
Description of a bryozoan fauna from mud mounds of the Lebanza Formation (Lower Devonian) in the Arauz area (Pisuerga-Carrión Province, Cantabrian Zone, NW Spain)

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La Figure 20 page 694 correspondait à une répétition de la Figure 18. Nous présentons ici la version correcte de la Figure 20. Les descriptions du genre Tectulipora et de l’espèce Tectulipora tuberculata ont également été corrigées.

The Figure 20 page 694 didn't show the right photography. We show here the right version of the Figure 20. The descriptions of the genus Tectulipora and of the species Tectulipora tuberculata have been corrected too.
Family **Semicoscinidae** Morozova, 1987

**Genus Tectulipora** Hall, 1888

**Type species.** — *Fenestella (Tectulipora) loculata* Hall, 1888, by original designation. Lower Helderberg Group, Early Devonian (Lochkovian); New York, USA.

**Occurrence.** — Lower to Upper Devonian of North America and Eurasia.

**Diagnosis.** — Reticulate colonies, conical or fan-shaped, planar or longitudinally pleated, frontal surface exterior if conical. Branches wide, moderately sinuous, closely or intermittently spaced, dichotomously divided. Two rows of autozooecia per branch. Straight to sinusoidal, club-shaped median keel on obverse side of branch, composed of core of granular skeleton and sheath of laminar skeleton. Axial wall with autozooecial rows straight in tangential sections, continuing unbroken in superstructure, corresponding with underlying branches and dissepiments or with autozooecial apertures, consisting of laterally expanded laths borne on continuous skeletal sheets from branches and dissepiments. Autozooecia not strongly inflated laterally, commonly rectangular in deep tangential section; transverse walls at intermediate or high angle to reverse wall; hemisepta absent. Intermediate- to large-diameter short distal tube, opening frontally or slightly inclined laterally; apertural peristome present or absent; terminal diaphragms planar where present, with central boss in some species. Laminar extrazooecial skeleton traversed by small to moderate microstyles.

**Comparison**

*Tectulipora* Hall, 1888 differs from *Loculipora* Hall, 1885 in having less sinuous branches which are joined by dissepiments instead of anastomoses in *Loculipora*. Transverse connections in the superstructure of *Tectulipora* do not contact with dissepiments, whereas the superstructure in *Loculipora* is produced by extensions of both median keels and dissepiments.

*Tectulipora tuberculata* n. sp.

(Figs 19G, H; 20A-H; Appendix)

**Etymology.** — The species name refers to the presence of abundant large nodes, present both on the branches and superstructure.

**Holotype.** — SMF 21.361.


**Type locality.** — Arauz Sur (Arroyo section), Province of Palencia, NW-Spain (Cantabrian Mountains).

**Type horizon.** — Lebanza Formation, Lower Devonian (Pragian).

**Diagnosis.** — Reticulate colonies, conical, frontal surface exterior; autozooecia arranged in two weakly alternating rows on branches, 4-7 spaced per length of a fenestrule; autozooecial chambers rectangular in mid tangential section, short and relatively high, with moderately short vestibules; axial wall straight; hemisepta absent; terminal diaphragms planar; fenestrules oval to rectangular; superstructure produced by straight high club-shaped median keel, corresponding with underlying branches, outer lamellar skeleton well developed, traversed by small microstyles; large, irregularly sized nodes on reverse colony surface and on the protective superstructure; heterozooecia not observed.

**Description**

Reticulate colonies, conical, frontal surface exterior. Branches intermediate in width, straight, intermittently spaced, dichotomously divided, joined by straight wide dissepiments. Autozooecia arranged in two weakly alternating rows on branches, having circular apertures with low peristomes, 4-7 spaced per length of a fenestrule. Fenestrules oval to rectangular, varying in size. Straight high club-shaped median keel on obverse side of branches, composed of core of granular skeleton and sheath of laminar skeleton; superstructure corresponding with underlying branches, consisting of laterally expanded laths borne on continuous skeletal sheets from branches and dissepiments.

Internal granular skeleton continuous with obverse keel, nodes, peristome and across dissepiments, 0.015-0.055 mm thick on the branch reverse wall. Outer lamellar skeleton well developed, 0.055-0.170 mm thick on the branch reverse wall, traversed by small microstyles. Reverse colony surface containing large, irregularly sized nodes, 0.03-0.09 mm in diameter. Similar nodes occurring on the protective superstructure, 0.03-0.05 mm in diameter. Heterozooecia not observed.
Fig. 20. — Tectulipora tuberculata n. sp: A, B, tangential section showing superstructure, holotype SMF 21.361; C, mid tangential section showing autozoocelial chambers, apertures and wide keels, SMF 21.378; D, tangential section showing autozoocelial apertures, holotype SMF 21.361; E, tangential section of reverse surface showing microacanthostyles and nodes, paratype SMF 21.377; F, tangential section of obverse surface showing granulated skeleton of axial wall, paratype SMF 21.371; G, longitudinal section, paratype SMF 21.362; H, transverse section of conical colony at its base, paratype SMF 21.369. Scale bars: A, B, G, H, 1 mm; C, 0.5 mm; D, 0.2 mm; E, F, 0.1 mm.
Interior description
Autozooecial chambers rectangular in mid tangential section, short and relatively high, with moderately short vestibules. Axial wall between autozooecial rows straight in tangential sections, continuing unbroken in superstructure. Hemisepta absent. Terminal diaphragms planar.

Comparison
*Tectulipora tuberculata* n. sp. is similar to *T. pannosa* (Počta, 1894) from the Lower Devonian (Pragian) of Czech Republic and to *T. conjunctiva* (Hall, 1881) from the Lower Devonian of Canada in general morphology and dimensions of the meshwork, but differs from them in having large nodes on the reverse colony surface. *Tectulipora tuberculata* n. sp. is also similar to *Isotrypa (Tectulipora) sibirica* Krasnopeeva subsp. *communis* Waschurova, 1964 (Waschurova 1964: 100, pl. 21, fig. 3) in general morphology and in the presence of nodes on the reverse colony surface and on the superstructure. However, the latter species has narrower branches (branch width 0.31 vs 0.28-0.49 mm in present material), and smaller fenestrules (fenestrule width 0.23 vs 0.20-0.42 mm and fenestrule length 0.31-0.54 vs 0.69-1.05 mm in present material).

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