	110.66	72.37	180.79	24.65	
Pattern I	specimen 1 (1811Q- SJT-408/067)	I1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	8	16.47	15.44	12.78	22.93	3.58	1.55
			Maximum diameter of the knots	D	15	5.65	5.82	4.47	6.53	0.66	
Pattern J	Specimen 1 (18Q-SJT- 2001/036)	J1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	56	30.85	31.38	20.30	38.79	3.91	1.70
Pattern K	Specimen 1 (18Q-SJT- JH29/056)		Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	2.23
Pattern L	Specimen 1 (1811Q- SJT-408/032)		Maximum diameter of the microplates	Lm	144	21.71	27.71	13.72	29.08	2.86	0.56
Pattern M	specimen 1 (17Q- SJT-1000/112)	M1	Maximum diameter of the pores	L	7	8.16	8.36	6.54	9.88	0.95	3.11
			Distance between the pores	D	6	37.21	35.49	29.69	45.60	5.93	
Pattern N	specimen 1 (18Q-S-408/ 003)		Distance between the terraces	Dt	23	24.28	24.32	19.65	29.75	2.37	8.08

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
Pattern O	specimen 1 (17Q-SJT- 3001/112)	O1	Distance between the tips	Dp	57	36.56	36.96	22.01	51.56	6.76	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	L	47	5.28	5.28	2.61	7.47	1.01	
	specimen 2 (17Q-SJT- 3001/115)	O2	Distance between the pits	D	47	6.65	6.66	3.62	8.97	1.04	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	L	63	11.80	11.46	8.41	16.47	1.89	
	specimen 3 (17Q-SJT- 3001/197)	O3	Distance between the pits	D	63	18.85	18.65	14.13	23.44	2.43	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	L	115	10.65	10.38	5.67	17.08	2.50	
	specimen 4 (17Q-SJT- 3001/228)	O4	Distance between the pits	D	115	20.92	20.85	11.33	35.09	3.78	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	L	60	11.10	11.17	5.78	17.54	2.28	
	specimen 5 (18Q-S-408/ 010-2)	O5	Distance between the pits	D	60	23.17	23.05	14.81	42.12	4.40	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	L	53	9.53	9.60	6.25	13.25	1.69	
	specimen 6 (18Q- SJT-2001/038)	O6	Distance between the pits	D	53	23.48	24.03	14.35	30.22	4.08	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	L	73	4.71	4.70	2.86	6.10	0.62	
	Specimen 7 (17Q-SJT- 3001/126)	O7	Distance between the pits	D	56	24.61	25.04	13.59	39.79	5.05	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	D	59	7.84	7.59	5.99	11.01	1.20	

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
Pattern P	Specimen 1 (1811Q- SJT-408/038)	P1.L	Distance between the pits	Ds	59	18.54	18.56	11.12	29.72	3.47	3.78
			Maximum diameter of larger pores	Slp	7	23.47	22.64	22.01	27.10	1.68	
		Distance between the larger pores	Dlp	7	150.74	154.01	100.69	184.70	27.97		
		Maximum diameter of smaller pores	Ssp	97	5.39	5.38	4.59	7.09	0.41		
	Specimen 2 (18Q-S-408/ 035)	P2.L	Distance between the larger pores	Dsp	97	26.78	26.93	17.09	34.17	4.05	
			Maximum diameter of larger pores	Slp	10	24.16	24.15	18.72	28.01	2.65	
		Distance between the larger pores	Dlp	10	150.00	154.31	112.73	208.72	31.38		
		Maximum diameter of smaller pores	Ssp	47	7.24	7.22	6.44	8.05	0.38		
Pattern Q	Specimen 1 (2018Q-SJT- 2001/004)	Q1	Distance between the smaller pores	Dsp	47	25.79	25.89	20.19	30.95	2.40	
			Maximum diameter of the nodes	L	79	9.65	7.75	4.68	6.28	4.92	4.54
	Specimen 2 (17Q-S-1/ 1088)	Q2	Maximum diameter of the nodes	L	99	7.41	6.85	4.19	19.41	2.22	
				W	79	5.34	5.31	4.40	14.42	0.46	
				W	99	4.38	4.38	3.03	5.70	0.55	

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
Eyes of the eodiscoid trilobites (this study)	Specimen 1 (1906CK-SP- /006)	TRI1	Maximum diameter of ommatidia of a compound eye	L	25	33.28	33.49	28.22	37.59	2.53	
	Specimen 2 (1906CK-SP- /009)	TRI2	Maximum diameter of ommatidia of a compound eye	L	27	24.99	24.64	22.28	29.43	1.87	
Compound eyes (arthropod, this study)	Specimen 1 (1811Q- SJT-408/018)	ART1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	12	19.53	19.83	16.47	21.89	1.72	
	Specimen 2 (17Q-SJT- /3001)	ART2	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	30	21.02	21.13	16.91	24.38	1.80	
	Specimen 3 (17Q-SJT- 3001/171)	ART3	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	13	21.08	20.31	16.02	26.41	2.9	
<i>Tsunyidiscus acutus</i> (eodiscoid Trilobites, this study)	specimen 1 (19CK-SJT/ 023)	TSU1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	25	12.12	11.94	8.21	15.55	1.85	
			Distance between spines	D	58	65.78	65.26	40.61	106.16	12.74	
<i>Hubeidiscus orientalis</i> (eodiscoid Trilobites, this study)	Specimen 1 (1906CK-SP- /014)	HUB1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	61	12.08	11.89	8.76	16.78	1.87	
	Specimen 2 (1906CK-SP- /026)	HUB2	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	71	13.77	13.77	10.11	19.45	1.80	
	Specimen 3 (1906CK-SP- /020)	HUB3	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	62	12.72	12.23	9.89	19.51	1.84	
<i>Liangshanella</i> sp. (bradoriida, this study)	Specimen 1 (1906CK-SP- /014)	LIA1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	25	14.02	13.74	10.18	16.39	1.45	
		LIA1	Maximum diameter of the pits	Dp	46	11.39	11.53	8.25	13.98	1.51	

Cuticle Patterns	Specimens	Abbr. (see in Fig. 28)	Description of data		Number of measurements	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)	Min (μm)	Max (μm)	Standard deviation	Proportion of the surface (%)*
<i>Eohadrotreta zhenbaensis</i> (brachiopod, this study) Scalidophoran cuticular fragments (Wang et al., 2019)	Specimen 2 (1906CK-SP- /078)	LIA2	Distances of the pits	Ds	93	18.72	18.15	9.59	37.57	4.77	
			Maximum diameter of the pits	Dp	62	9.31	9.36	5.51	13.67	1.77	
	Specimen 1 (1906CK-SP- /162)	BRA1	Distances of the pits	Ds	62	16.89	15.63	11.10	26.24	3.87	
			Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	17	22.01	22.42	17.52	26.93	2.87	
Specimen 1 (ELIXX85-120)	SCA1	Maximum diameter of the polygons	L	91	10.11	9.88	5.12	16.71	1.86		

* The data shown in this column correspond to Fig. 12. Proportion of the surface means proportion of the surface occupied by each type of ornamentation. Total area of the cuticles is 34.75 cm^2 .
Wang, D., Vannier, J., Schumann, I., Wang, X., Yang, X.G., Komiya, T., Uesugi, K., Sun, J. and Han, J., 2019. Origin of ecdysis: fossil evidence from 535-million-year-old scalidophoran worms. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, 286, p.20190791.

Description. —Variably sized, low relief, palm print-like lattice, sometimes bearing spines on the surface or edge (Figs. 2K, 2L, 3A-3D, 7A-7I); lattices are particularly elongated on specimens shown in Fig. 3A (ca. 12-126 μm for different specimens in Figs. 3A, 3B, 7A, 7B) compared to those of other specimens (ca. 14 μm in maximal length for the specimen in Fig. 2K, ca. 12 μm in maximal length for the specimen in Fig. 2L, and ca. 15 μm in maximal length for the specimen in Figs. 3C, 7G) and the shape of the polygons shows considerable variation over the surface. Similar lattice micro-ornamentation can also be seen on the surface of some appendages (e.g. Fig. 2L). The surface of exceptionally preserved specimens is sometimes wrinkled. Conical spines – covered by the lattice pattern – extend perpendicular to the tips of the short conical spines (ca. 36 μm in length of the spines) which are hollow.

Material examined. —2 fragments of arthropod appendages, 15 cuticle fragments.

Remarks. —Although micro-ornamentations vary in shape and size, specimens assigned to Pattern A seem to belong to a single taxon. Because the structures of Pattern A occur on the surface of an appendage (Fig. 2L), these cuticular elements are assigned to arthropods. They might belong to eodiscoid trilobites, bradoriids or bivalved arthropods, because similar lattices can sometimes be observed on the surface of contemporaneous species in South China (e.g. fig. 10 in Zhang, 1987; fig. 3B in Butterfield, 1990; fig. 4 in Haug et al., 2014; fig. 7 in Broda and Zatoń, 2017; Figs. 10-11 in this study).

Occurrence. — Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Pattern B is characterized by polygons (ca. 24 μm in maximal length). Generally, it consists of pentagons and hexagons separated by two parallel walls or lattices (about 1 μm thick, Figs. 7J, 7K). The walls are weakly elevated but not flat. Variably sized palm print-like lattices are present in the polygons. Irregular lace-like structures are visible within the polygons, which might represent cell moulds. These laces are sometimes perforated, and may represent taphonomic artefacts rather than original features (Fig. 7K).

Material examined. —2 specimens.

Occurrence. — Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Fragments with Pattern C ornament are smooth and characterized by relatively large pentagons or hexagons (ca. 40 μm in maximal length, Fig. 3G) separated by low relief ridges. One specimen (Fig. 3H), which lacks distinct ridges, might be the negative mould of surface structures. They are considered herein as Pattern C with specific ornamentation defined by the size of the polygons (40 μm in maximal length for Fig. 3G and 39 μm for Fig. 3H). One specimen with Pattern C ornamentation shows numerous circular pits with a diameter of about 1.5 μm (Figs. 7M, 7N). The size and morphology of the pits suggest that they might be cell moulds (see Fig. 7N).

Material examined. —2 specimens.

Remarks. —The characteristics of the polygons and ridges remarkably recall those of Pattern A, but the size of the former is much larger. Specimens with Pattern C ornamentation probably belong to arthropods as similar structures can be seen on the carapace of some bivalved arthropods, such as *Isoxys* and *Tuzoia* (Fu et al., 2014; Wen et al., 2015).

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Due to incomplete replication, micro-ornamentations are only visible in a small area of a single specimen. Boundaries have no relief. Pattern D is composed of regu-

larly distributed polygons (ca. 23 μm in maximal length) with indistinct boundaries, resulting in an overall structure with complex polyhedron appearance (Fig. 7O). The surface of all polygons is smooth. No finer micro-ornamentation occurs within the polygons.

Material examined. —One specimen.

Remarks. —The only fragment with Pattern D polygonal ornament, preserving a straight linear structure similar to a dorsoventrally compressed hinge line, is interpreted herein as derived from a bivalved arthropod.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Pattern E is characterized by a network of polygonal walls delimiting convex, almost hemispheric, lenticular surfaces (the polygons and lenticulars are ca. 9 μm in width; Fig. 8A). Polygonal walls are very regular, and resemble honeycombs. These lenticular structures are hollow, as can be observed in fractured areas (Fig. 8A). Such a micro-ornament only occurs in a certain area of the specimen and gives room to irregular stripe structures elsewhere (Fig. 3J).

