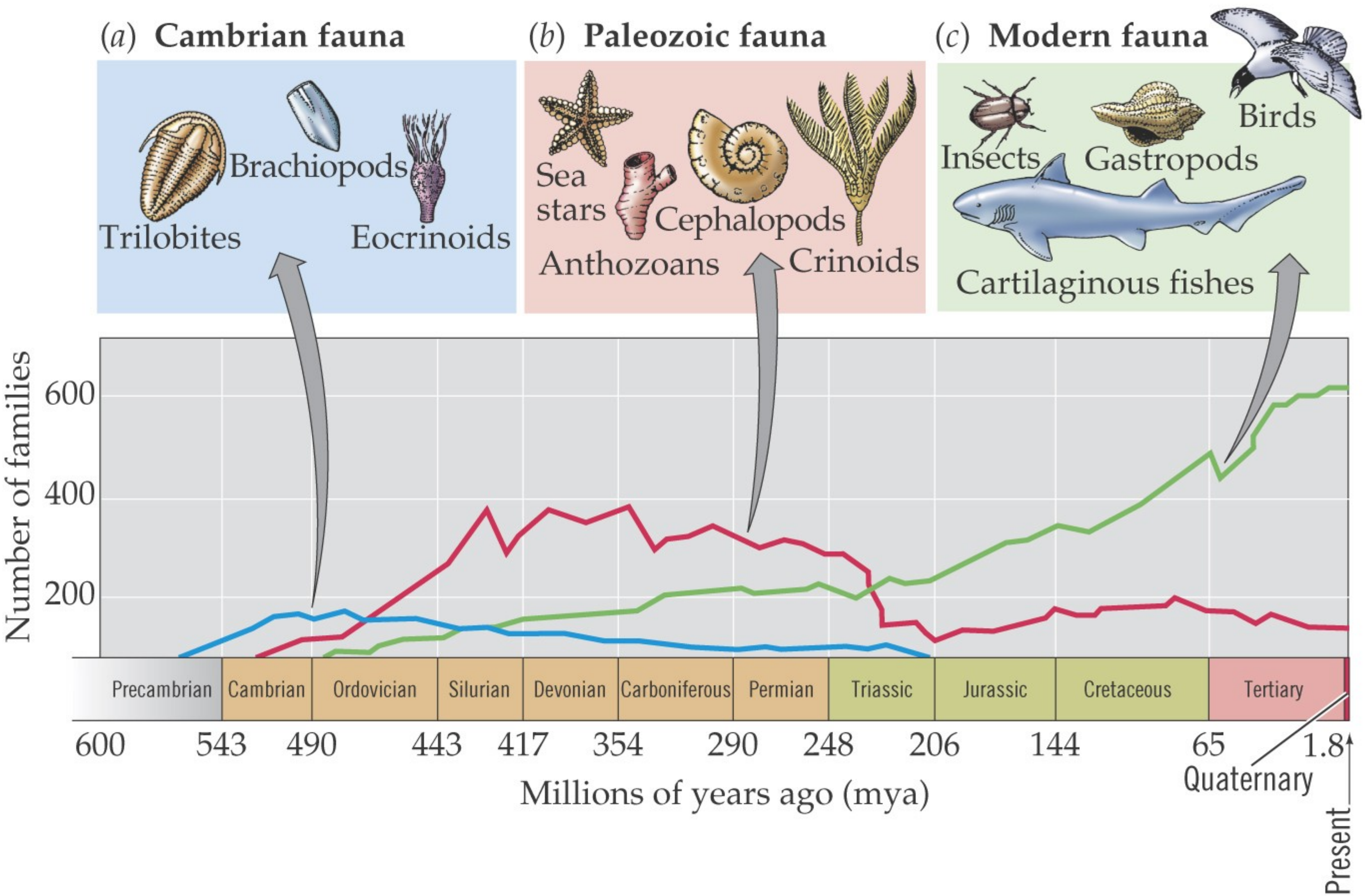
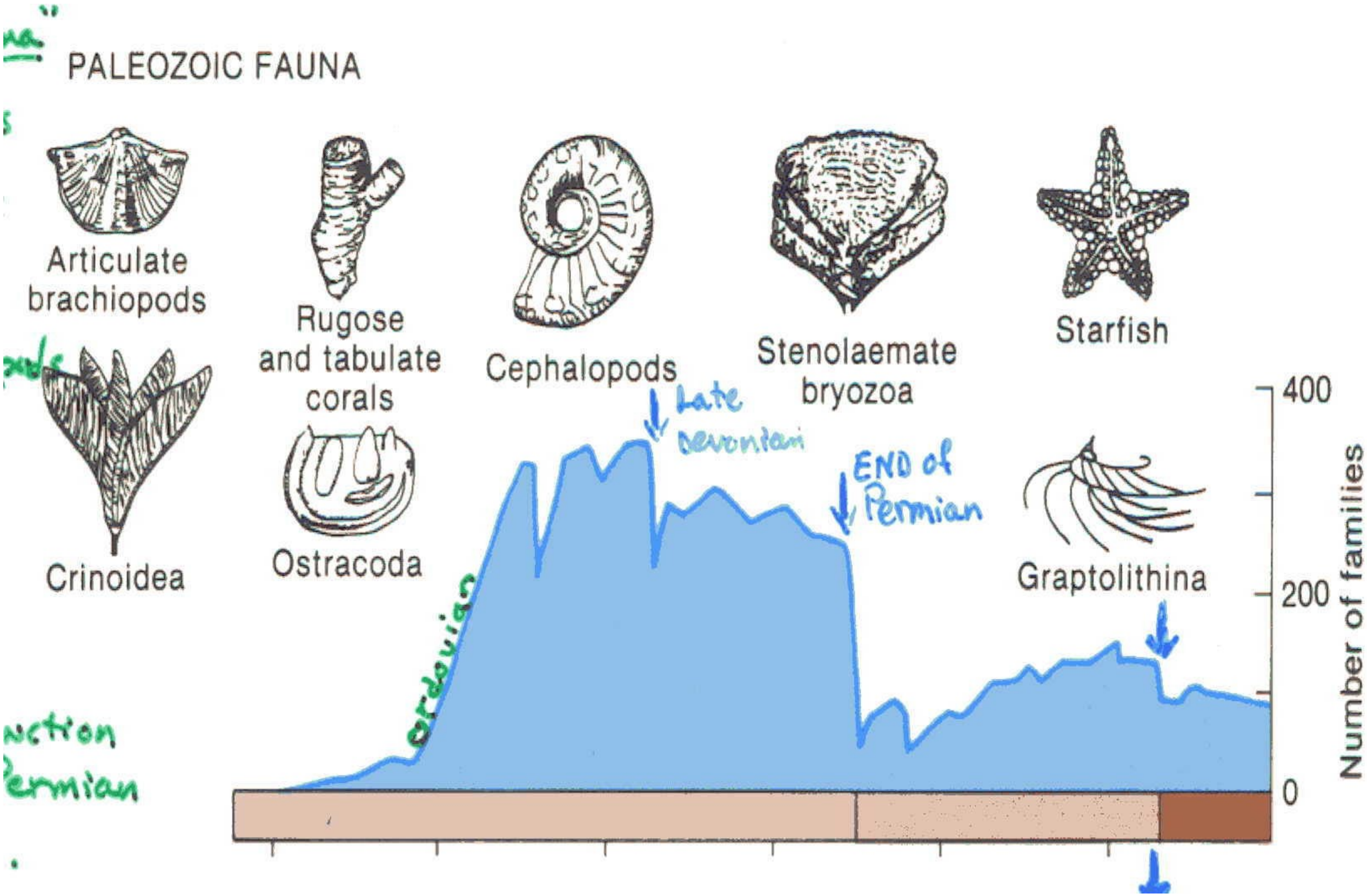
Evolutionary Faunas



LIFE: THE SCIENCE OF BIOLOGY, ***Seventh Edition,*** **Figure 22.17 Evolutionary Faunas**

Paleozoic Fauna



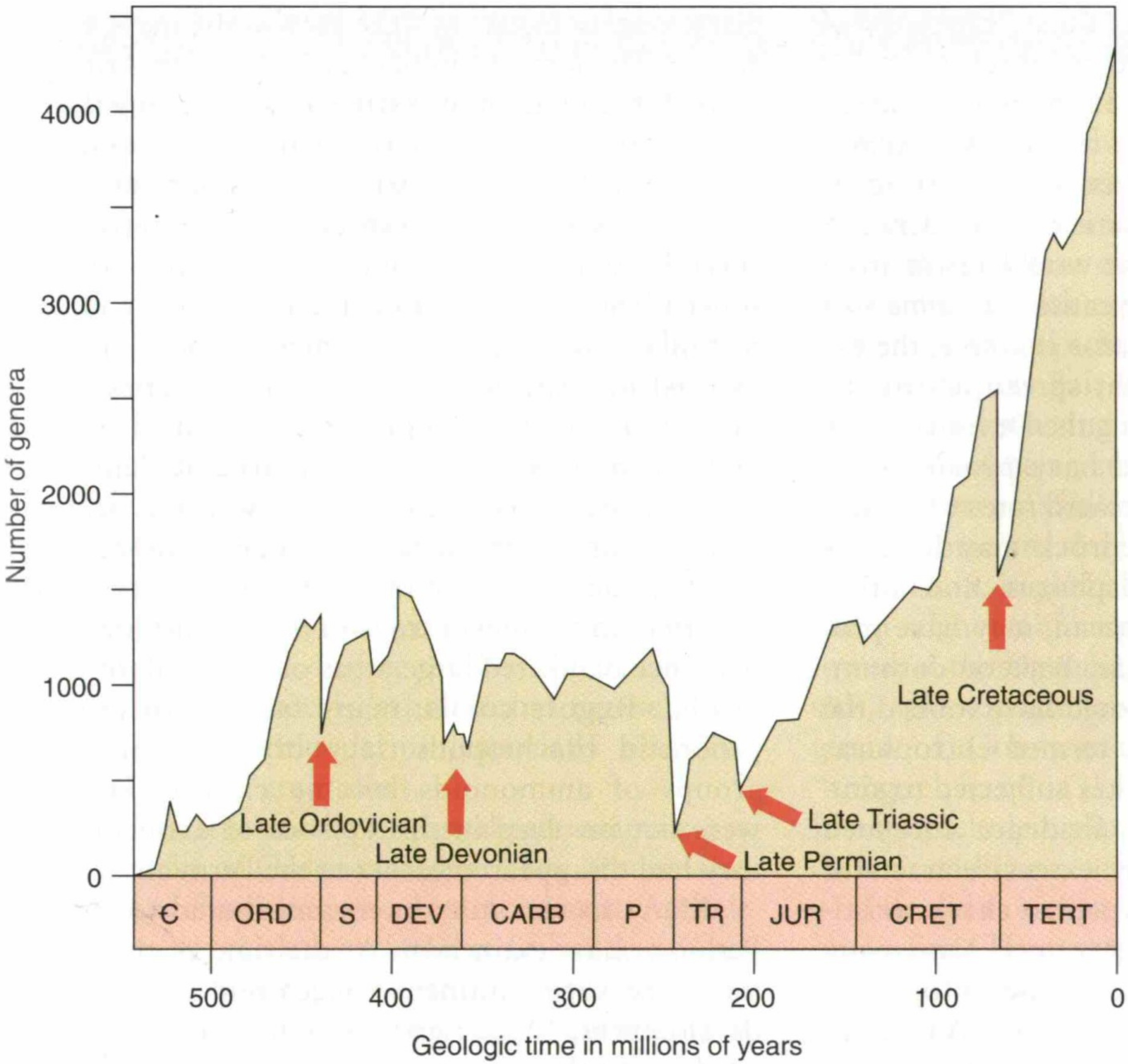
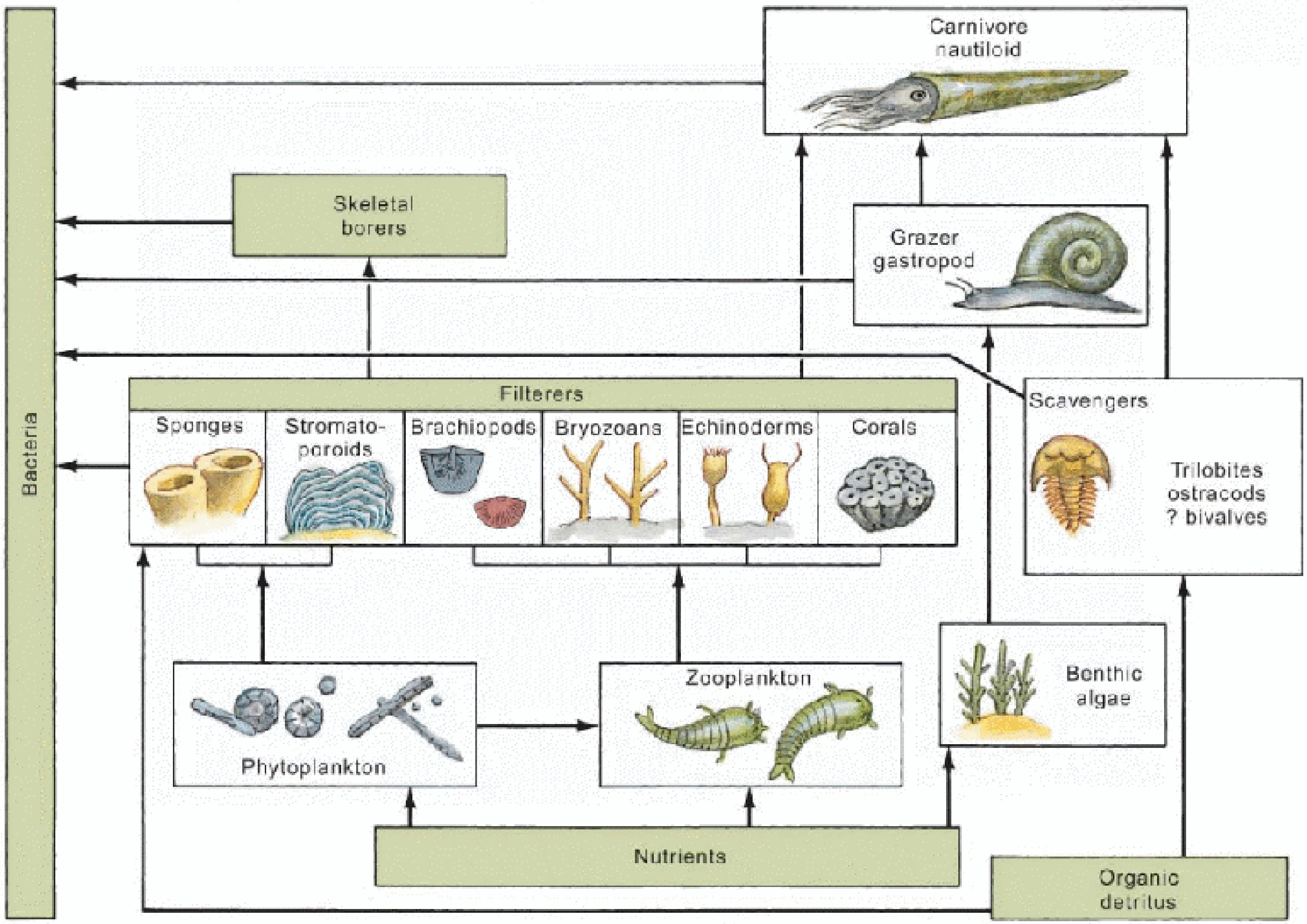


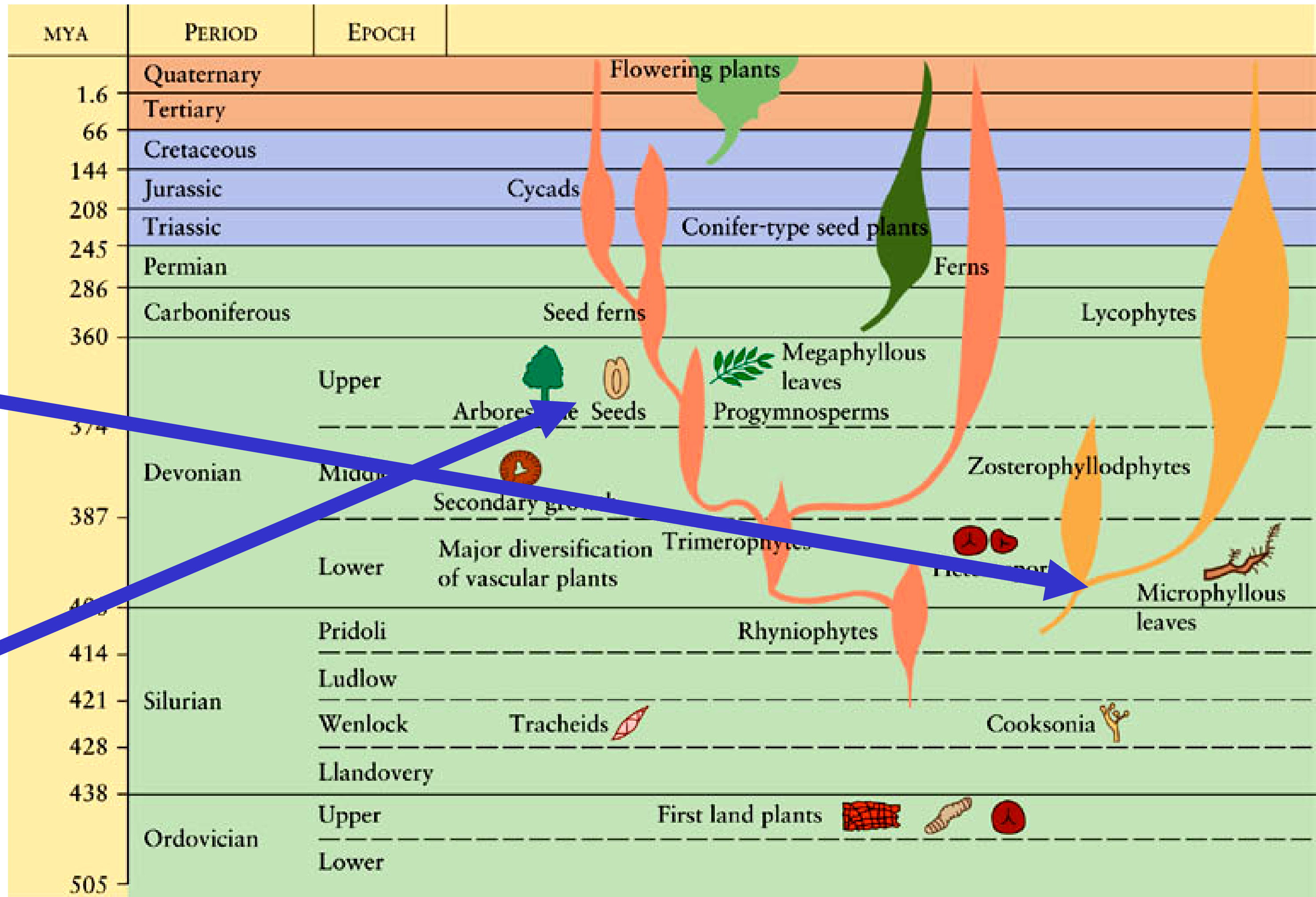
FIGURE 10–84 Diversity of marine animals compiled from a database recording first and last occurrences of more than 34,000 genera. The graph depicts five major episodes of mass extinction (global extinctions over a short span of geologic time). *(Adapted from Sepkoski, J. J., Jr. 1994.* Geotimes *39(3):15–17.)*

Ordovician Life
Ecological Complexity



Plant Evolution

- Major events in the evolution of land plants
  - The Devonian Period was a time of rapid evolution for the land plants
  - the appearance of leaves
  - and emergence of seeds



The Early Ordovician was a time of **adaptive radiation** of many faunal groups, following the mass extinction of trilobites and nautiloids at end of Cambrian.

Increase in diversity from 150 families -> 400 families

Important Groups of Paleozoic Invertebrates

- Porifera – Sponges
- Cnidaria – Corals (Rugosa and Tabulata)
- Bryozoa – Moss animals
- Brachiopoda – Lamp shells (Articulata and Inarticulata)
- Arthropoda – Trilobites, Crustaceans, Insects
- Mollusca – Snails, Bivalves, Cephalopods
- Echinoderms – Crinoids and Blastoids
- Foraminifers – mainly in Devonian

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Unicellular Organisms (Protistans)

Foraminifera

First appeared in the Cambrian
Survive to present

Platysolenites, a **Cambrian foram**
Agglutinated form
Calcareous skeleton

Nanicella – middle to late Devonian

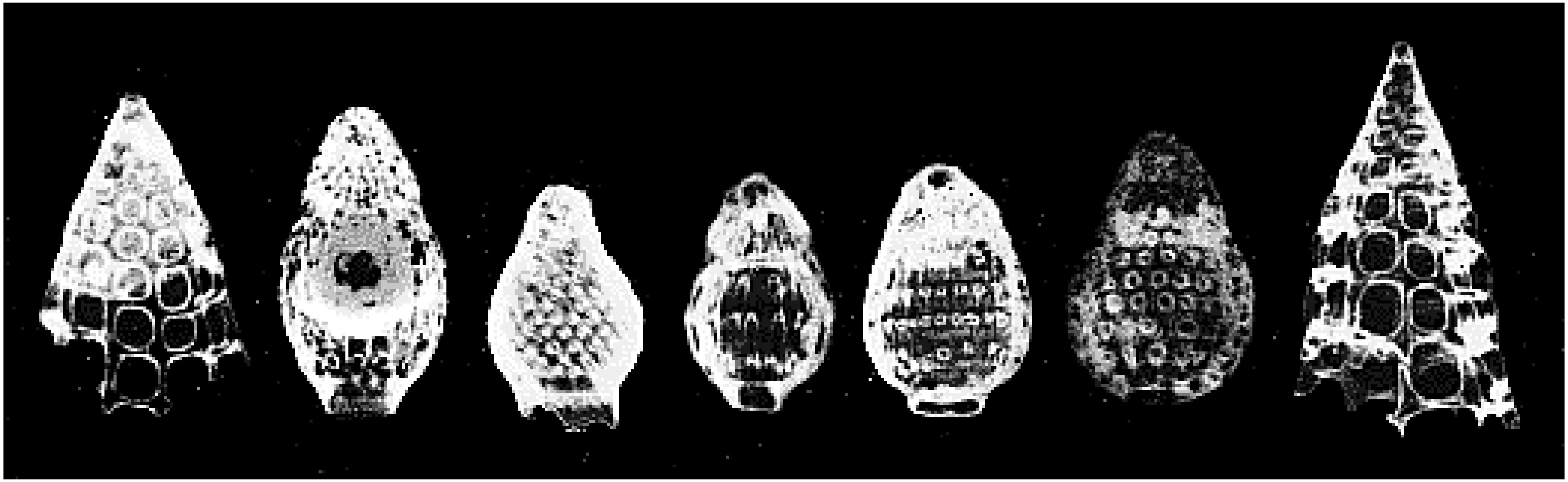
Late Frasnian – Eogeinitzina, Eonodosaria
Late Famennian - Quasiendothyra

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Unicellular Organisms (Protistans)

Radiolaria

First appeared in the Cambrian, more abundant in mid-Paleozoic
Survive to present
Have a siliceous skeleton



In Paleozoic only Nasselaria. Rock-forming role in the Devonian – radiolarites. E.g. Ponikev Formation

Arthropoda

Trilobita
Trilobites (extinct)

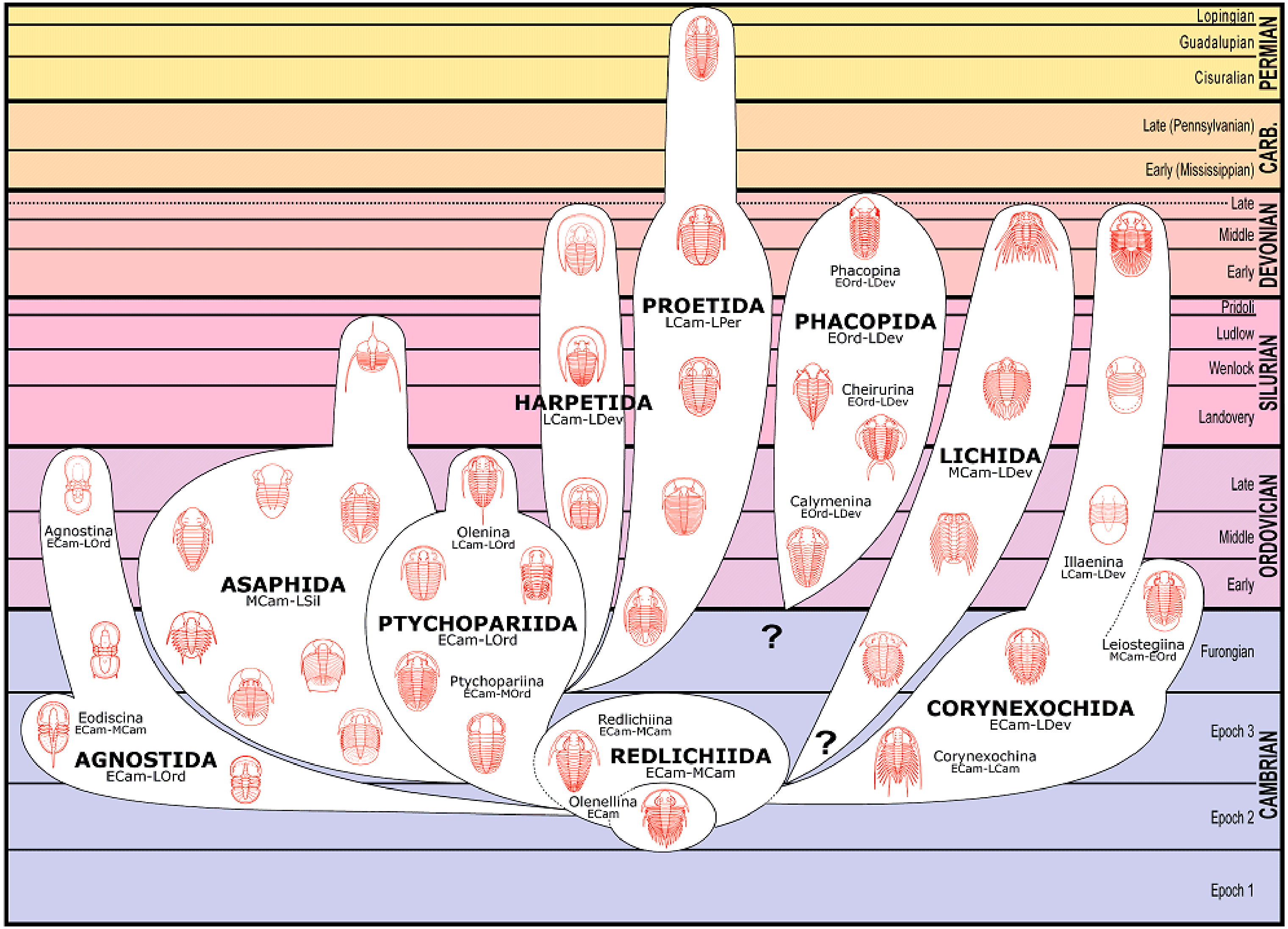
Crustacea
Shrimp, lobsters, crabs, ostracods, crayfish

Chelicerata - klepítkatci
Spiders, scorpions, Merostomata

Insects, centipedes, and millipedes

Trilobites

Still abundant and stratigraphically important. Second and last prime in early Devonian, since middle Devonian on retreat



Ordovician

Uralichas – 75 cm, world largest trilobite

Selenopeltis

Selenopeltis province - Perigondwama

Ordovician

Asaphus

Asaphus province - Baltica

Aulacopleura konincki, Silur

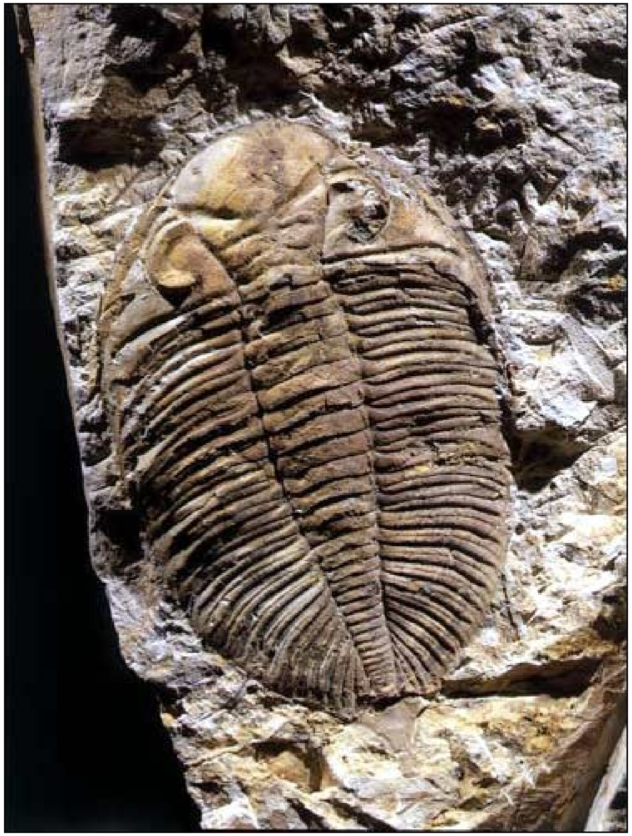
Phacops

DEVONIAN

Reedops

•

Odontochile



Arthropoda

Trilobita
Trilobites (extinct)

Crustacea
Shrimp, lobsters, crabs, ostracods, crayfish

Chelicerata - klepítkatci
Spiders, scorpions, Merostomata

Insects, centipedes, and millipedes

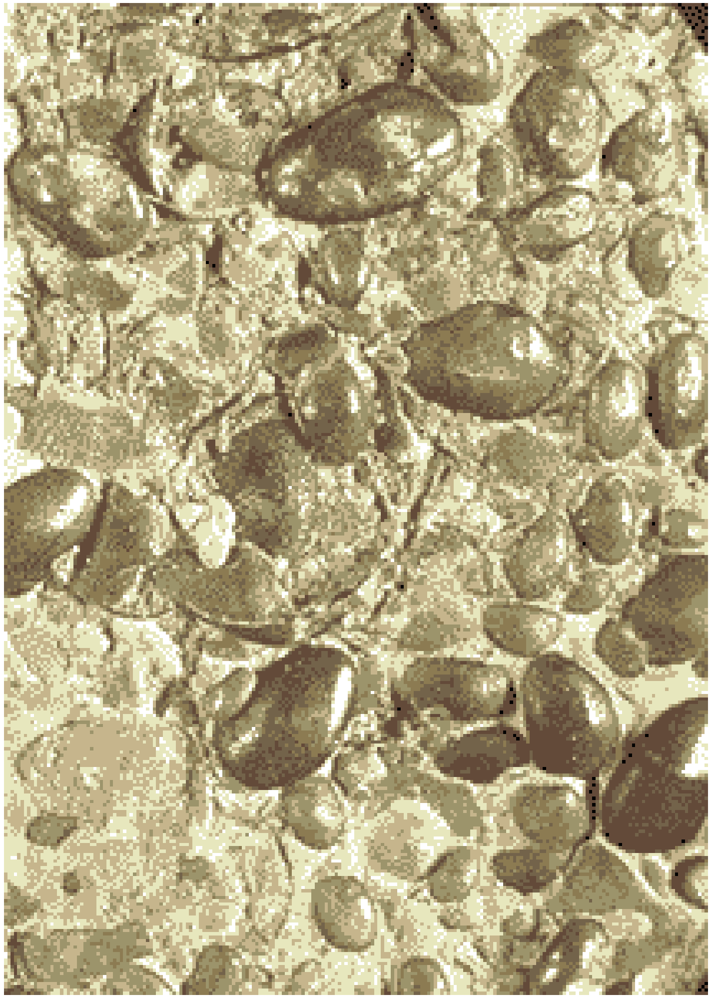
Crustacea

Arthropoda Ostracodes

Look like beans
Segmented body enclosed in $CaCO_3$ and chitin carapace
Marine and freshwater
Useful in biostratigraphy
Early Cambrian to Recent

Ostracodes

Since Ordovician diversification of ostracodes



- ***Eoleperditia fabulites* Conrad**
- Middle Ordovician, Rutherford Co., Tennessee
- Shells are bivalved, small (1 to 10 mm) and oval
- Recrystallization

Branchiopoda (lupenonožci) je skupina primárně sladkovodních korýšů - devon

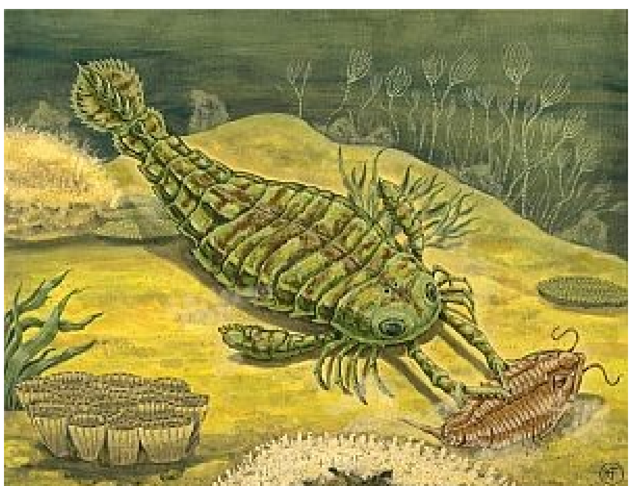
First **Decapoda (shrimps - krevety)** in the late Devonian

Chelicerata

Arthropoda Eurypterids

Swimming or crawling arthropods
Some up to 3 m in length

Ordovician to Permian
Mostly Silurian and Devonian



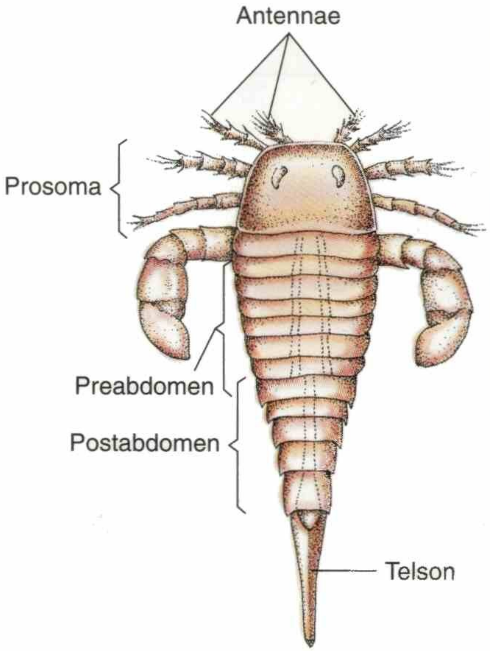
Merostromata – top predators

Abundant Silurian-mid Devonian

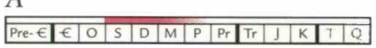
Pterygotus, 2.3 m, also fresh water

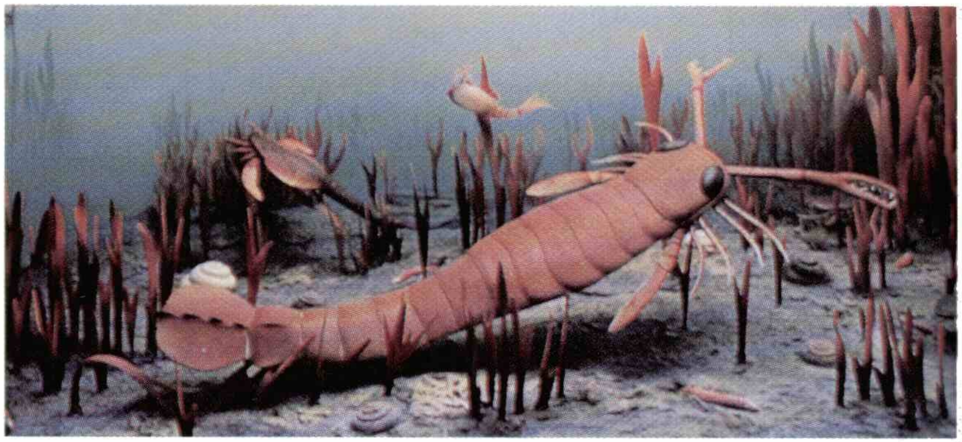
Eurypterus – 10 cm

Ancestors of scorpions, first scorpions Silurian



A





B

FIGURE 8–31 **Two genera of eurypterids.** *Eurypterus* (A) is noted for its broad, flipperlike paddles and blunt frontal margin. *Pterygotus* (B) is distinguished by a pair of formidable-looking frontal pincers. The animal swimming in the center background is a primitive jawless fish. *(Drawing and model of* Eurypterus, × *1/3. Reconstruction of* Pterygotus *courtesy of the National Natural History Museum, Smithsonian Institution.)*

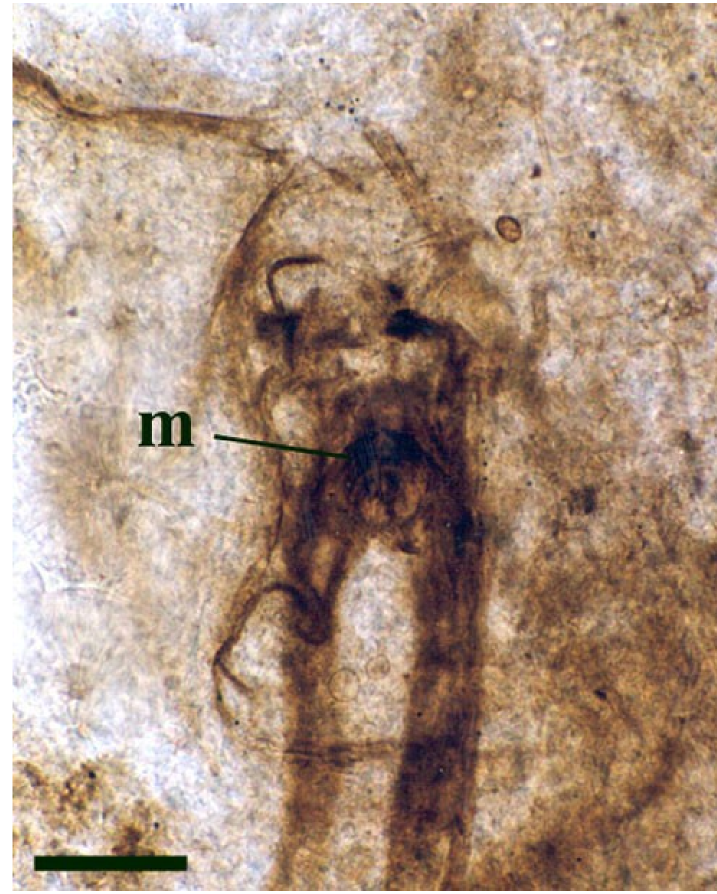
Arachnids

Silurian, Devonian

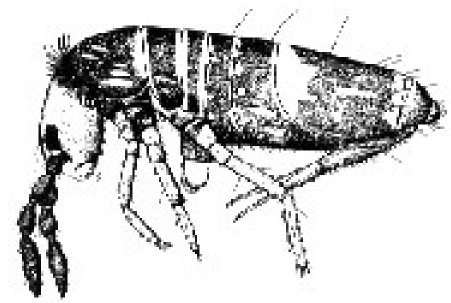
Gigantocharinus -7mm

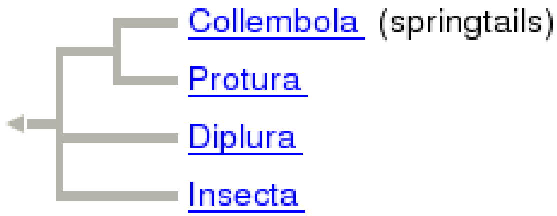
First insects - Silurian

In contrast, fossils of the earliest known **true insects** are known from later on in the Devonian period. However, reinterpretation of a fragmentary insect fossil from the important **early Devonian** Rhynie cherts of Scotland shows that the enigmatic ***Rhyniognatha hirsti*** was not only a **true insect**, **but relatively derived** — that is it had been around long enough to have accumulated some uniquely insect-like features. Although only the mandibles are preserved, it is possible that they once belonged to a winged insect. In any case, the fossil shows that the origin of insects was much earlier than previously thought. The discovery suggests that **insects almost certainly evolved in the Silurian Period**, some 438-408 million years ago.



Insects – Apterygota (Colembola Chvostoskoci)



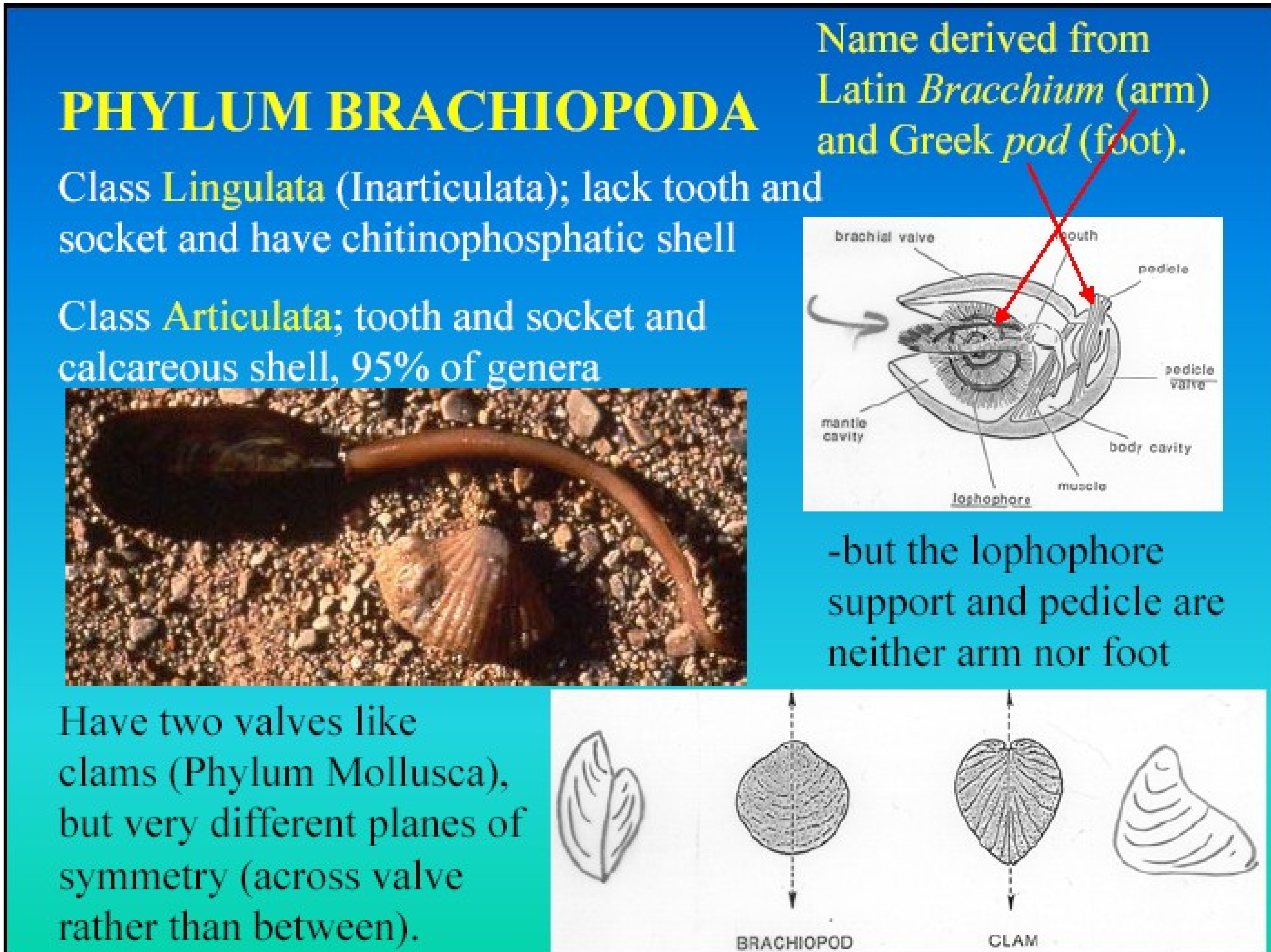


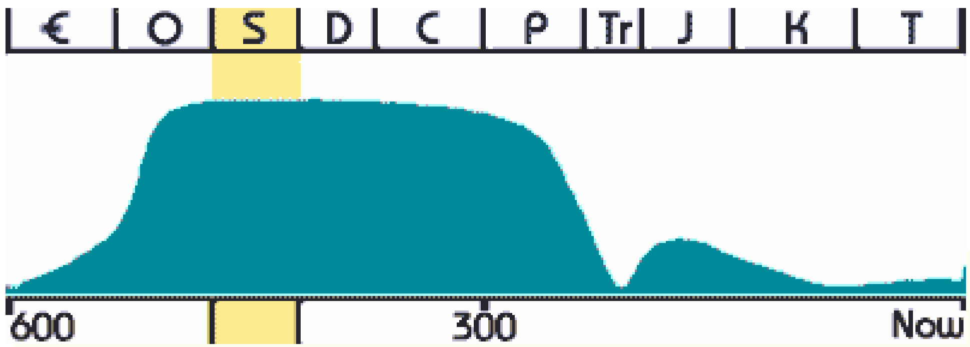
Insect evolution: Six legs good
Primitive **insect-like creatures** called springtails were among the earliest known animals to colonize the land, early in the Devonian period almost **400 million years ago**.

New light shed on the oldest insect
MICHAEL S. ENGEL & DAVID A. GRIMALDI
Nature **427,** 627–630 (2004); doi:10.1038/nature02291

Brachiopods

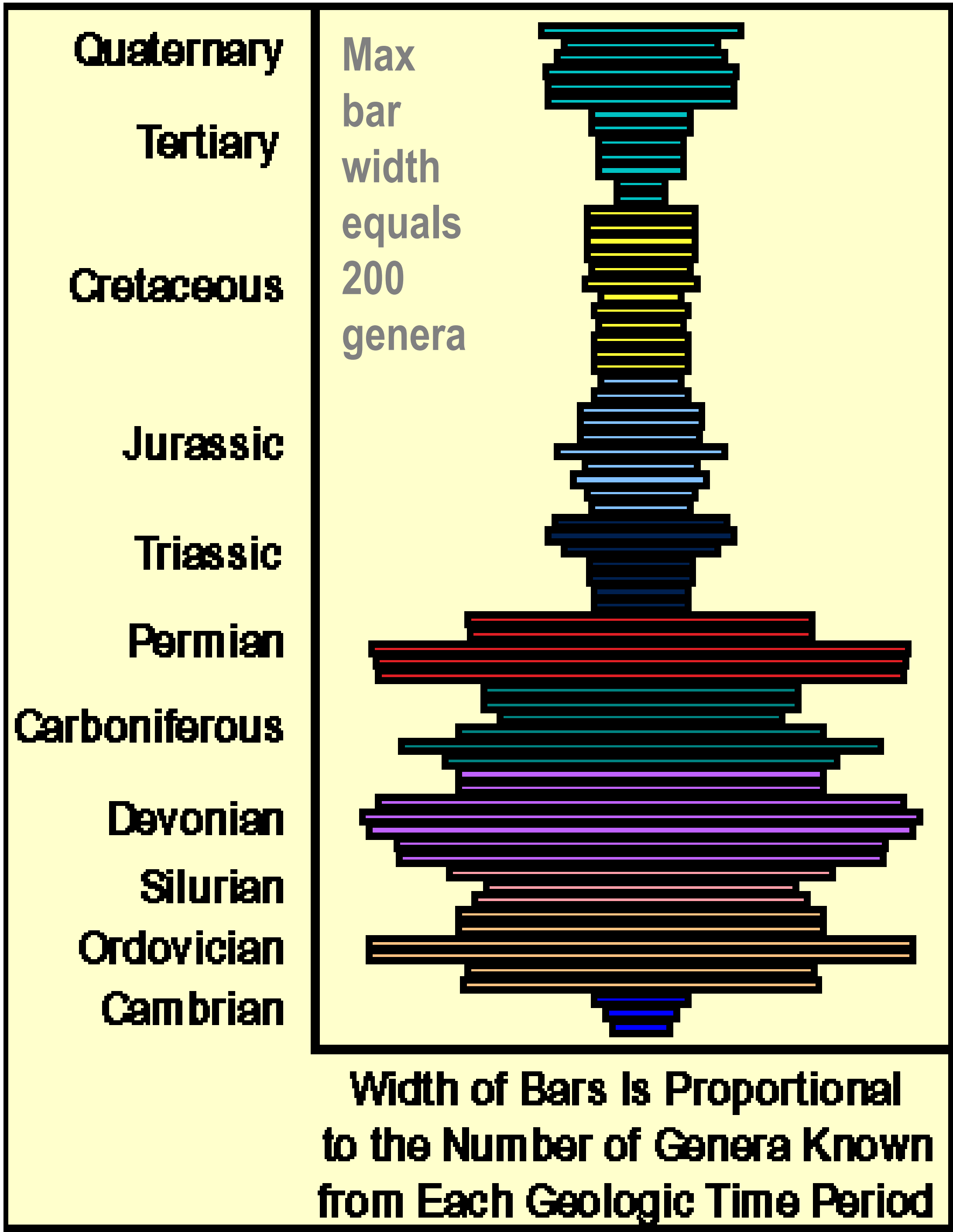
Diversification of articulates, dominant group sof benthos

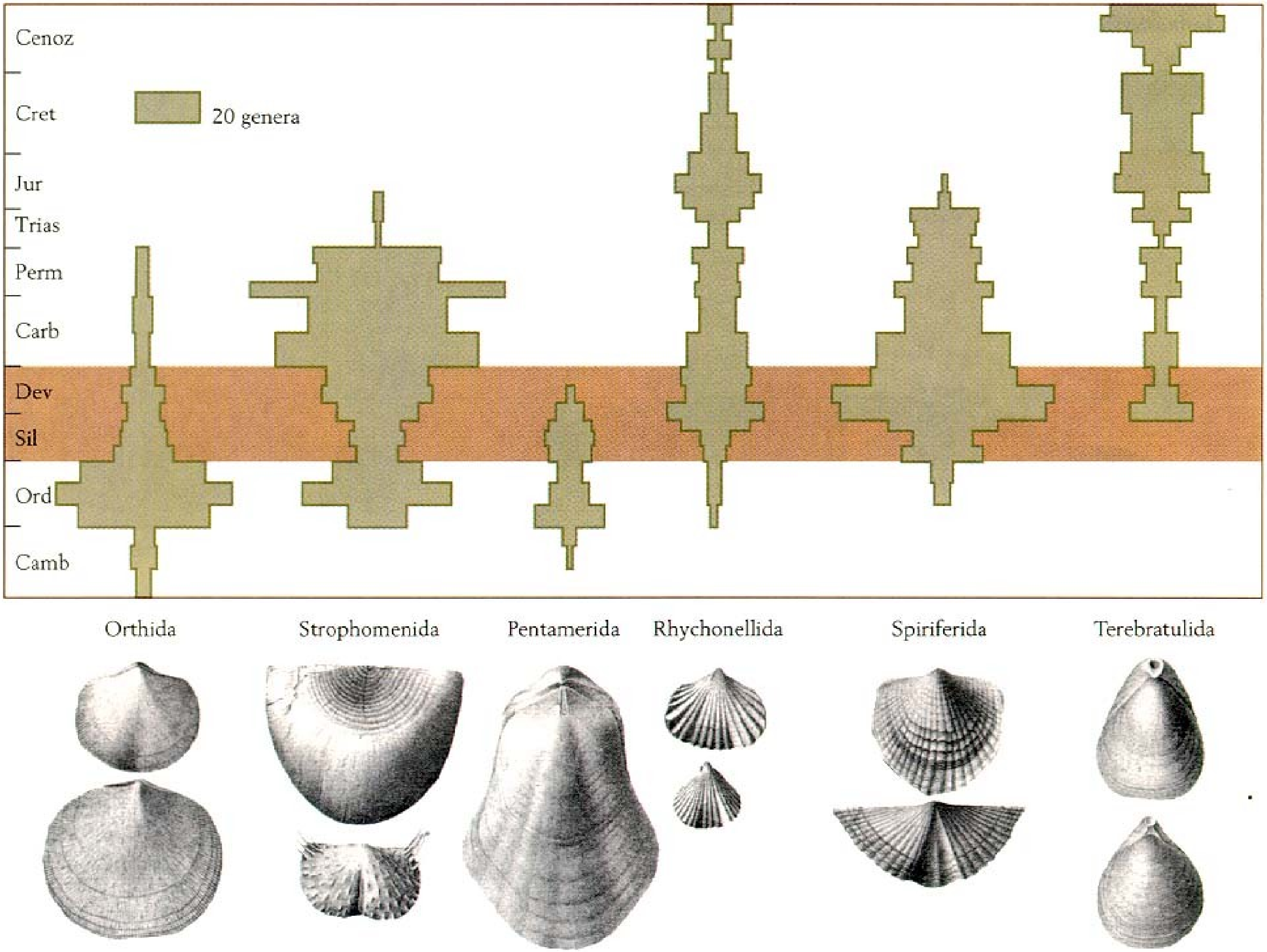




Ordovician-There was an enormous radiation of brachiopods.

Brachiopod abundance through geologic time





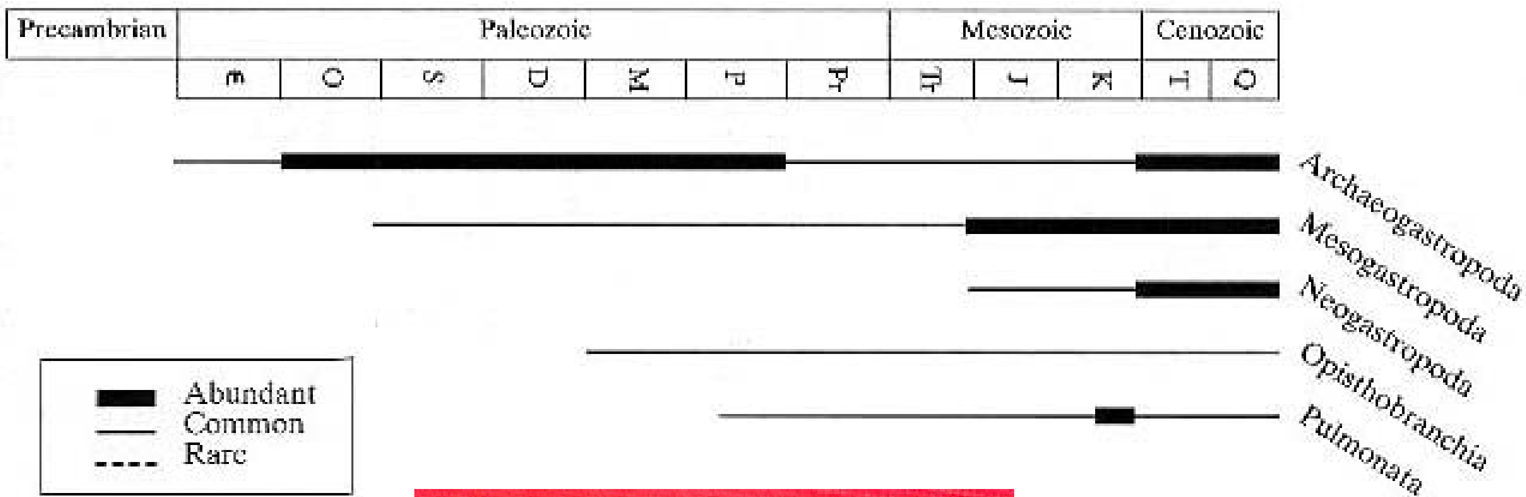
Cenoz
Cret
Jur
Trias
Perm
Carb
Dev
Sil
Ord
Camb
20 genera
Orthida
Strophomenida
Pentamerida
Rhychonellida
Spiriferida
Terebratulida

Strophomena

Stringocephalus

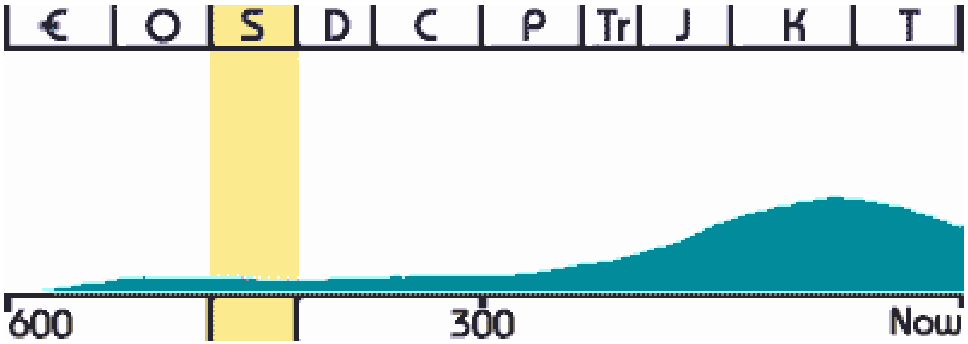
Gastropoda

Gastropods - they appear in the Cambrian but are not abundant until the Late Paleozoic.



Platyceras

BIVALVES

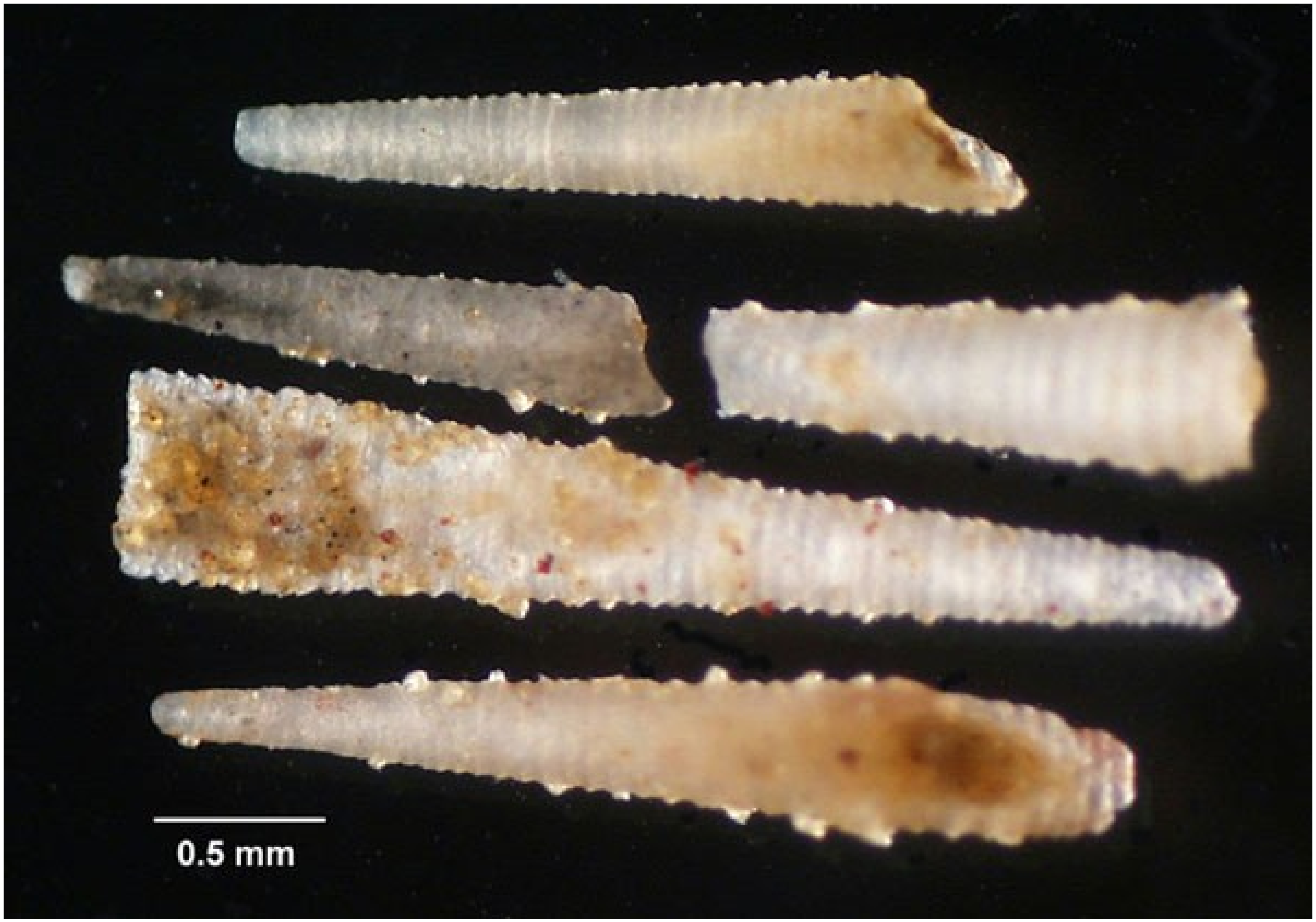


Cardiola

Panenka

Tentaculites

Tentaculite limestones and shales - Devonian

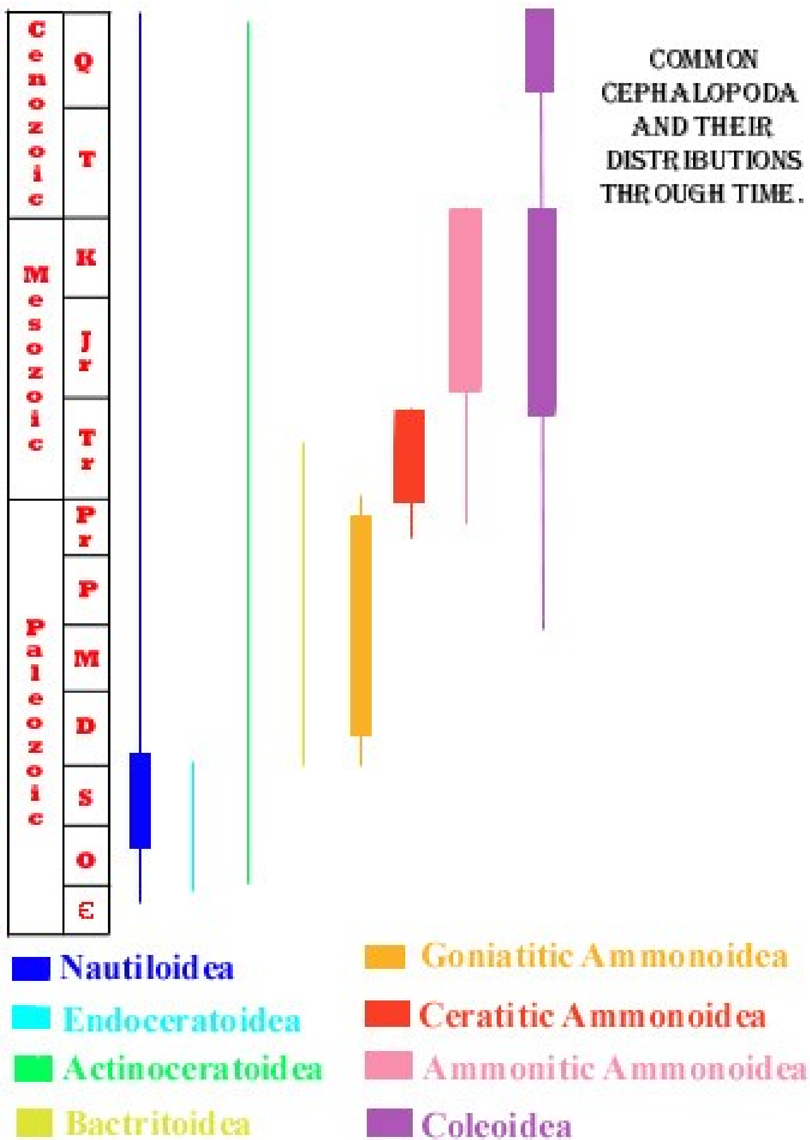


CLASS: Cephalopoda- This class of the order Molluska is divided up into 7 subclasses **SUBCLASSES:**

•**NAUTILOIDEA-**These were the first cephalopods to appear in the fossil record. They appeared in the Late Cambrian and quickly expanded. The only surviving Nautiloidea are members of the genus *Nautilus* (picture in heading of page). The members of the subclass Nautiloidea have orthoconic or coiled shells. Many of the straight Nautiloidea secreted deposits in their older chambers to make their shells neutrally bouyant. For more information on this subclass see this page.

•**AMMONOIDEA-** Their shells are tightly spiraled with complex sutures. Like the bactritoids, they have have a bulbous protoconch and a marginal siphuncle. They entered the fossil record in the Devonian and left in the Cretaceous at the famous K/T boundary.

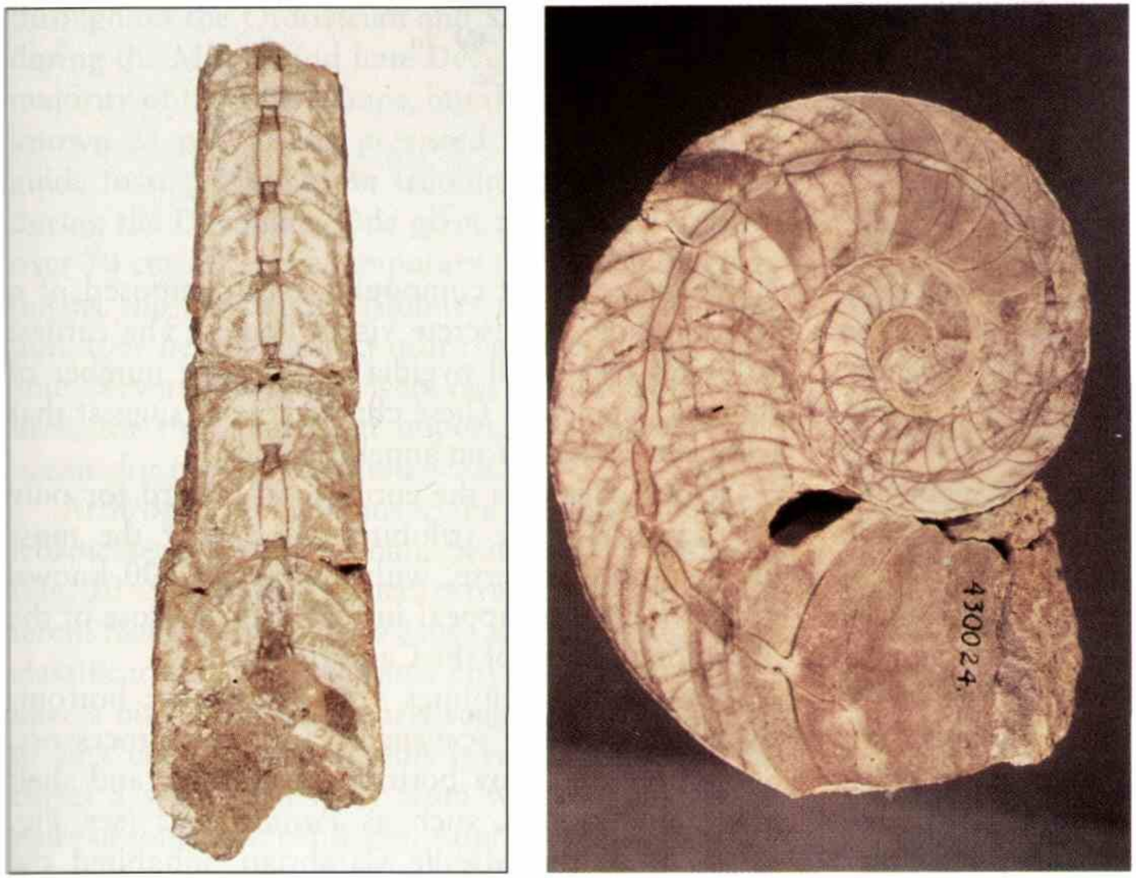
•**COLEOIDEA-** The common Cephalopoda of today, which include squids, octopuses, and cuttlefish. They have either internal shells or no shell at all. Coleoidea differ from other cephalopods by having only one pair of gills and one pair of nephridia (kidneys); all other cephalopods have 2 pairs of both gills and nephridia. Coleoidea entered the fossil record during the Devonian and are still around today.



COMMON CEPHALOPODA AND THEIR DISTRIBUTIONS THROUGH TIME.
Cenozoic
Q
T
Mesozoic
K
Jr
Tr
Paleozoic
Pr
P
M
D
S
O
Є
Nautiloidea
Endoceratoidea
Actinoceratoidea
Bactritoidea
Goniatitic Ammonoidea
Ceratitic Ammonoidea
Ammonitic Ammonoidea
Coleoidea

Nautiloidea

Ordovician Endoceras – 3,5m



A B

FIGURE 10–46 Variation in conch shape among early Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods. Both of these specimens are from the Silurian of Bohemia. (A) A sawed and polished section of the straight conch of *Orthoceras potens* showing septa and siphuncle. (B) Sawed and polished section of *Barrandeoceras*, exhibiting a coiled form. Specimen A is 22.5 cm in length; B has a diameter of 18 cm.

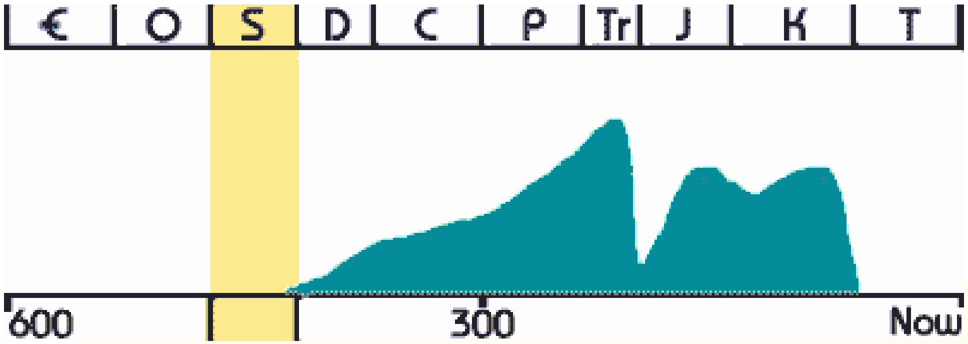
Silurian Orthocera limestones

Lituites littuus, an odd nautiloid fossil from the Ordovician of China.

Reconstruction of the Silurian sea

Silurian Orthoceras limestone

Ammonites

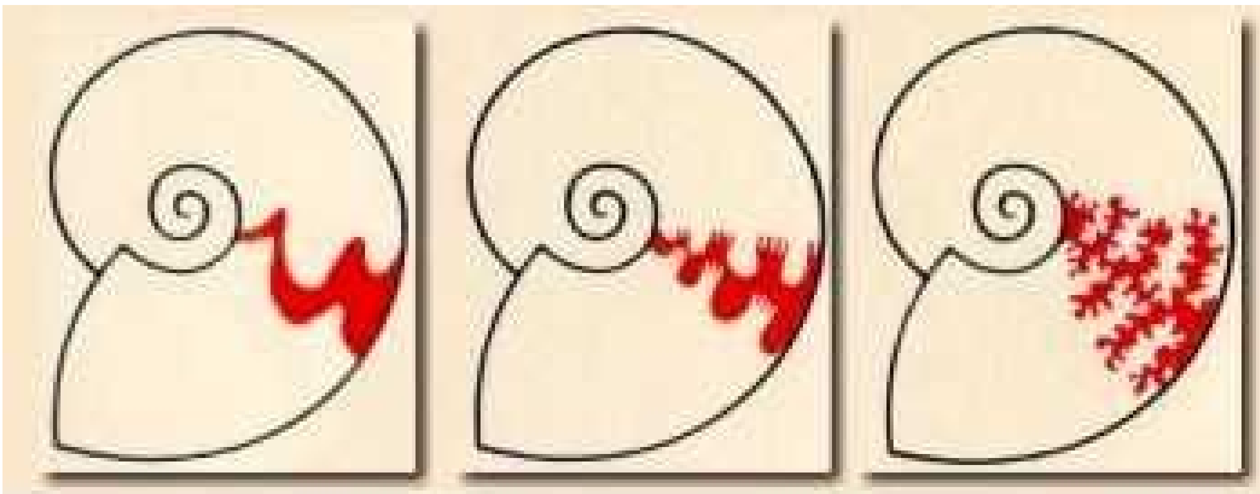


First occurrence in Pragian

Polished Devonian goniatite Tomoceras

Clymenia

Clymenia



Goniatites Ceratites Ammonites

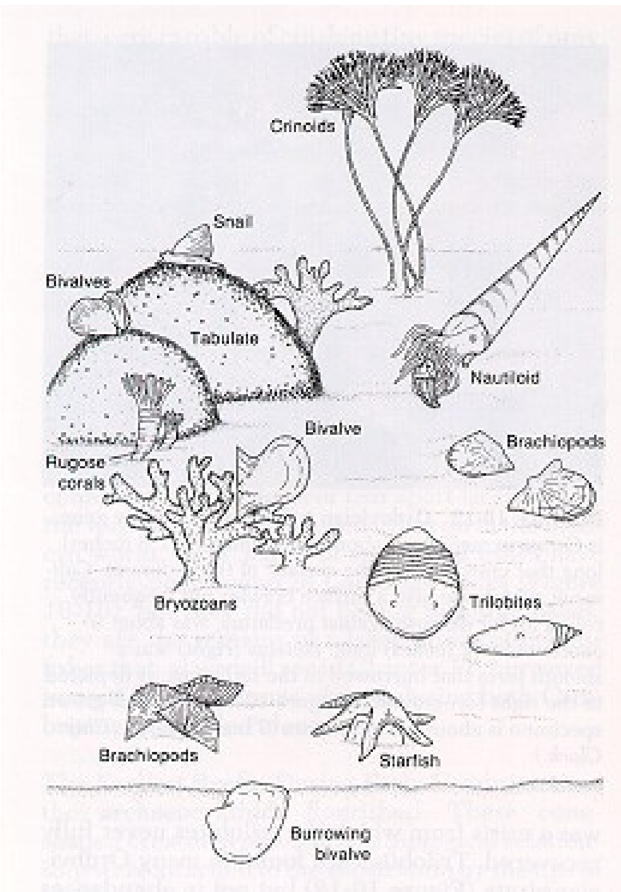
Coleoidea-*dvoužábří*

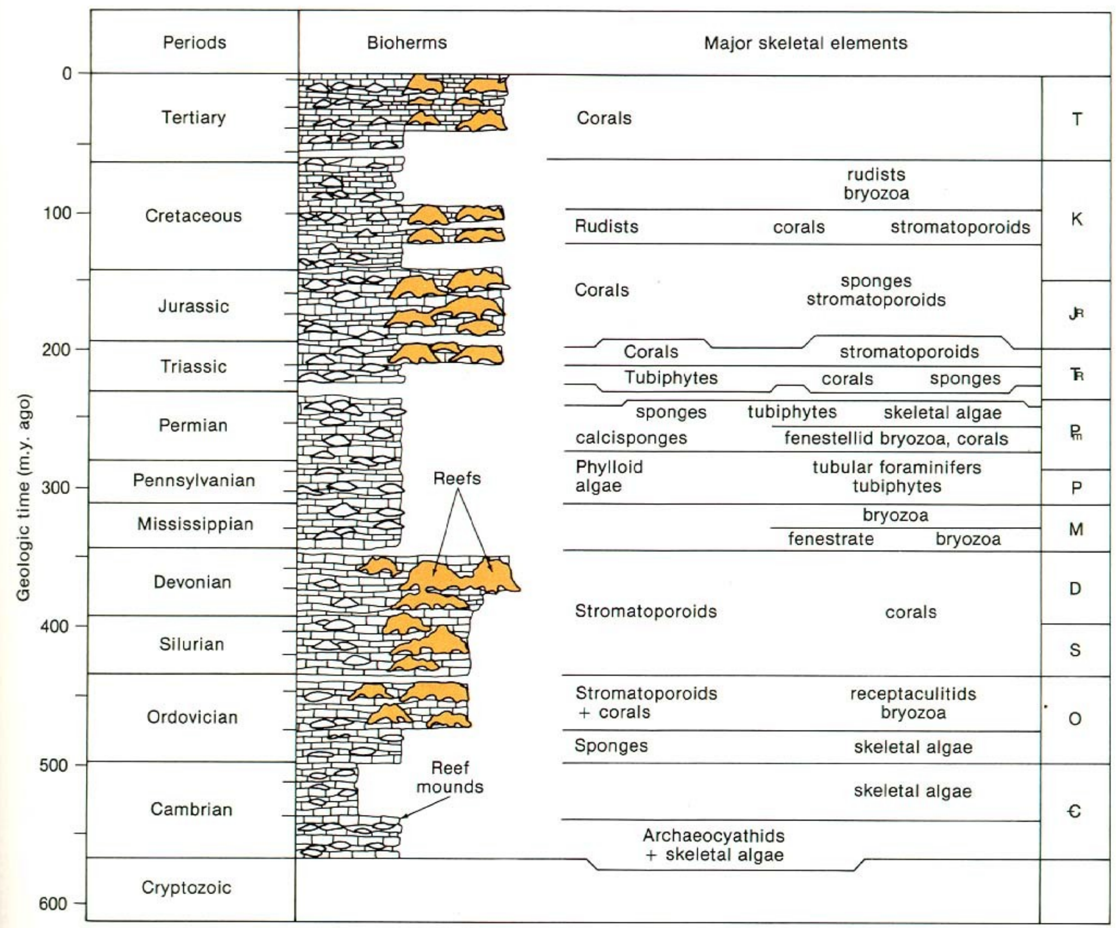
Devonian Eoteuthis – první sepie

Alloteuthis

Ordovician reefs

First True Reefs





BRYOZOANS

The phylum **Bryozoa** is a diverse one with approximately 4000 living species known, and almost four times that amount are found in the fossil record (Levin, 1999). These "moss animals" are often mistaken for corals due to their structural similarities but bryozoans have a much more complex anatomy. Bryozoans are also mistaken for plants, hence the term 'moss animal'. Bryozoans (sometimes referred to as Entoprocta and Ectoprocta) are microscopic sea animals that live in **colonial structures** that are much larger than the individual animal. Because these structures are usually composed of secreted **calcite**, they commonly form fossils.