Material examined. —One specimen.

Remarks. —The lenticular structure of this specimen strongly resembles those of the compound eyes of arthropods. However, a clear compound eye structure (e.g. globular or convex shape eyeball, optic stalk, etc, cf. Figs. 2G, 2H) is lacking here.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Fragments with Pattern F are characterized by sub-parallel straight ridges separating deep, relatively wide (about 50-100 μm in width) furrows with concave floor. The furrows are covered with small, irregular, sub-polygonal ornament (about 25 μm in width; Figs. 8C). Rounded pores are evenly distributed within the furrows. The larger ones (up to 55 μm in diameter) are bounded by up to ten rows of deformed polygons/folds forming a variably extended, invagination or collar. Most of the smaller pores (maximal diameter ca. 12 μm) regularly appear adjacent to the large ones, but some are independently scattered on other parts of the cuticle (Figs. 8C).

Material examined. —2 specimens.

Remarks. —The furrows described in Pattern F are comparable to the annuli observed on the cuticle of segmented worms (Zhang and Pratt, 1996). Pores of various size, sometimes with short and inward extended collars, might correspond to partially degraded setae, parapodia or appendages of vermiform fossils (Müller and Hinz-Schallreuter, 1993). The three features (closely spaced annuli, circular hollows and polygonal structures) together suggest that the cuticle remains of Pattern F might be assigned to Palaeoscolecida, an extinct group of scalidophoran worms with a worldwide distribution and well represented in both Burgess Shale- and 'Orsten'-type Lagerstätten (Glaessner, 1979; Hou and Bergström, 1994; Zhang and Pratt, 1996). The precise relationship of the Palaeoscolecida to the priapulids or alternatively the nematomorphs remains under discussion, but it is suggested that their systematic position is within the superphylum Ecdysozoa (moulting invertebrate animals, Ivantsov and Wrona, 2004). Microplates and/or platelets are typical of palaeoscolecids. The platelets were either originally absent, or secondary lost from our specimens. Limited preserved features preclude any further assignment to any palaeoscolecid species.

Occurrence. — Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Fragments with G Pattern are weakly twisted. Very fine, dense reticulate and irregular ridges (ca. 6.4 μm in maximal length of the polygons, Fig. 8D) which are particu-

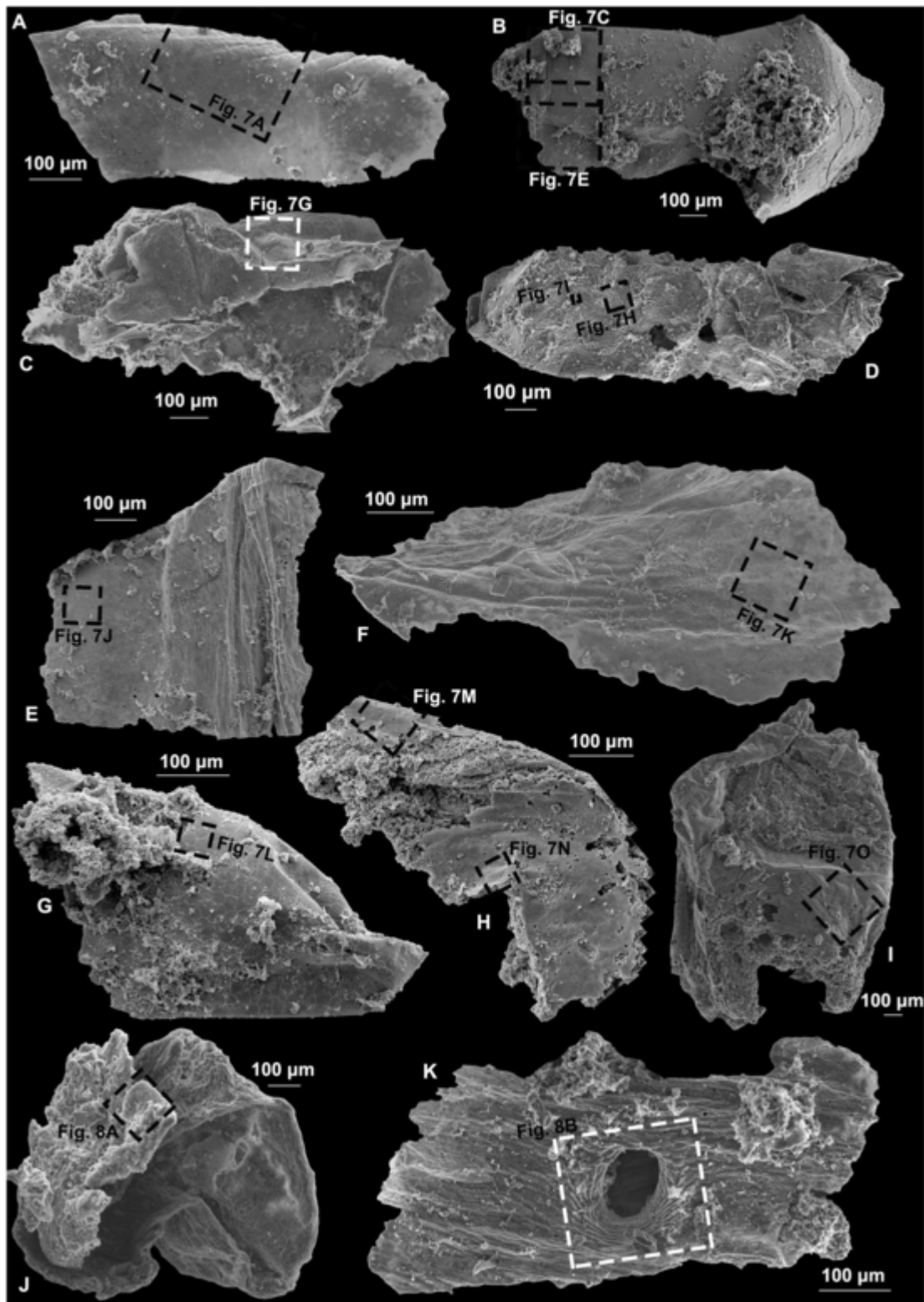


Fig. 3. Cuticle patterns A-F. Specimens are from the Shuijingtuo Formation. A-D, Pattern A. A, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/001; B, No. 17Q-SJT/942; C, No. 17Q-SJT-1/013; D, No. 18Q-S-408/041. E-F, Pattern B. E, No. 17Q-SJT-1000/179; F, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/090. G-H, Pattern C. G, No. 17Q-SJT-1000/015; H, No. 17Q-SJT-1000/098. I, Pattern D, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/027. J, Pattern E, No. 17Q-SJT-1000/015. K, Pattern F, No. 18Q-SJT-408/081.

larly visible in some areas (see Fig. 8D). In other areas, it gradually changes into fine strip-like patterns (Fig. 8E). A prominent cone-shaped spine, preserved as a possible steinkern, protrudes from the surface of the cuticle (ca. 253 µm

in length, 200 µm in basal diameter, Fig. 4B). Whether this spine is hollow or solid cannot be determined since no fracture is present. The surface of the spine is smooth.

Material examined. —One specimen.

Remarks. —The specimen with ornament Pattern G is a phosphatic steinkern, partly enveloped by a cuticle. The spine differs from those observed in specimens showing an ornament pattern of type A. Although some vermiform ecdysozoans have similar spines and surface patterns (e.g. Zhang et al., 2018b), no accurate assignment to this group is possible.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Pattern H consists of an irregular network of narrow (about 2 μm), sharp furrows delimiting polygonal areas. The center of these areas can be flat (Figs. 4E, 8G), perforated by subcircular pores bordered by rounded rims (Fig. 4D), or occupied by a variably developed convex pock, sometimes perforated at its apex (Figs. 4E, 8F).

Material examined. —3 specimens.

Remarks. —Similar pock-marked cuticles have also been found in Small Carbonaceous Fossils (SCFs) from the Burgess Shale and, the early Cambrian Mahto Formation, (Alberta, Canada) and the Kaili Lagerstätte (Guizhou Province, South China) (see figs. 9.1-7 in Butterfield, 2008; fig. 7S in Harvey et al., 2012). On the specimens described by Butterfield (2008, fig. 9), the pock-marks are characterized by a thickened, more or less circular, sometimes lozenge-shaped rim features, similar to the rim observed herein around pores. The perforations may result from the taphonomic process (Butterfield, 2008). The elements described by Butterfield (2008) were interpreted as belonging to a molluscan radula. Indeed some features closely resemble those found in extant aplacophoran molluscs. The pock-marked cuticle is interpreted as having supported multiple biomineralized sclerites/spines in the manner of a modern chiton girdle (Butterfield, 2008). The similar ornament seen in our specimens may belong to a similar radula-like organ as well.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —The lattice of Pattern I is characterized by a network of fine, narrow, straight ridges surrounding flat, irregularly polygonal areas (up to 16.47 μm in width; Figs. 4F, 8H). Star-shaped (Fig. 8H) to rounded knobs (Fig. 8H) are formed at some intersections between ridges. They seem to preferentially occupy multiple-intersections, between more than 4 ridges, triple points generally lacking a knob-structure. The maximal diameter of the knobs is 5.65 μm . The length of the polygon segment ranges from 8 to 20 μm .

Material examined. —2 specimens.

Remarks. —Similar structures occur in arthropods such as eodiscoid trilobites (Figs. 4G, 8I, 11) and the bradoriid *Kunmingella xiaoyangensis* (see Plate 6, fig. 8 in Zhang, 2007). Our cuticle fragments are therefore tentatively interpreted as derived from arthropods.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —A thin, elevated ridge can be observed in the middle of the specimen with Pattern J. Rhombic depressions (ca. 30 μm in maximal length) separated by the ridge are present along the external surface of the cuticular fragment; in places, the rhombic structures appear to gradually deform into fish scale-like depressions (Figs. 8J, 8K).

Material examined. —One specimen.

Remarks. —SSFs such as *Rhombocorniculum* (see figs. 46-48 in Kouchinsky et al., 2013), *Mongolotubulus* or *Rushtonites*, have a similar ornamentation pattern and might belong to the spines of hallucigeniid lobopodians (see SCFs described in Caron et al., 2013) or eodiscoid trilobites (Li et al., 2003). However, the ornament in *Hallucigenia*, *Mongolotubulus* and

Rushtonites generally displays cone-in-cone structures, which are resulting from the retention of moulted cuticular elements (Caron et al., 2013). Our specimens are also much larger than those described in Caron et al. (2013), but indeed are very similar to the specimens shown in Kouchinsky et al. (2013; figs. 46-48).

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Pattern K is strongly folded, and wrinkled, covered by a fine fishnet-like structure (Fig. 8L). No small-scale ornamented features are visible due to folding, crumpling and poor preservation. However, Pattern K differs from all other ornamented types.

Material examined. —3 specimens.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —The single specimen with Pattern L has two adjacent layers that probably represent the external and internal layer of fossil fragment (Fig. 5A). This pattern consists of irregularly tessellated polygonal elements (microplates; about 22 μm in maximal width). The microplates have a concave surface, interpreted herein as the outer surface (Fig. 8M), which is bounded by a smooth to faintly pustulose ridge. The layer beneath is generally smooth. Convex structures can be found on its surface. It might be the prints of polygonal microplates.

Material examined. —One specimen.