Bryozoa   Moss Animals, Sea Mats,

Stenolaemata - Cyclostomata Fenestrata Cryptostomata Cystoporata Trepostomata

Gymnolaemata - Ctenostomata Cheilostomata

Phylactolaemata

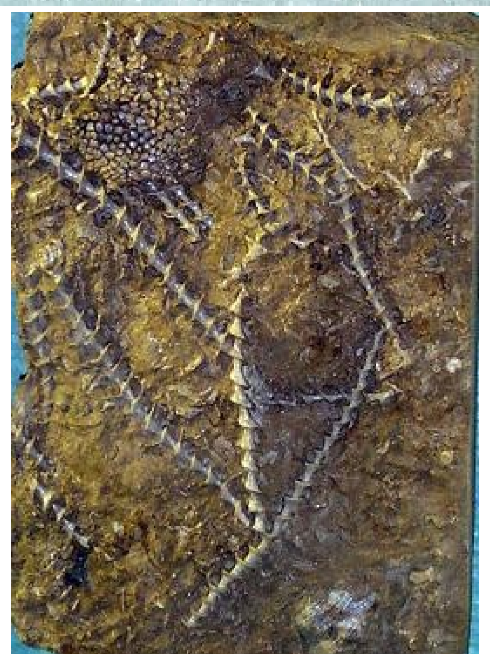
Bryozoan Classification - **Class Stenolaemata**

Marine bryozoans with tubular zooids with calcified walls. Lophophore is protruded by action of annular muscles. Includes five sub-groups:

- **Trepostomata:** Colonies generally robust; dendroid, encrusting, or massive. (Ordovician - Triassic)
- **Cystoporata:** Colonies robust or delicate. (Ordovician - Triassic)
- **Cryptostomata:** Colonies typically delicate; foliate or dendroid. (Ordovician - Permian)
- **Fenestrata:** Colonies typically delicate; reticulate (net-like) or pinnate. (Ordovician - Triassic)
- **Tubuliporata**, or **Cyclostomata** (Ordovician - Recent)

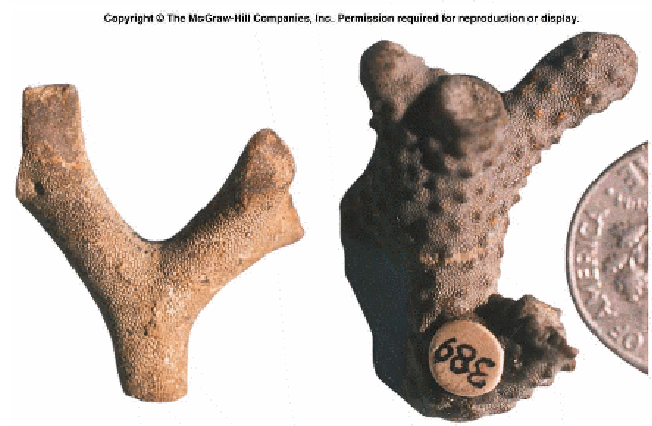
The Paleozoic Fauna
Fossil Bryozoans

Fossil fenestrate bryozoans



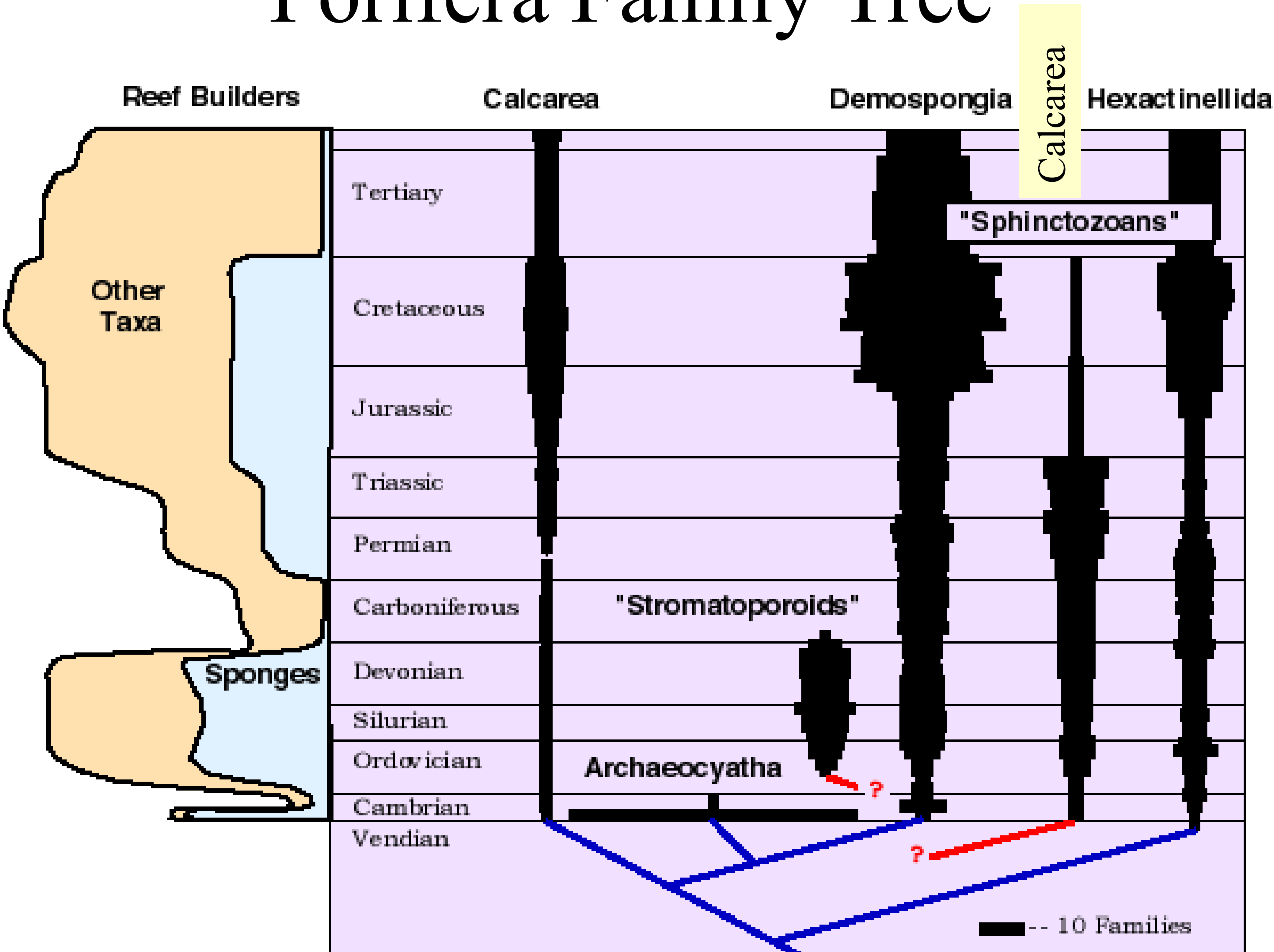
Archimedes sp.

Prasopora sp.

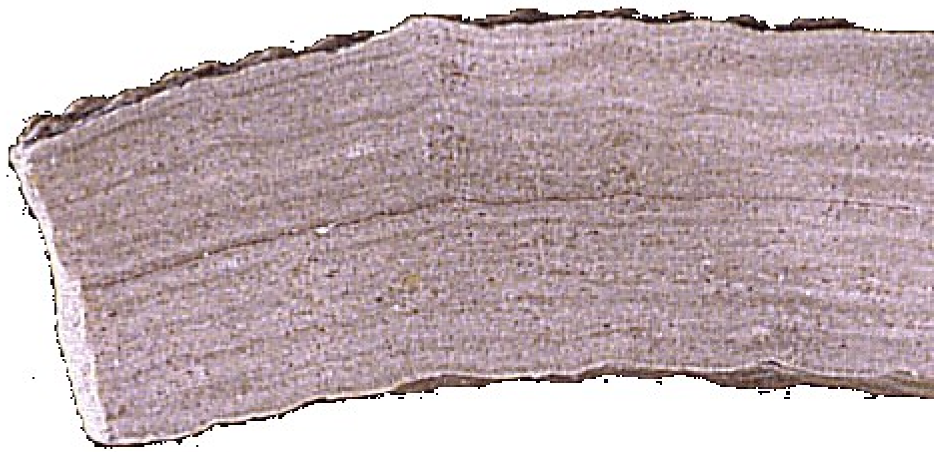


Hallopora sp.

Porifera Family Tree



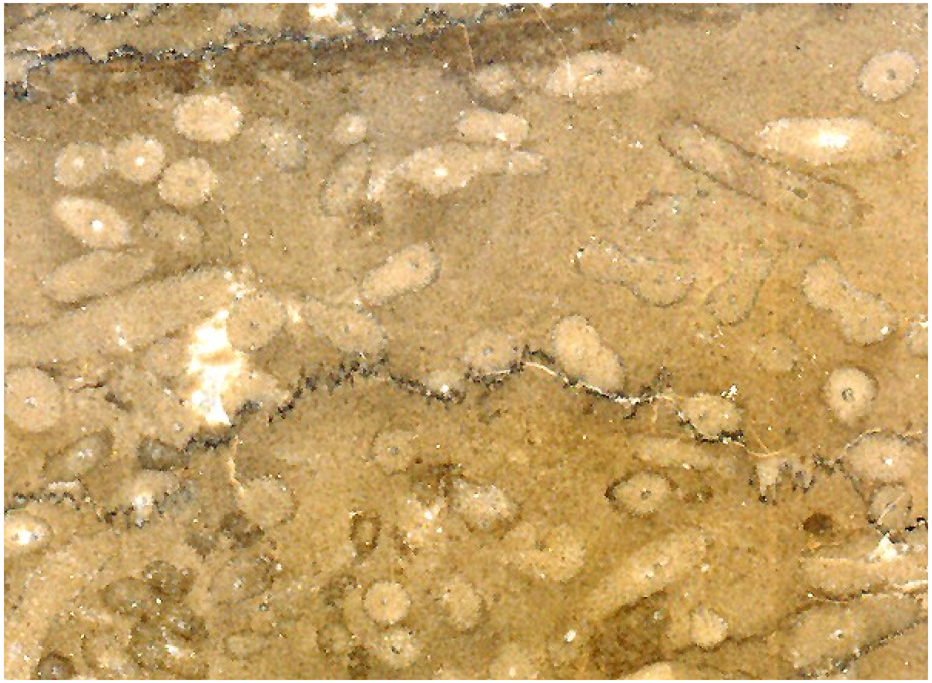
Stromatoporoids



Sponge-like, grew in sheet-like calcareous layers.

Dominant reef builders, Ordovician Period through the Devonian Period, a period of about 100 million years.

Stromatoporoids were marine colonial forms with a calcareous skeleton. They were important contributors to reef building during the Silurian and Devonian. Their relationship to other creatures is uncertain but they show some affinities with Porifera.
They consist of calcareous layers which, when weathered, show a chartecteristic contour line pattern as seen in the specimen above.



Amphipora floatstone in
peloidal line mud matrix; note
common stylolites"
Upper Devonian
Leduc Formation
Alberta

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Metazoan Invertebrates

Phylum Porifera (sponges)
Silurian

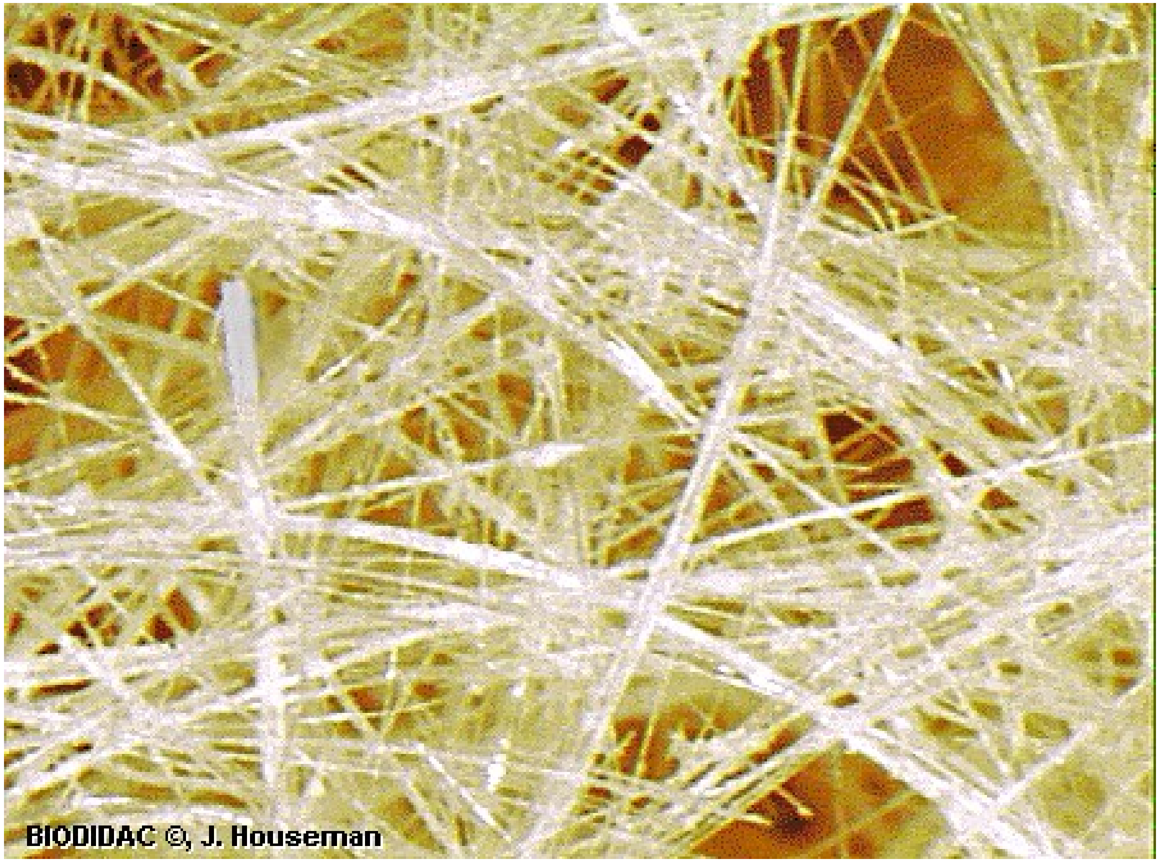
Astylospongia

Caryospongia

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Metazoan Invertebrates

Phylum Porifera (sponges) SPICULES



Spicules –

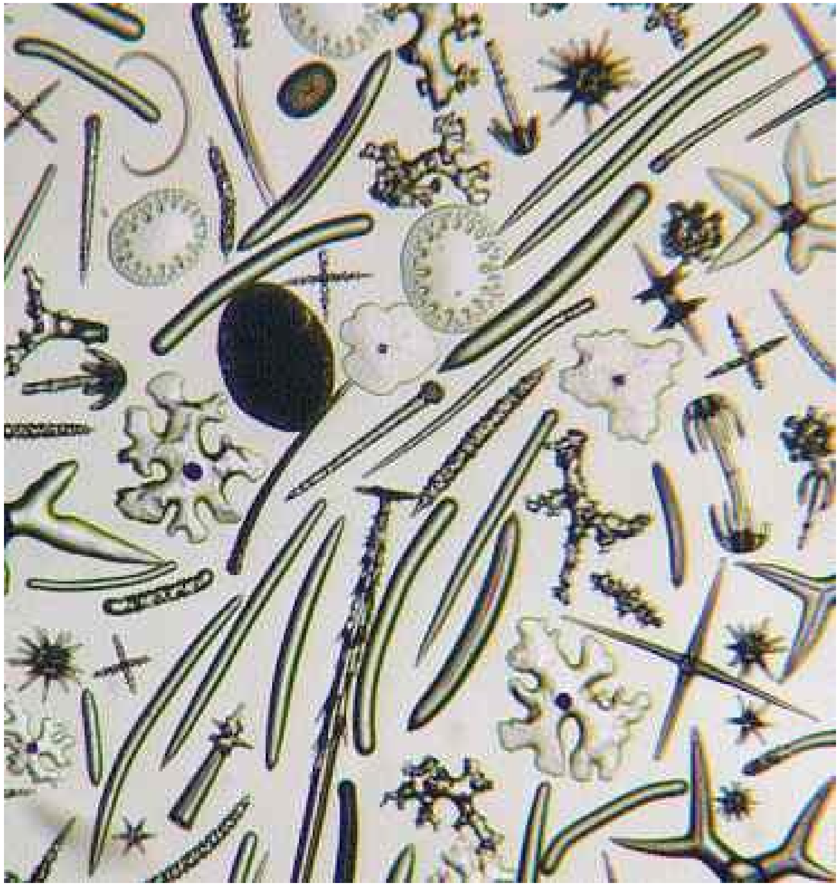
Composed of

Silica

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Metazoan Invertebrates

Phylum Porifera (sponges) **SPICULES**



Spicules –

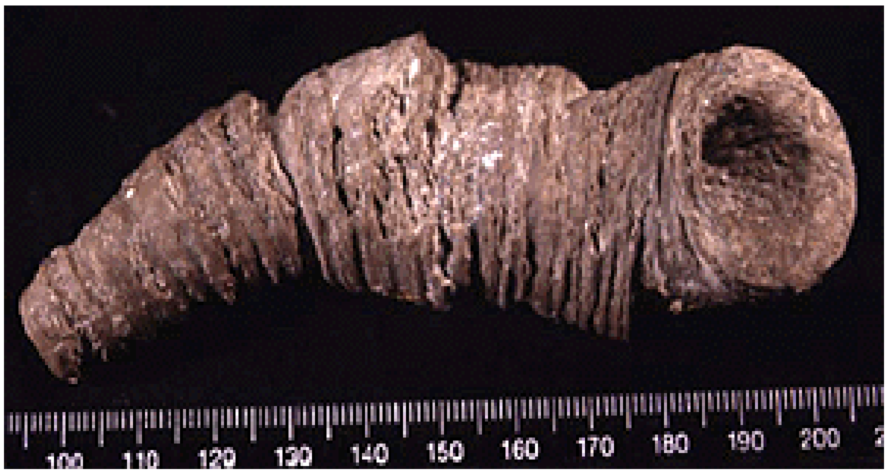
Composed of

Calcium carbonate

Cnidaria – Rugosa (solitary)

- Rugosa are an extinct group of corals that were abundant in **Middle Ordovician to Late Permian**
- Solitary rugosans are often referred to as "horn corals"
- Rugosa can also be colonial
- extinct at the end of the Permian, about 245 million years ago

Cnidaria – Rugosa (solitary)



- ***Cystiphyllum conifollis***
- Solitary Rugose coral
- Middle Devonian, Ontario, Canada
- Recrystallization

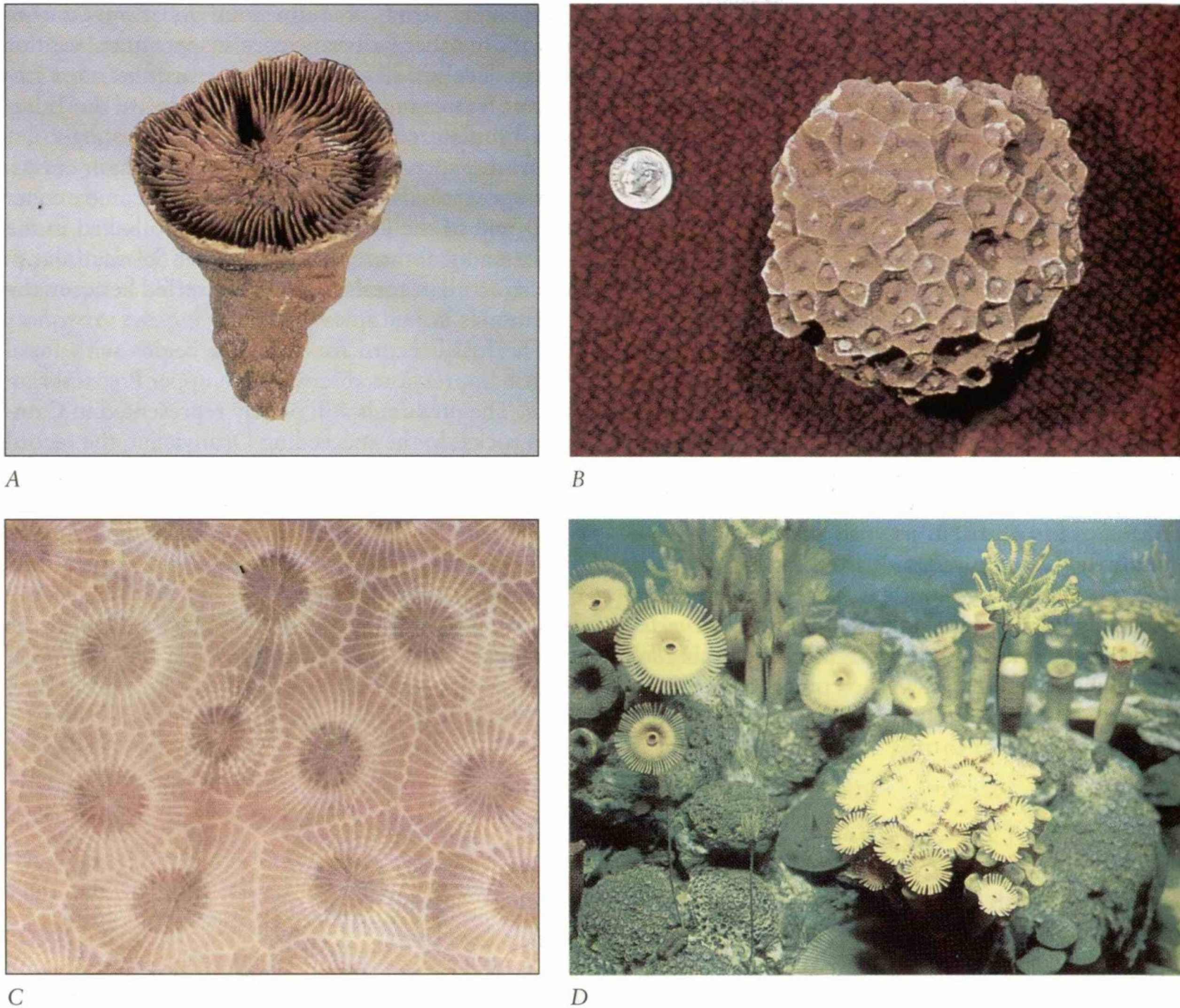
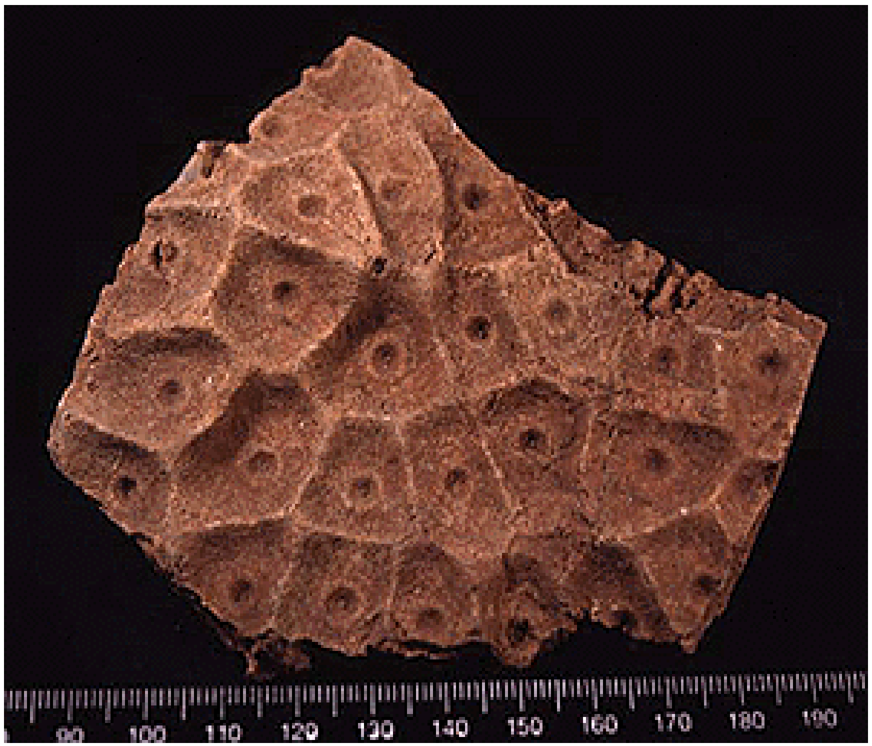


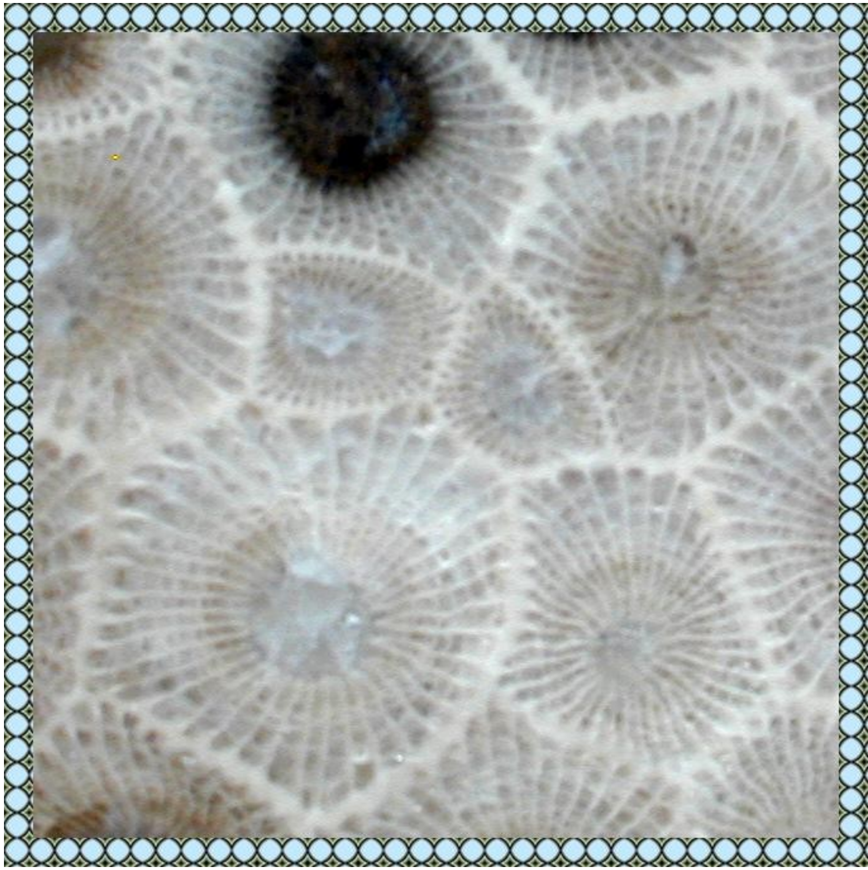
FIGURE 10–33 **Devonian rugose corals.** (A) The solitary horn coral *Zaphrenthis* with clearly visible radiating septa in the hornlike theca. (B) The compound (colonial) rugose coral *Lithostrotionella.* (C) A polished slab of the compound coral *Hexagonaria.* Water-worn fragments of this coral are found along the shore of Lake Michigan at Petoskey, Michigan, and this accounts for its being called Petoskey stone. Although not a rock, Petoskey stone is the designated state rock of Michigan. (D) Reconstruction of compound and solitary rugose corals on the floor of a Devonian epeiric sea. *(Diorama photograph courtesy of the U. S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.)* What was the purpose or function of the septa in rugose corals?

Cnidaria – Rugosa (colonial)



- ***Arachnophyllum pentagonum* Goldfuss**
- Colonial rugose coral
- Middle Silurian, Kentucky
- Silica replacement

Petoskey Stones – recrystallized colonial Devonian rugose corals



Tabulata (Tabulate Corals)

Ranged from Ordovician to Permian

Major reef formers, Silurian and Devonian reefs

Always colonial

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Metazoan Invertebrates

Tabulata (Tabulate Corals)

Favosites

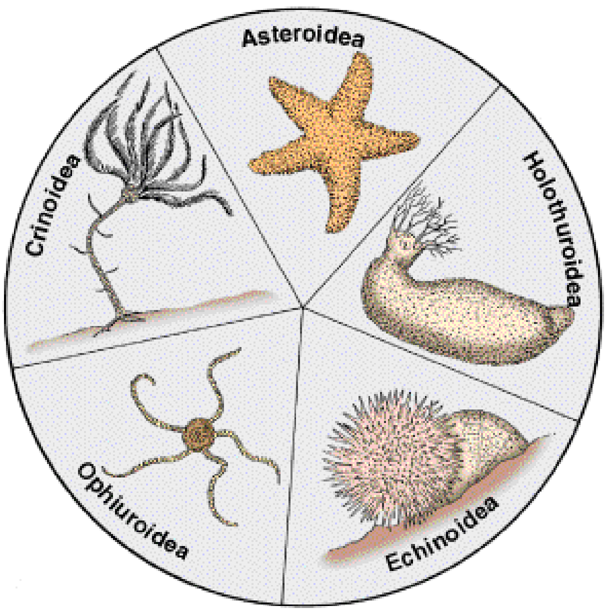
EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Metazoan Invertebrates

Tabulata (Tabulate Corals)

Halysites

Levin, The Earth Through Time, 6/e
Figure 10-52



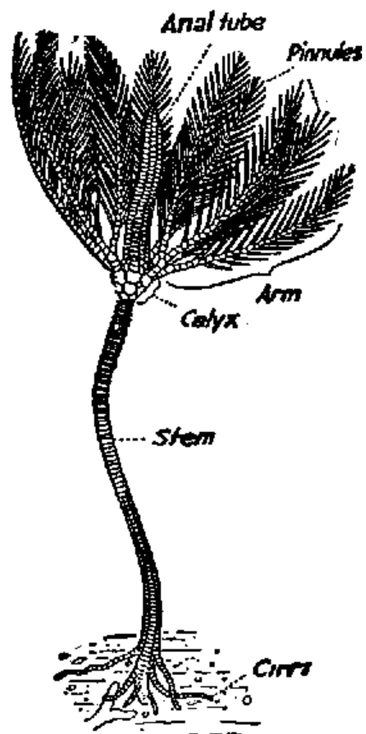
Echinodermata

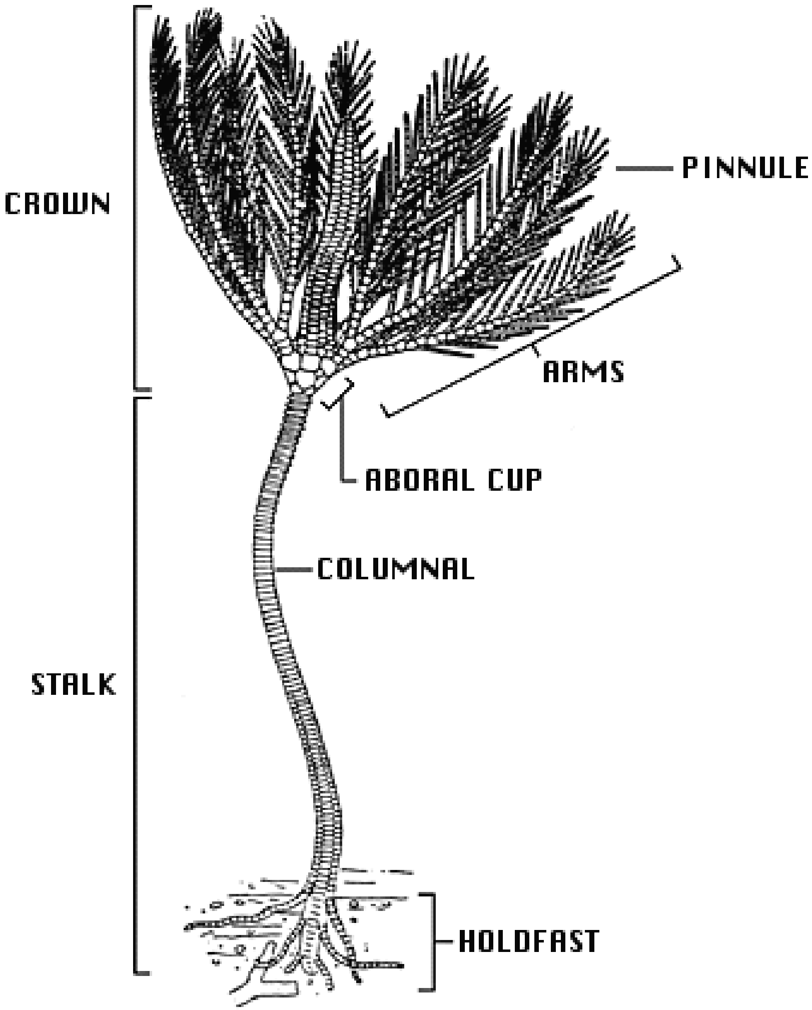
EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

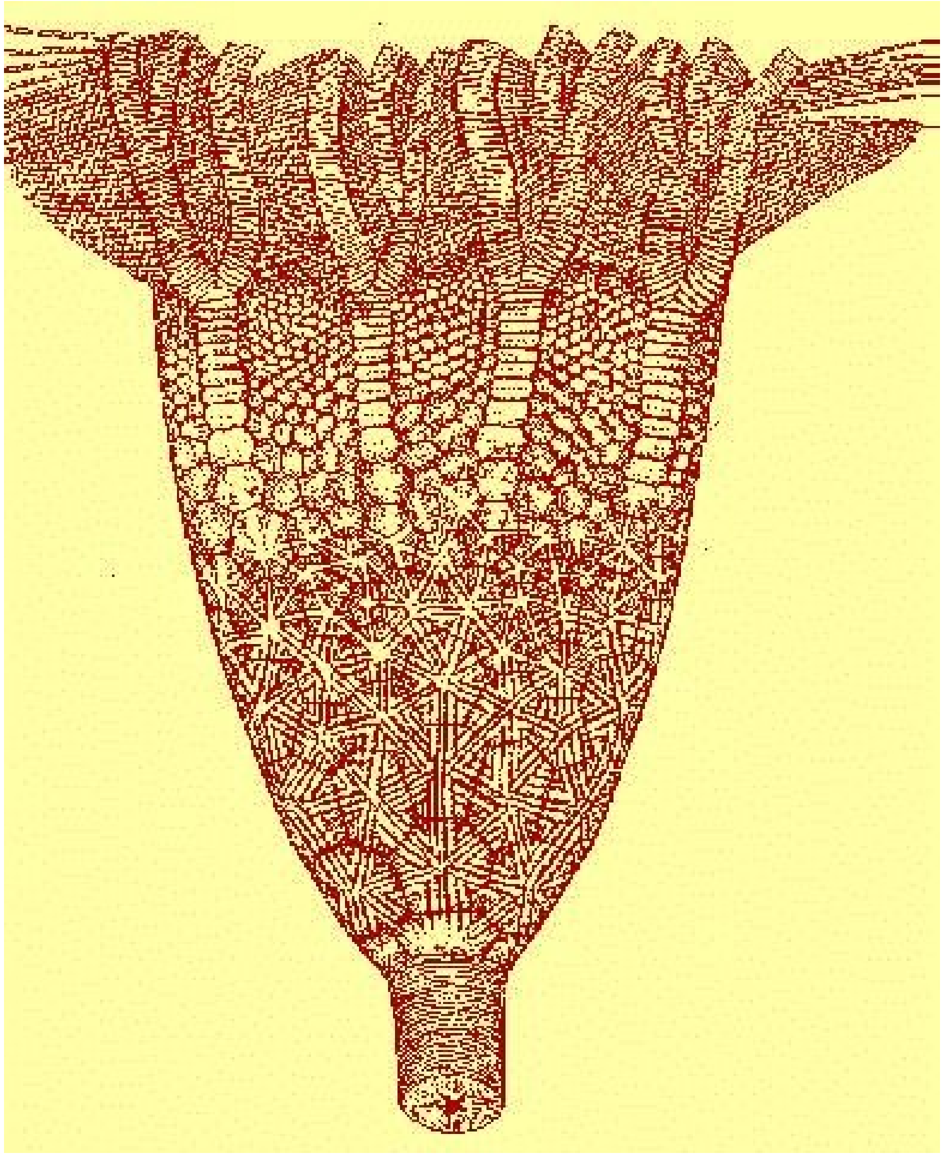
Metazoan Invertebrates

Echinodermata   Crinoidea

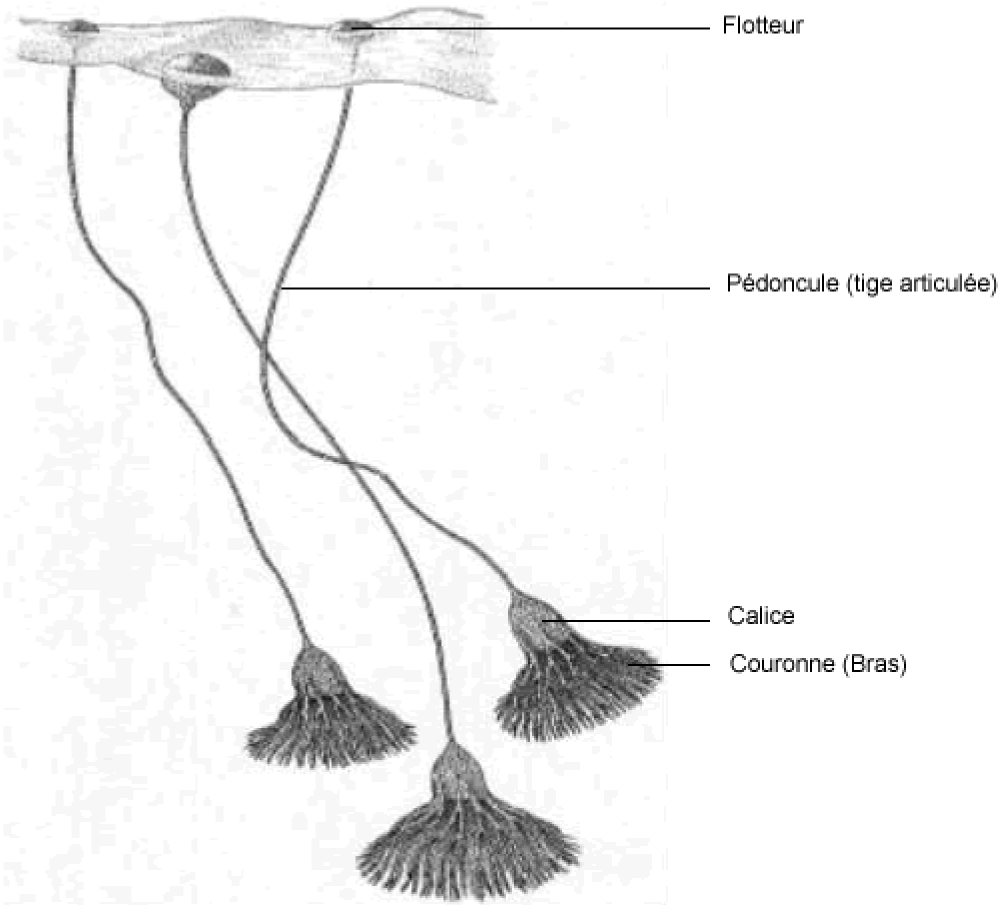
Crinoids
Middle Cambrian
to Recent




CROWN
PINNULE
ARMS
ABORAL CUP
COLUMNAL
STALK
HOLDFAST



Scyphocrinites


Flotteur
Pédoncule (tige articulée)
Calice
Couronne (Bras)

Echinoidea

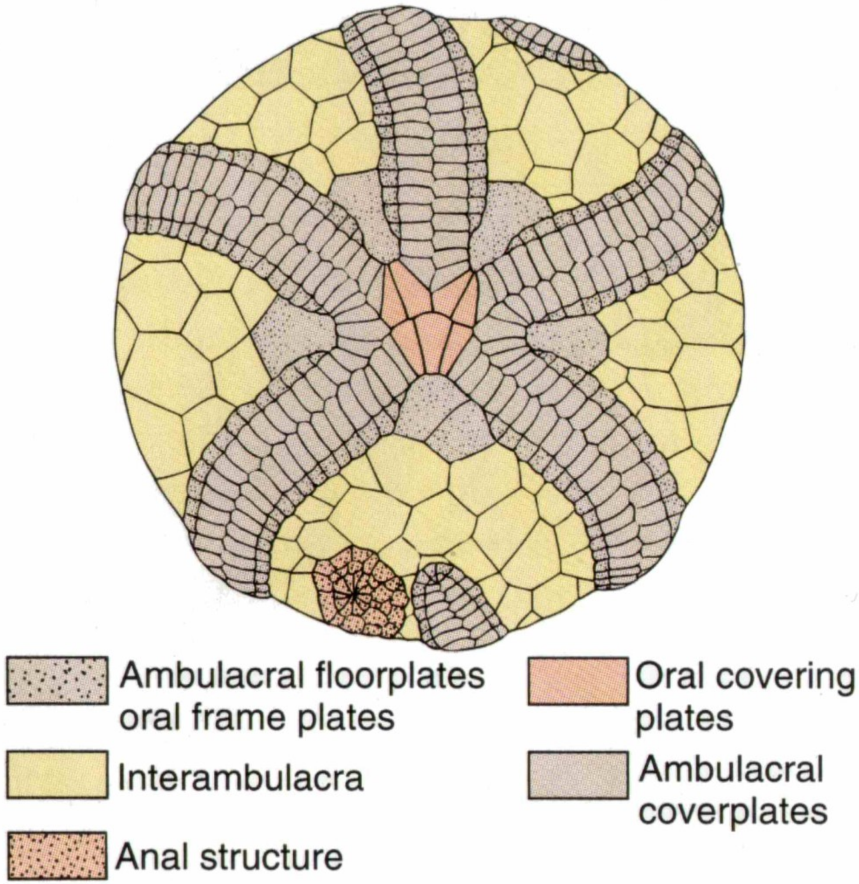


FIGURE 10–54 ***Edrioaster bigsbyi*, a Middle Ordovician edrioasteroid.** Specimen is 45 mm in diameter. *(From Bell, B. M. 1977.* J. Paleo. *51(3):620.)*

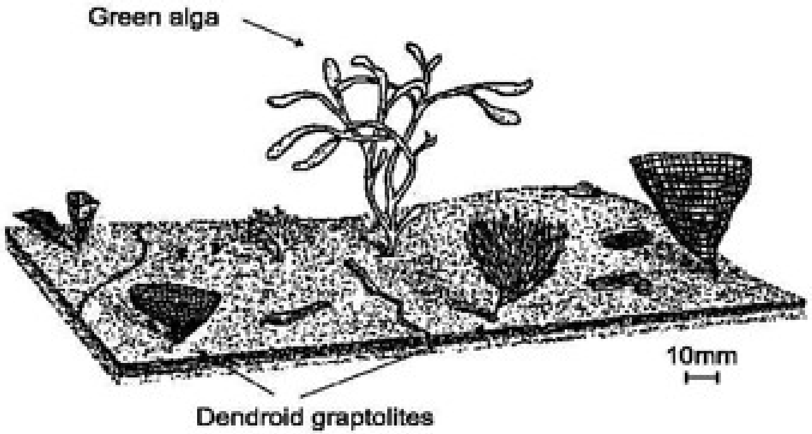
Echinodermata - Asterozoa

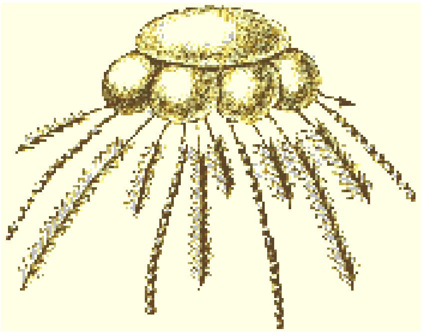
- ***Devonaster eucharie* (Hall**
- **Middle Devonian, Ulster Co., New York**
- **External Mold in shale**


5mm
Scale

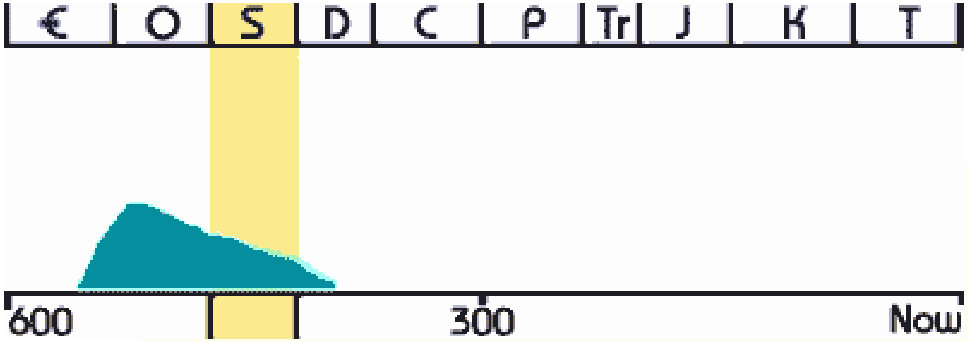
Graptolites

Graptolites range from the middle Cambrian to the Carboniferous. Dendroidea are found across this entire span while Graptoloida are found from the Ordovician until the earlyDevonian. Graptolites are most commonly found in deep water, dysoxic facies (black shales), but do extend into shallow facies. Because they did not biomineralize an easily preservable skeleton they are nearly always carbonized. The process of carbonization combined with the highly compressible nature of shales made most graptolite fossils extremely flat and therefore difficult to study.

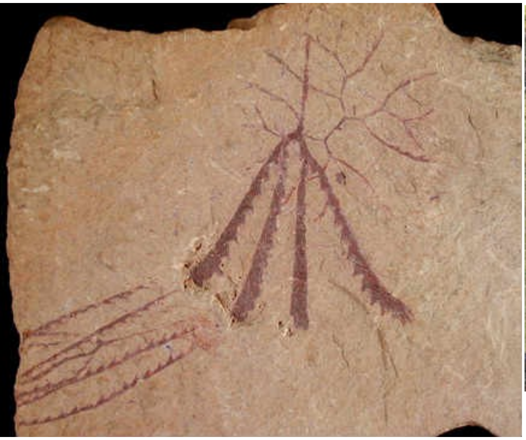




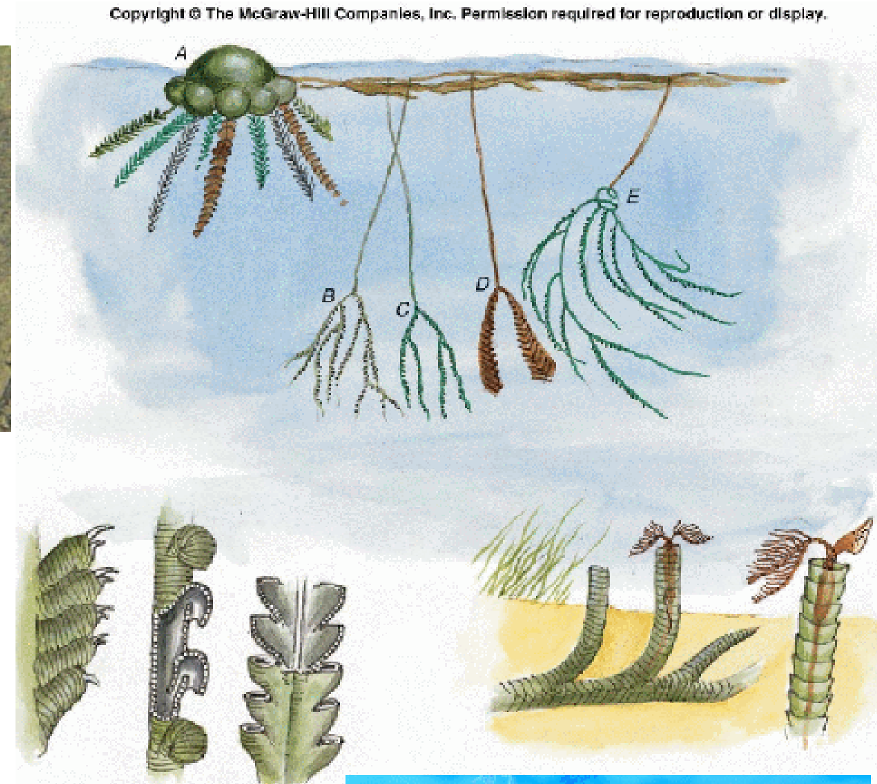
Graptoloidea



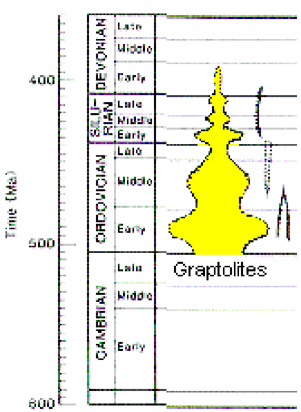
The Paleozoic Fauna
Graptolites

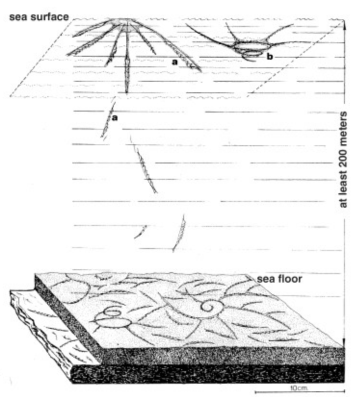


Mongraptus sp.



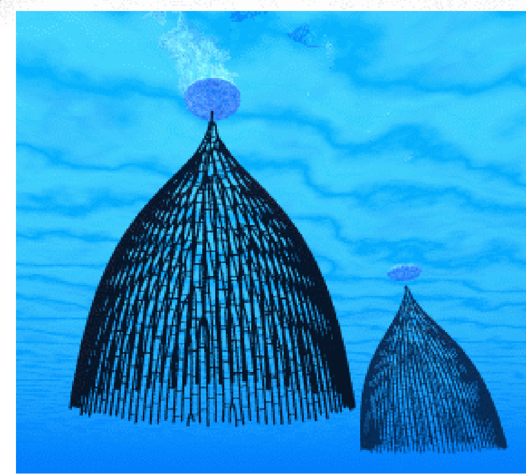
- Phylum: Hemichordata
- Class: Graptolithina
- Order: Graptoloidea





<u>Characteristics</u>

marine
planktonic
all depths
all temperatures
colonial
multiple cups on central rod
each holding tiny animal



Graptolite shales
– typical Silurian rock

- **Silurian graptolite shales**

Climacograptus

Didymograptus from Victoria, Australia
(Lower Ordovician)
Graptolites range from the middle Cambrian to the Carboniferous. Dendroidea are found across this entire span while Graptoloida are found from the Ordovician until the early Silurian. Graptolites are most commonly found in deep water, dysoxic facies (black shales), but do extend into shallow facies. Because they did not biomineralize an easily preservable skeleton they are nearly always carbonized.

FIGURE 8–21 **Branches (stipes) of the graptolite *Diplograptus*.** *Diplograptus* is also common in dark shales of Ordovician age in both Europe and North America.

KINGDOM: **ANIMALIA**

PHYLUM: **CHORDATA**

SUB-PHYLA: UROCHORDATA (sea squirts)

HEMICHORDATA (pterobranchs, graptolites*) *CAMB.*

CEPHALOCHORDATA (lancets) *CAMB.*

CRANIATA (vertebrates) *CAMB.*

CLASSES: **CONODONTA*** *CAMB.*

AGNATHA (jawless fish) *CAMB.*

Gnathostomata

ACANTHODI (spiny sharks)* *SIL.*

PLACODERMI (armored fish)* *SIL.*

CHONDRICHTHYES (cartilaginous sharks) *DEV*

OSTEICHTHYES (bony fish) *SIL.*

AMPHIBIA (amphibians) *DEV.*

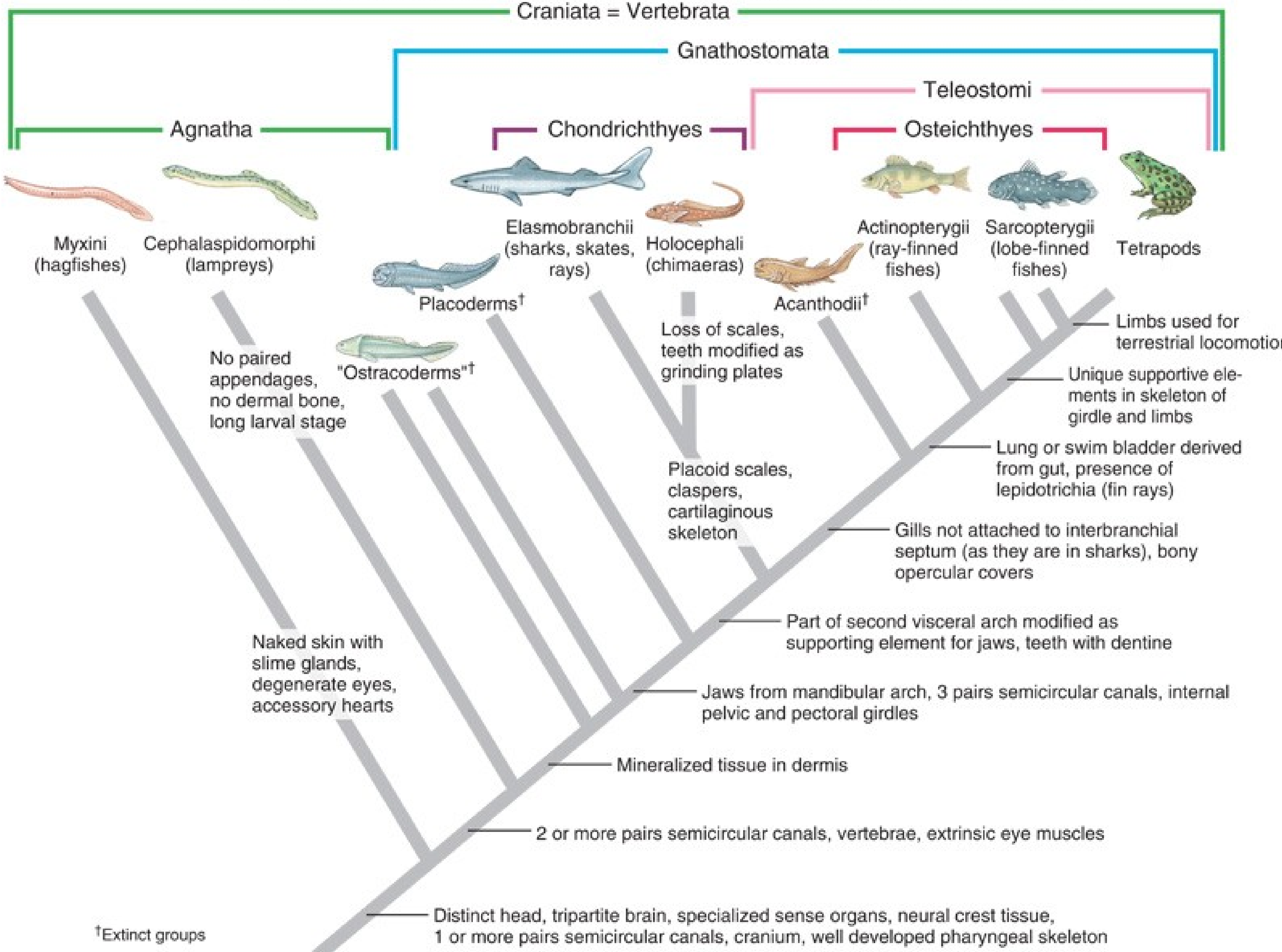
REPTILIA (reptiles) *CARB.*

AVES (birds) *JURASSIC*

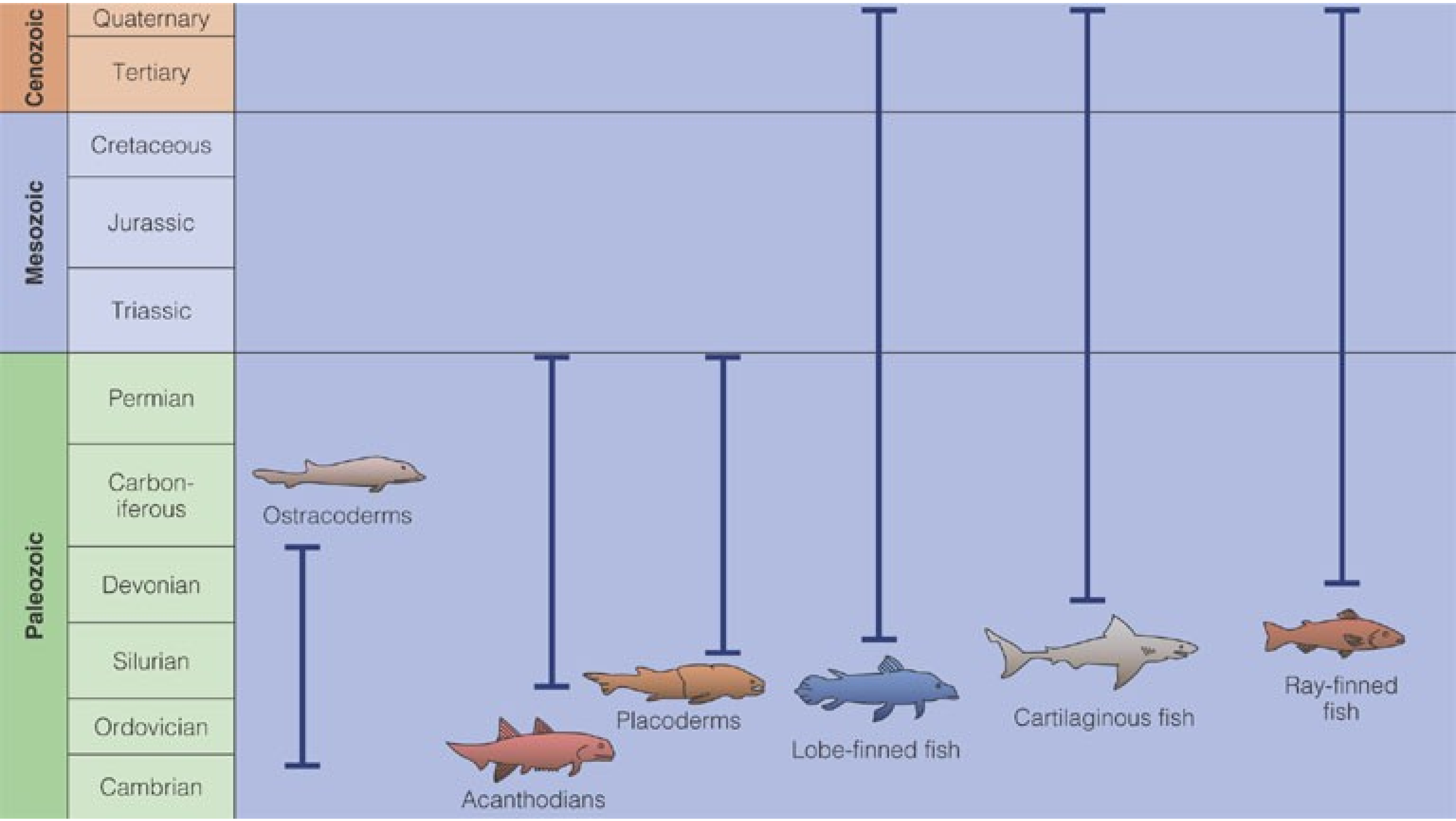
MAMMALIA (mammals) *TRIASSIC*

Subphylum Vertebrata

- Subphylum Vertebrata has several divisions you need to be familiar with:
  - Superclass Agnatha – Jawless Fish; Lampry Eel; Ostracoderm (fossil)
  - Superclass Gnathostomata
    - Class Placodermi – First Jawed Fish (Fossils)
    - Class Chondricthyes – Cartilagenous Fish; Sharks; Rays
    - Class Osteichthyes
      - Subclass Actinopterygii – Ray-finned Fish; Goldfish; Sea Horse
      - Subclass Sarcopterygii – Lobe-finned Fish; Coelocanth


Craniata = Vertebrata
Gnathostomata
Teleostomi
Agnatha
Chondrichthyes
Osteichthyes
Myxini (hagfishes)
Cephalaspidomorphi (lampreys)
Elasmobranchii (sharks, skates, rays)
Holocephali (chimaeras)
Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)
Sarcopterygii (lobe-finned fishes)
Tetrapods
Placoderms†
Acanthodii†
"Ostracoderms"†
Loss of scales, teeth modified as grinding plates
Limbs used for terrestrial locomotion
No paired appendages, no dermal bone, long larval stage
Unique supportive elements in skeleton of girdle and limbs
Lung or swim bladder derived from gut, presence of lepidotrichia (fin rays)
Placoid scales, claspers, cartilaginous skeleton
Gills not attached to interbranchial septum (as they are in sharks), bony opercular covers
Part of second visceral arch modified as supporting element for jaws, teeth with dentine
Naked skin with slime glands, degenerate eyes, accessory hearts
Jaws from mandibular arch, 3 pairs semicircular canals, internal pelvic and pectoral girdles
Mineralized tissue in dermis
2 or more pairs semicircular canals, vertebrae, extrinsic eye muscles
Distinct head, tripartite brain, specialized sense organs, neural crest tissue, 1 or more pairs semicircular canals, cranium, well developed pharyngeal skeleton
†Extinct groups

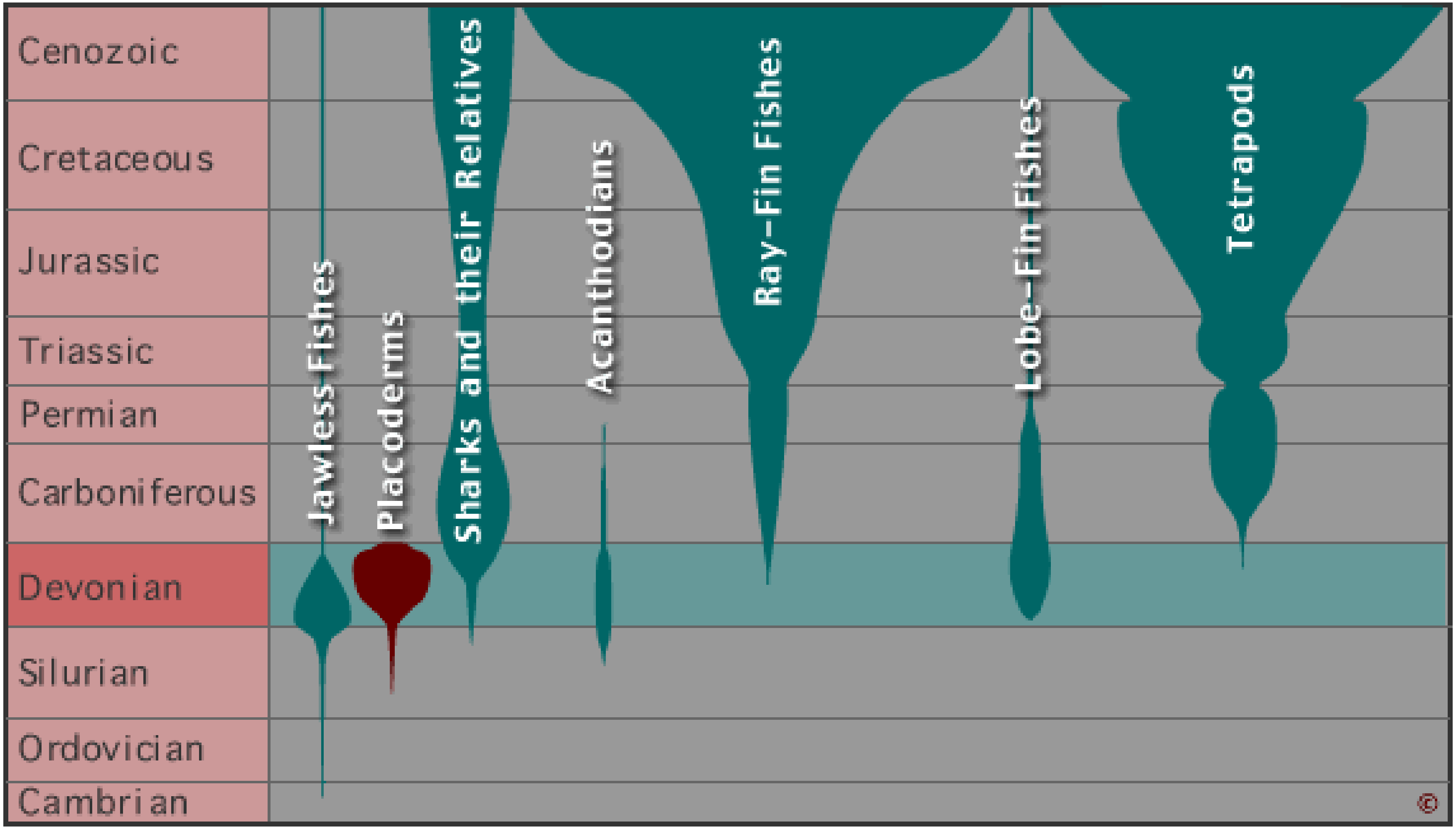
Geologic Ranges of Major Fish Groups



EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Vertebrates

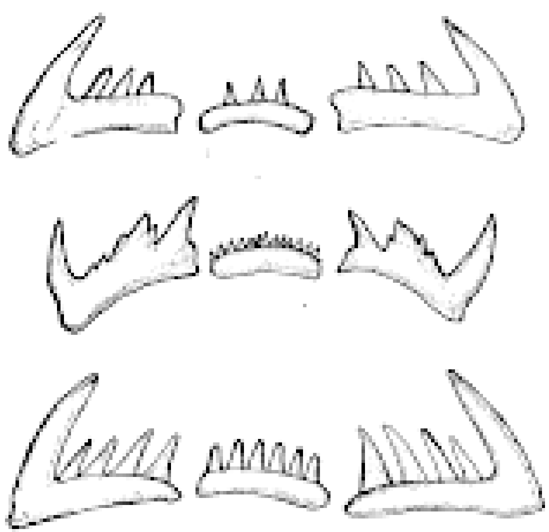
Fish

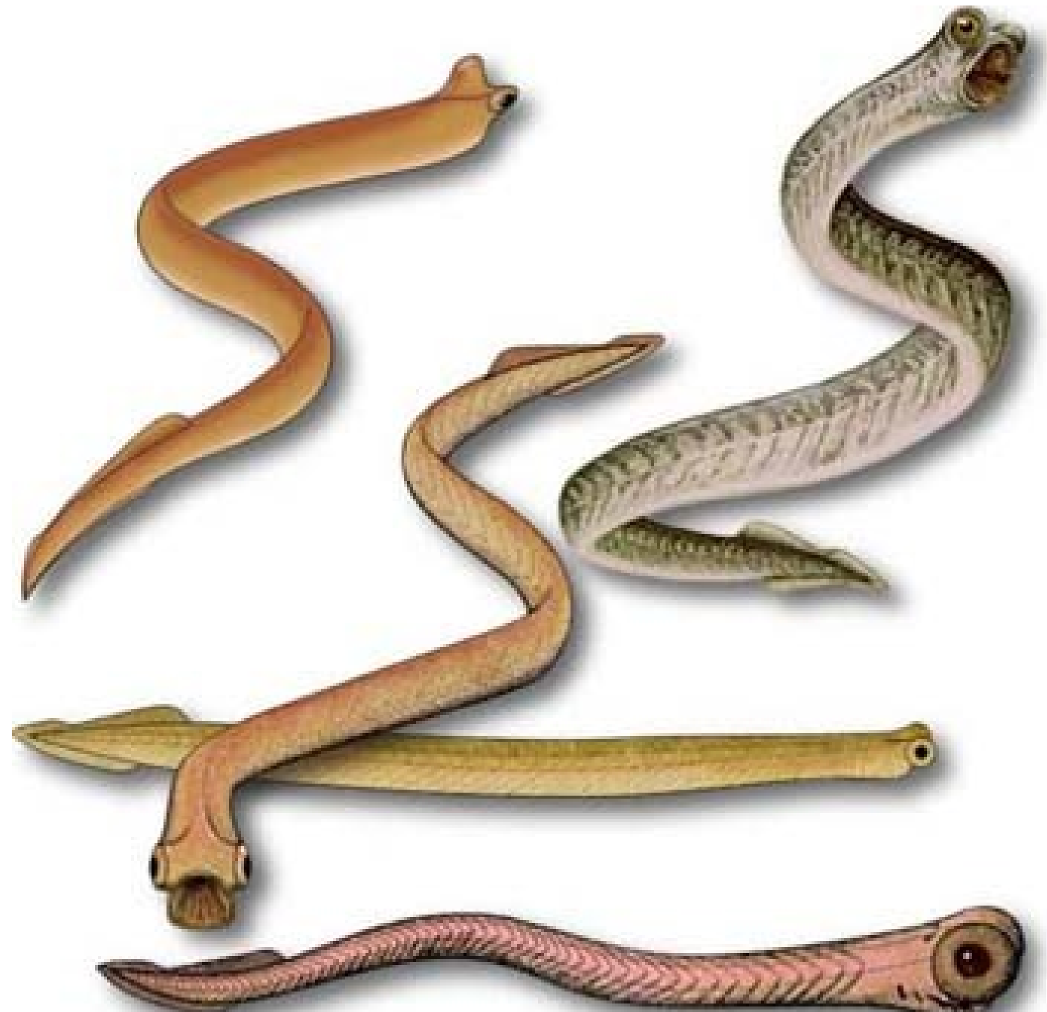


EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

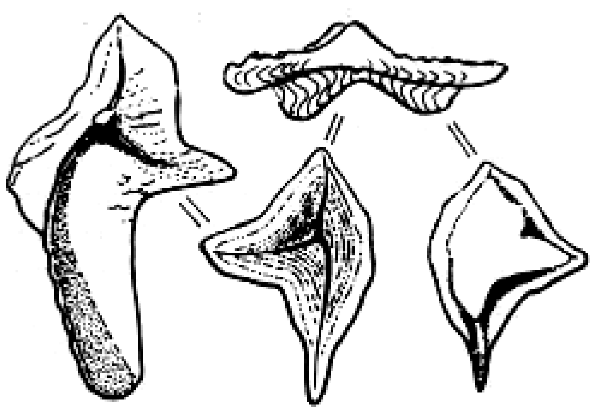
Vertebrates

Conodonts
Chordate
Resemble teeth
Proterozoic to Triassic
Calcium phosphate





CONODONTA



Conodont animals
(Conodontophorida)

- Conodont teeth are very common fossils, known since early 1800s, but animal body only described in 1983
- May or may not be true vertebrates
  - **Vertebrate characters** sense organs with capsules; $CaPO_4$ mineralization
  - **Non-vertebrate characters**: V-shaped myomeres; notochord but no trace of vertebrae
- 250+ million-year fossil history (Late Cambrian-Triassic)

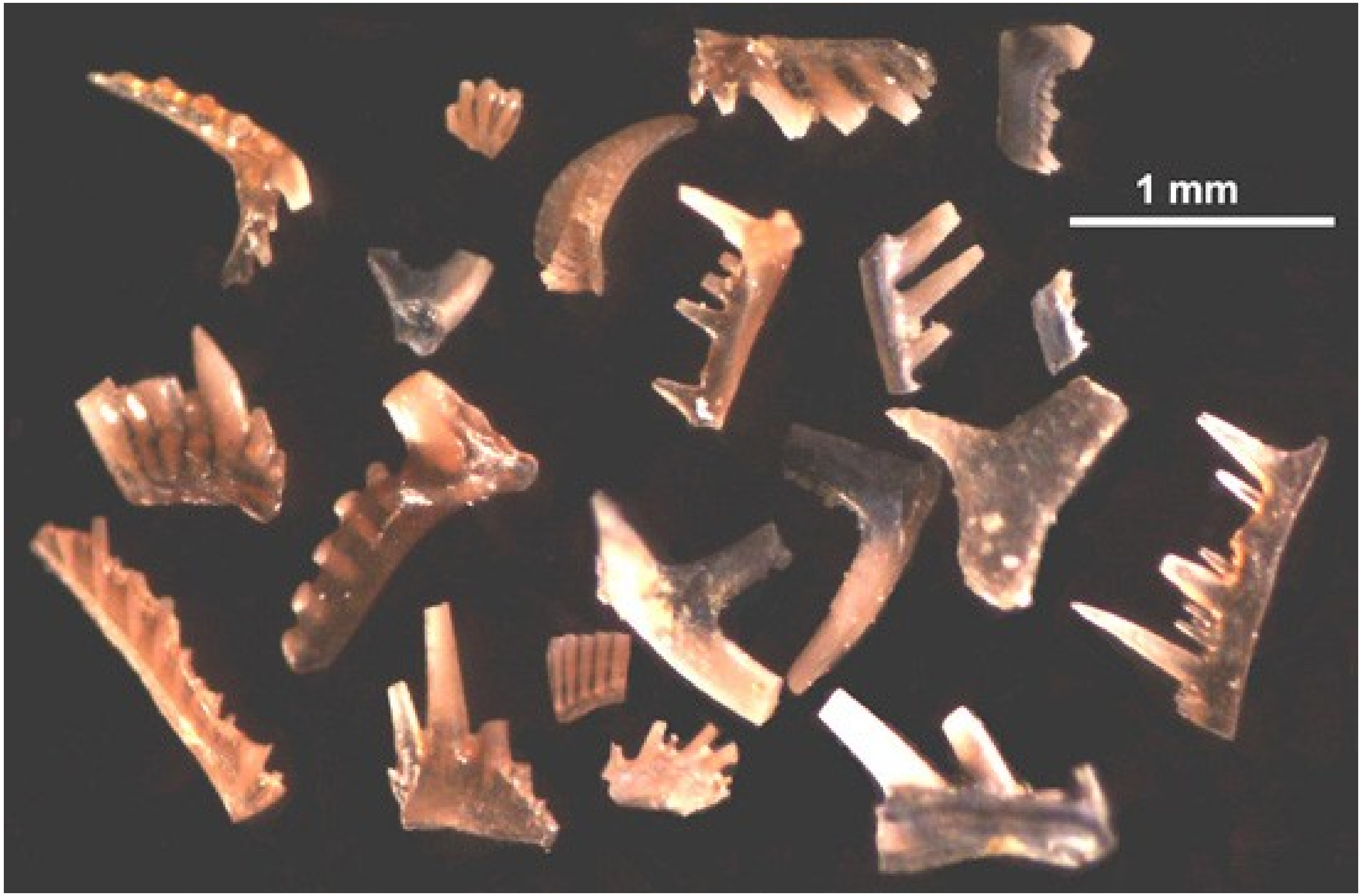
A single conodont. . .

A conodont apparatus. . .