Remarks. —The microplates on this specimen resemble the cuticular plates seen on the annuli of ecdysozoans. In particular, similar tessellation can be observed on the trunk of palaeoscolecoid worms (Zhang and Pratt, 1996; Ivantsov and Wrona, 2004). The double layer may represent exfoliation of the outer layer of the cuticle (figs. 2.5, 2.6 in Zhang and Pratt, 1996), or most probably the two surfaces of a partially preserved folded and flattened cuticle.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —M-type specimens have a curled shape and show transverse ripples. The M ornamentation pattern consists of densely packed, irregularly anastomosing (or bifurcating) ripples. Ripples have a regular transverse, rounded shape. Drop-shaped pits, bounded by ripples, are irregularly distributed on the cuticle surface (Fig. 8N). Pits diameter is ca. 8 μm and the spacing between the pores is ca. 30-50 μm .

Material examined. —3 specimens.

Remarks. —Pattern M resembles the ornament found on certain cuticular areas of *Yicaris*. *Yicaris* is the earliest crown crustaceans reported from the contemporaneous Yu'an-shan Formation (Series 2, Stage 3) in Yunnan Province, South China (Zhang et al., 2007). The legs of the anomalocaridid *Cucumericrus decoratus* also bear comparable ornament (Hou et al., 2017).

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Fragments with N Pattern are weakly twisted. A ridge line can be observed in at least three specimens, which generally a fold along this line. Pattern N is characterized by transverse serrate terraces (Figs. 5C, 5D), which are distributed in regular, concentric parallel rows. Small tips occur on the terraces (Fig. 8O). The distance between those tips is generally constant (16 and 31 μm). The surface between the two adjacent terraces is smooth.

Material examined. —5 specimens.

Remarks. —Pattern N differs from Pattern M by having more regular transverse stripes. Cuticular terraces are found in a number of arthropod groups in which they have evolved independently (e.g. Schmalz, 1978, 1981). The absence of

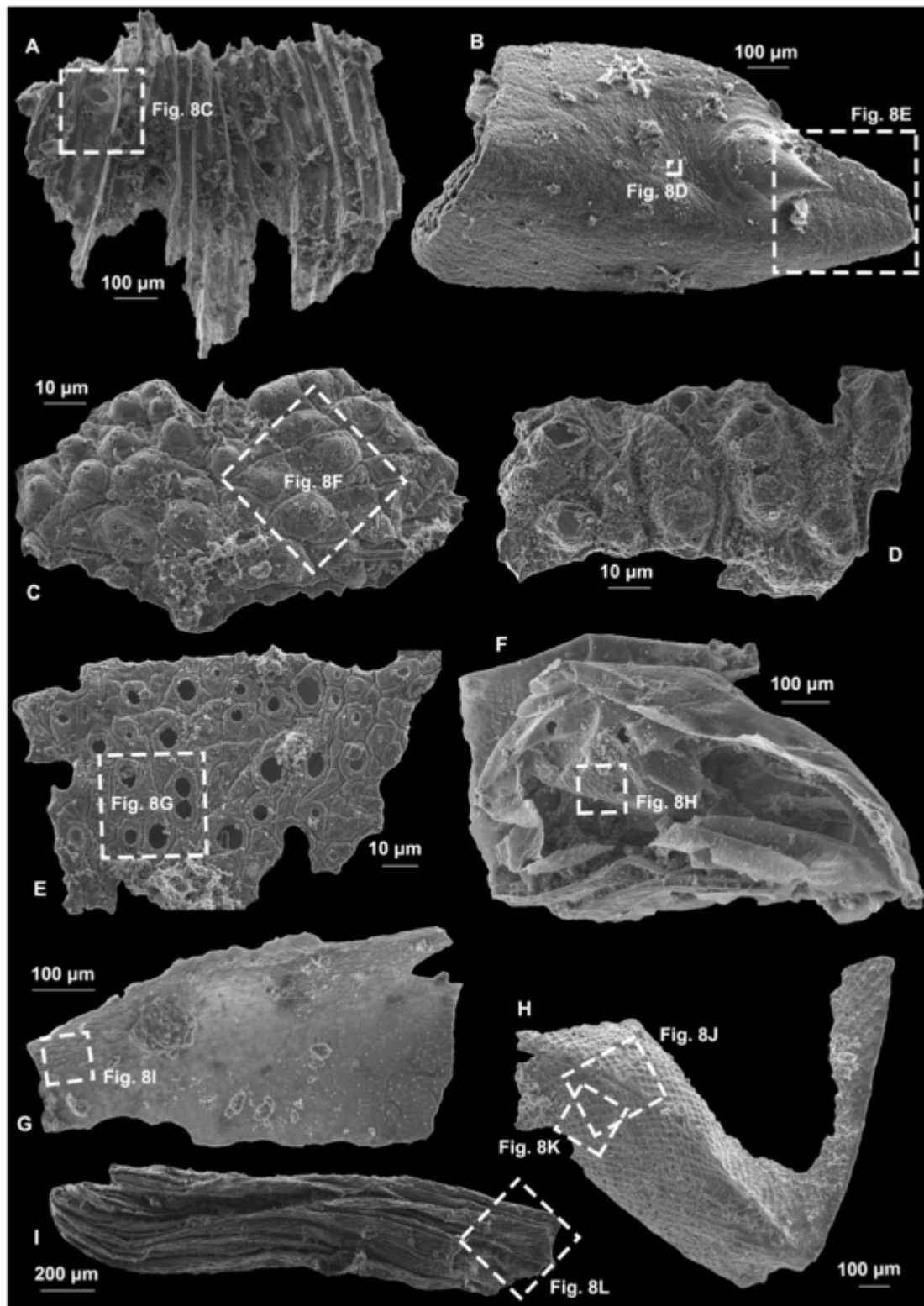


Fig. 4. Cuticle patterns F-K. Specimens are from the Shuijingtuo Formation. A, cuticle Pattern F, No. 18Q-SJT- 2001/052. B, cuticle Pattern G, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/060. C-E, cuticle Pattern H. C, No. 17Q-SJT-JH1-3001/079; D, No. 17Q-SJT-JH1-3001/079; E, No. 18Q-SJT-JH29/011. F, cuticle Pattern I, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/067. G, exoskeleton of possible arthropods. No. 1811Q-SJT-408/047. H, cuticle Pattern J. No. 18Q-SJT- 2001/036. I, cuticle Pattern K, No. 18Q-SJT-JH29/056.

detailed diagnostic features precludes further taxonomic assessment.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Pattern O is represented by fragments with numerous pits or trails. This pattern is the most abundant in our fossil material (Fig. 12). Specimens (Figs. 5E-5H) has the overall appearance of an orange peel. Pits have a maximum di-

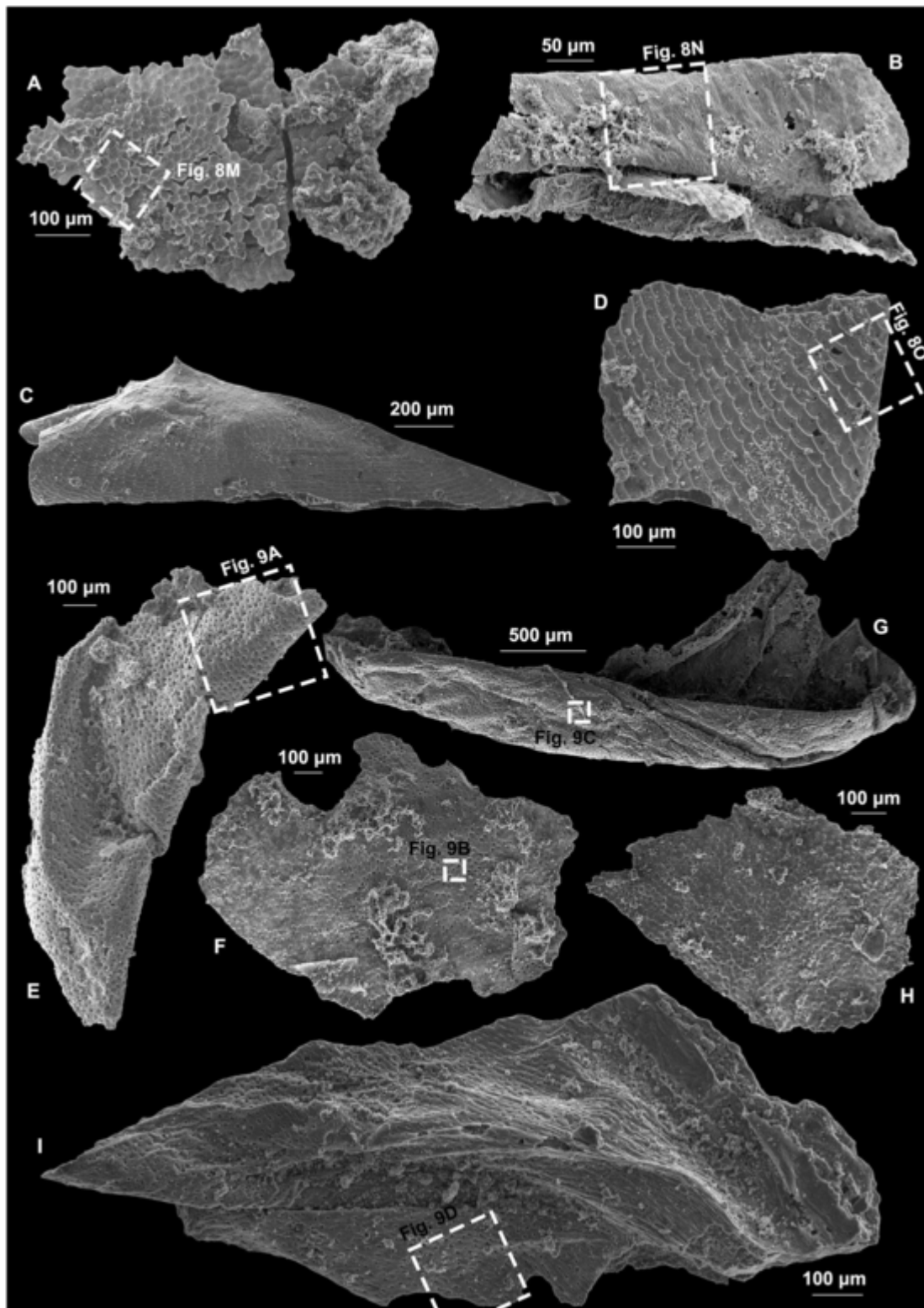


Fig. 5. Cuticle patterns L-O. Specimens are from the Shuijingtuo Formation. A, cuticle Pattern L, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/032. B, cuticle Pattern M, No. 17Q-SJT-1000/113. C-D, cuticle Pattern N. C, No. 18Q-S-408/003; D, No. 18Q-S-408/028. E-I, cuticle Pattern O. E, No. 17Q-SJT-3001/197; F, No. 18Q-S-408/009; G, No. 117Q-SJT-3001/226; H, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/076; I, No. 18Q-SJT-2001/038.

ameter of ca. 10 μm and the distance between adjacent pits is ca. 19 μm . Some specimens (Figs. 5I, 9D, 9E) have slightly smaller pits (maximal diameter of the pits ca. 5 μm , distance between the pits ca. 25 μm) and a smooth interspace; most of

the pits on the specimens in Fig. 5I are uniformly inclined (Figs. 9D, 9E). Irregular pits and shallow grooves are also visible on the surface (maximal diameter of the pits ca. 8 μm , distance between the pits ca. 19 μm , Figs. 9F, 9G).