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Vertebrates

Conodonts



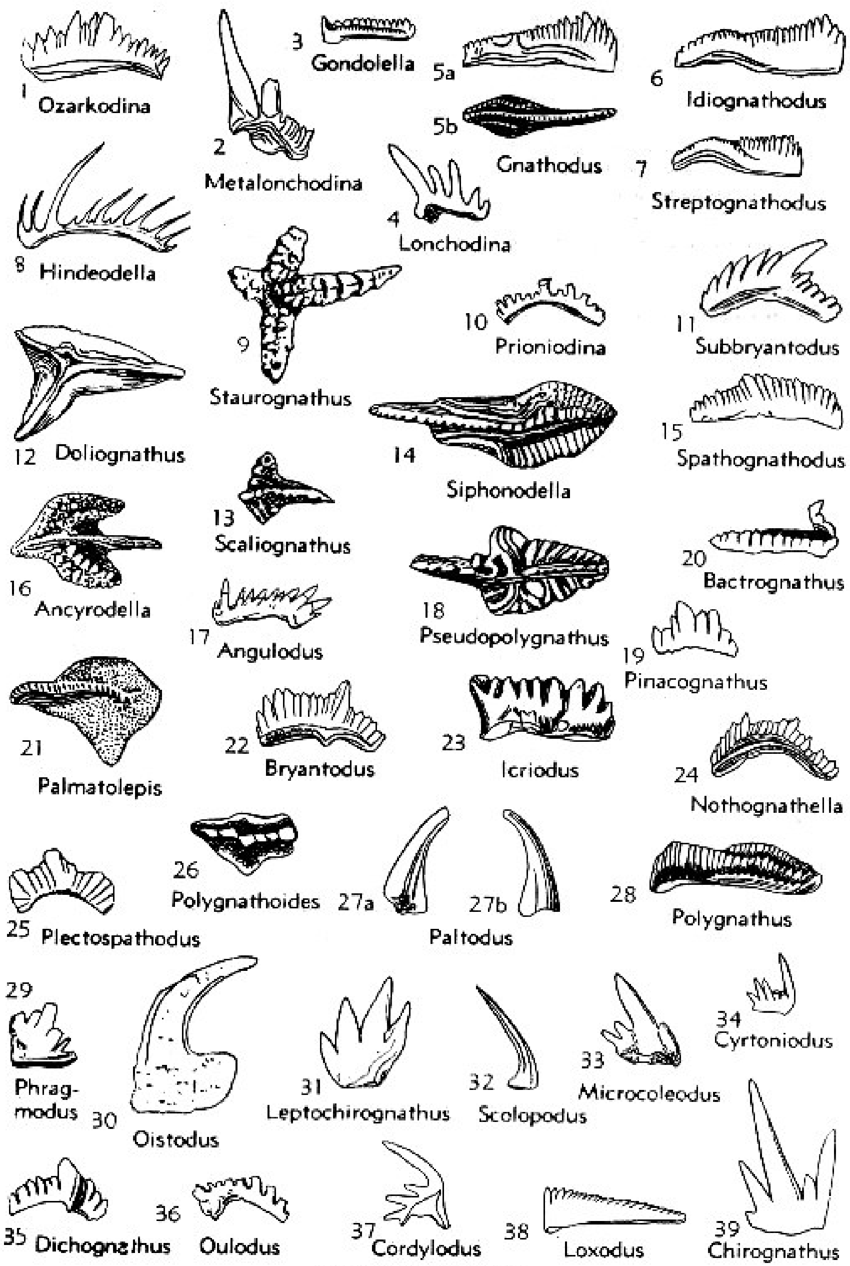


FIG. 23-2. (*See next page.*)

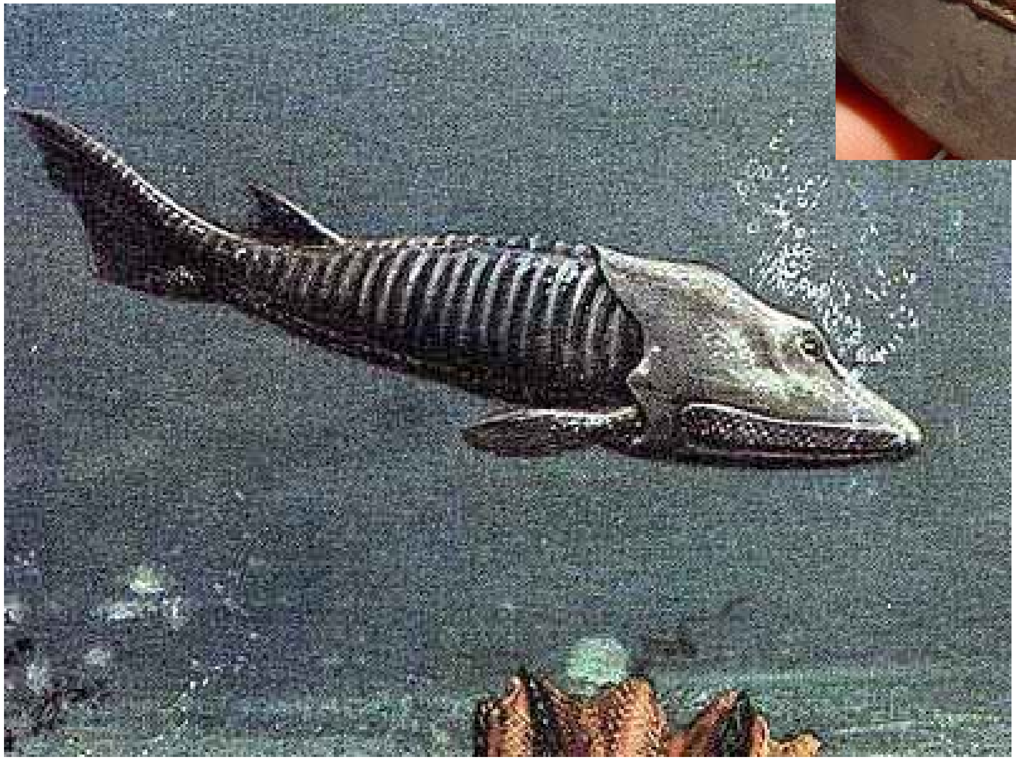
Pre-1964 examples

Ordovician-29-39
Silurian-25-27
Devonian-16,17,21-24,28
Mississippian-4,8-15,18-20
Pennsylvanian-1-3,5-7

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Vertebrates

Fish
Agnatha (Agnathids)
Jawless fish



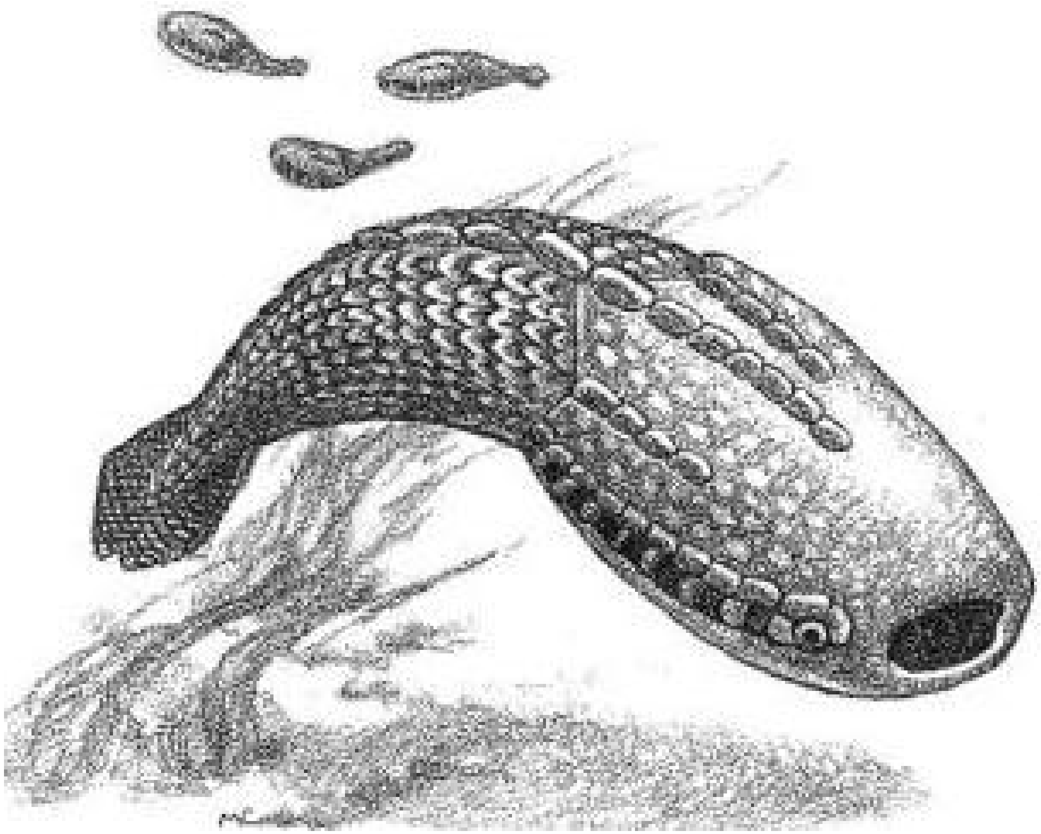
EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Vertebrates

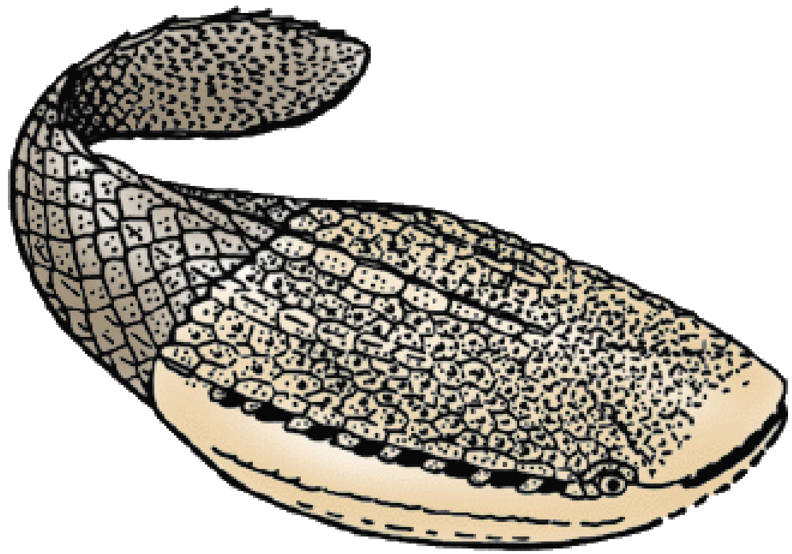
Fish

Agnatha (Agnathids)

Jawless fish

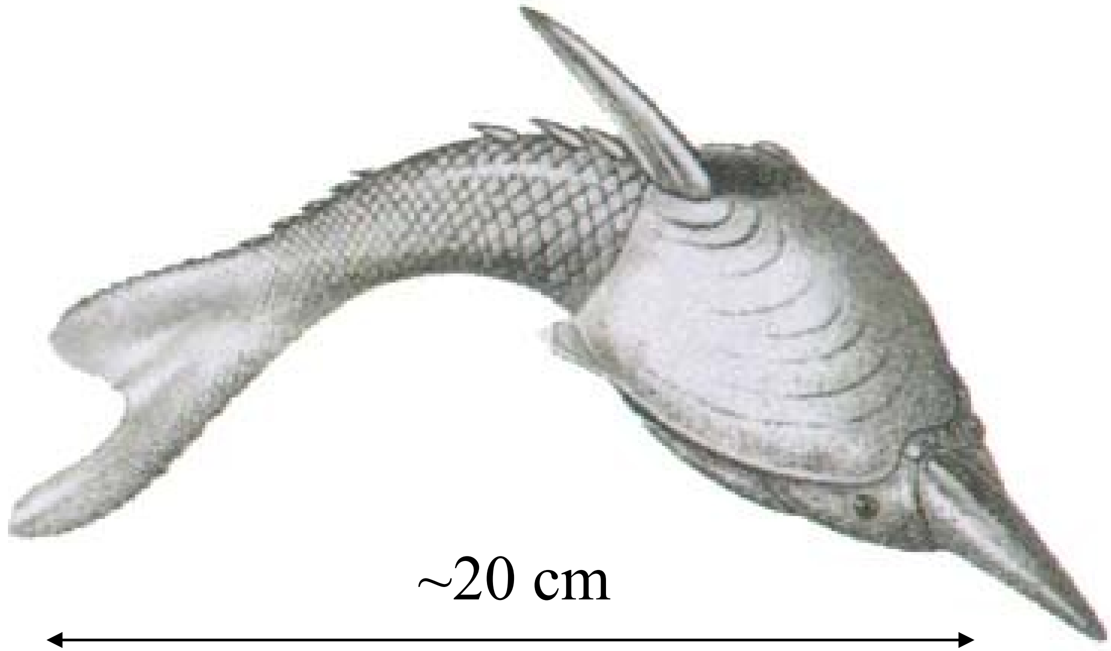


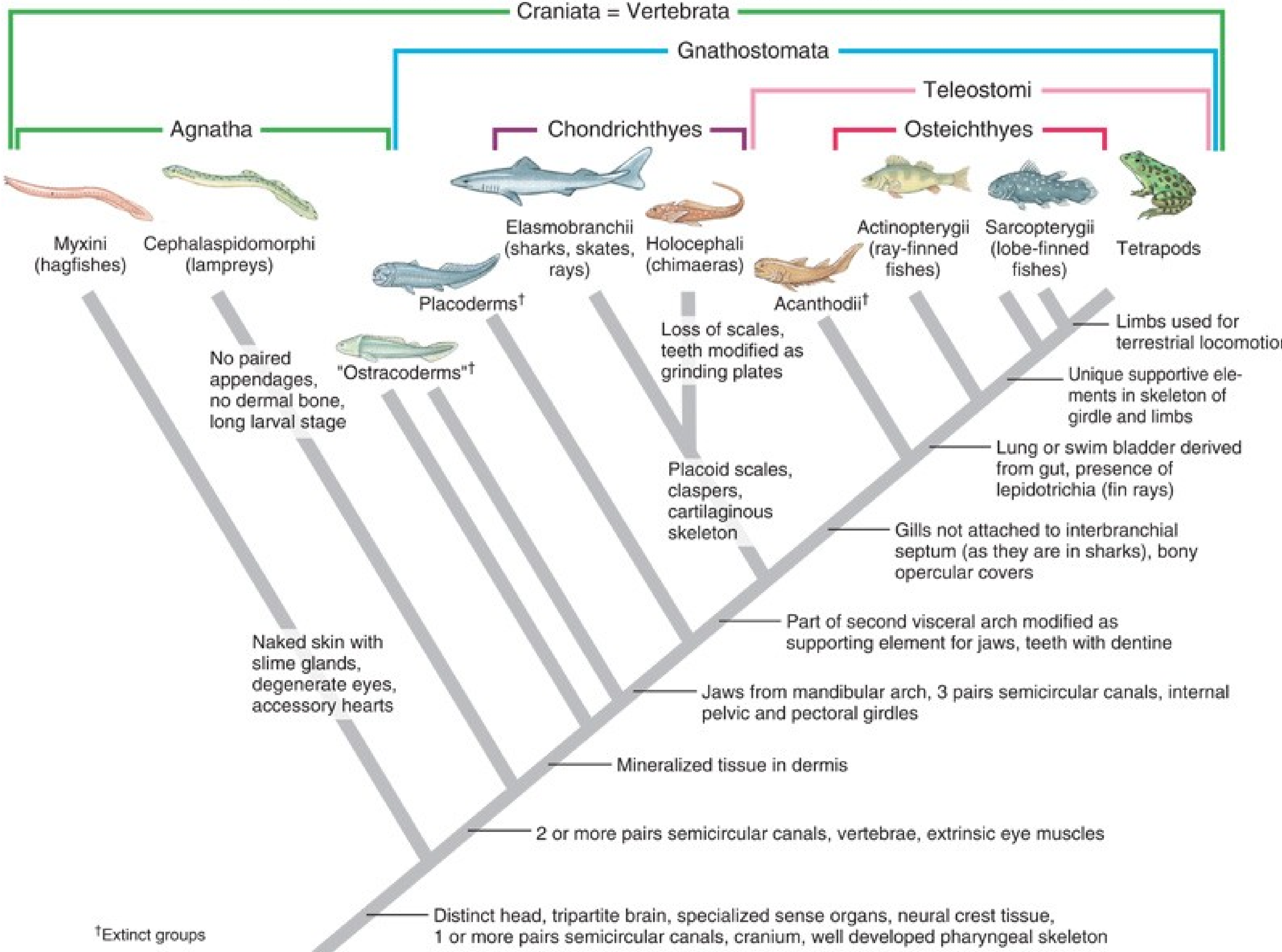
Astrapis



Astraspis

Devonian Jawless Fish




Craniata = Vertebrata
Gnathostomata
Teleostomi
Agnatha
Chondrichthyes
Osteichthyes
Myxini (hagfishes)
Cephalaspidomorphi (lampreys)
Placoderms†
Elasmobranchii (sharks, skates, rays)
Holocephali (chimaeras)
Acanthodii†
Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)
Sarcopterygii (lobe-finned fishes)
Tetrapods
"Ostracoderms"†
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Unique supportive elements in skeleton of girdle and limbs
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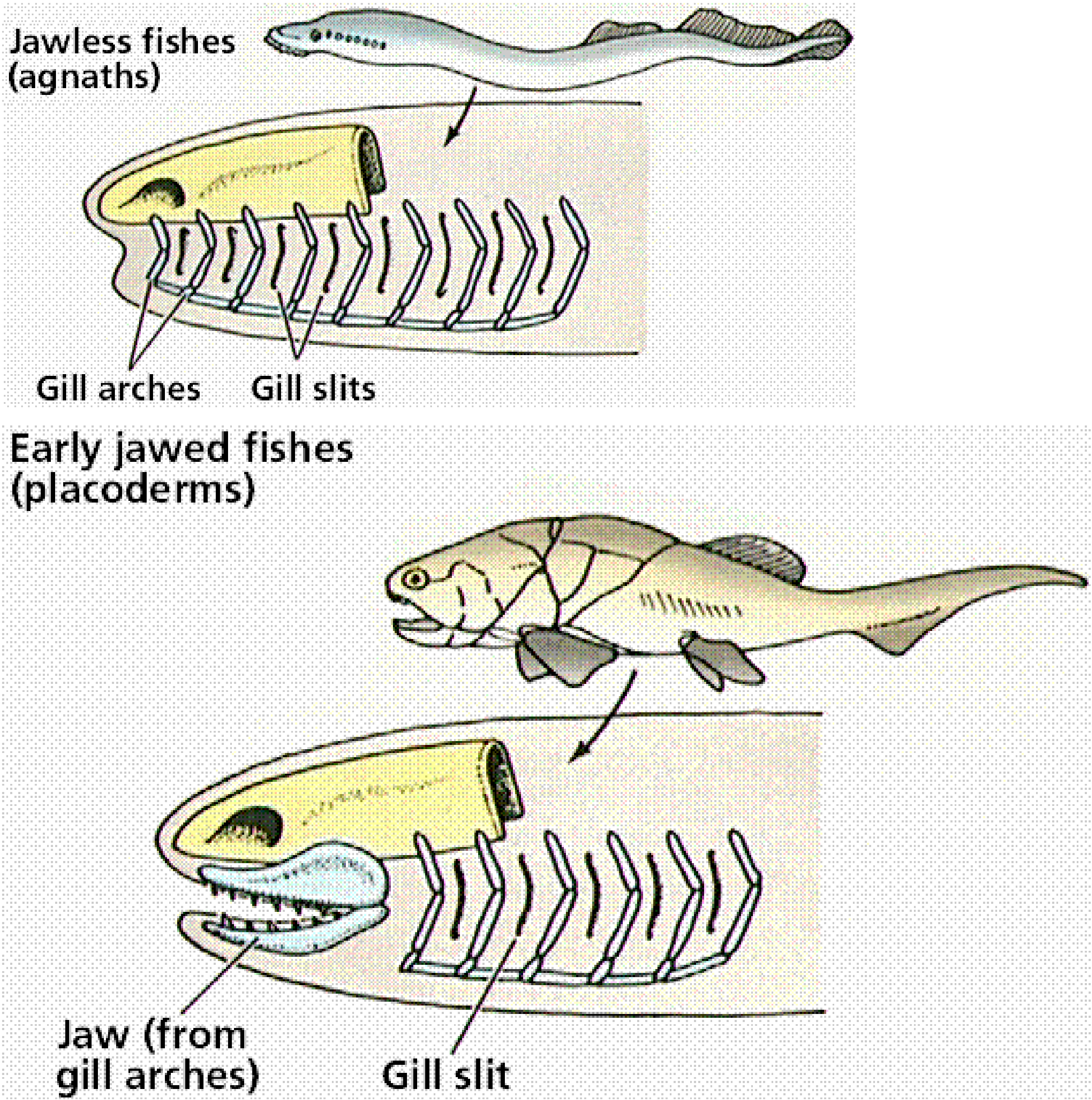
Part of second visceral arch modified as supporting element for jaws, teeth with dentine
Naked skin with slime glands, degenerate eyes, accessory hearts
Jaws from mandibular arch, 3 pairs semicircular canals, internal pelvic and pectoral girdles
Mineralized tissue in dermis
2 or more pairs semicircular canals, vertebrae, extrinsic eye muscles
Distinct head, tripartite brain, specialized sense organs, neural crest tissue, 1 or more pairs semicircular canals, cranium, well developed pharyngeal skeleton
†Extinct groups


Jawless fishes
(agnaths)
Gill arches
Gill slits
Early jawed fishes
(placoderms)
Jaw (from
gill arches)
Gill slit

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Vertebrates

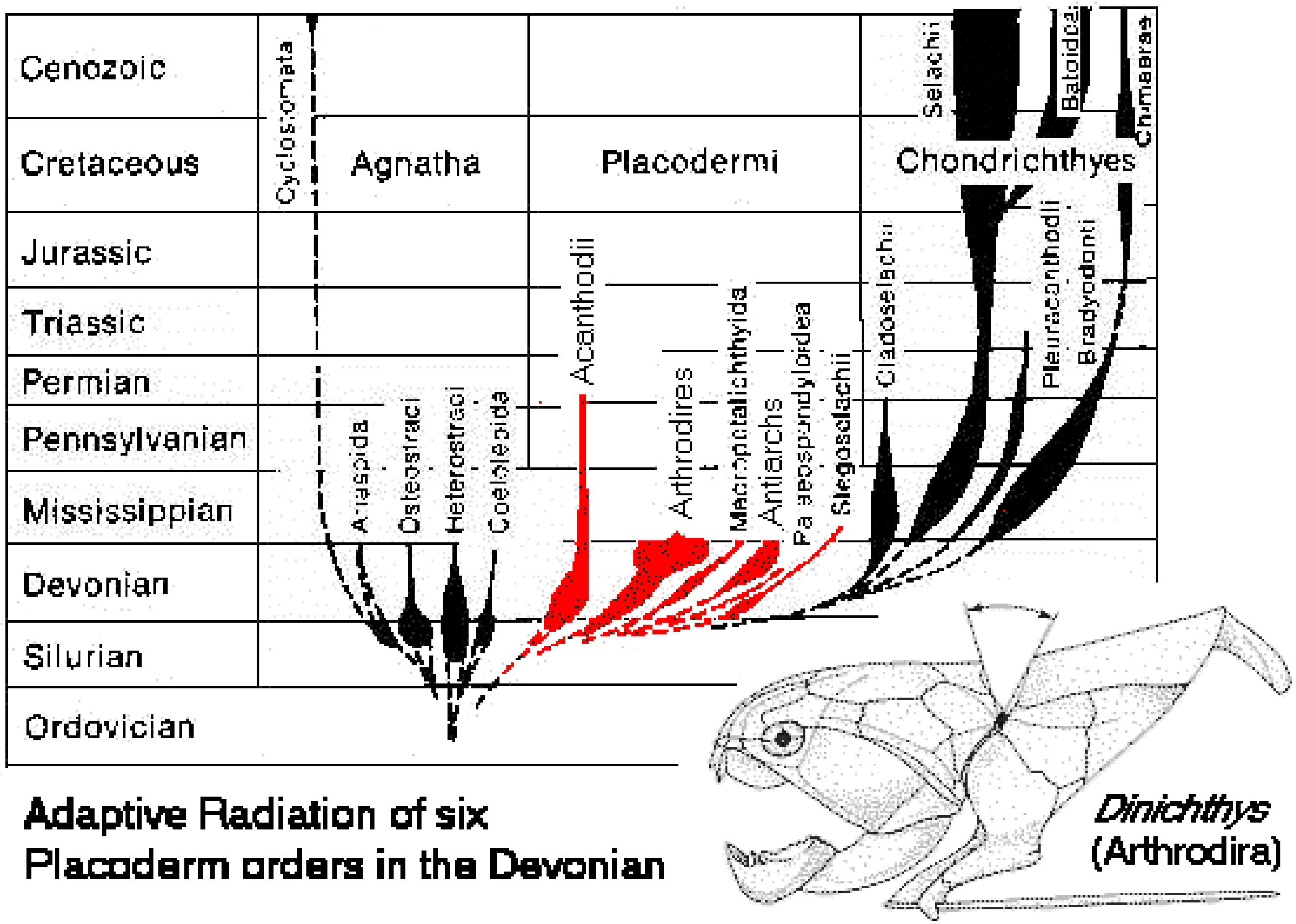
Fish

Placodermi (Placoderms)

Plate-skinned fishes

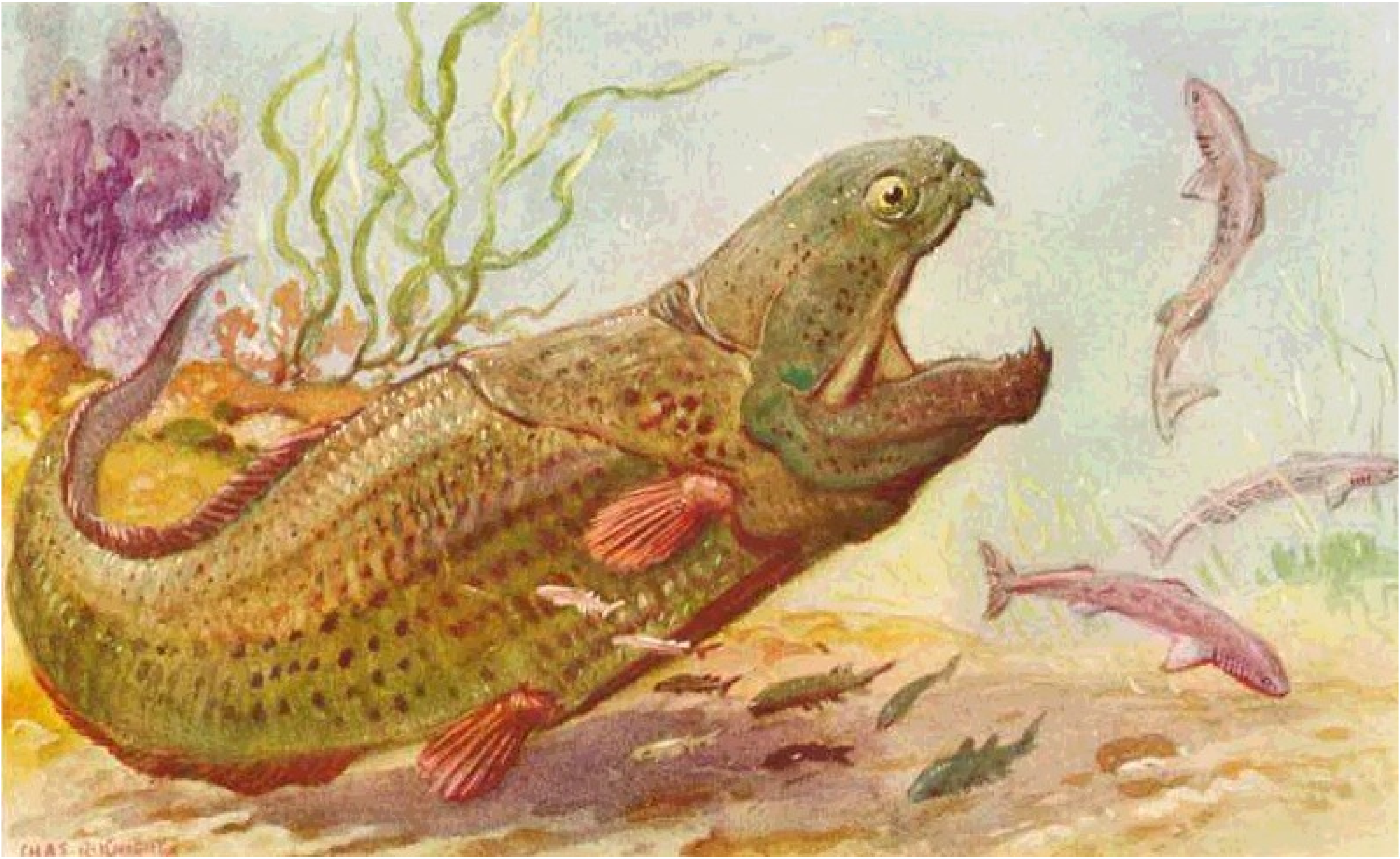
Late Silurian to Permian

Bothryolepis



Adaptive Radiation of six Placoderm orders in the Devonian

FIGURE 10–68 **The gigantic armored skull and thoracic shield of the formidable late Devonian placoderm fish known as** ***Dunkleosteus.*** *Dunkleosteus* was over 10 meters (about 30 feet) long. The skull shown here is about 1 meter tall. It is equipped with large bony cutting plates that functioned as teeth. Each eye socket was protected by a ring of four plates, and a special joint at the rear of the skull permitted the head to be raised and thereby provided for an extra large bite. *Dunkleosteus* ruled the seas 350 million years ago. *(Courtesy of the U. S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution; photograph by Chip Clark.)*



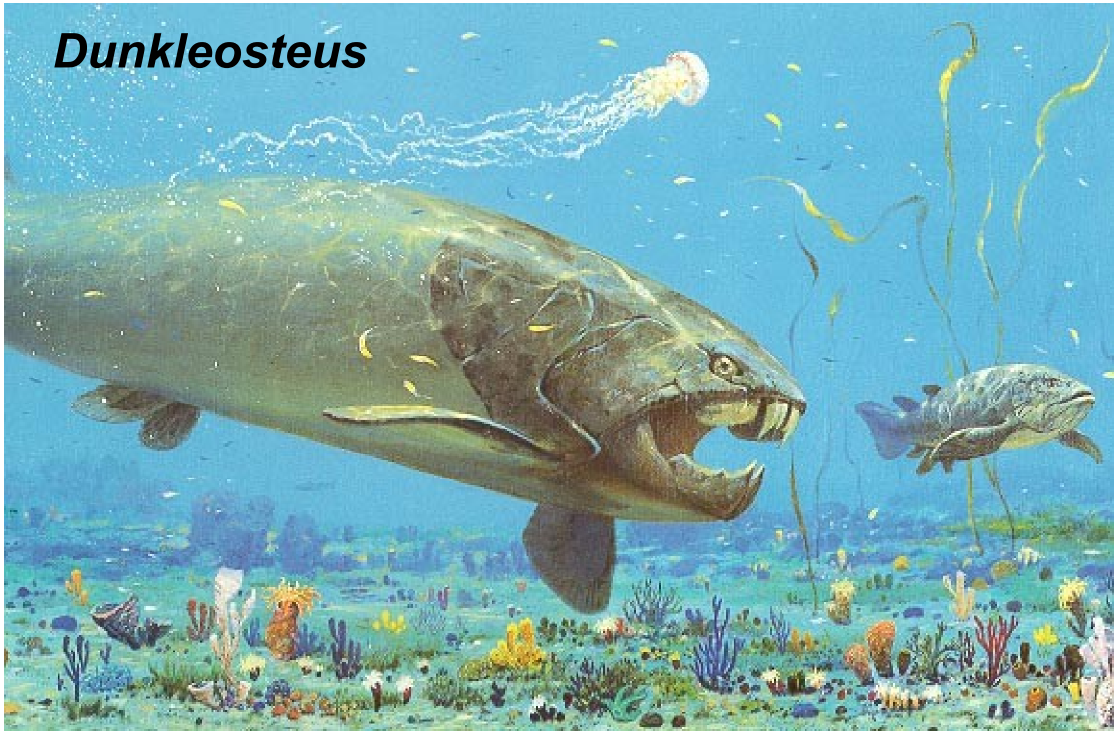
DEVONIAN

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

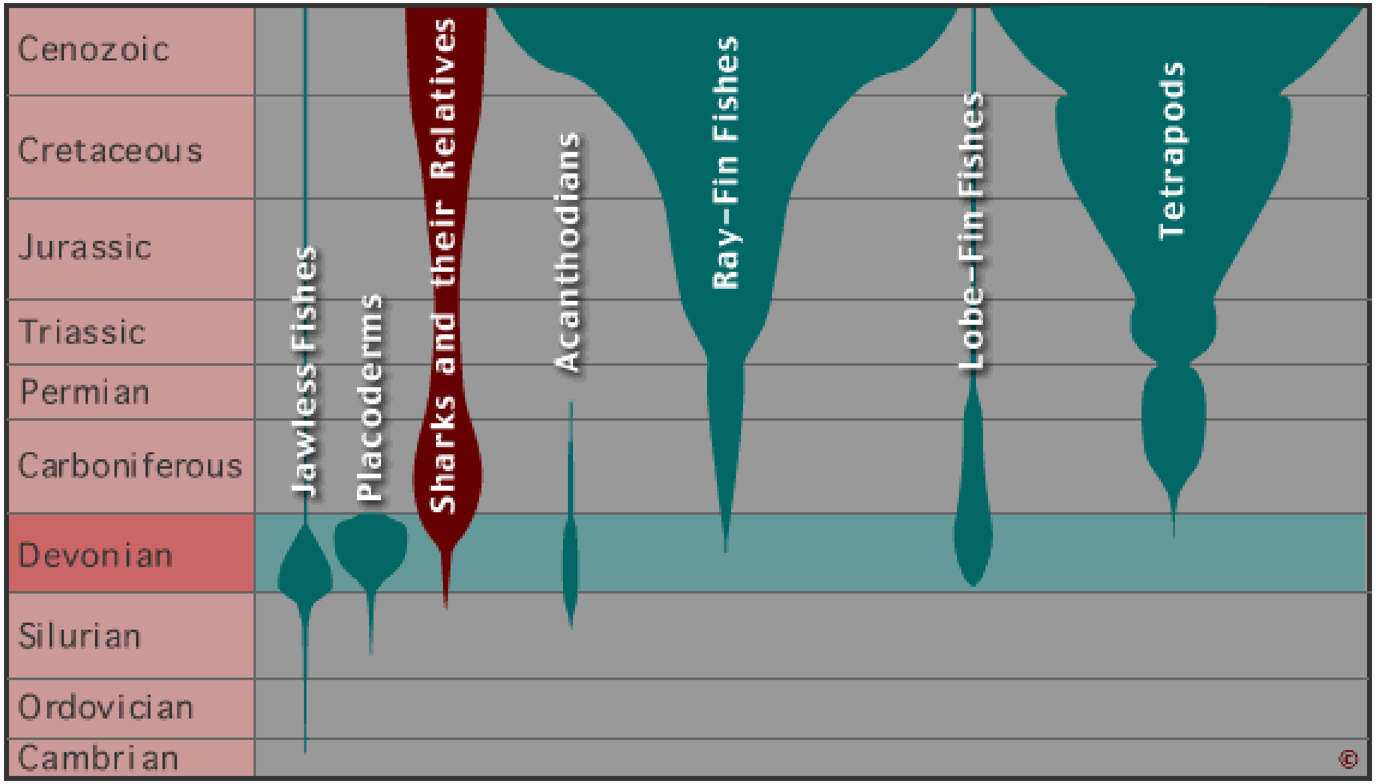
Vertebrates

Fish

Placodermi (Placoderms)



ACANTHODI



Cenozoic
Cretaceous
Jurassic
Triassic
Permian
Carboniferous
Devonian
Silurian
Ordovician
Cambrian
Jawless Fishes
Placoderms
Sharks and their Relatives
Acanthodians
Ray-Fin Fishes
Lobe-Fin Fishes
Tetrapods
©

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Vertebrates

Fish
Acanthodii (Acanthodians)
Early jawed fish
Late Silurian to Permian

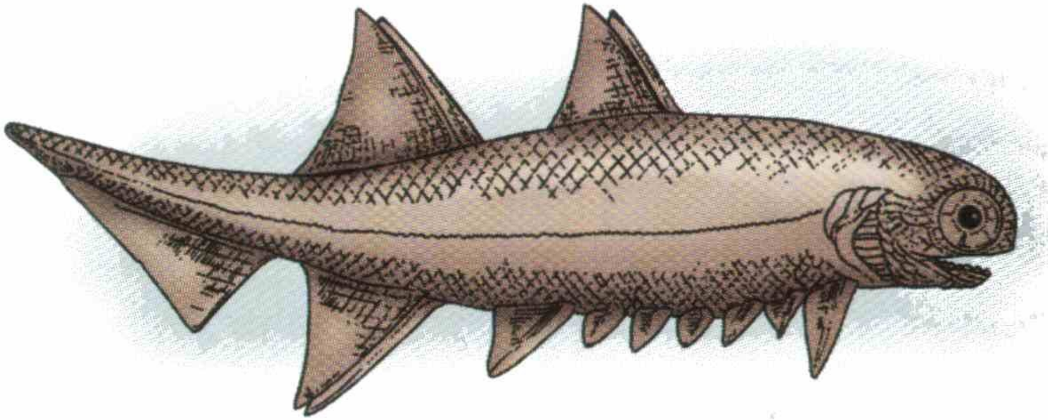
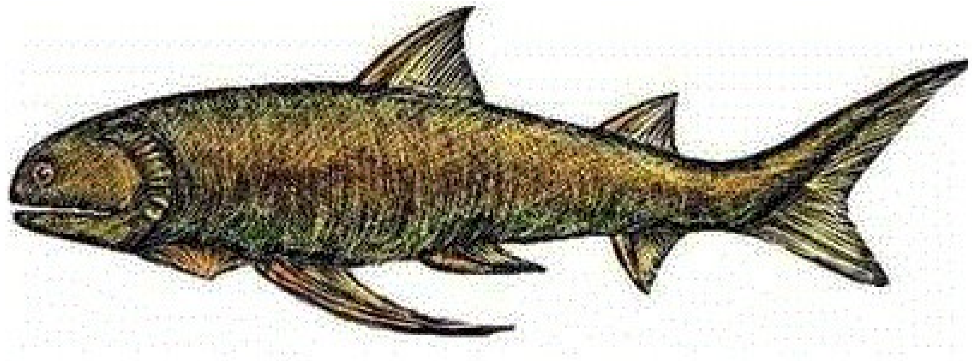
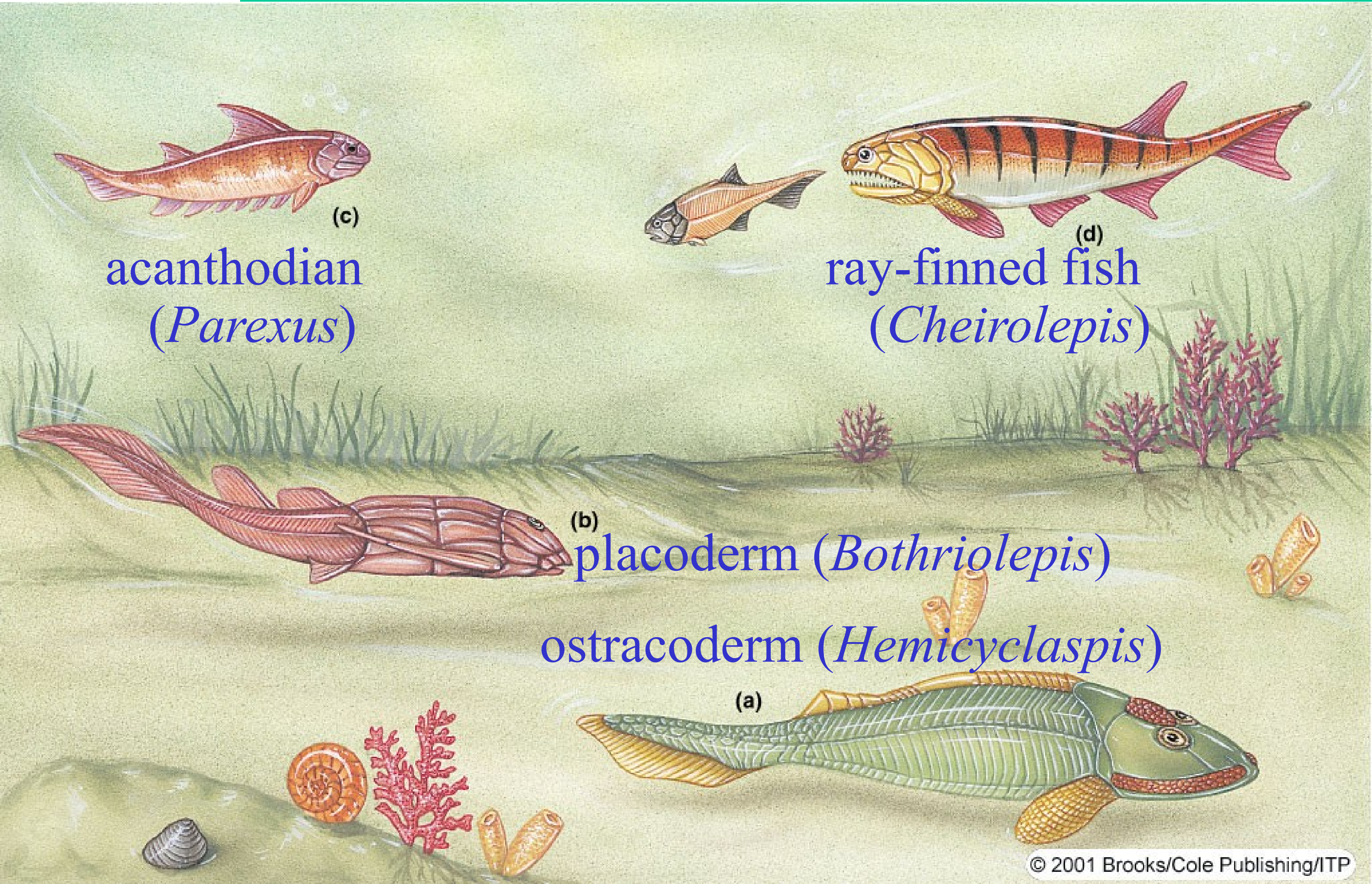


FIGURE 10–67 The Early Devonian acanthodian fish *Climatius.* (After Romer, A. S. 1945. Vertebrate Paleontology. *Chicago* University of Chicago Press.)