Material examined. —19 specimens.

Remarks. —Similar pits and polygons can be observed on the surface of the phosphatic shell of some bradoriids (*Liangshanella*, Fig. 10). Some of these features have been interpreted as the possible boundaries of epithelial cells that secreted the cuticle (e.g. brachiopods; Zhang et al., 2016a), although a specific taxon is impossible to assign.

Occurrence. — Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Remains with Pattern P are flat to irregularly folded. Bimodal pits are evenly distributed on the surface of these fragments: the smaller pits are almost isometric, flat, hemispherical and ca. 6 μm in diameter (Fig. 9K); the larger ones are more irregular in shape, and more sparsely distributed with a diameter of ca. 24 μm (Fig. 9J).

Material examined. —2 specimens.

Remarks. —Comparable features occur in acrotretid brachiopods or hyoliths that have been interpreted as cell boundaries (Zhang et al., 2016b, 2018b). Regular hemispheric pits appear to be closely related to the epithelial cell moulds on some acrotretid brachiopods or hyoliths (Zhang et al., 2016b, 2018b). However, those latter pits are all of the same size (Zhang et al., 2016b, 2018b). Shells of tannuolinid tomotids are penetrated by regular tubules. Regularly distributed pores can be observed in tannuolinids, but they are generally deeper (Skovsted et al., 2014).

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

Description. —Remains with Pattern Q consists of numerous tightly packed and linearly arranged nodes (Fig. 6F). Nodes have an irregular, polygonal to subcircular shape and a flat top surface. The height of these nodes is relatively uniform with variable lengths (maximal length ca. 9 μm). Some conical, crater-like, higher structures with a central pit sparsely protrude between the nodes (Figs. 9M, 9N). The diameter of these cones is around 15 μm .

Material examined. —2 specimens.

Remarks. —The Pattern Q has never been described in any Orsten specimens. It is therefore impossible to attribute it to any known clade.

Occurrence. —Upper Shuijingtuo Formation, Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3.

6. Discussion

6.1. Origin of ornamented fragments?

Although represented by fragments, these fossil assemblages from the upper Shuijingtuo Formation are remarkable by the diversity of their ornamentation patterns and the quality of their preservation. However, their biological affinities are difficult to determine because *i*) most of the micro-ornamentation patterns here have never been described in whole or larger body fossils; *ii*) trunks, heads or appendages to which these cuticular fragments may have belonged, are missing, and; *iii*) external ornamentation patterns cannot be used as accurate diagnostic features as shown by extant arthropods from different groups which share comparable cuticular ornament (e.g. polygons, nodes, pits, etc).

Although micro-ornamentation in animals often finds its origin in self-organized processes, it acquired various ecological functions through evolution. The cuticle of many Cambrian and extant ecdysozoans acts as an interface between the body and the surrounding environment and for this reason, plays an important role in several vital functions, such as protection (from physical damage and predators) and locomotion, and also accommodates sensory organs (e.g. in-

faunal worms; Brad-bury and Vehrencamp, 1998; Stankiewicz and Briggs, 2001; Yang and Sun, 2006; Neville, 2012; Pérez-de la Fuente et al., 2012; Broda and Zatoń, 2017; Manukyan et al., 2017). Micro-reticulation patterns (polygonal structures) represent one such example. The cuticle is secreted from underlying epithelial cells and, in ecdysozoans (Scalidophora, Nematoida, Panarthropoda), is renewed periodically via ecdysis (Wang et al., 2019, 2020). In many ecdysozoan groups, the external reticulated ornament faithfully replicates the boundaries of the epithelial cells (Zhang and Pratt, 1994; Yang et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2020). Polygonal structures arose independently in many Cambrian animal groups (cuticle *sensu lato*, such as mollusks, brachiopods and hyoliths (Parkhaev, 2006, 2014; Zhang et al., 2016b, 2018c; Li et al., 2019), which provides little taxonomic specificity. Reticulated patterns also can be found in a variety of non-metazoan organisms, including acritarch vesicles preserved as organic-walled fossils (Xiao and Knoll, 1999; Su et al., 2010; Xiao et al., 2014; Agić et al., 2017). Numerous embryos also have a polygonal pattern due to dividing blastomeres (Yin and Zhu, 2012; Broce et al., 2014). The size of these polygons, whether they correspond to cell boundaries or result from other processes, often varies according to their location on the surface of organisms and/or the ontogenetic stages (e.g. Zhang and Pratt, 1996; Waugh et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2016b). There is no fundamental differences between the size of polygonal patterns in acritarchs, embryos and the cuticular fragments described herein (Fig. 13, see also Yin and Zhu, 2012; Broce et al., 2014; Agić et al., 2017). The unimodal size distribution of polygonal structures is therefore probably not a practical guide for distinguishing species.

Acritarchs have developed diverse ornamentations such as polygonal structures, spines, microgranulae etc (e.g. Liu et al., 2014a). The ornament of some of the fossils described herein may be compared with that of the large acanthomorphic acritarchs (Xiao and Knoll, 1999; Su et al., 2010; Xiao et al., 2014; Agić et al., 2017). However, *i*) the large acanthomorphic acritarchs became extinct by the early Cambrian Stage 3 (Yin and Gao, 1995), and; *ii*) the large acanthomorphic acritarchs fall within the range of a few hundred microns (Xiao and Knoll, 1999; Su et al., 2010; Xiao et al., 2014; Agić et al., 2017), which is much smaller than most of our fossil remains. Similarly, most embryos from the Ediacaran and Cambrian reach a few hundred microns (Yin et al., 2018). The ornamented fragments described herein are therefore interpreted as metazoan cuticles or associated tissues (in particular epithelial). They share numerous common features with ecdysozoans (such as the pavement of epithelial cells, sensory pores, etc), which are recorded from the early Cambrian (Wang et al., 2019, 2020). Moreover, they seem to be dominated by ecdysozoans *sensu lato*, since micro-reticulated networks and microplates are found in, for example, both arthropods and scalidophorans; e.g. Zhang and Pratt, 1996; Dornbos, 2011; Wang et al., 2019). Possible affinities with arthropods, palaeoscolecid worms (Zhang and Pratt, 1996), acrotretid brachiopods (epithelial cells, Zhang et al., 2016a), mollusks (Butterfield, 2008) are proposed in the systematic section.

The Burgess Shale preservation generally obscures micro-ornamentation (because of compression and diagenesis, Gaines et al., 2012). This is not the case in Orsten-type assemblages in which small organisms or fragments are secondarily phosphatized, leading to exquisite 3D-preservation of mostly cuticularized body-parts (Butler et al., 2015; Liu et al., 2018). Thus, fossil cuticles have great potential to provide important information on the ecology, cellular structure of internal tis-

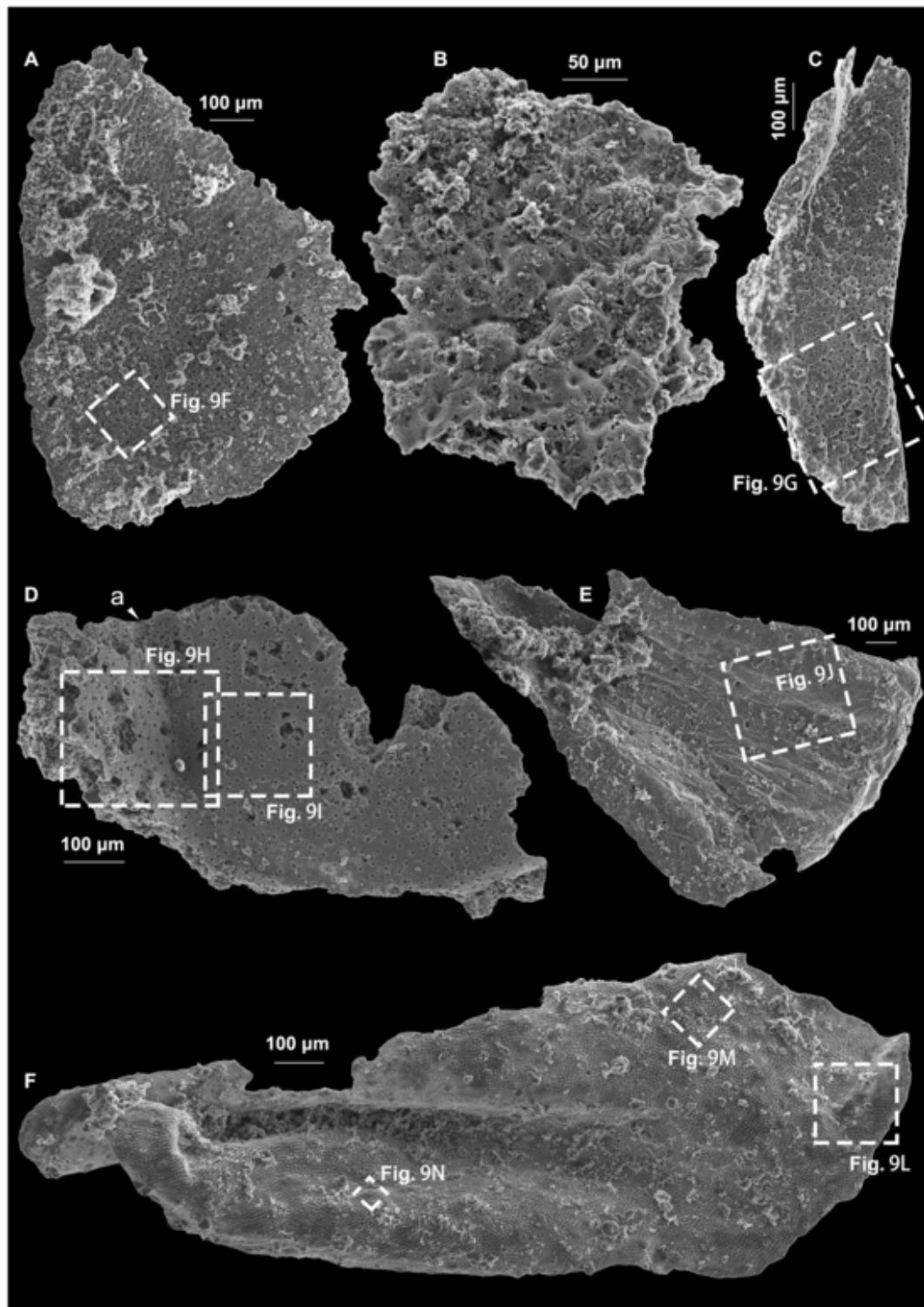


Fig. 6. Cuticle patterns O-Q. Specimens are from the Shuijingtuo Formation. A-C, Pattern O. A, No. 17Q-SJT-3001/188; B, No. 18Q-S-408/092; C, No. 17Q-SJT-3001/126. D-E, Pattern P. D, No. 18Q-S-408/035; E, No. 1811Q-SJT-408/038. F, Pattern Q, No. 2018Q-SJT/004.

sues and growth mode of ancient animals (Zhang and Pratt, 1996; Castellani et al., 2012). In this context, 'Orsten'-type fossil Lagerstätten have attracted increasing attention because they capture fine details of external features that are rarely preserved in Burgess Shale-type fossils, where the organic cuticles are often replaced by aluminosilicates or iron minerals (Gaines et al., 2012).

The cuticular remains described here reveal a faunal assemblage with a relatively high diversity, probably dominated by ecdysozoans (scalidophorans and panarthropods, Fig. 12, Table 1). However, to which species, genus or suprageneric categories these fragments belong remains uncertain. Yet, the only way to identify these fragments would be to assign them

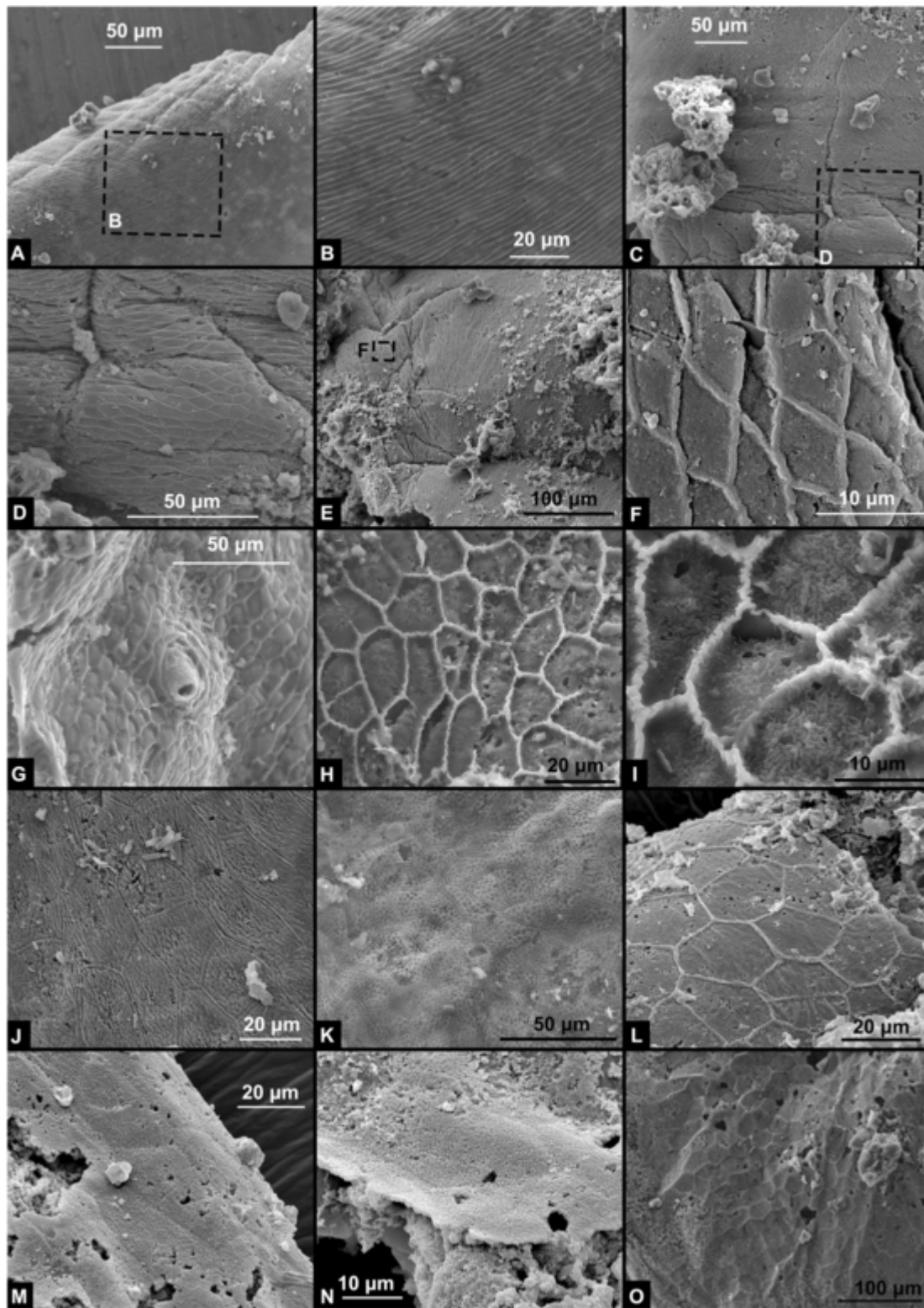


Fig. 7. Details of the cuticle patterns A-D. A, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 3A, showing fine polygonal structures. B, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 7A, showing elongated polygonal structures. C, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 3B, showing varying size of polygonal structures, twisted and folded features of the cuticle. D, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 7C, showing twisted and folded features of the cuticle. E, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 3B, showing varying size of polygonal structures, twisted and folded features of the cuticle. F, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 7E, showing polygonal structures and uniform small size ($< 1 \mu\text{m}$) crystal grains distributed on the surface of the cuticle. G, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 3C, showing fine polygonal structures and conical spines; the broken part shows that the spine is hollow. H, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 3D, showing fine polygonal structures and wrinkled structures on the cuticle. I, detail of Pattern A in Fig. 3D, showing fine polygonal structures and wrinkled structures on the cuticle. J, detail of Pattern B in

Fig. 3E, showing fine polygonal structures separated by two walls, and irregular lace-like perforated structures in the polygons. K, detail of Pattern B in Fig. 3F, showing fine polygonal structures separated by two walls, and irregular lace-like perforated structures in the polygons. L, detail of Pattern C in Fig. 3G, showing the smooth surface, relatively large polygonal micro-ornamentations and low relief ridges. M, detail of Pattern C in Fig. 3H, might be the negative mould of the surface structures. N, detail of Pattern C in Fig. 3I, showing circular pits with a diameter of about 1.5 microns which might be cell moulds. O, detail of Pattern D in Fig. 3I, showing indistinct boundaries between the polygons.

to more complete specimens found either in the same formation or elsewhere.

6.2. Modes of fossil preservation and Cambrian bioradiation

The emergence of metazoans is one of the major events in the history of life that took place during the Ediacaran-Cambrian transition. It revolutionized the global ecosystems, and eventually gave rise to the present-day biological and ecological diversity (e.g. Bengtson, 2002; Conway-Morris, 2006; Chen, 2009). Major anatomical, functional and behavioral innovations occurred during this time interval, which led to an increased complexity of ecological interactions (e.g. food webs), as well as the expansion of ecological space (Maloof et al., 2010; Benton et al., 2015; Wood et al., 2017). These major events are mainly based on various fossil evidence from Ediacaran to Ordovician Lagerstätten (e.g. Jago and Cooper, 2011; Caron et al., 2014; Paterson et al., 2016; Hou et al., 2017; Fu et al., 2019; Harper et al., 2019). SSFs also provide a wealth of information about the early evolution of metazoans. Yet, due to taphonomic bias and the patchiness of fossil record, the basal animal tree is still far from being understood (e.g. Harvey and Butterfield, 2017). Molecular clocks and biomarkers provide independent estimates for the timing of animal origin and early diversification, and suggest that the divergence of major phyla occurred much earlier than the Ediacaran (Erwin et al., 2011; Rota-Stabelli et al., 2013; dos Reis et al., 2015; Parry et al., 2017). It has been suggested that most progenitors of Cambrian animals were probably meiofaunal (Brown et al., 2008; Laumer et al., 2005; Wray, 2015; Han et al., 2017; Harvey and Butterfield, 2017). If so, their tiny size and lack of hard skeletal parts may have dramatically reduced their chance of being fossilized, resulting in virtually no fossil record and therefore in a considerable gap between molecular clock estimates and the fossil records for the deep-time splits in the animal tree (Donoghue et al., 2003; Cunningham et al., 2017; Parry et al., 2017).

Phosphatized soft tissue preservation, occurring from the Ediacaran to the earliest Ordovician, has provided another remarkable window into the early evolution of metazoans (Maas et al., 2006; Bottjer et al., 2019). The oldest secondarily phosphatized metazoans, including embryo-like fossils with a variety of cleavage patterns (Yin et al., 2016), possible post-embryonic stage of gemmules and adult animals, occur in the ca. 610 million-year-old, Weng'an Biota from China ('Orsten'-type preservation *sensu lato*, Maas et al., 2006; but also see Bottjer et al., 2019, Du et al., 2015; Yin et al., 2015). Compared to the Burgess-type faunas and SSF assemblages, 'Orsten'-type Lagerstätten have the particular advantages to favor the preservation of tiny animals such as the meiofauna. However, ecdysozoans and cuticular remains of possible ecdysozoans origin are virtually absent from the Ediacaran 'Orsten'-type Lagerstätten (Schiffbauer et al., 2014). The 'Orsten'-type fossil record of ecdysozoans becomes frequent at the base of the Cambrian, as illustrated by the ca. 535 Ma old Kuanchuanpu Formation in southern Shaanxi Province (Maas et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2014b, 2017; Schiffbauer et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2016a; Han et al., 2017). Cuticular remains attributed to ecdysozoans become abundant and diverse in Cambrian Series

2 (e.g. Zhang et al., 2007, Zhang and Pratt, 2012; this study), which corresponds to the first peak of the ecdysozoan bioradiation recorded by other types of fossils (Li et al., 2007). 'Orsten'-type fossils and other sources of valuable information obtained from SSFs, SCFs and BST-type Lagerstätten, when put together, shed light on the early evolutionary steps of early animal life (e.g. Harvey and Butterfield, 2017; Daley et al., 2018; Bottjer et al., 2019).

6.3. Metazoan offshore invasion

According to multiple paleo-redox reconstructions of marine settings based on elemental and isotopic proxies, the early Cambrian Epoch 2, Age 3 ocean was stratified, with heterogeneous oxygenation (Cheng et al., 2017; Li et al., 2017; Li et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2018a; Zhang et al., 2020). A decrease in faunal diversity from shallow to deep environments is in line with the oxygenation gradient in South China (Li et al., 2007). Therefore, the offshore invasion of metazoans during this interval is likely to have been controlled by the oxygenation conditions in the water column (Canfield et al., 2007; Lyons et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2015; Li et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2018a, 2020). However, exceptions may occur as exemplified by bed 3 of the Qiaojiaoping section from which diverse fossil cuticles are reported from limestone nodules (present study, Fig. 14). The studied interval of the Qiaojiaoping section was deposited in an offshore environment of the Yangtze Platform (Zhang et al., 2020, Fig. 14). The paleo-redox proxies obtained from bed 3 in the closely located Luojiacun section, indicate that the bottom water was strongly depleted in oxygen (anoxic-suboxic to euxinic; Zhang et al., 2018b) during Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3 (Fig. 14). This is consistent with sedimentological observations, such as the high carbonaceous content, dominance of horizontal lamination or parallel bedding, and absence of bioturbation. In modern oceans, assemblages from poorly oxygenated areas are generally low in diversity, and dominated by small, unmineralized organisms (Bowyer et al., 2017). Very few organisms are able to live in or close to the sediment-water interface in the absence of dissolved oxygen (Danovaro et al., 2010). The diverse assemblages described here are found in assumed anoxic-suboxic to euxinic depositional environments (Zhang et al., 2018c). Meiofauna, which live in interstitial microenvironments between sand grains where water circulates, can survive in oxygen-depleted or anoxic conditions (e.g. Danovaro et al., 2010). The 'Orsten'-type assemblages from the Alum Shale Formation in Southern Sweden mainly consist of autochthonous (and paraautochthonous) tiny arthropods and allies interpreted as epibenthic organisms which inhabited diverse niches within the unconsolidated, flocculent detrital zone above the poorly oxygenated (dysoxic to anoxic) seafloor (Müller and Walossek, 1985; Tang, 2002; Maas et al., 2006; Maeda et al., 2011). The average size of the specimens investigated here (e.g. Fig. 2J), if complete, would fall outside the range of the meiofauna (from 32 μm to 1,000 μm in size according to Giere, 2008 and Parry et al., 2017). In addition, phosphatized carapaces of *Isoxys* (Fig. 2I) interpreted as pelagic animals are found associated with cuticular remains. An alternative option is that some of the cuticle-bearing organisms inhab-