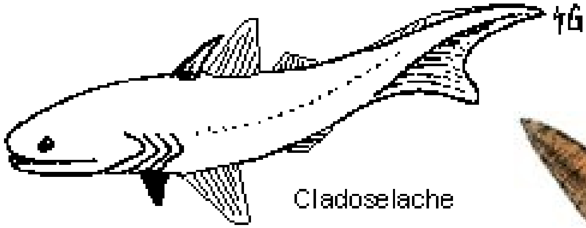


Acanthodii

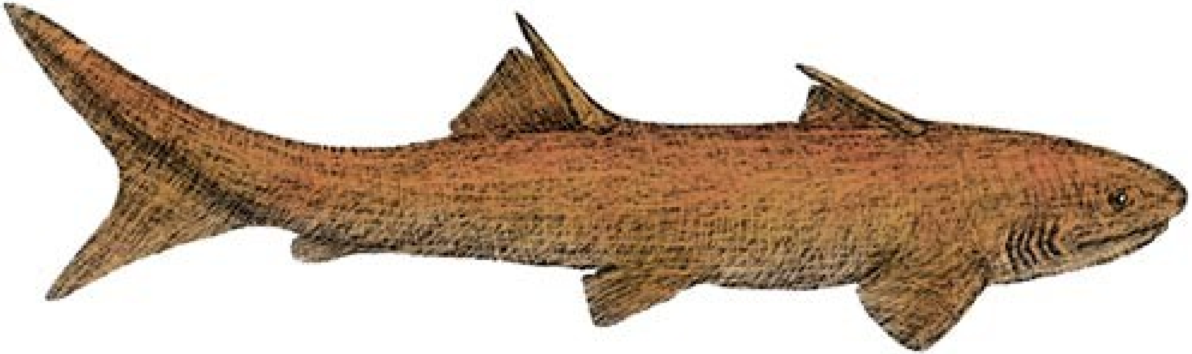
Devonian Seafloor



Chondrichtyes -Paryby

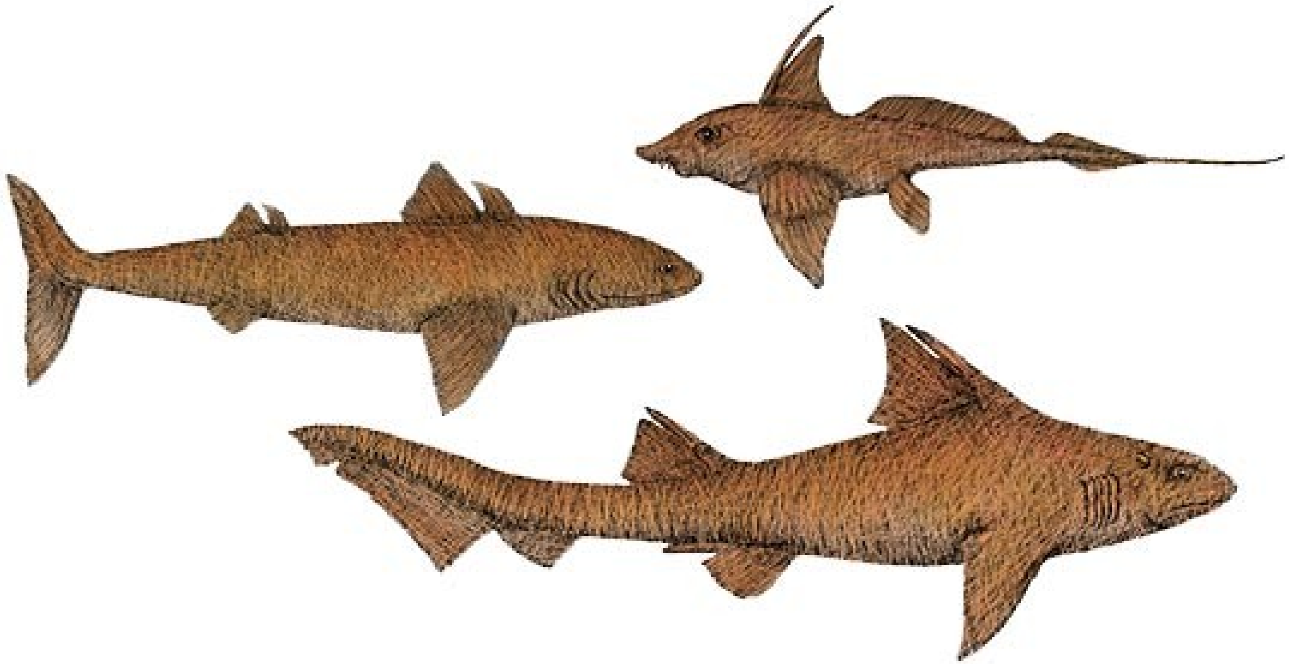


First sharks



Ctenacanthus sp, a Late Devonian and Carboniferous shark

The very earliest signs of sharks are minute fossil **scales** and teeth which are found in rocks from the late **Silurian to early Devonian** period {around 400 million years ago). It becomes more and more difficult, however, to identify shark scales in older rocks because they closely resemble those from jawless fishes called the lodonts, which lived at the same time. Only microscopic differences separate shark and the lodont scales, and the two kinds seem to become more and more alike the further one goes back.



Cladoselache (top left, Middle Devonian), *Ischyodus* (top right, Upper Jurassic) and *Hybodus* (bottom, Lower Jurassic) ©

•Bony fish (Osteichtyes)

•There are two groups of bony fish

1.Ray-finned fish (Actinopterygii)

began their evolution in Devonian lakes and streams (freshwater) and then spread to the sea. They are the **dominant fishes of the modern world**.

2.Lobe-finned fish Sarcopterygii

3.Lobe-finned fish have muscular fins with articulating bones. There are two groups of lobe finned fish.

a.The **lungfish**

(Dipnoi)Lungfish live today in freshwater.

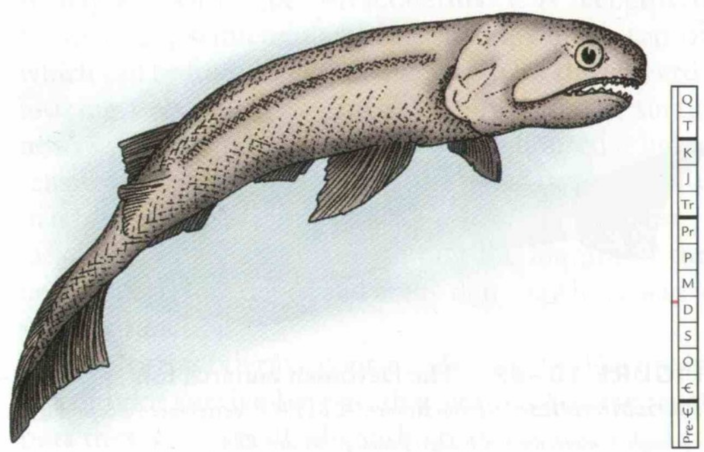
b.The **crossopterygians** Crossopterygii. This is an important group of lobe-finned fish because it **gave rise to the amphibians** during the Devonian.

Actinopterygii

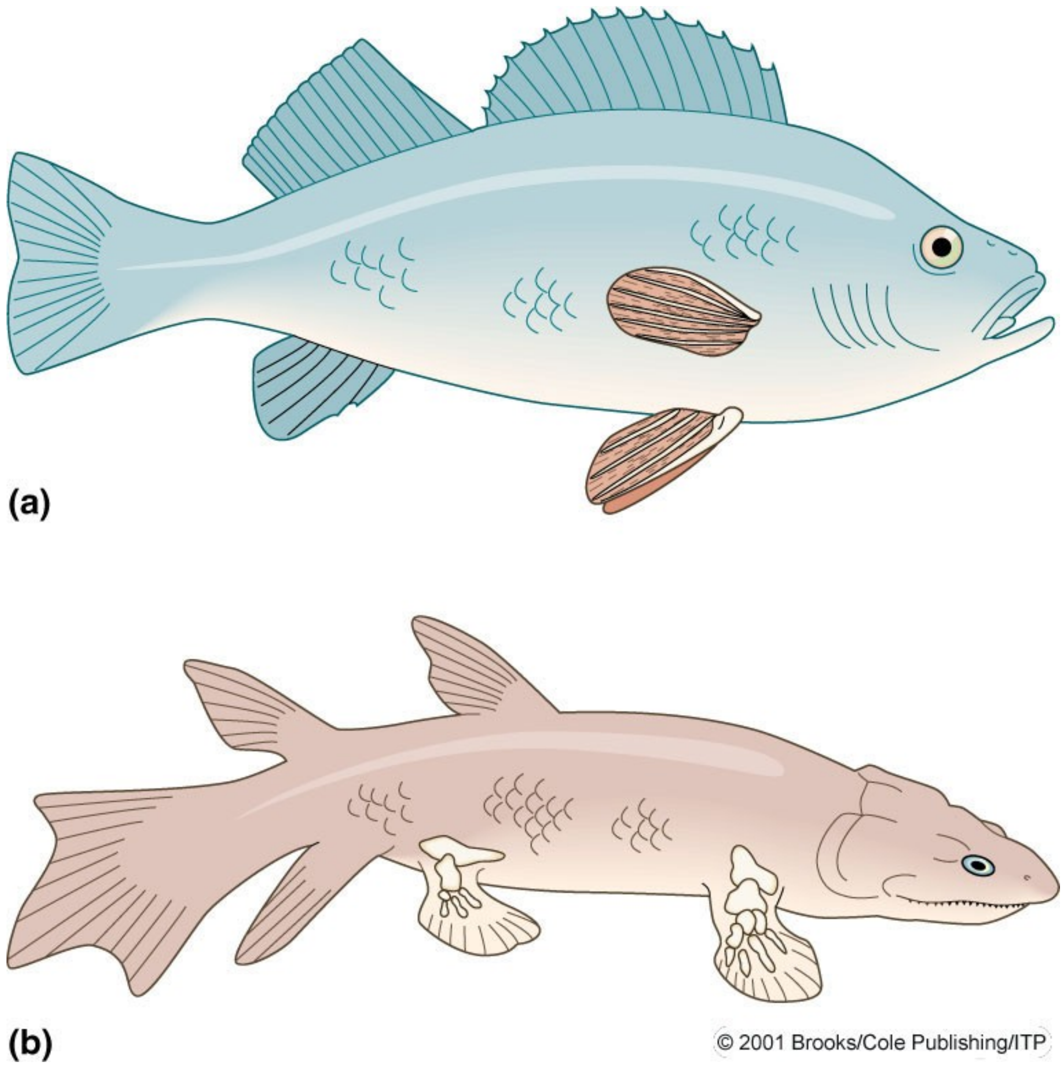
Chondrostei - chrupavčití

well represented by the genus *Cheirolepis* (Fig. 10–71). From such fishes as these evolved the more advanced bony fishes during the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

The second category of bony fishes, the Sarcopterygii, is characterized by fishes with sturdy, fleshy lobe-fins and a pair of openings in the roof of the mouth that led to clearly visible external nostrils.



Ray-Finned and Lobe-Finned Fish



- Arrangement of fin bones for

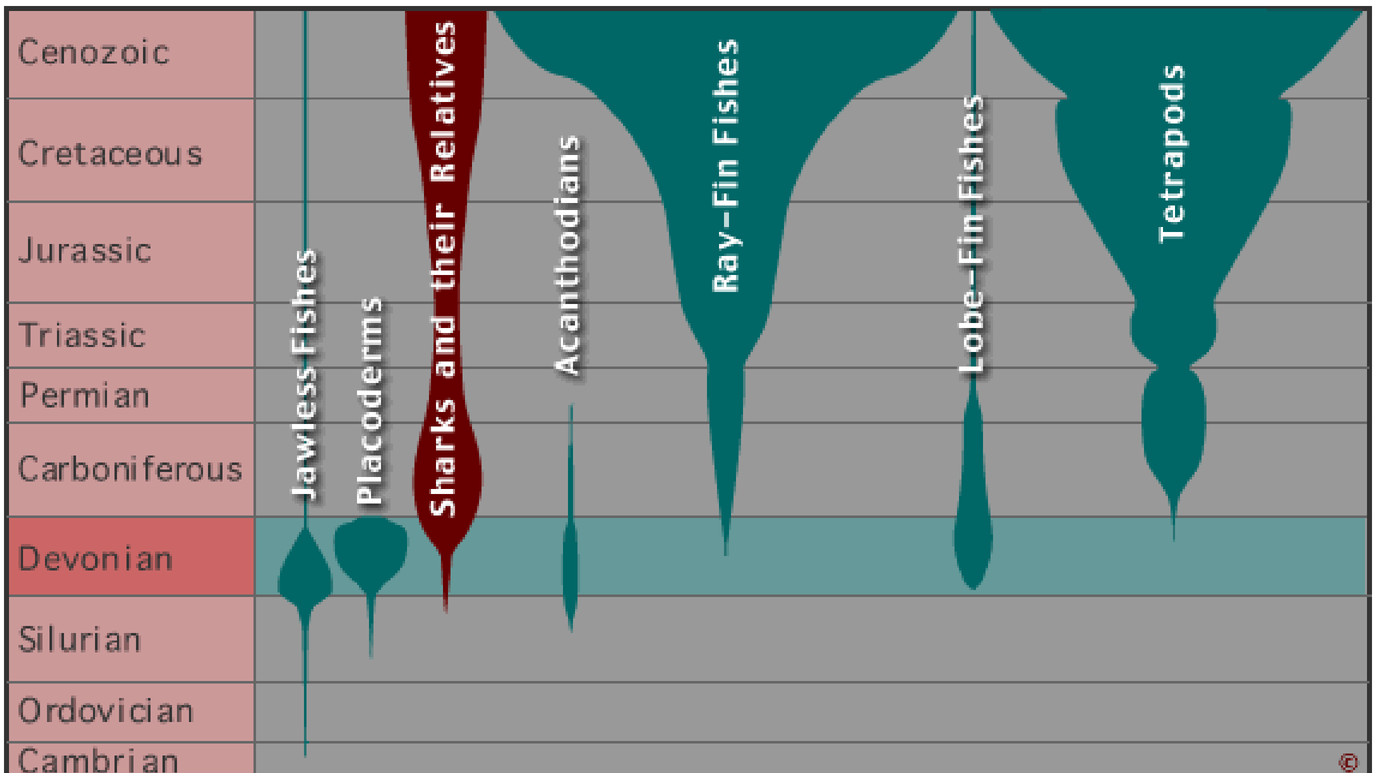
  (a) a ray-finned fish

  (b) a lobe-finned fish
  - muscles extend into the fin allowing greater flexibility

Crossopterygii

Eusthenopteron

Latimeria chalumnae



Dipnoi

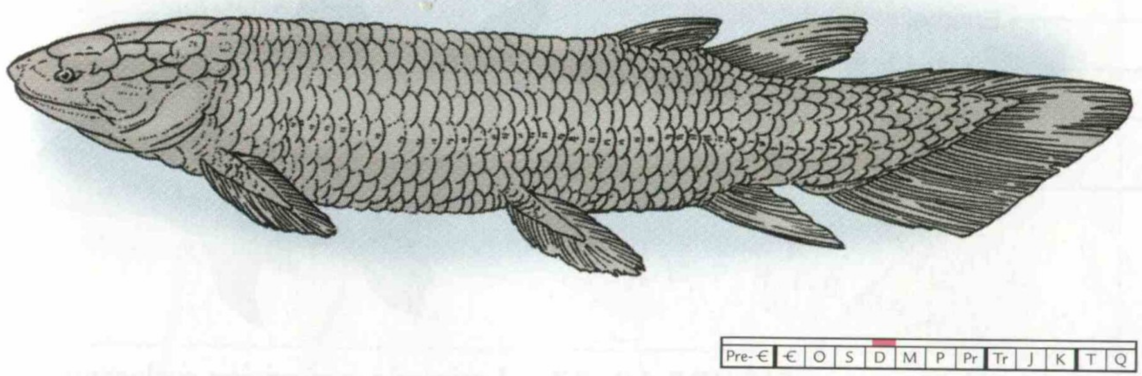
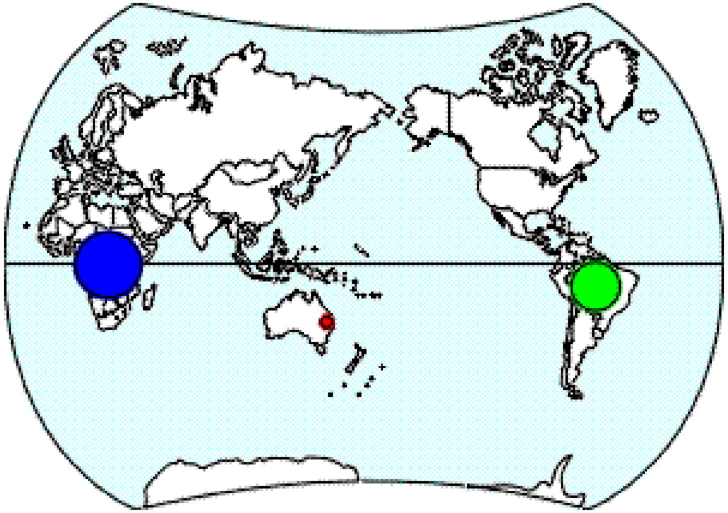
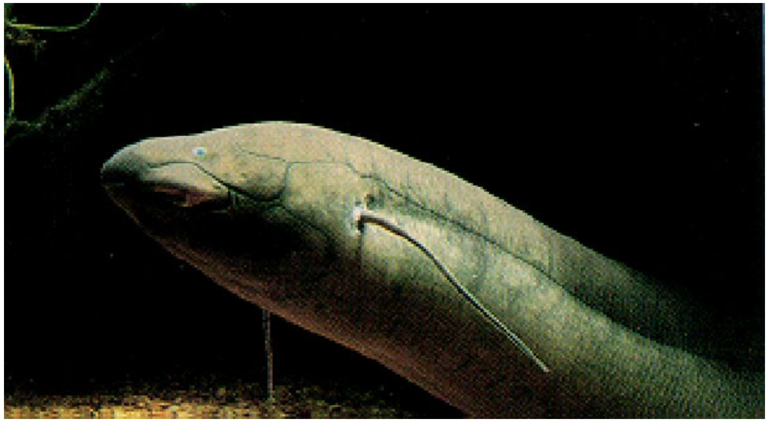


FIGURE 10–72 *Dipterus*, a Devonian lungfish.

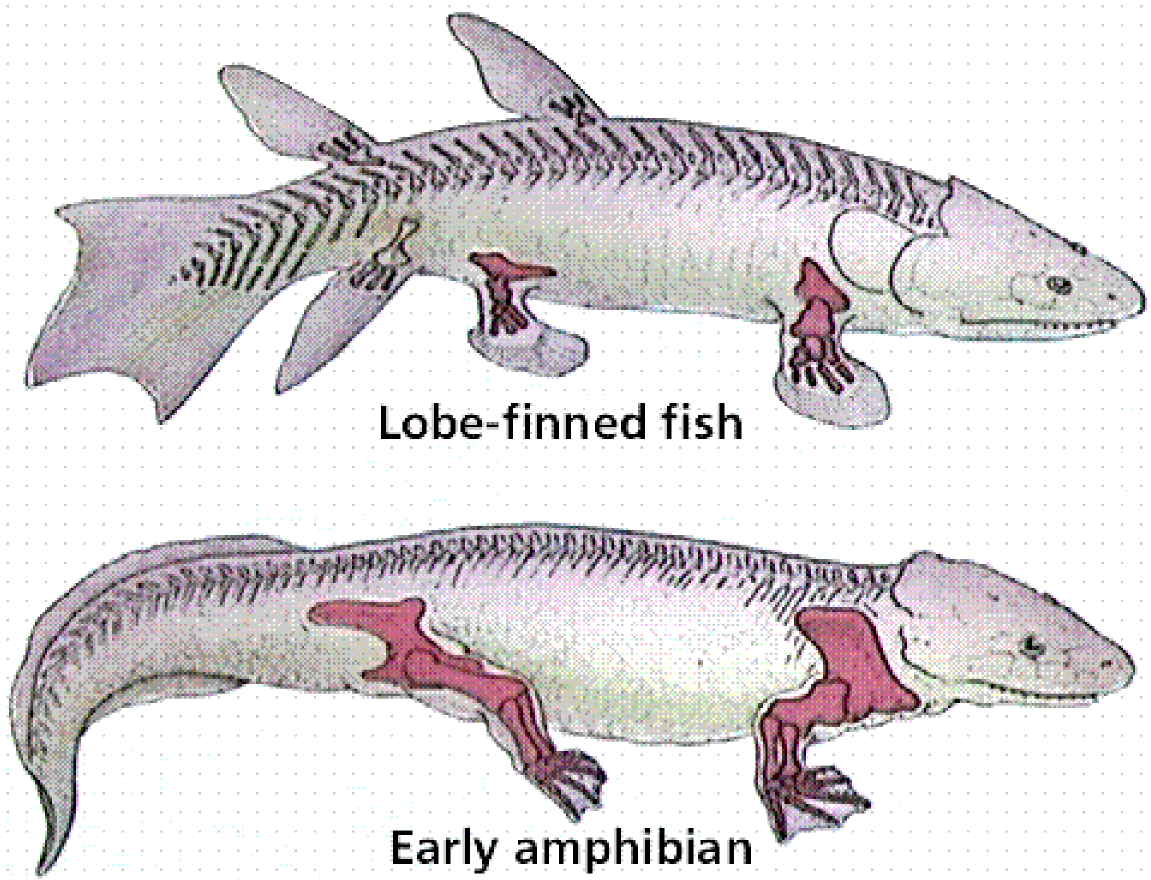
Neoceratudos forsteri

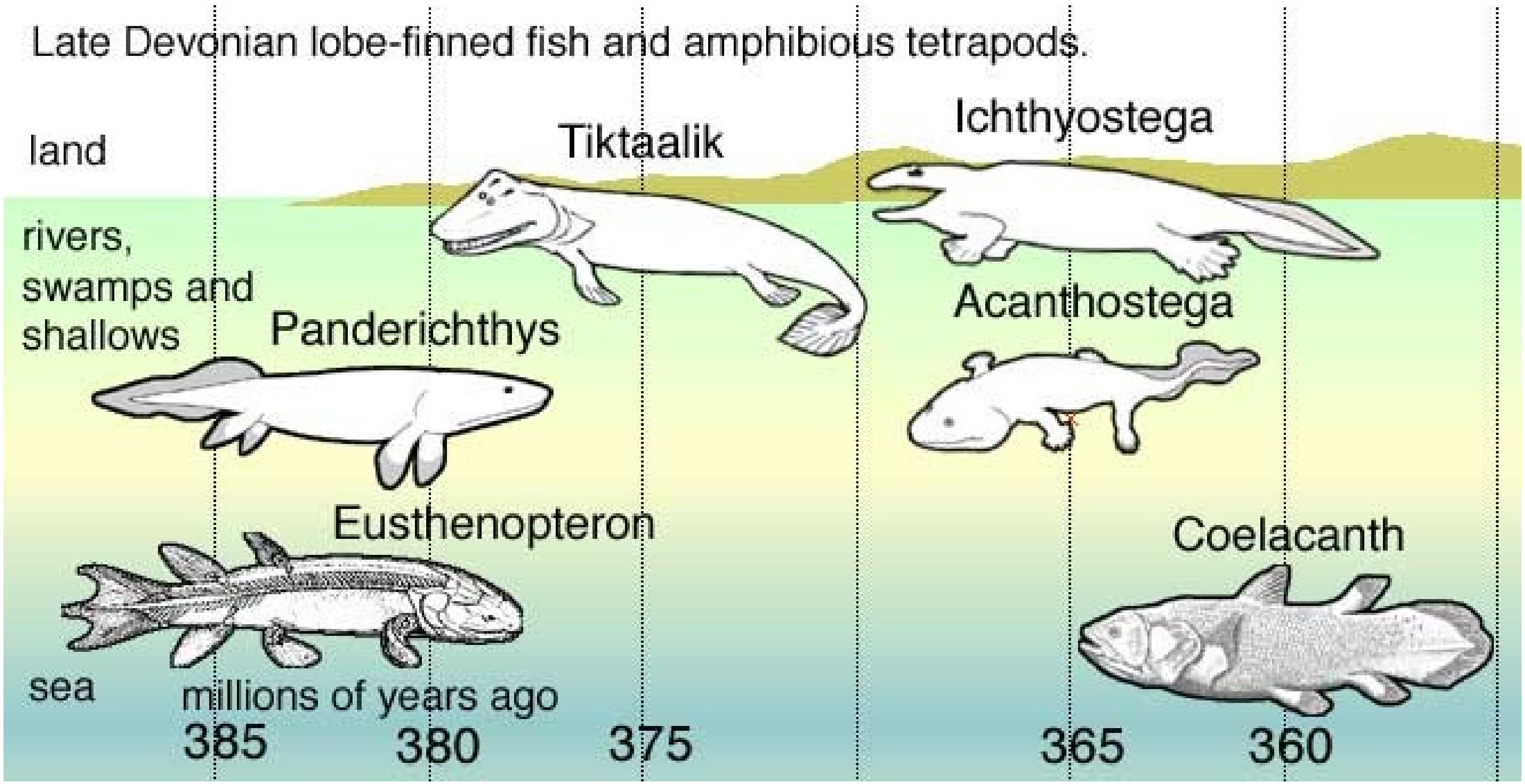


Protopterus ssp



Lepidosiren paradoxa


Lobe-finned fish
Early amphibian



Late Devonian lobe-finned fish and amphibious tetrapods.
land
rivers, swamps and shallows
sea
Tiktaalik
Ichthyostega
Acanthostega
Panderichthys
Eusthenopteron
Coelacanth
millions of years ago
385
380
375
365
360

Tiktaalik roseae lived approximately 375 million years ago. Paleontologists suggest that it is representative of the transition between non-tetrapod vertebrates (fish) and early tetrapods such as *Acanthostega* and *Ichthyostega*, known from fossils about 365 million years old. Its mixture of primitive fish and derived tetrapod characteristics led one of its discoverers.

***Tiktaalik roseae*, has a skull, a neck, ribs and parts of the limbs** that are **similar to four-legged animals** known as tetrapods

Amphibia

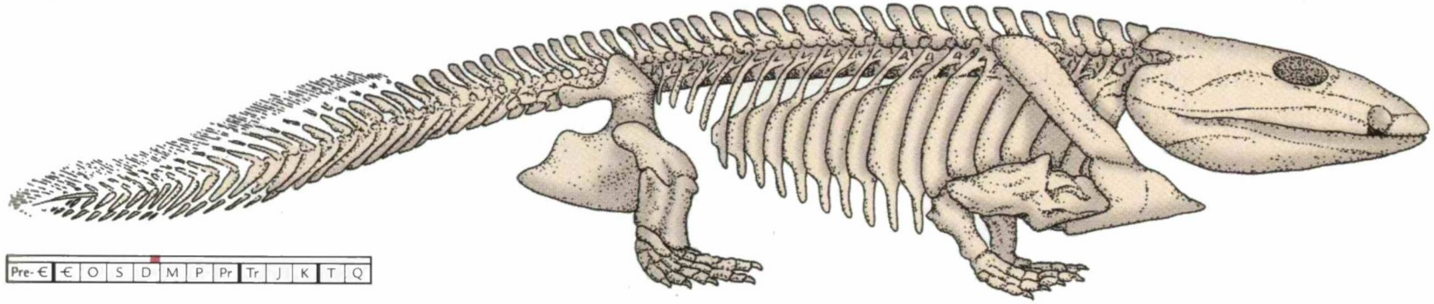
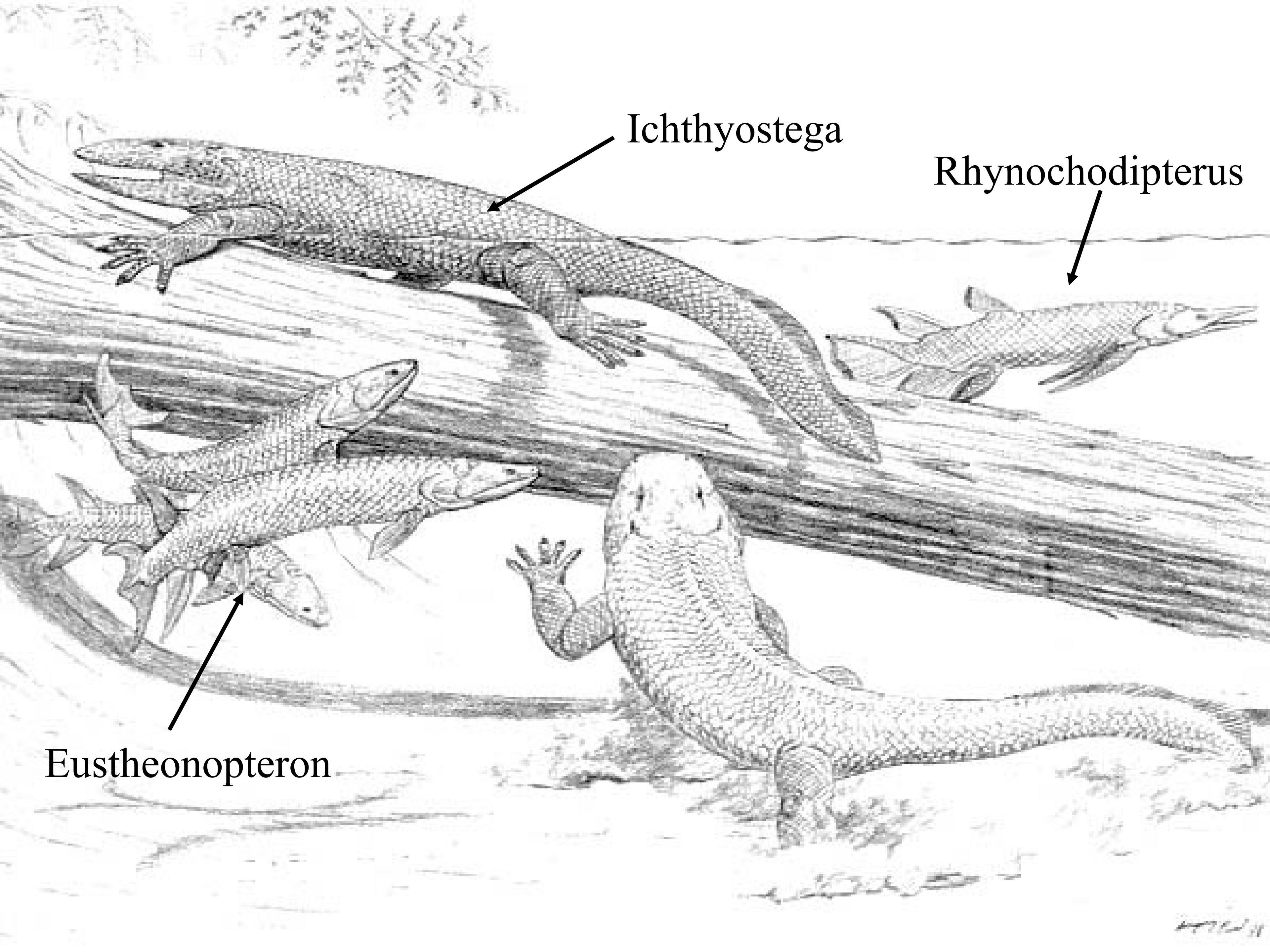
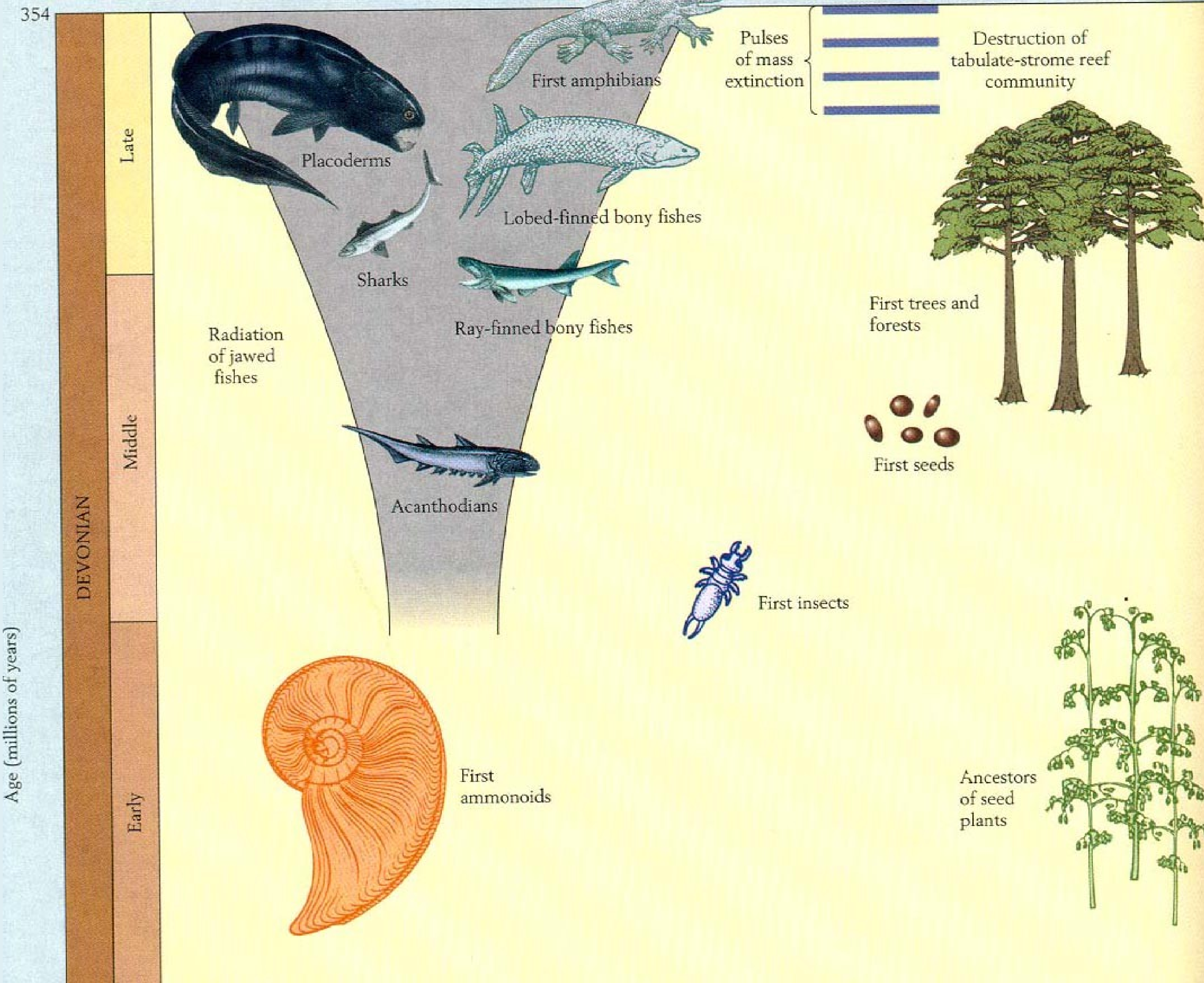