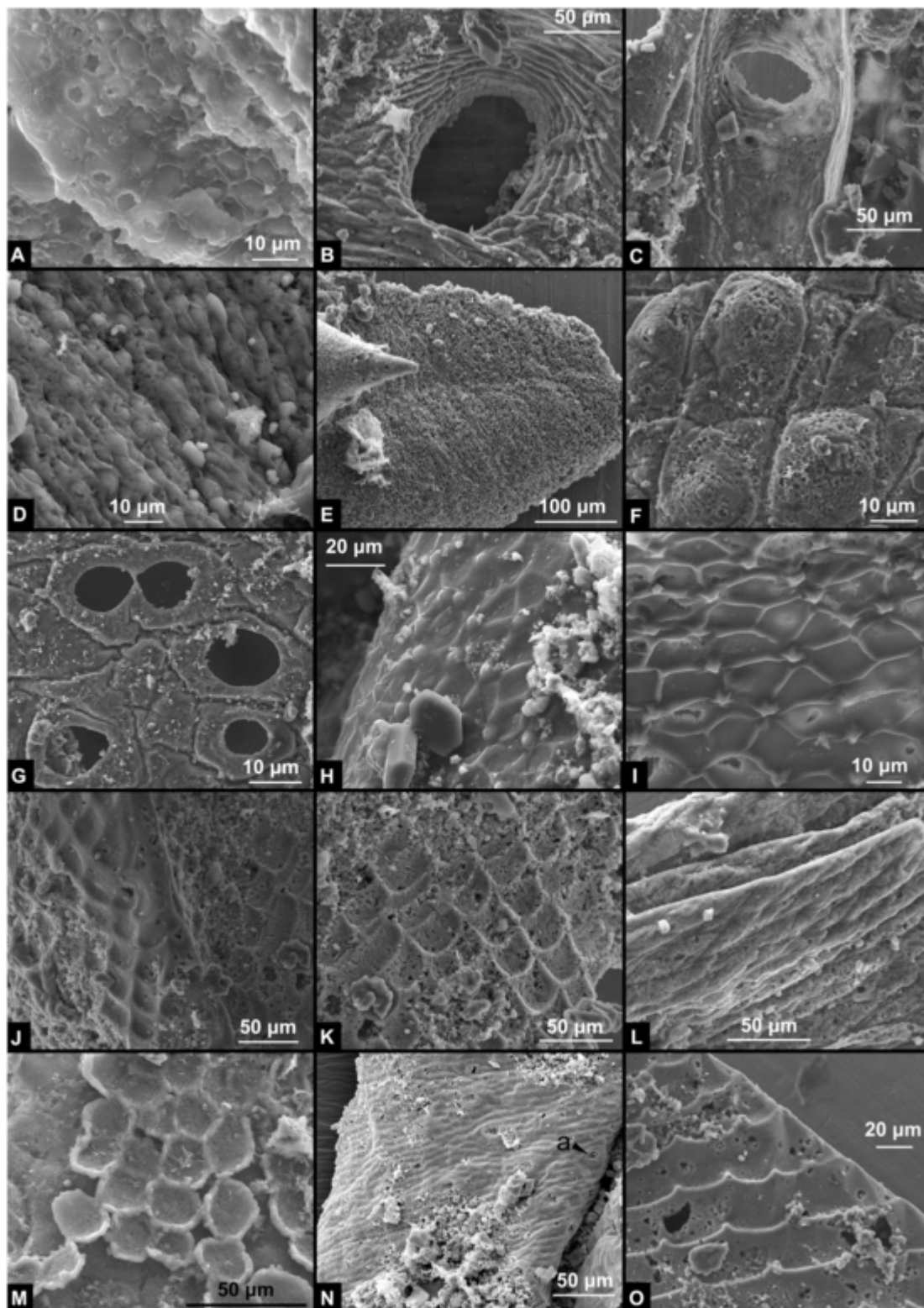


Fig. 8. Details of the cuticle patterns E-N. A, detail of Pattern E in Fig. 3J, showing lenticular structure and high relief walls between the polygons. B, detail of Pattern F in Fig. 3K, larger hollows and sub-regular polygonal lattices on the surface. C, detail of Pattern F in Fig. 4A, showing annuli, larger and smaller hollows, and sub-regular polygonal lattices. D, detail of Pattern G in Fig. 4B, showing very fine reticulate lattices on the cuticle. E, detail of Pattern G in Fig. 4B, showing very fine reticulate lattices on the cuticle of Pattern G. F, detail of Pattern H in Fig. 4C, showing that the surface is characterized by variable sized pock-marks. G, detail of Pattern H in Fig. 4E, showing that this specimen is penetrated by sub-circular hollows of variable sizes. H, detail of Pattern I in Fig. 4F, showing the fine fishnet-like structure and knot-like intersections. I, detail of the exoskeleton of possible arthropods in Fig. 4G, showing exactly same fishnet- and knot-like structures as Fig. 4F. J, detail of Pattern J in Fig. 4H, showing rhomb-

bic structures. K, detail of Pattern J in Fig. 4H, showing fish scale-like depressions. L, detail of Pattern K in Fig. 4I, showing the fine fishnet-like structure. M, detail of Pattern L in Fig. 5A, showing the scaly upper layer is made up by interconnected, concave microplates of a size that correspond to that of the bulges in the lower layer. N, detail of Pattern M in Fig. 5B, showing irregular transverse stripes and drop-shaped pores on cuticles. Arrow in Fig. 8N: a, drop-shaped pores. O, detail of Pattern N in Fig. 5D, showing parallel rows of transverse serrate terraces and small tips occur on the terraces.

ited more oxygenated waters in adjacent areas, either in the middle-upper part of the water column and/or at the water sediment interface (Jin et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2018b). After death, the pelagic organisms would have settled on the sea floor, whereas epibenthic elements would have been transported from their original habitat by storm events or turbidity currents (Maeda et al., 2011; Fu et al., 2019, Fig. 14). Generally, soft carcasses decompose extremely fast after death under oxygenated conditions (Eriksson et al., 2012, 2016; Murdock et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2016b; Harper et al., 2019). Incomplete phosphatization of carcasses may have led to fragmentation without current intervention (Maas et al., 2006). The lack of evidence for obrution and major periodic sediment inputs such as tempestites in bed 3 of the Shuijingtuo Formation suggests that transportation should have been very limited. It should be noted that these two possibilities (meiofauna *v.s.* transportation) are not mutually exclusive. The fossil assemblages may come from different sources (Fig. 14). Whatever their origin (meiofaunal and/or pelagic animals), we suggest that the cuticular fossil elements from Shuijingtuo Formation are mostly autochthonous or parautochthonous (Fig. 14).

Current views hold that the peak of metazoan diversification was slightly delayed in offshore settings compared to nearshore areas (Li et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2020). However, our results are consistent with recent studies that described highly diversified marine faunas in relatively deeper-water depositional areas, typically the Qingjiang Lagerstätte that is supposed to be even more diverse than the Chengjiang Lagerstätte (Fu et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2020). The abundant and diverse cuticles reported herein could suggest that the invasion of metazoans into offshore environments closely followed, or was even simultaneous to, their radiation in shallower water equivalents.

7. Conclusions

A variety of 'Orsten'-type fossils are described here from the upper Shuijingtuo Formation (eastern Three Gorges area, China; Cambrian Series 2, Stage 3). They are mainly represented by fragments deposited in a relatively deep shelf setting. At least seventeen ornamentation patterns are recognized on these fragments. Most of them are cuticular remains of

ecdysozoans animals such as arthropods and palaeoscolecid worms; others may belong to brachiopods and/or mollusks. The original habitat of these organisms remains uncertain. Some of them may have lived within the water column and sank down to the bottom after death, while others (e.g. epibenthic species) may have been transported and fragmented by currents to be eventually accumulated in the depositional area. Some may also be partly preserved cuticles, *i.e.* resulting from an incomplete phosphatization of more complete carcasses. The diverse cuticles provide a coherent picture of the Cambrian bioradiation recorded by the 'Orsten'-type and other preservations. The new fossil material would indicate animals colonized off-shore environments very shortly after and even during the animal biodiversification.

Uncited references

Grazhdankin et al., 2020
 Jin et al., 2016
 Maas et al., 2007
 Paterson et al., 2011
 Sahoo et al., 2016
 Yin et al., 2019

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declared that they have no conflicts of interest to this work.

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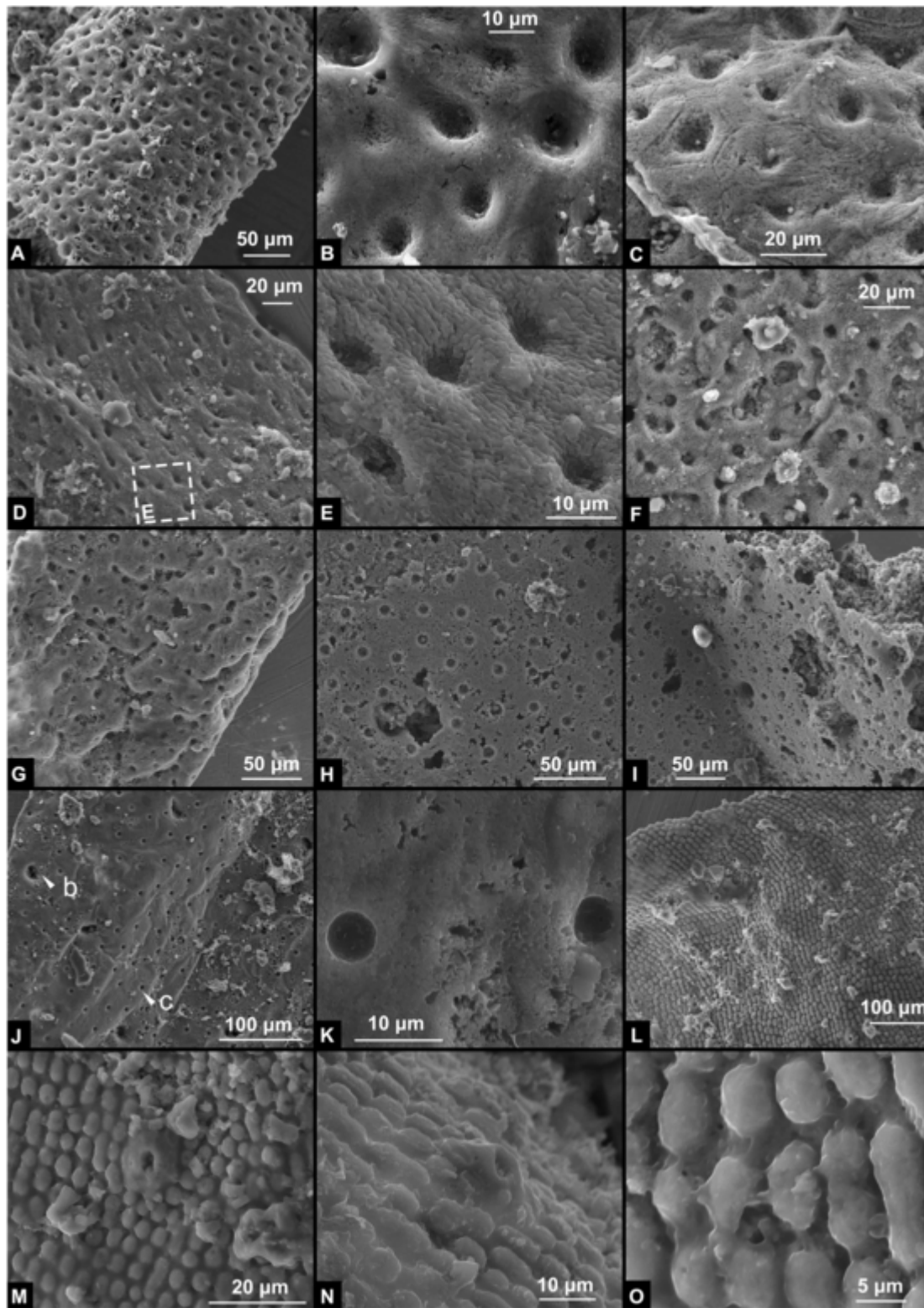