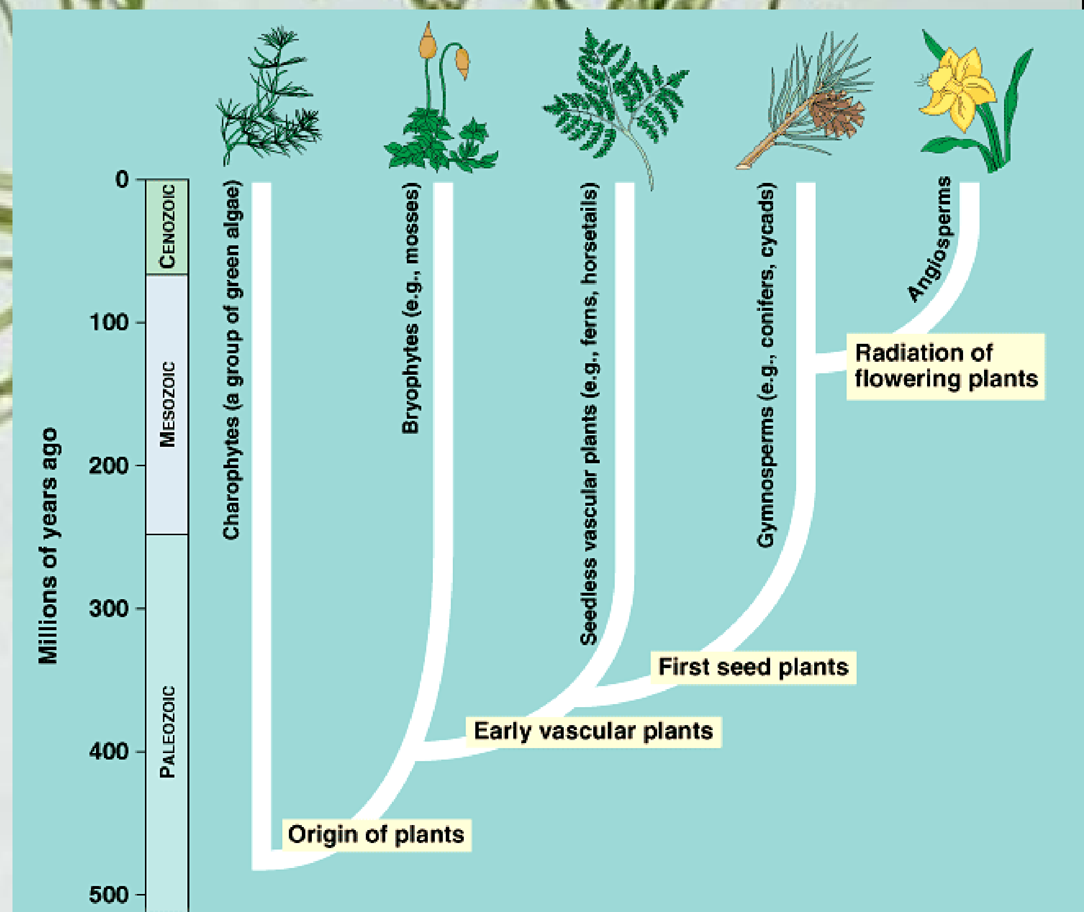
FIGURE 10–79 The skeleton of *Ichthyostega* still retains the fishlike form of its crossopterygian ancestors. *(From Levin, H. L. 1975.* Life Through Time. *Dubuque, IA: William C. Brown Co.)*

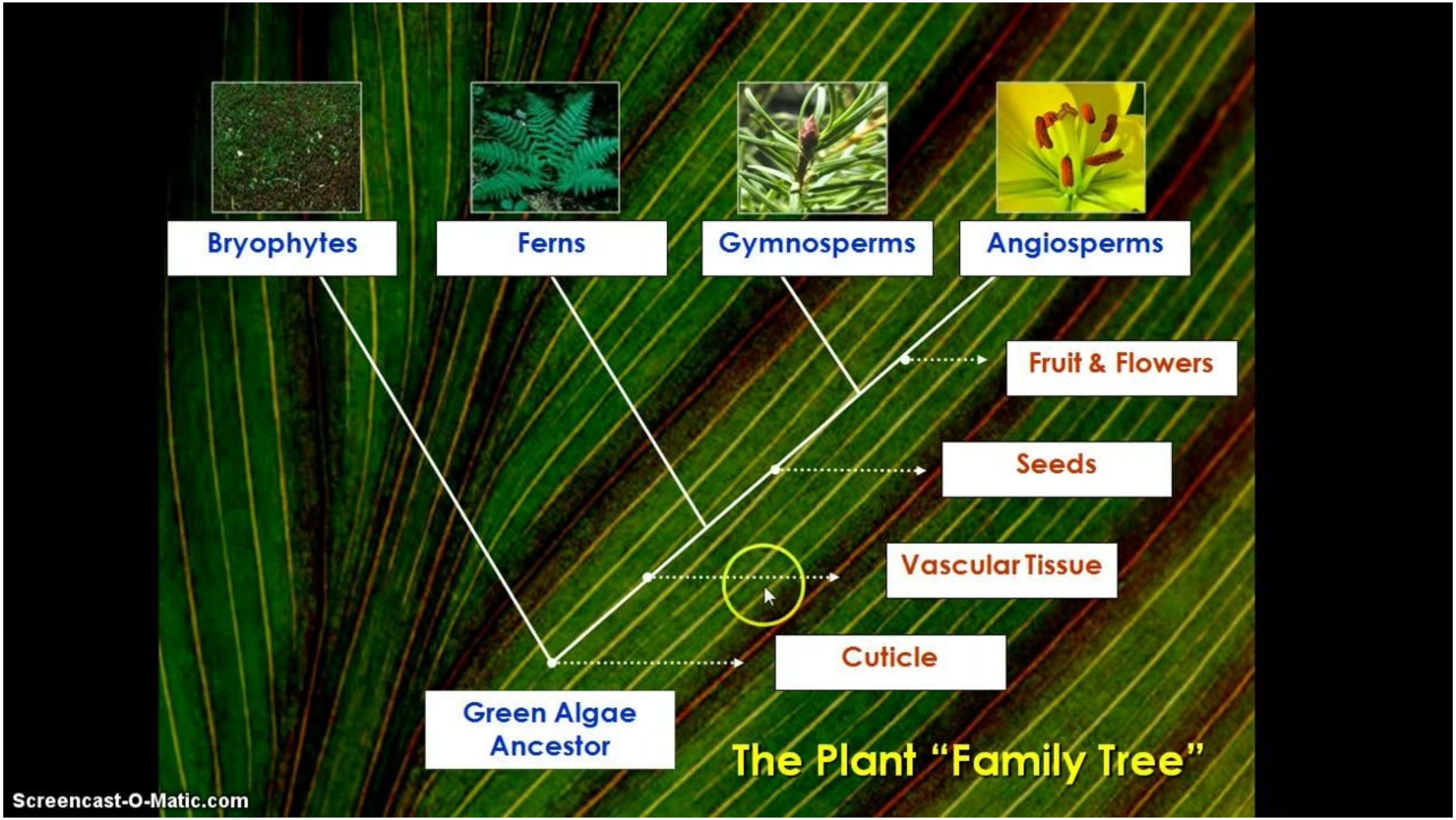

Ichthyostega
Rhynochodipterus
Eustheonopteron


354
Age (millions of years)
DEVONIAN
Late
Middle
Early
First amphibians
Placoderms
Lobed-finned bony fishes
Sharks
Ray-finned bony fishes
Radiation of jawed fishes
Acanthodians
First ammonoids
Pulses of mass extinction
Destruction of tabulate-strome reef community
First trees and forests
First seeds
First insects
Ancestors of seed plants

MAJOR PLANT GROUPS

- Four major periods of plant evolution
  - New structures evolved, adaptive radiations followed
- Origin of plants from aquatic ancestors
- Diversification of vascular plants
- Origin of seeds
- Emergence of flowering plants




Bryophytes
Ferns
Gymnosperms
Angiosperms
Fruit & Flowers
Seeds
Vascular Tissue
Cuticle
Green Algae Ancestor
The Plant "Family Tree"
Screencast-O-Matic.com

PLANT ANCESTRY

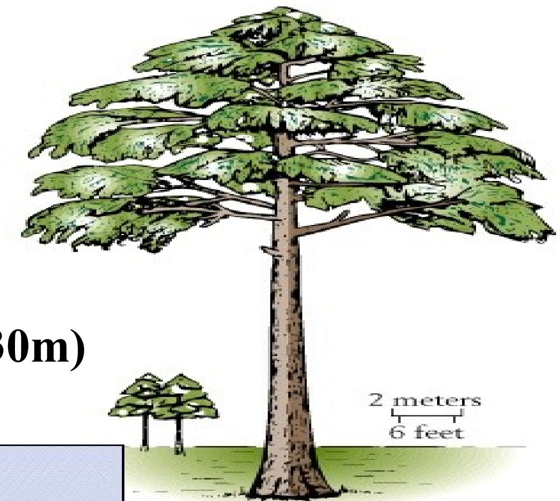
- **Plants represent a monophyletic group**
  - **Evolved from a common ancestor**
  - **Who was this common ancestor?**
- **Multiple lines of evidence indicate that plants evolved from a group of green algae termed *Charophytes***
  - **What is this evidence?**

VASCULAR PLANTS

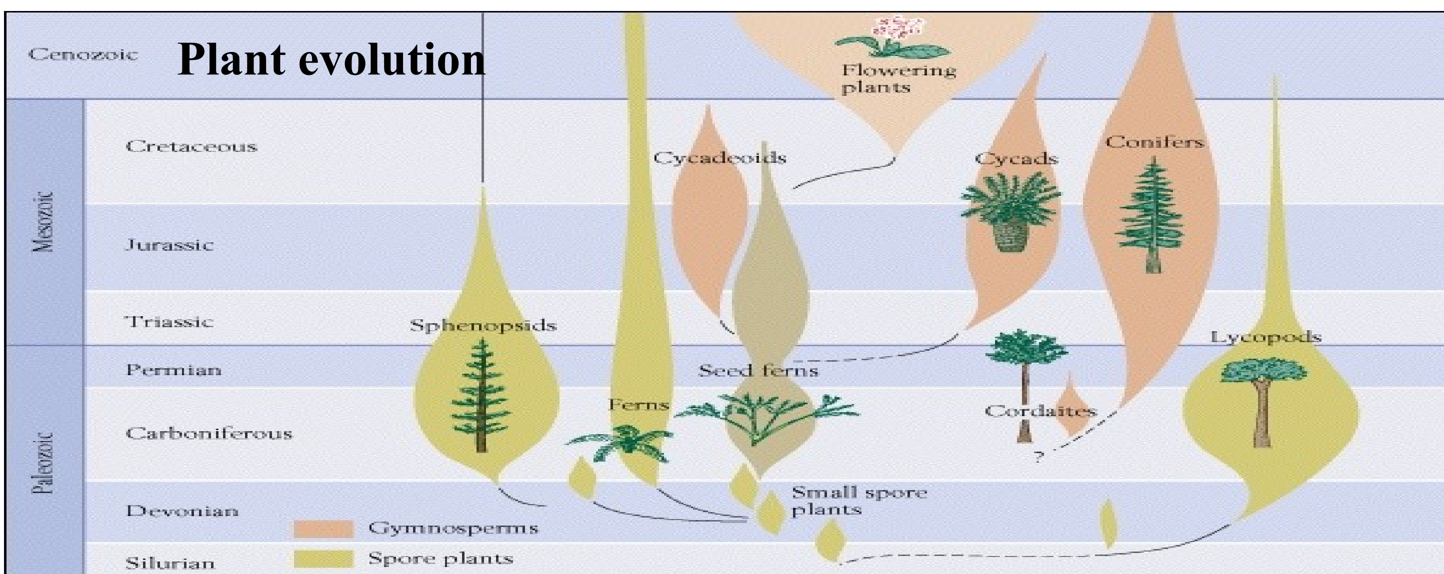
Adaptations of vascular plants

- Differentiated bodies
  - Subterranean root systems (water & minerals)
  - Aerial stems and leaves (photosynthesis)
- Vascular tissue
  - Xylem (water & minerals)
  - Phloem (organic nutrients)
- Lignin
  - Cell wall component providing mechanical support

E. Devonian plantscape



E. Devonian tree (Archaeopteris, 30m)

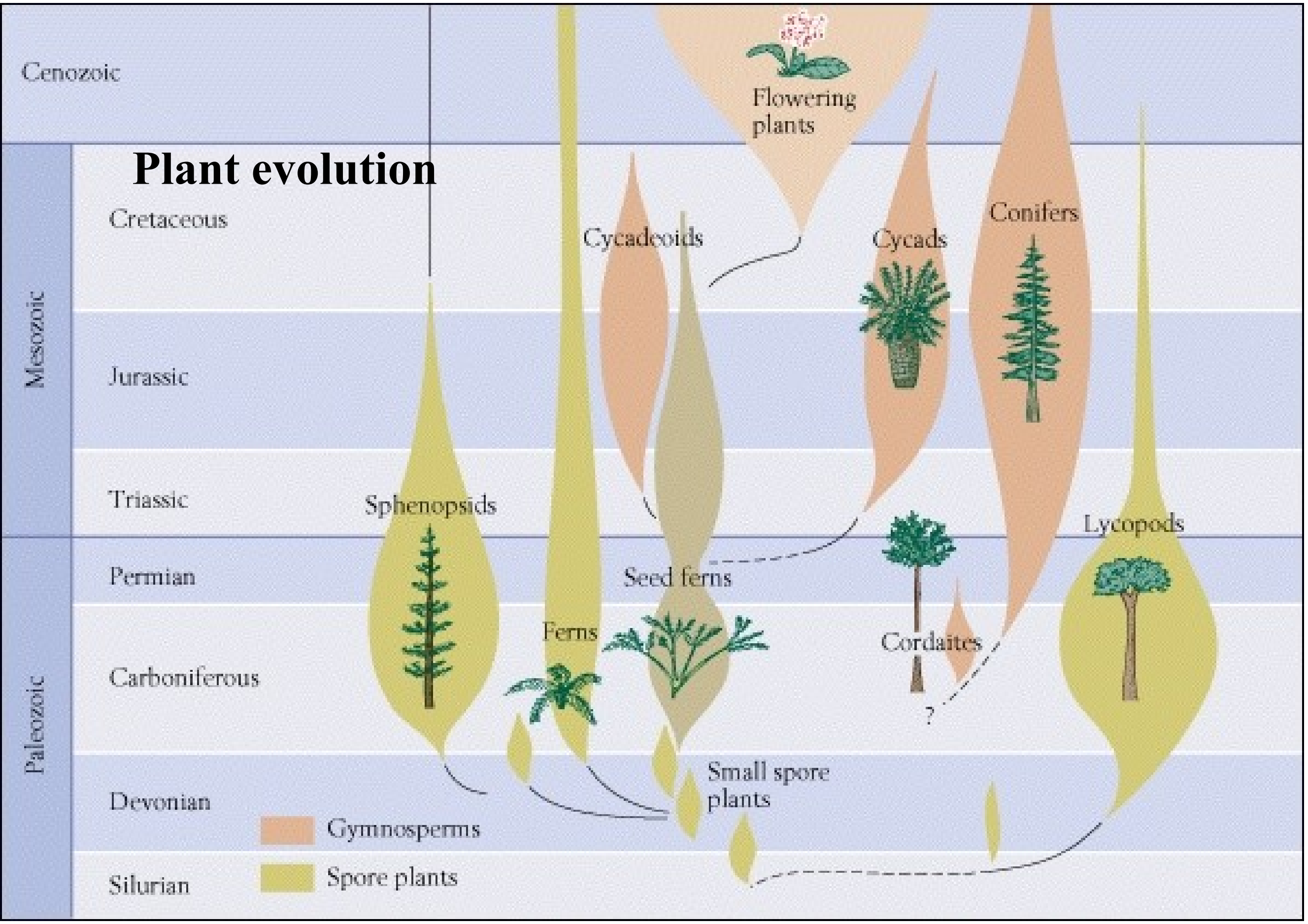


5. Late Devonian

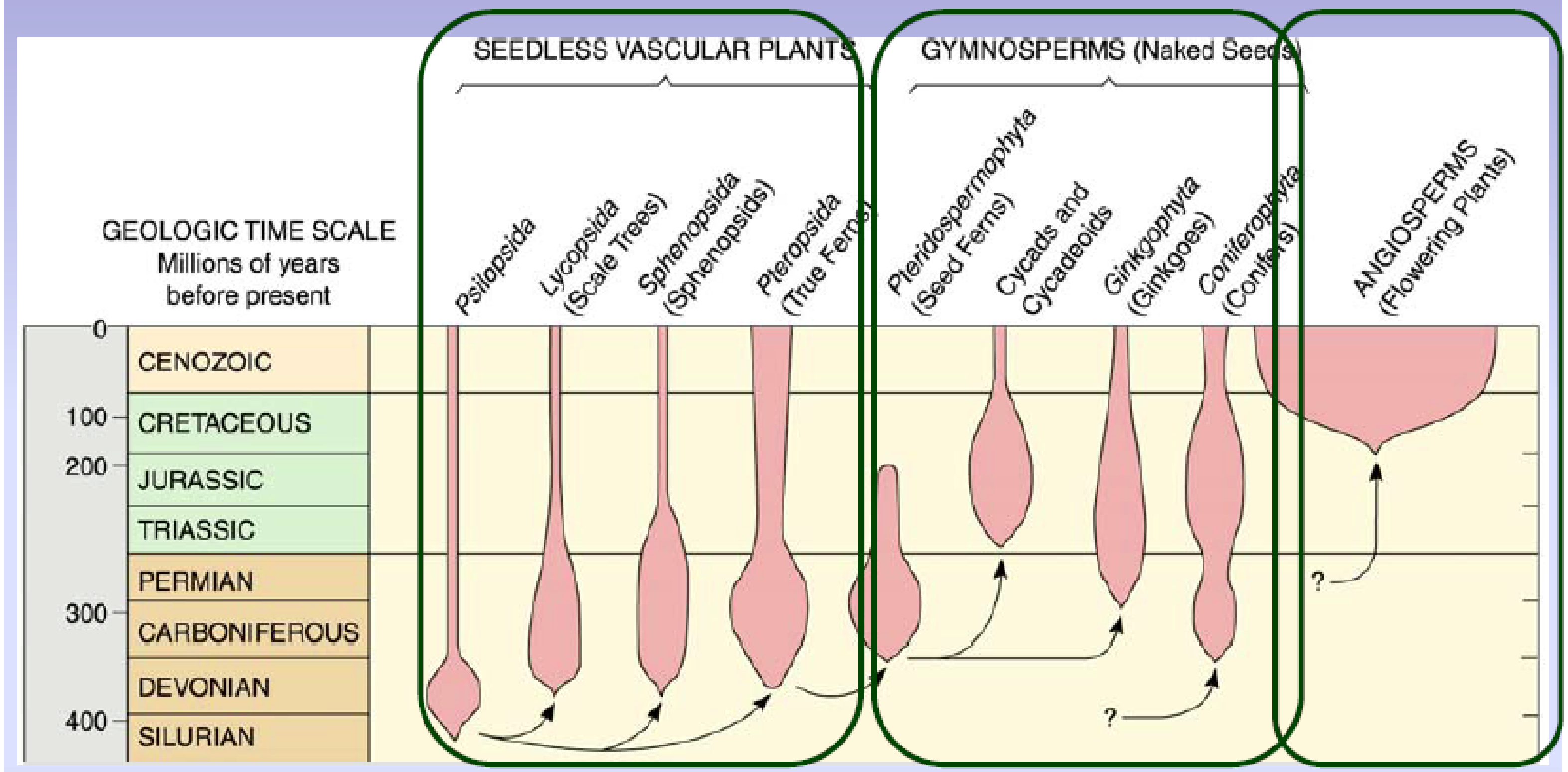
i. Seeds

a. Advantages

ii. Adaptive radiation

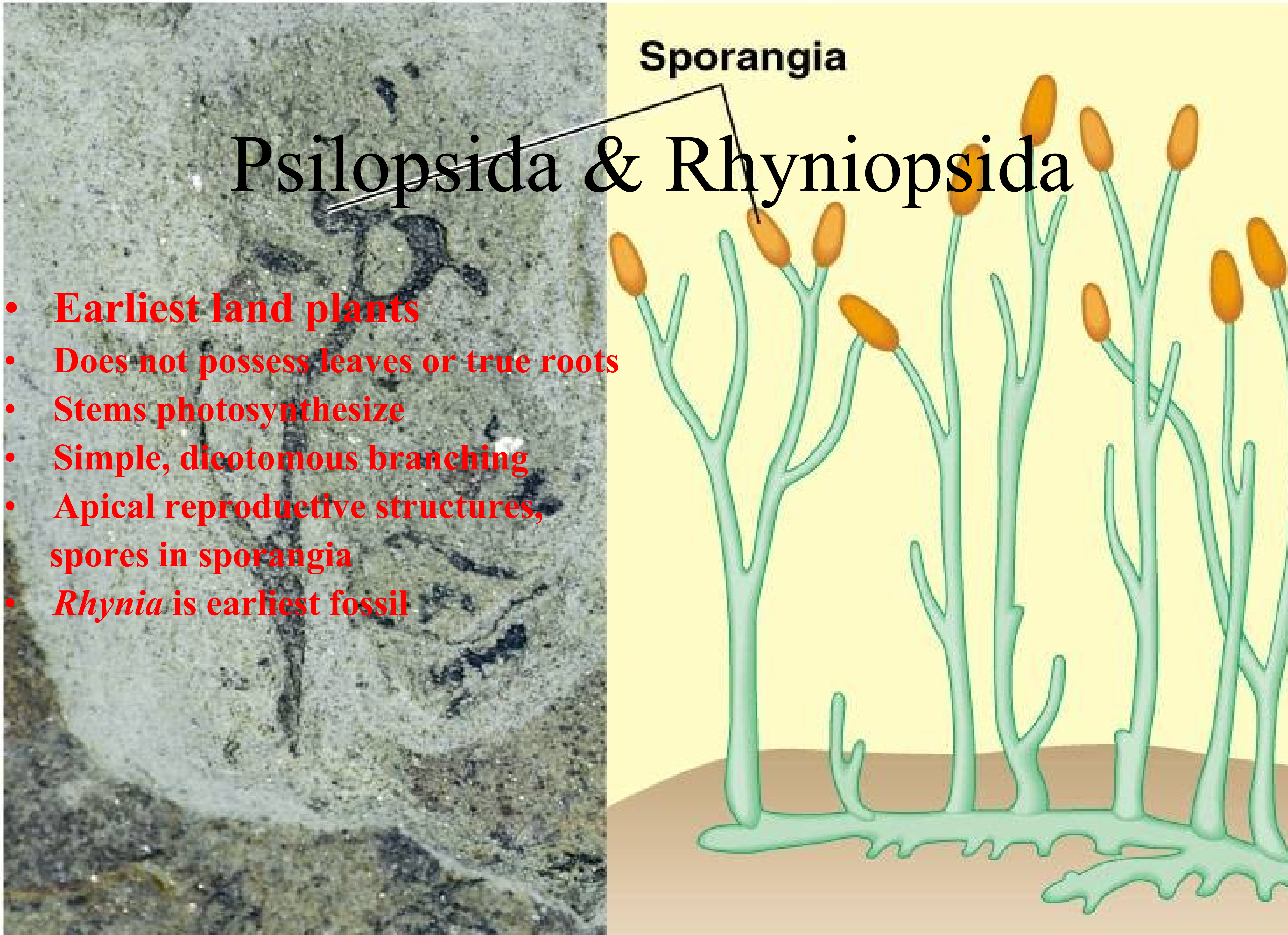


Vascular Plant Evolution

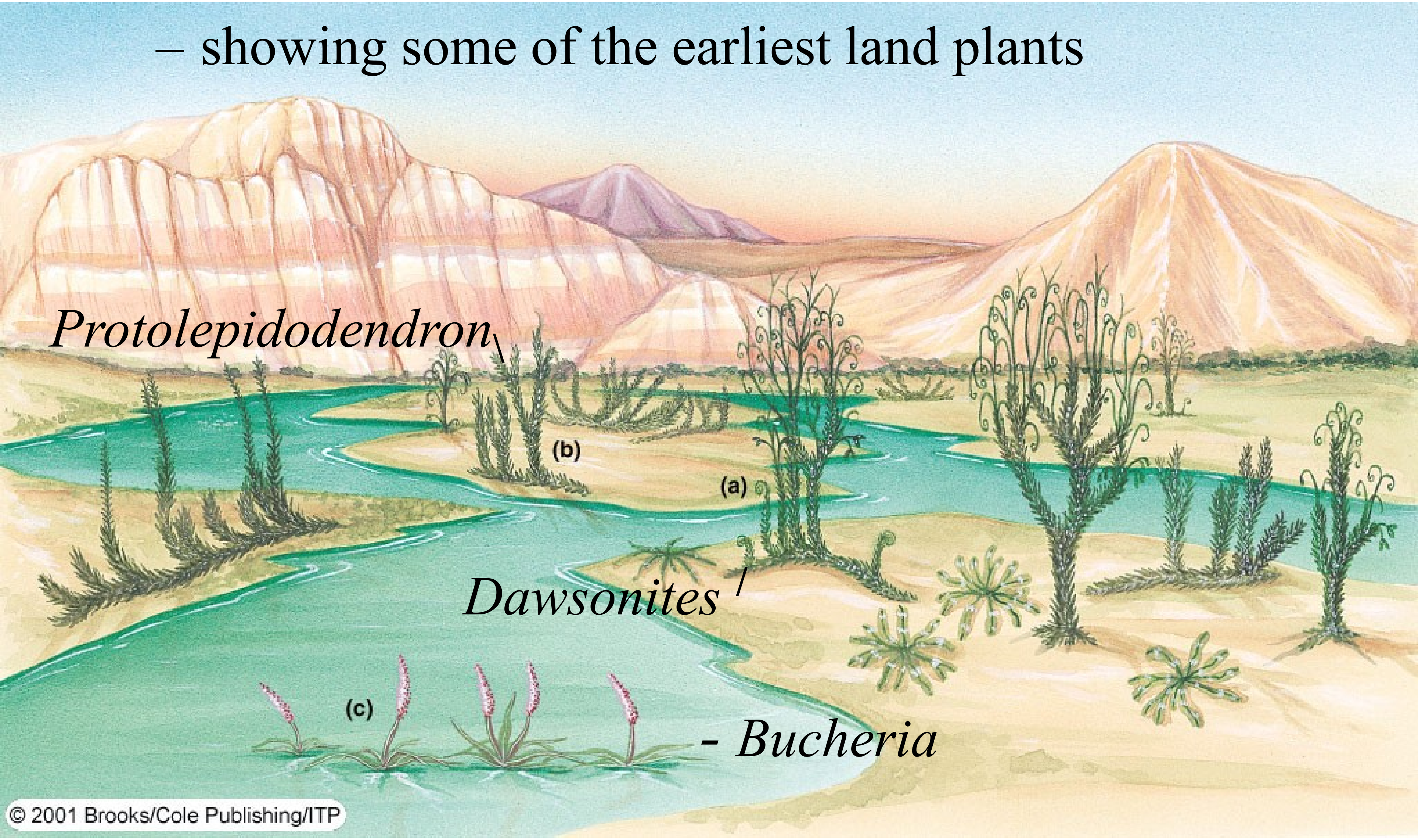


Psilopsida & Rhyniopsida

- **Earliest land plants**
- **Does not possess leaves or true roots**
- **Stems photosynthesize**
- **Simple, dicotomous branching**
- **Apical reproductive structures, spores in sporangia**
- ***Rhynia* is earliest fossil**



- **Reconstruction of Early Devonian landscape.**
  - showing some of the earliest land plants




Lower Devonian landscape

SEEDLESS VASCULAR PLANTS

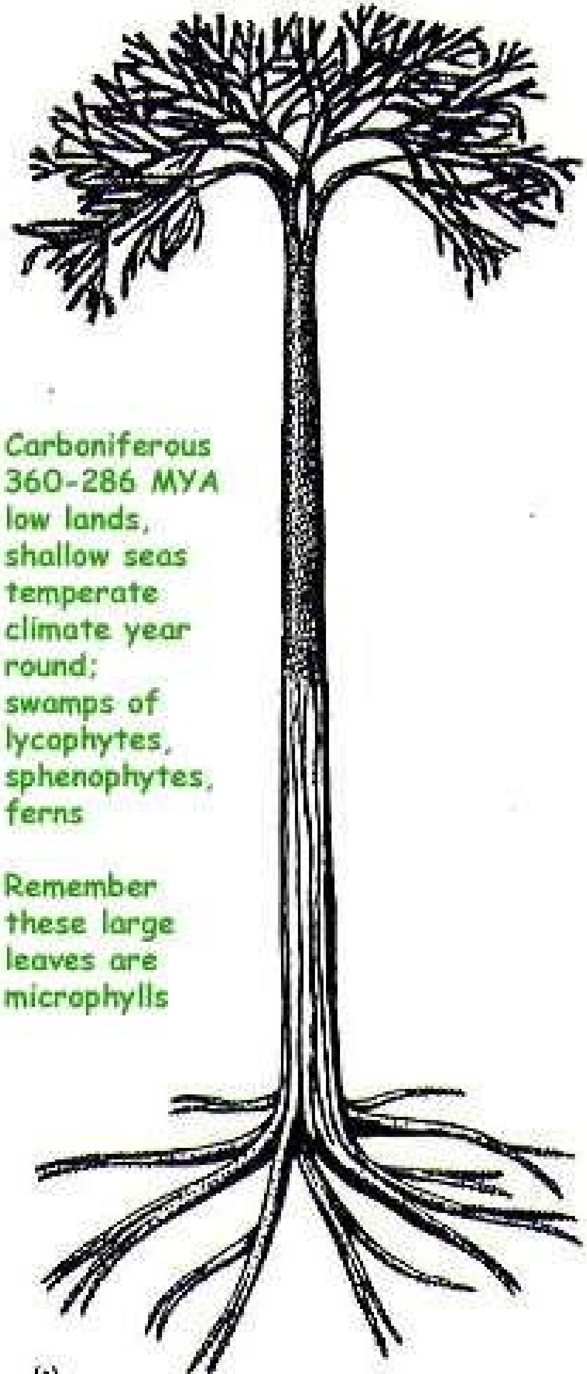
- Dominated forest landscapes of Devonian and Carboniferous period

Three living divisions

- Lycophyta
- Horsetails (Shenophyta)
- Ferns (Pterophyta)

LYCOPHYTES

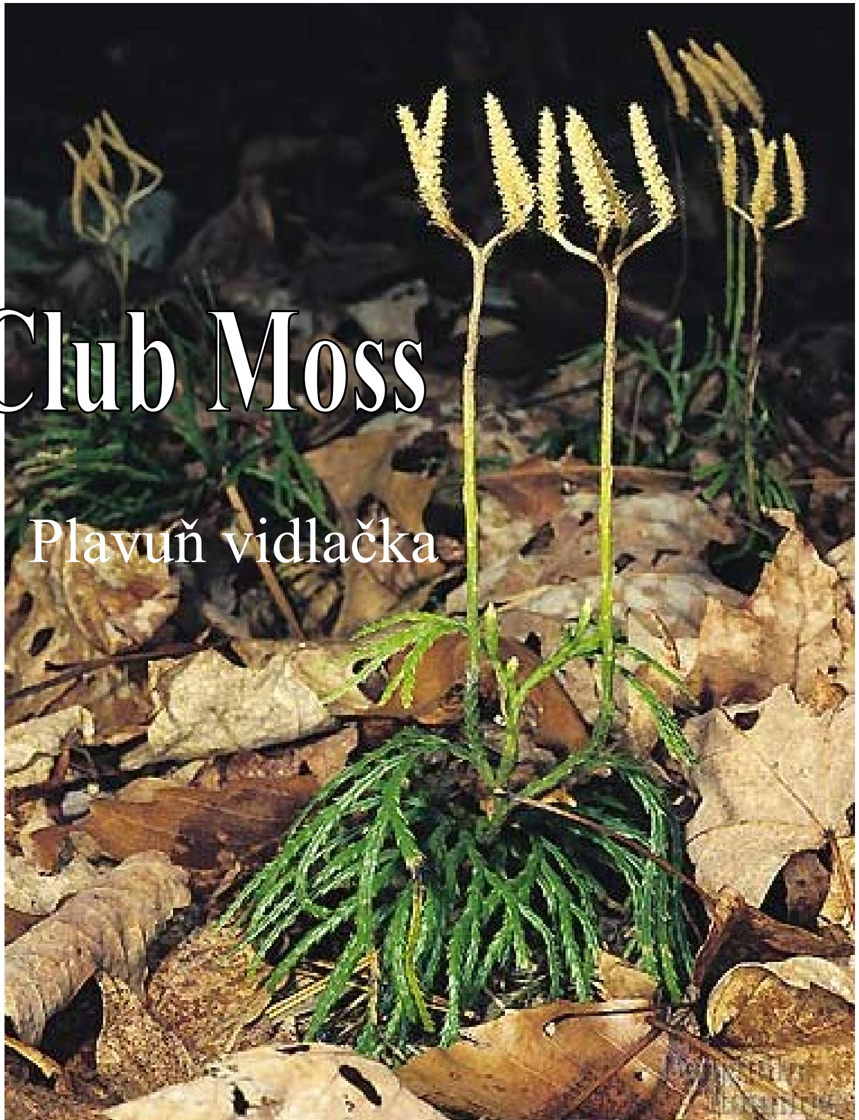
- Division *Lycophata*
- Evolved in Devonian period
  - Prevalent in Carboniferous period
  - Woody tree lineage
    - Became extinct near end of Carboniferous period
  - Herbaceous lineage
    - Represented today by ~1,000 species

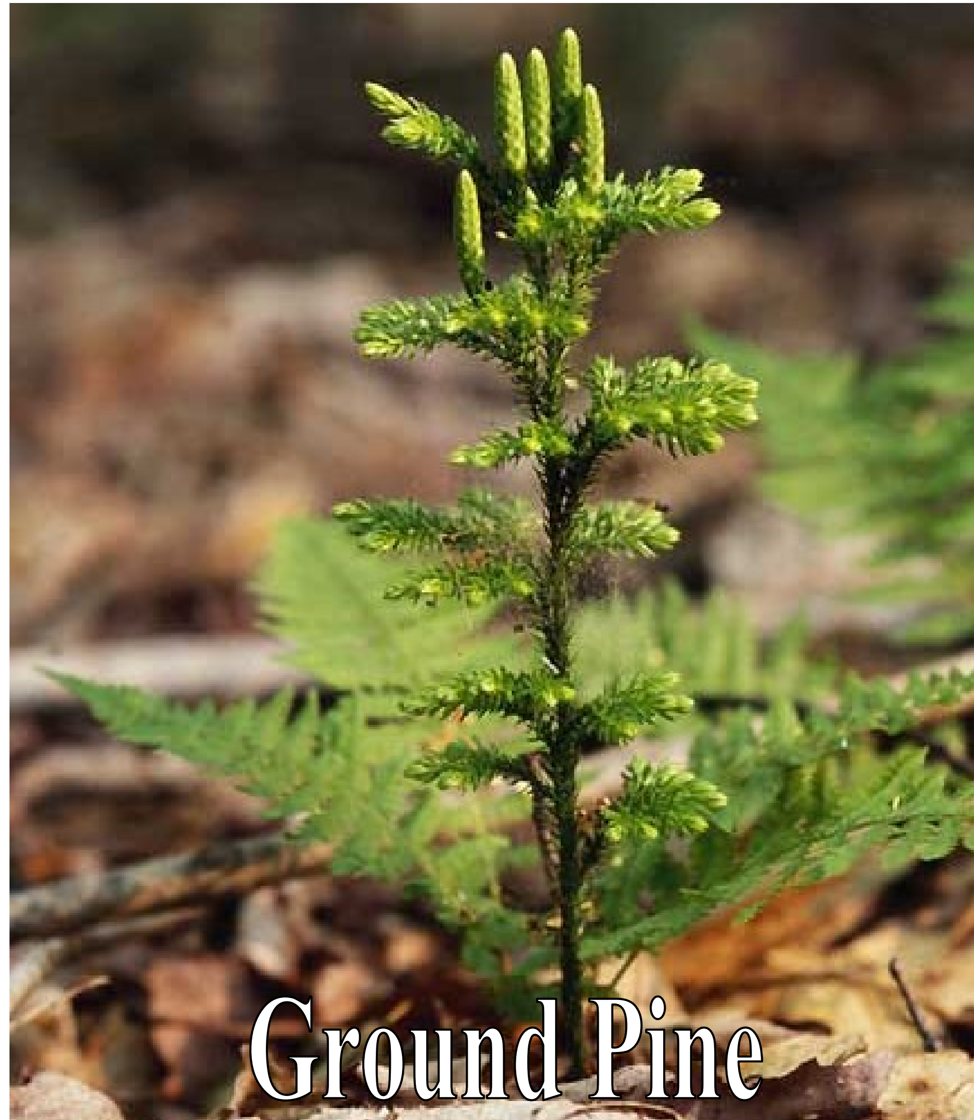


Carboniferous
360-286 MYA
low lands,
shallow seas
temperate
climate year
round;
swamps of
lycophytes,
sphenophytes,
ferns

Remember
these large
leaves are
microphylls

LYCOPHYTES





Sphenophyta

- Division horsetail
- Ancient lineage of seedless vascular plants
  - Dates back to **Devonian** Prevalent during **Carboniferous**
- Modern survivors include ~15 species in the genus *Equisetum*
  - Most common in Northern hemisphere
  - Generally found in damp locations, streambanks

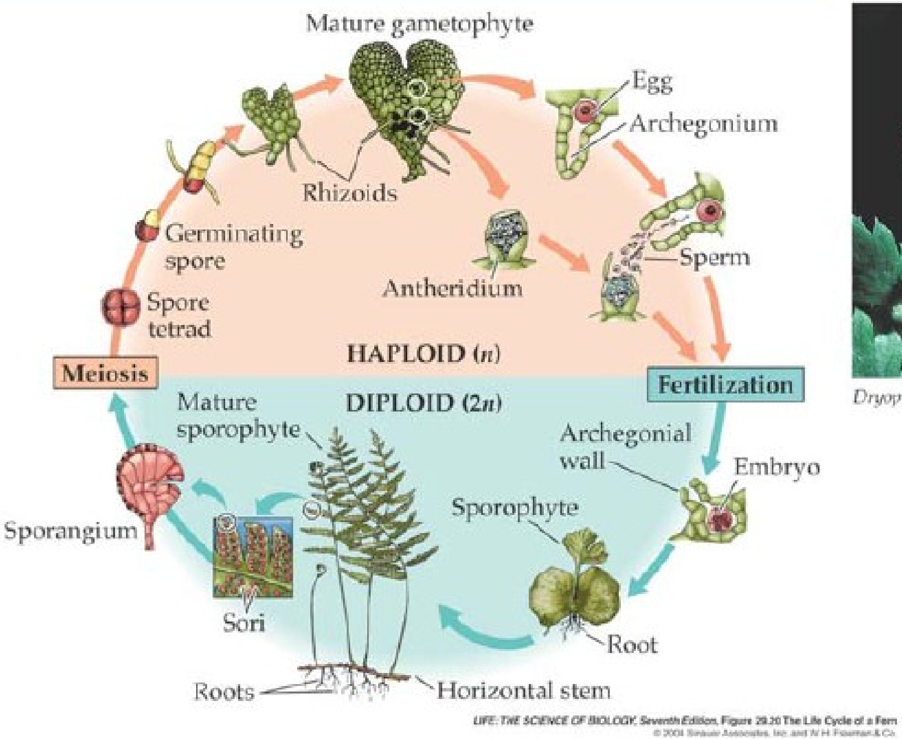
FERNS

- Division *Pteropyhta*
- Ancient ancestry
  - Origins in Devonian period
  - Prevalent in Carboniferous period
- Currently most prevalent seedless vascular plant
  - >12,000 species exist today
  - Most diverse in tropics

Evolution of Seeds

- The evolution of the seed during the Late Devonian
  - liberated land plants from their dependence on moist conditions
  - and allowed them to spread over all parts of the land
- In the seed method of reproduction
  - the spores are not released to the environment
  - but are retained on the spore-bearing plant
  - where they grow into the male and female forms

First Plants Reproduced Using Spores
(Still required water)



Dryopteris intermedia

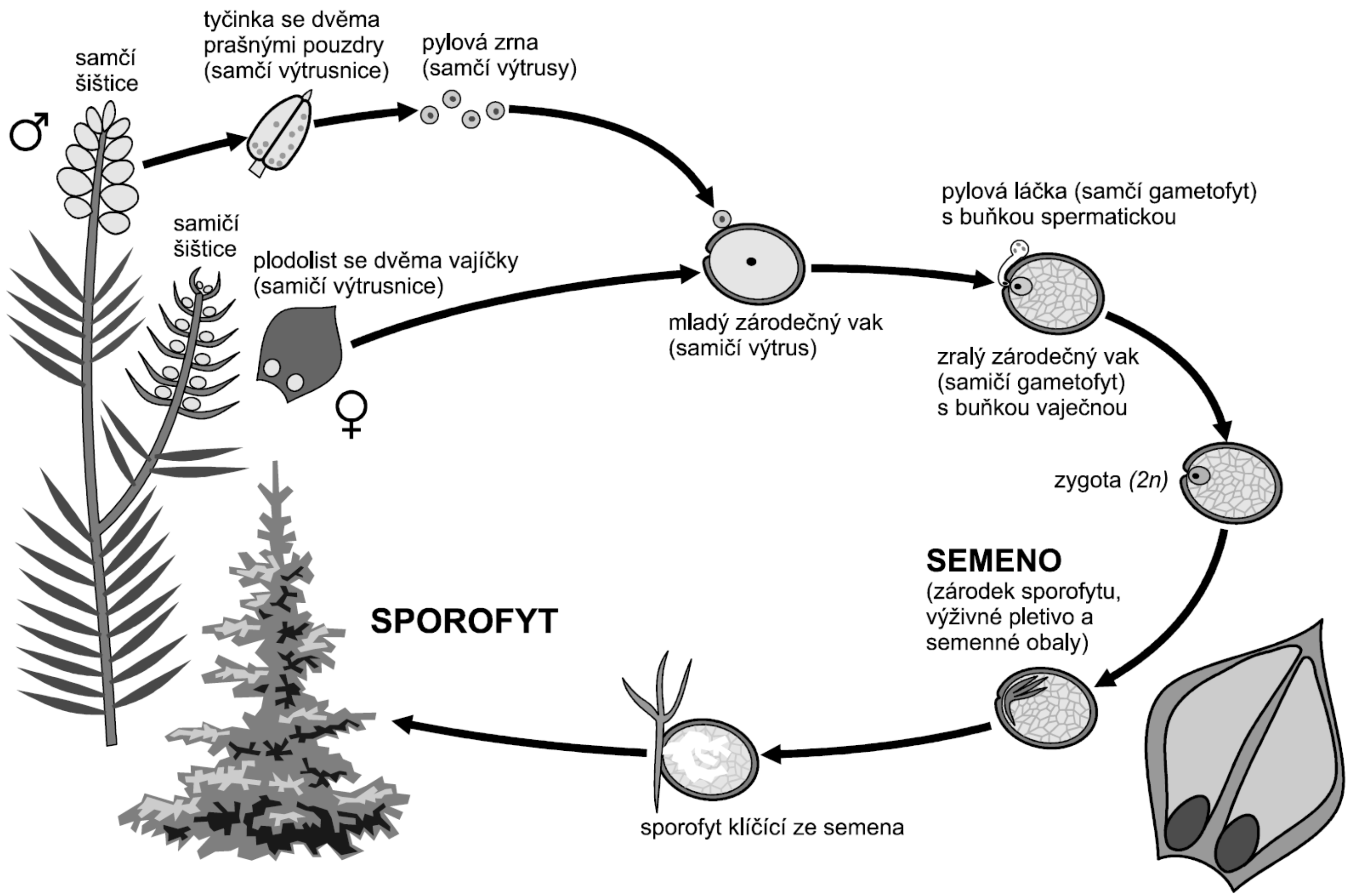
Gymnosperms – nahosemenné rostliny

Vyšší rostliny – nahosemenné

Vyvinuly se v mladších prvohorách, blízké příbuzné kapradin (jejich výtrusnice vznikají na přeměněných listech), vytvářejí zvláštní
rozmnožovací útvary – **semena**, která ještě nejsou chráněna v plodech (jsou „nahá“).