Fig. 9. Details of the cuticle patterns O-Q. A, detail of Pattern O in Fig. 5E, showing the overall appearance of an orange peel and shallow pits. B, detail of Pattern O in Fig. 5F, showing the shallow pits. C, detail of Pattern O in Fig. 5G, showing polygons surrounded the pits. D, details of Pattern O in Fig. 5I, showing the overall appearance of an orange peel and circular pits. E, details of Pattern O in Fig. 9D, showing the overall appearance of an orange peel and circular pits. F, details of Pattern O in Fig. 6A, showing irregular pits and shallow grooves. G, details of Pattern O in Fig. 6C, showing irregular pits and shallow grooves on the surface of the Pattern O. H, details of Pattern P in Fig. 6D, showing evenly distributed bimodal pits on the surface of Pattern P. I, details of Pattern P in Fig. 6D, showing evenly distributed bimodal pits on the surface of Pattern P. Arrow in the figures 9I: a, creases which could be the trace of the exoskeleton; J, details of Pattern P in Fig. 6E, showing evenly distributed bimodal pits on the sur-

face of Pattern P. Arrows in the figures 9J: a, smaller pits; b, larger pits. K, details of Pattern P in Fig. 6E, showing small hemispherical pits on the surface of Pattern P. L, details of Pattern Q in Fig. 6F, showing tightly packed and linearly arranged nodes and some higher-reaching, crater-like structures with a central pit are sparsely distributed among the nodes. M, detail of Pattern Q in Fig. 6F, showing crater-like structures. N, detail of Pattern Q in Fig. 6F, showing crater-like structures in different angles. O, detail of Pattern Q in Fig. 6F, showing flat top surface, relatively uniform of the height and the irregular maximal length of the nodes.

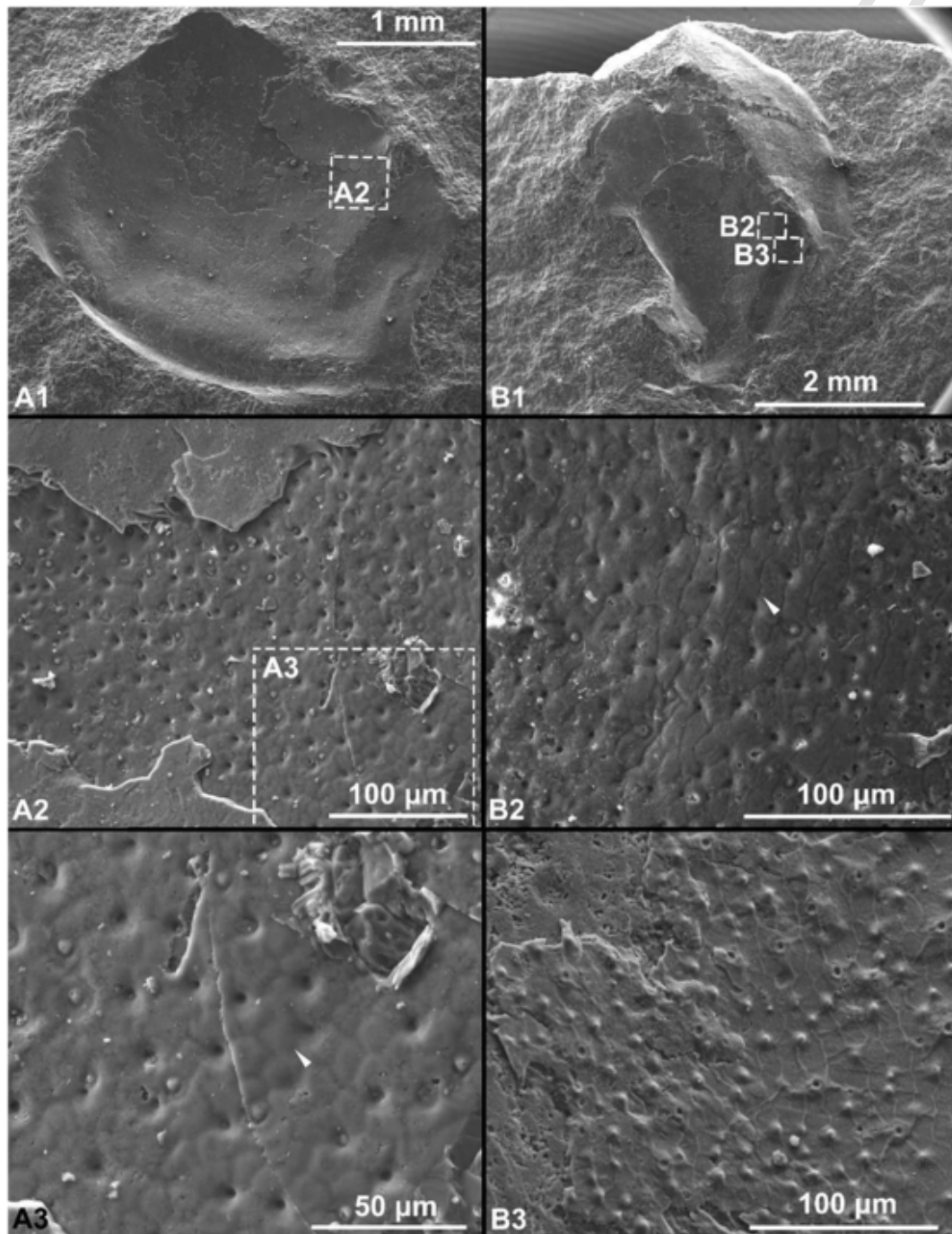


Fig. 10. Fossil of the possible *Liangshanella* sp. (bradoriids) from the Shuijingtuo Formation in the studied. Two specimens from the same sample, sharing similar outlines and pits, but with slightly different polygonal patterns (see arrows in B1 and A2) on the surface of the shales. A, No. 17SPC-25-2/001, B, No. 17SPC-25-2/001.

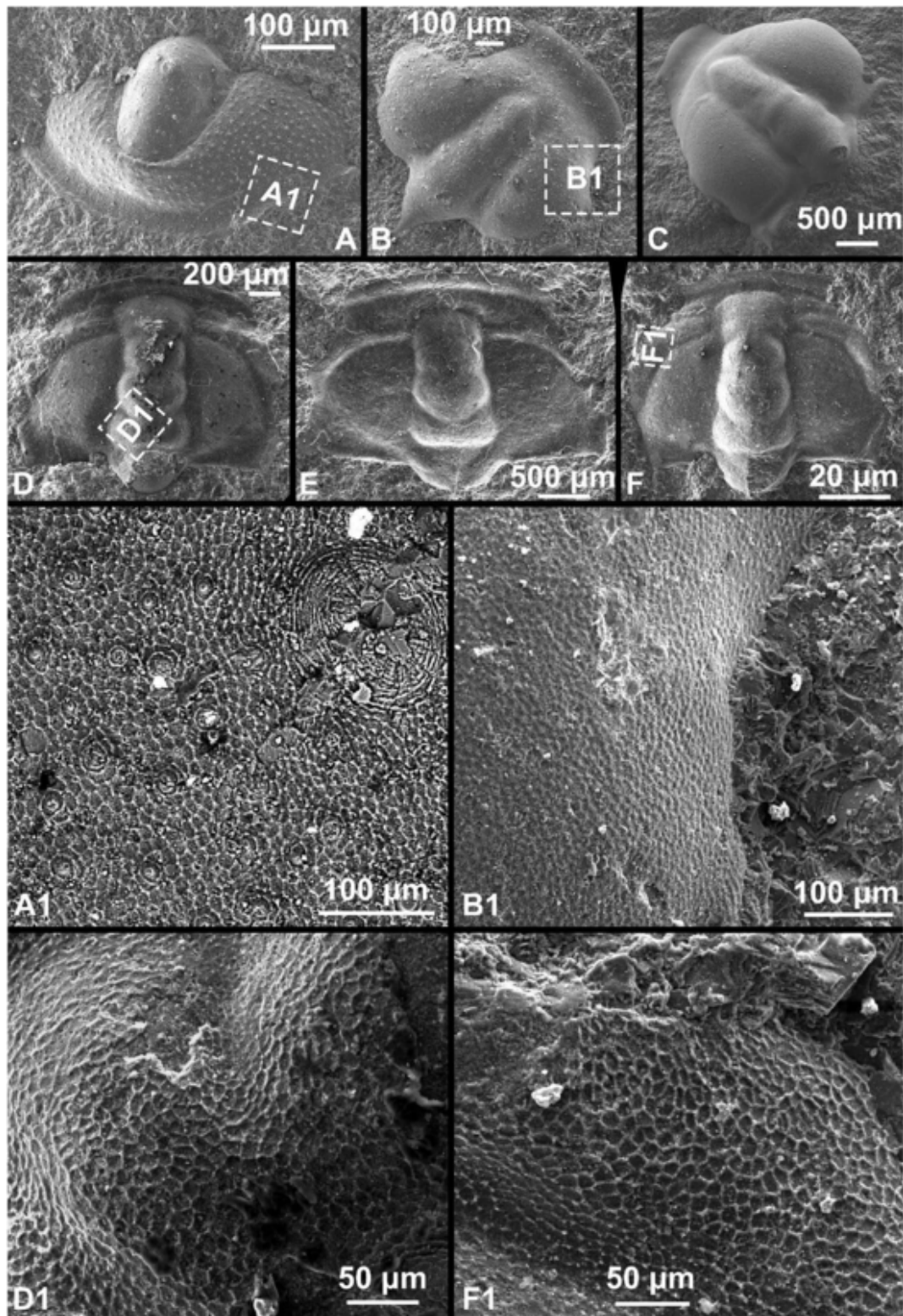


Fig. 11. Trilobites from the Shuijingtuo and Shipai formations in the studied area, showing that there are different pattern of micro-ornamentation on their moulds. A. Pygidium of *Tsuyidiscus acutus* from the Shuijingtuo Formation, No. 17SPC-25-2/001; B-C. Cephalon of the *Hubeidiscus orientalis*, from the basal Shipai Formation, B, No. 17SPC-25-2/001, C, No. 17SPC-25-2/001; D-F, Cephalon of an undetermined trilobite, from the Shuijingtuo Formation, D, No. 17SPC-25-2/001, E, No. 17SPC-25-2/001, F, No. 17SPC-25-2/001.

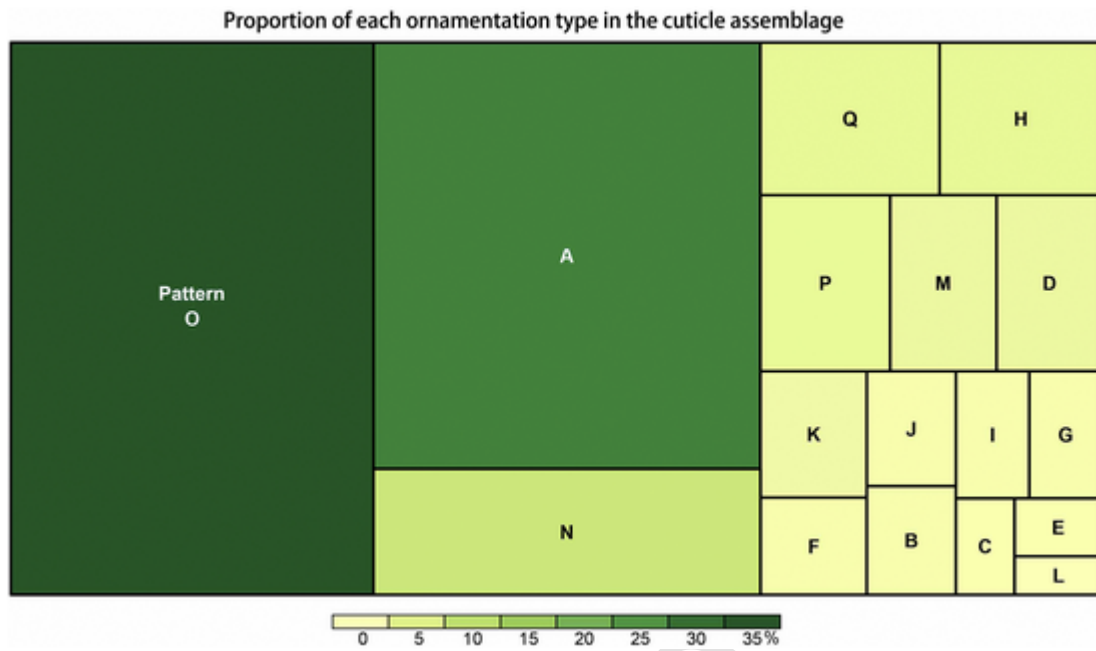


Fig. 12. Proportion of each ornamentation type in the cuticle assemblage. Each proportion depends on the size of the corresponding specimens as well as its frequency in the studied assemblage. The largest proportion correspond to the most common member in the assemblage (e.g. Pattern O is more abundant than other types), whilst the smallest proportions represent the minorities of the assemblage. Note that the proportion is only approximate because most of the specimens are somehow twisted and folded which made the accurate measurement a very hard task. See original quantitative data in Table 1.

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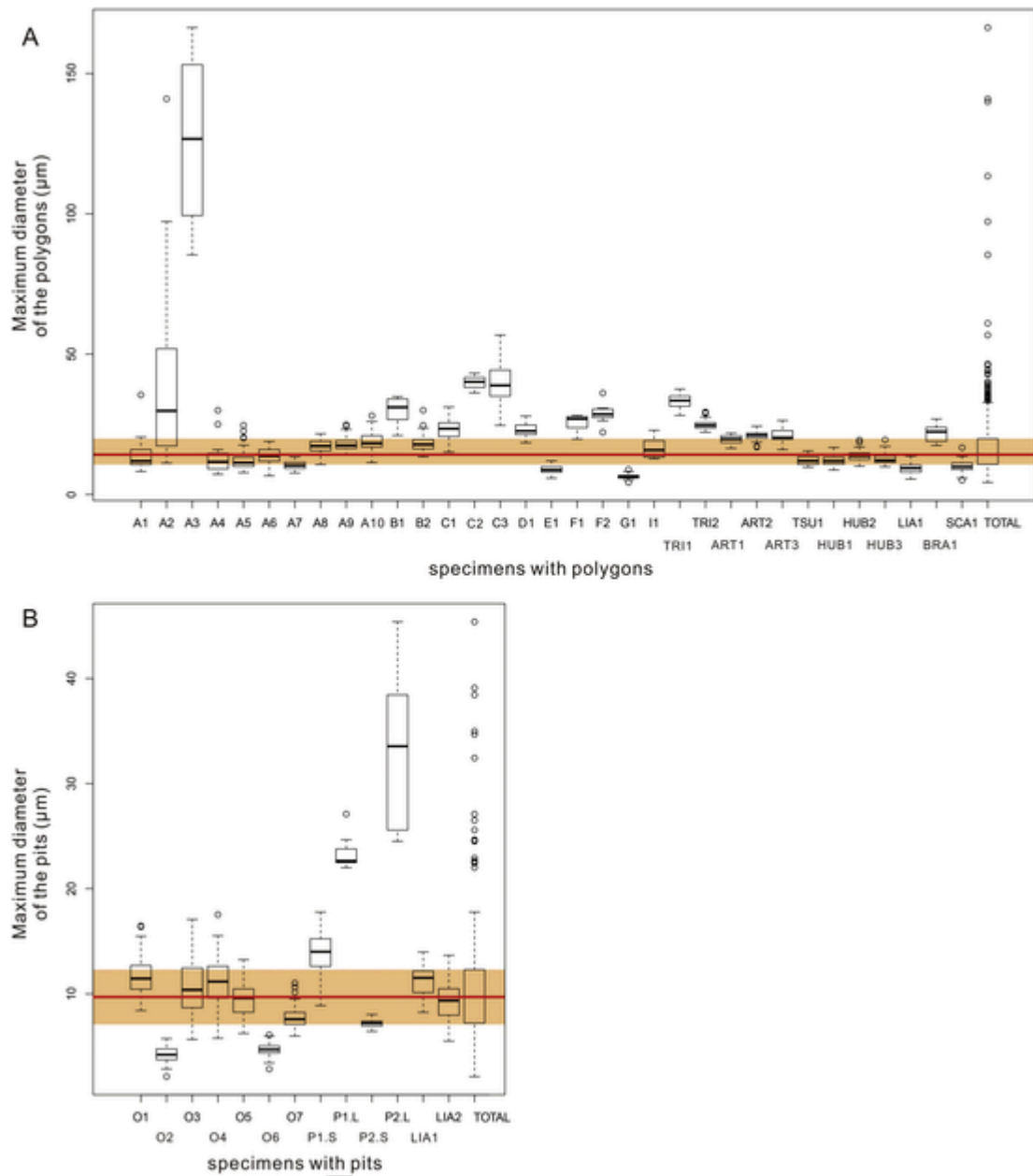


Fig. 13. Boxplots showing measurements of maximal size of polygons (A) and pits (B) on cuticles from the Cambrian (Series 2) Shuijingtuo Formation and comparison with similar patterns on shells, compound eyes, epithelial cell moulds found from the Shuijingtuo and Kuanchuanpu formations, showing that there is no clear boundary between the length, width and their ratio for most patterns except for the polygons which are particularly large or small. Cuticle fossils of scalidophoran worms from Wang et al. (2019). Original data of this figure can be found in Table 1.

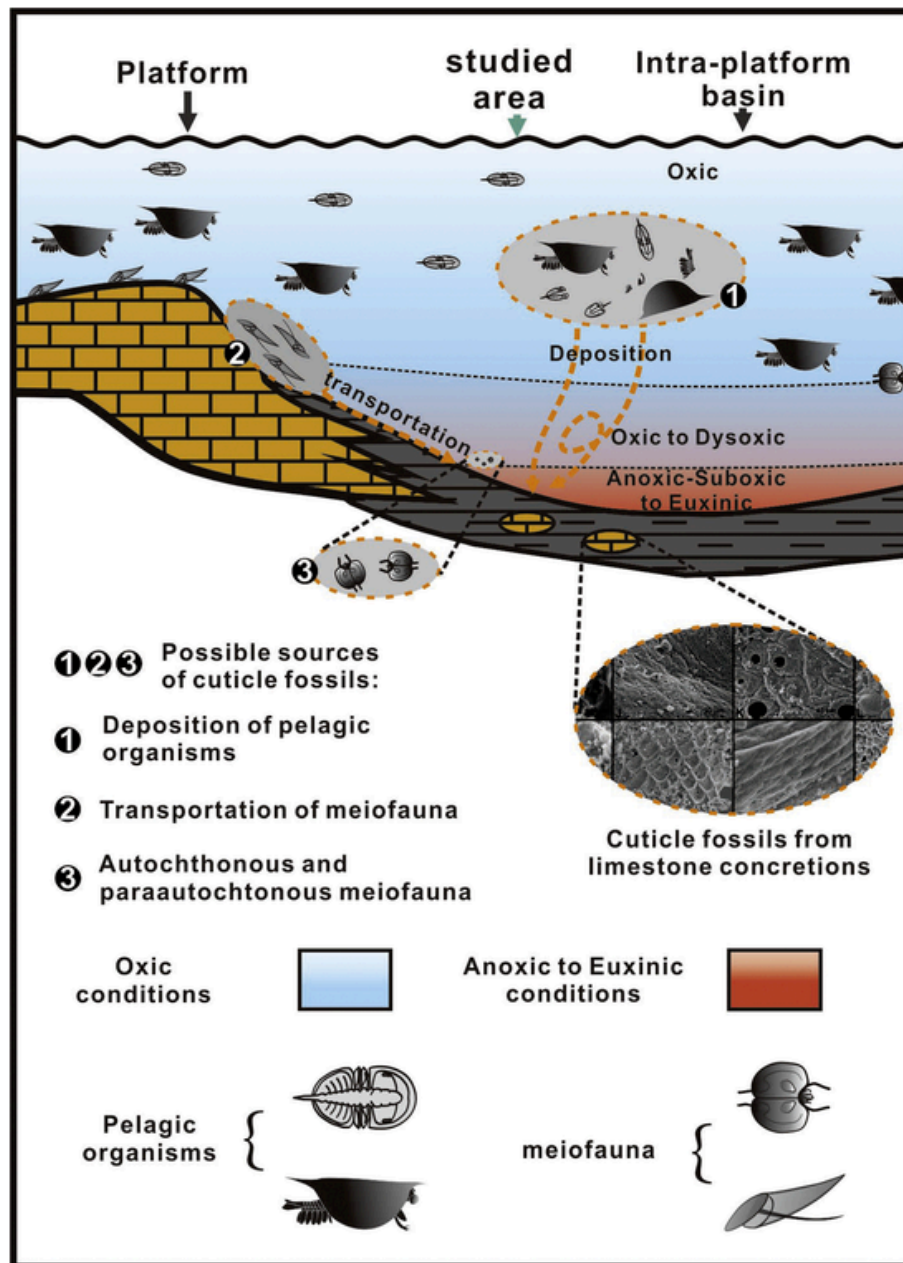


Fig. 14. Schematized reconstruction showing possible sources of cuticle fossils in the studied area and their links with the regional palaeo-oxygenation gradient of the Shuijingtu Formation. Palaeoceanographic reconstruction modified from Chen et al. (2018).

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