Rodozměna

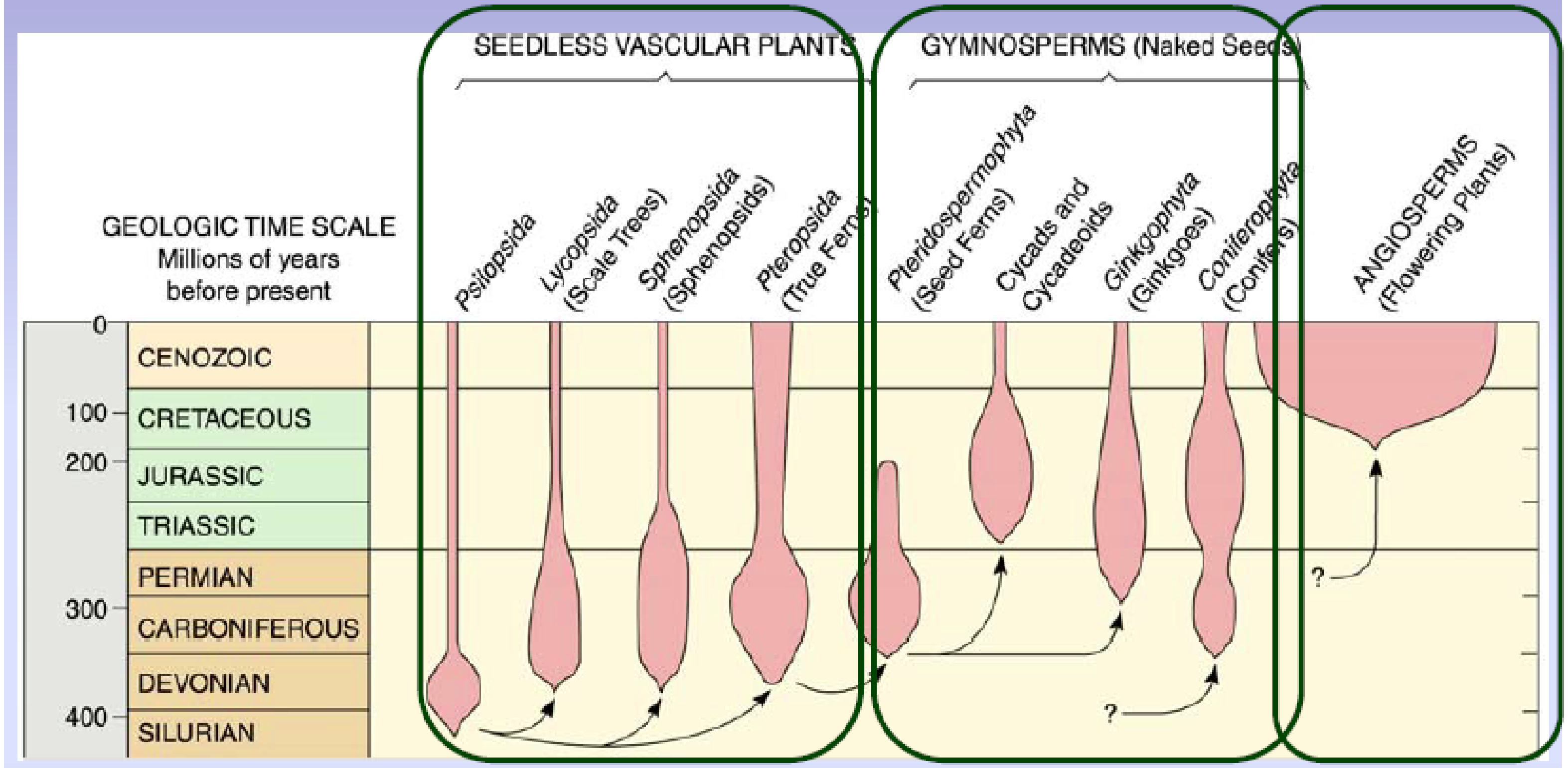
Rodozměna je **různovýtrusá**. Samčí i samičí výtrusnice vyrůstají v šišticích.



Pteridosperms

- Seed ferns
- Have similar phenotypic characters as the true ferns, but with seeds & cones instead of spores

Vascular Plant Evolution



What is a mass extinction?

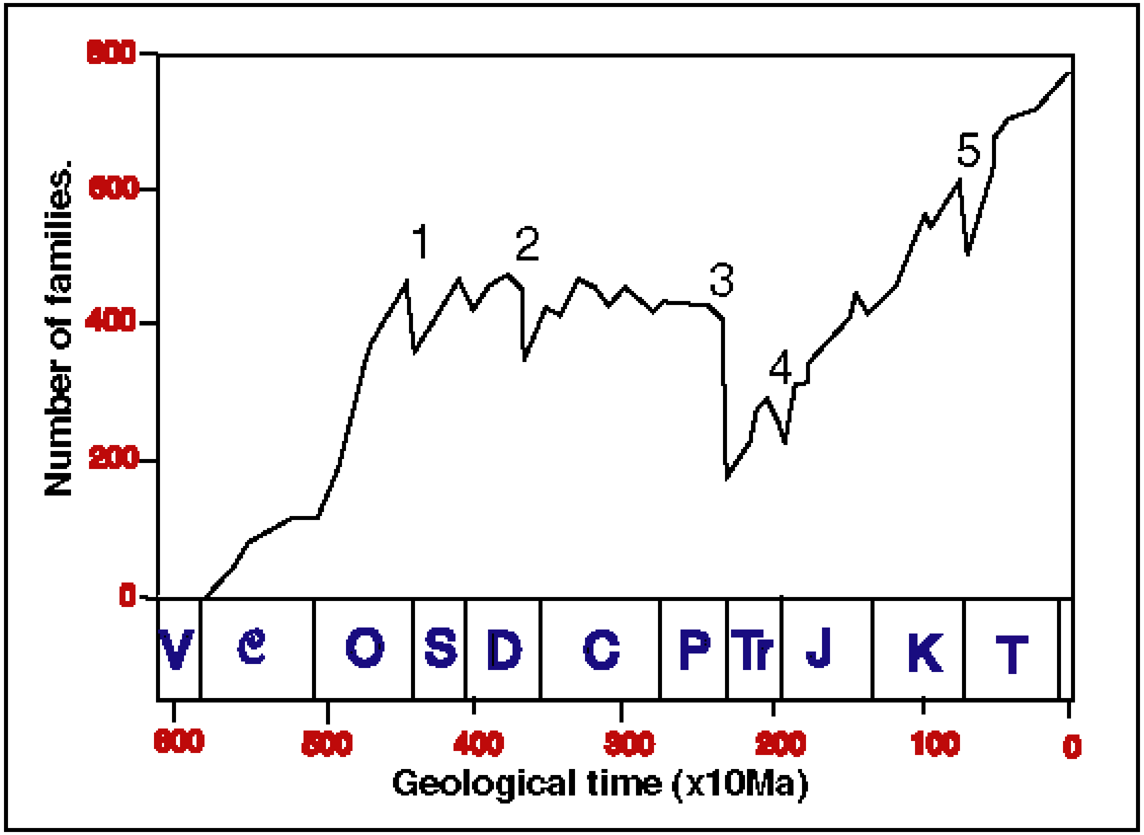
- A **mass extinction** occurs when a large fraction of all living species becomes rapidly extinct.
- The fossil record shows that at least five major mass extinctions have occurred in the past 500 million years.
- Impacts of asteroids on Earth are suspected as a primary cause of mass extinction.

The Five Big Extinctions

When (End of…)	Species Loss**	Major Loses to
Ordovician	85 ±3%	Brachiopods & bryozoans
Devonian	83 ± 4%	Rugose & tabulate corals, armored* & jawless fish
Permian	95 ± 2%	All life! - Trilobites*, corals*, blastoids*
Triassic	80 ± 4%	Most synapsids
Cretaceous	76 ± 5%	Dinosaurs, marine reptiles, ammonites

*Went extinct, **From Jablonski (1991,1995)

- Three of the five major mass extinctions occurred during the Paleozoic era:
  - At the end of the **Ordovician** period,
  - during the late **Devonian** period, and
  - at the end of the **Permian** period.



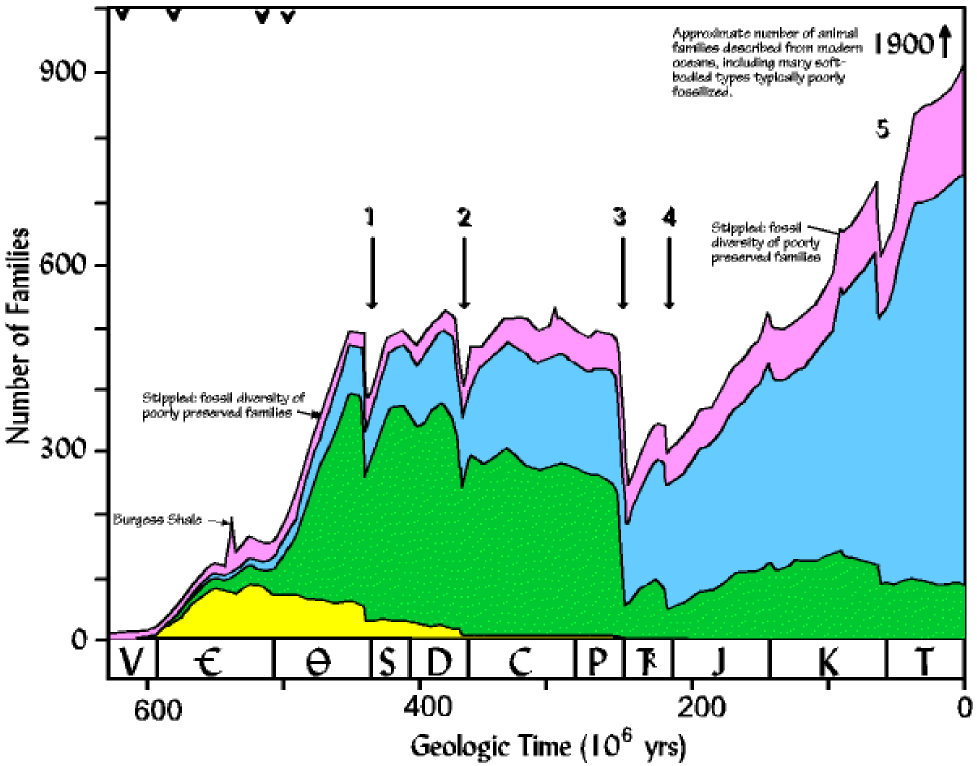
- **The graph shows when the five extinctions occurred. As you can see, the Permian extinction was the most severe.**

EARLY PALEOZOIC LIFE

Mass Extinctions

Ordovician Mass Extinction

Caused by glaciation and associated lowering of sea level



Next, in terms of severity, was probably the Ashgillian (latest Ordovician) event when perhaps **50% of marine species** went extinct.

The Ordovician extinction occurred at the end of the Ordovician period, about 440-450 million years ago. This extinction, cited as the second most devastating extinction to marine communities in earth history, caused the disappearance of **one third of all brachiopod** and **bryozoan** families, as well as numerous groups of **conodonts**, **trilobites**, and **graptolites**. Much of the reef-building fauna was also decimated. In total, more than **one hundred families** of marine invertebrates perished in this extinction.
Echinoderms, trilobites, nautiloids and many other groups suffered significant losses,.

The Ordovician Extinction

- This extinction occurred at end of the period, about 440-450 mya.
- It is thought to be caused by a global cooling, which caused the continent Gondwana to glaciate. Geologists have found glacial deposits in the Saharan desert, which provided the evidence for this theory.

- Since more water was in ice form, the sea level lowered all over the world, causing a reduction of space for life on continental shelves.
- The most affected animal group was the *marine invertebrates*, in which more than 100 families were wiped out.

The Devonian Extinction

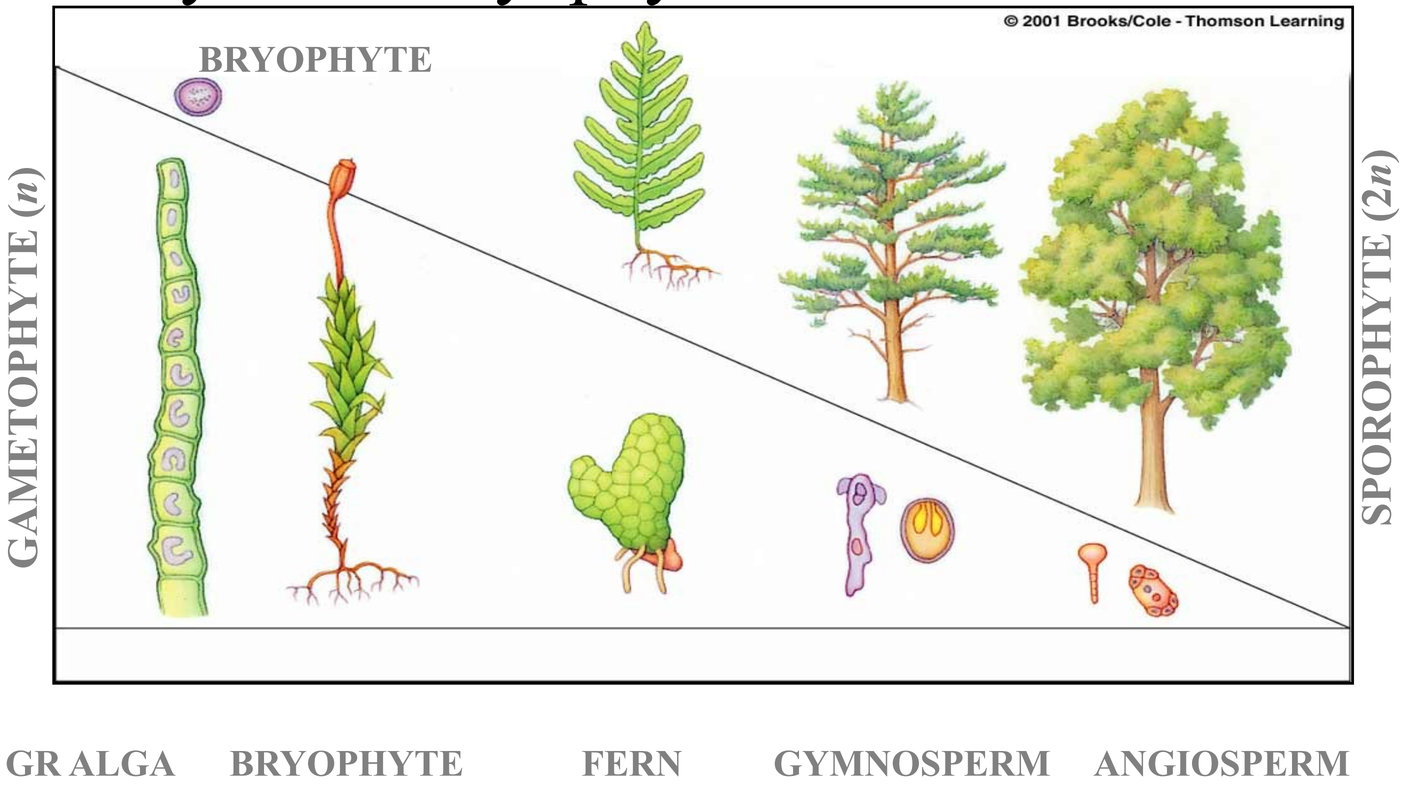
- This event is theorized to be caused by an episode of **global cooling** similar to that of the Ordovician extinction.
- This time, the **glacial deposits** have been found in northern Brazil.
- However, **meteorite impacts** have also been thought a possible cause of this mass extinction, although the evidence remains inconclusive.
- This extinction had little effect on land animals, mostly affecting (again) the **marine life**, in particular, the **reef-builders**.

In Famennian strata only about 15 percent of Frasnian brachiopod genera are found. **Ammonoids trilobites,** and **conodonts** experienced a similar decline, and many types of **gastropods** and **trilobites** disappeared as well. The **reef community** became forever changed. After the Famennian, **tabulate corals, stromatoporoids**, and **rugose** corals are rare. These had achieved their greatest faunal diversity during Middle Devonian time and had been important reef contributors for 120 million years. The time of extinctions was also when **acritarchs** (the only phytoplankton with an extensive Devonian fossil record), became rare. **Placoderms** almost disappear at this time. Until then, during the Devonian, they had been the dominant pelagic carnivores. On the land, life appears to have been little affected, although the marine record is that world **climate may have cooled significantly at this time**. The evidence for this (in New York State) is that glass sponges, which today are restricted to cool waters, began to thrive where formerly successful tropical marine fauna had become extinct.

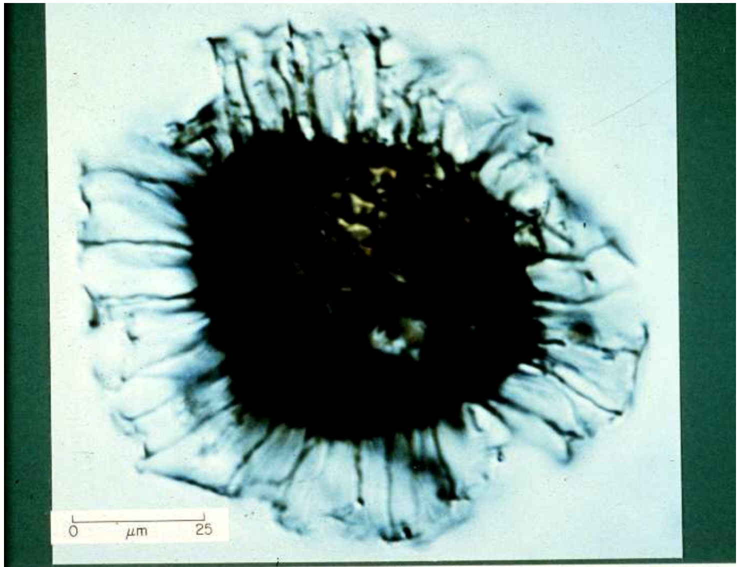
Evidence supporting the Devonian mass extinction suggests that **warm water marine species** were the most severely affected in this extinction event. This evidence has lead many paleontologists to attribute the Devonian extinction to an episode of global cooling, similar to the event which is thought to have cause the late Ordovician mass extinction.

BRYOPHYTES – first in Ordovician

- The gametophyte is the dominant generation in the life cycles of bryophytes

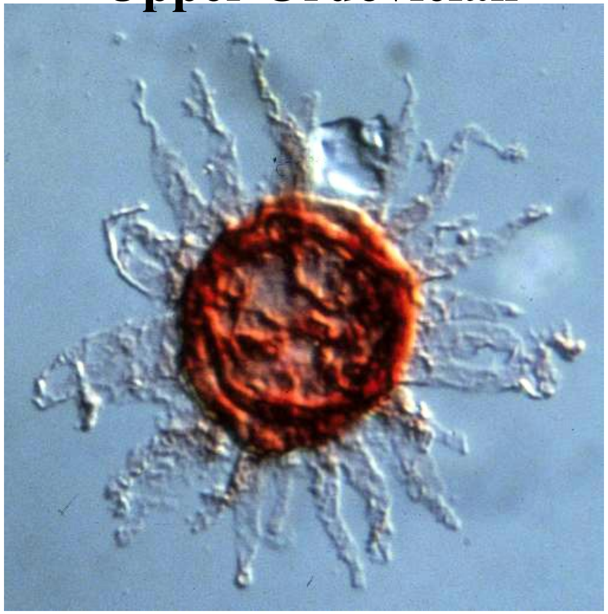


Acritarchs from the lower Paleozoic

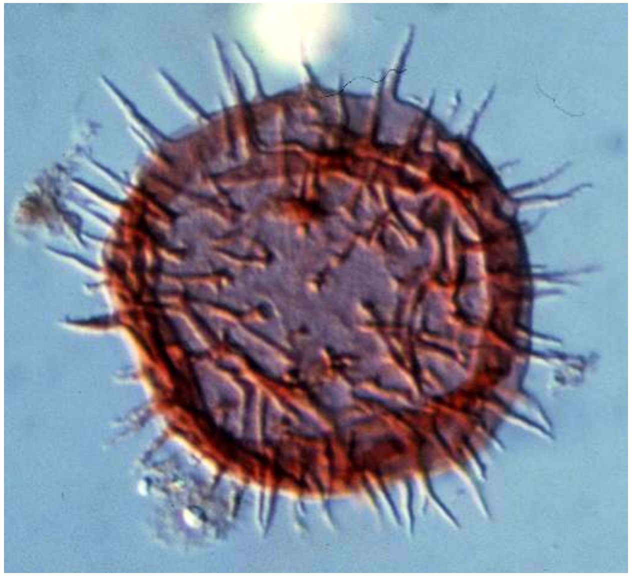


Skiagia -- GREENLAND -- EARLY CAMBRIAN

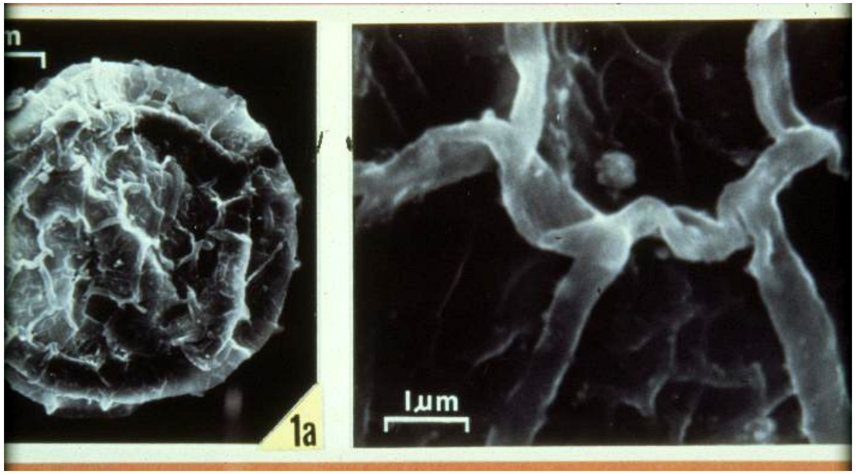
Upper Ordovician

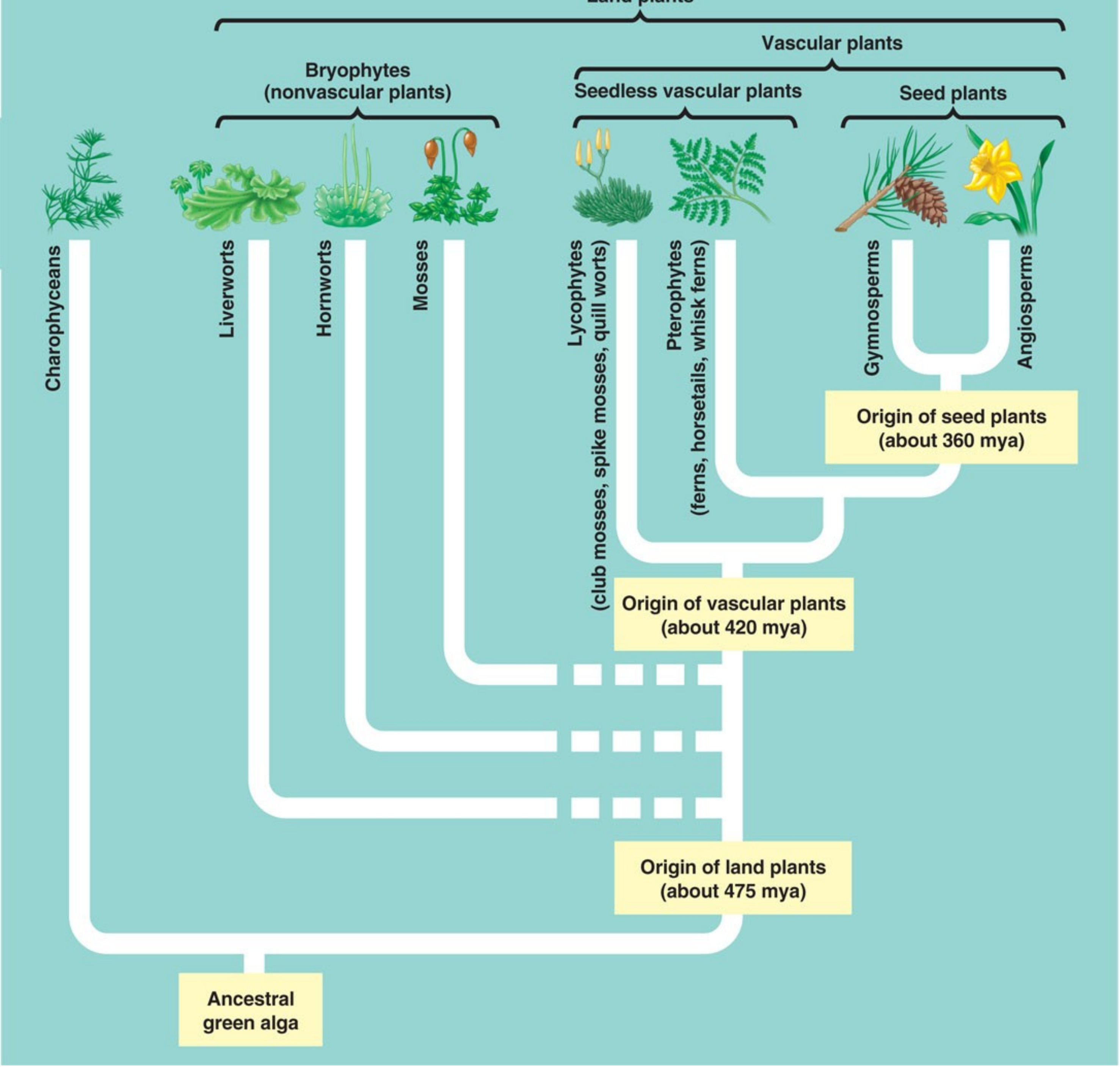


Upper Ordovician



Upper Ordovician-SEM photo




Land plants
Vascular plants
Bryophytes
(nonvascular plants)
Seedless vascular plants
Seed plants
Charophyceans
Liverworts
Hornworts
Mosses
Lycophytes
(club mosses, spike mosses, quill worts)
Pterophytes
(ferns, horsetails, whisk ferns)
Gymnosperms
Angiosperms
Origin of seed plants
(about 360 mya)
Origin of vascular plants
(about 420 mya)
Origin of land plants
(about 475 mya)
Ancestral
green alga

- For the gametophyte to exist within the sporophyte has required extreme miniaturization of the the gametophyte of seed plants.
- The gametophytes of seedless vascular plants are small but visible to the unaided eye, while those of seed plants are microscopic.

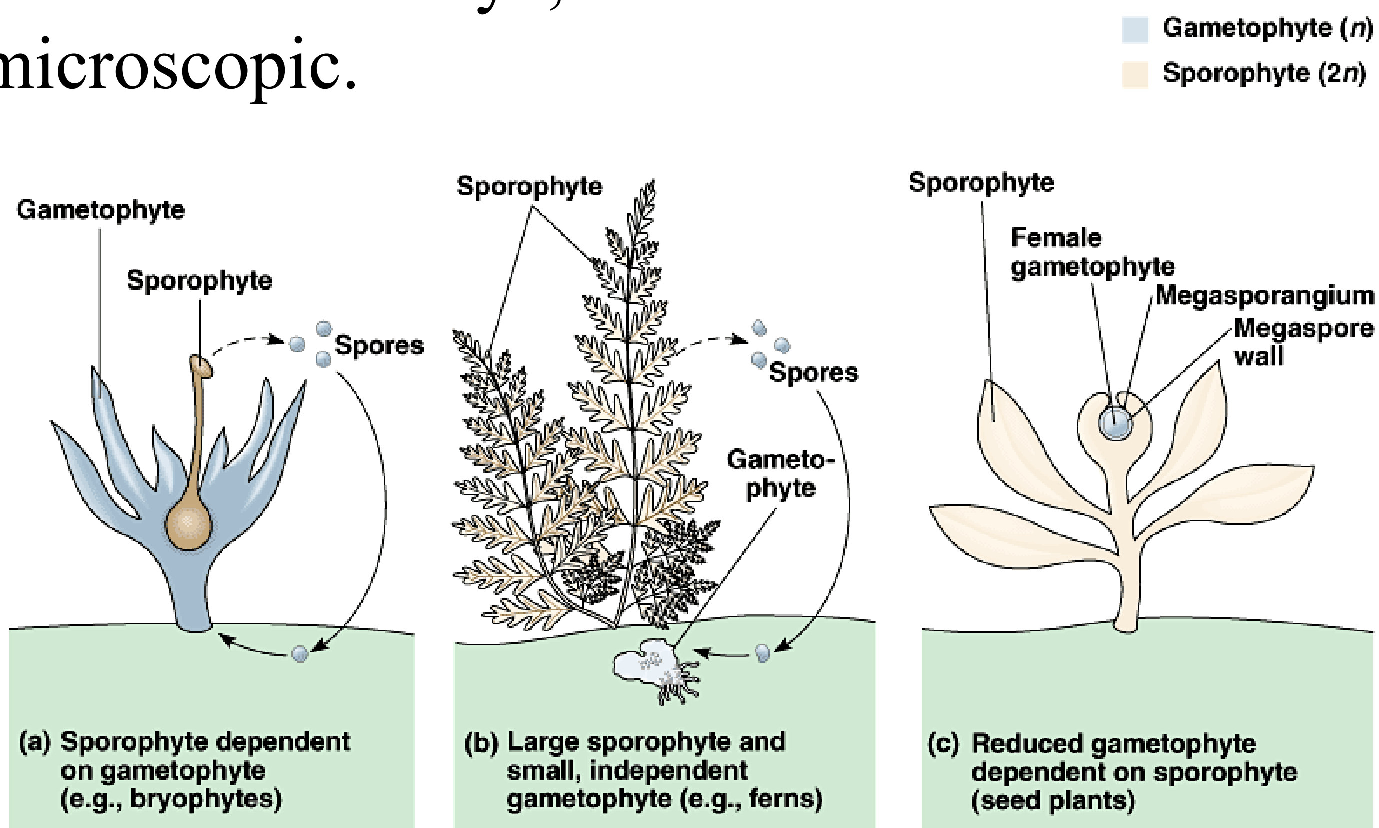
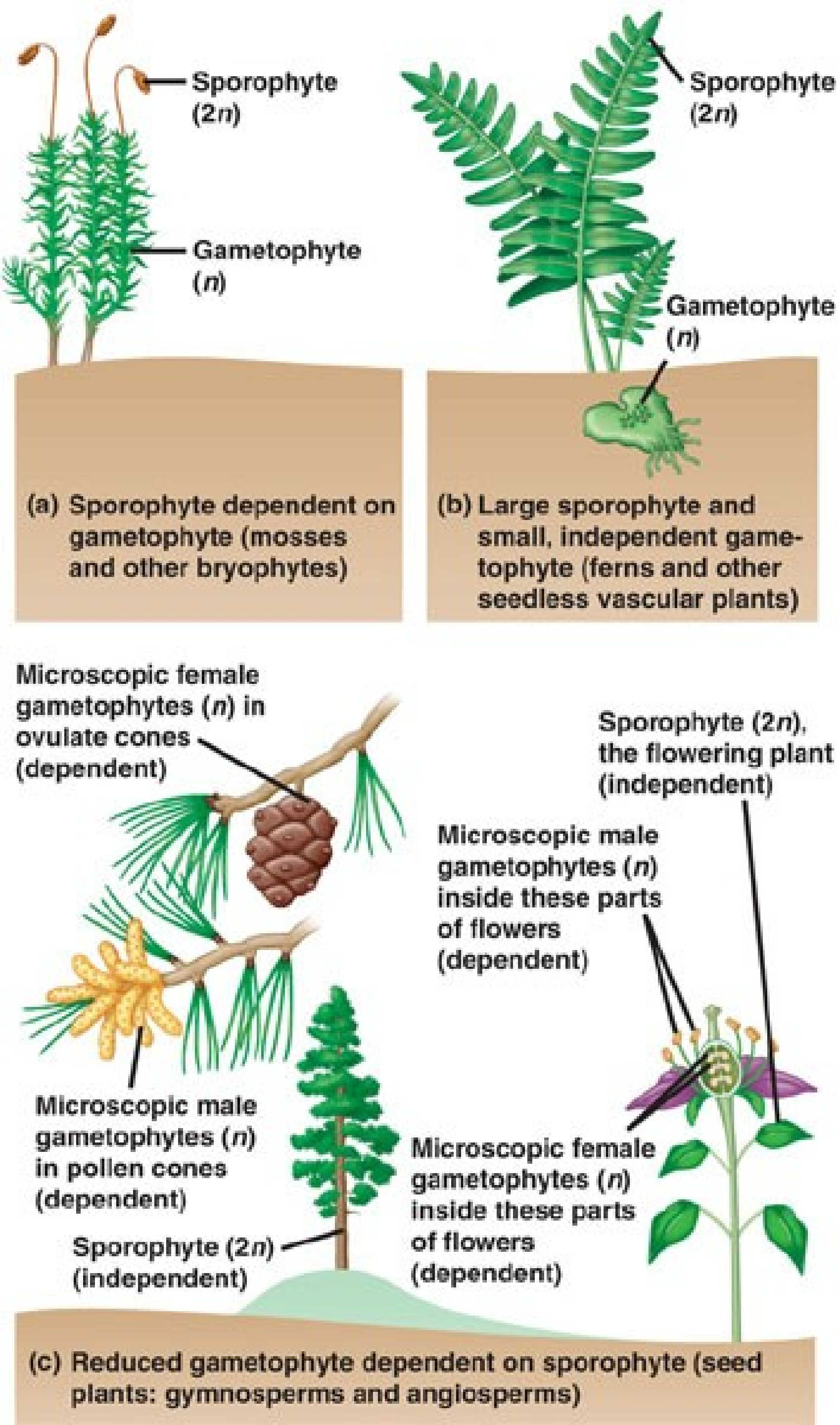


Fig. 30.1



Alternation of generations in seedless and seed plants

Evolution of Seeds

- The evolution of the seed during the Late Devonian
  - liberated land plants from their dependence on moist conditions
  - and allowed them to spread over all parts of the land

- In the seed method of reproduction
  - the spores are not released to the environment
  - but are retained on the spore-bearing plant
  - where they grow into the male and female forms

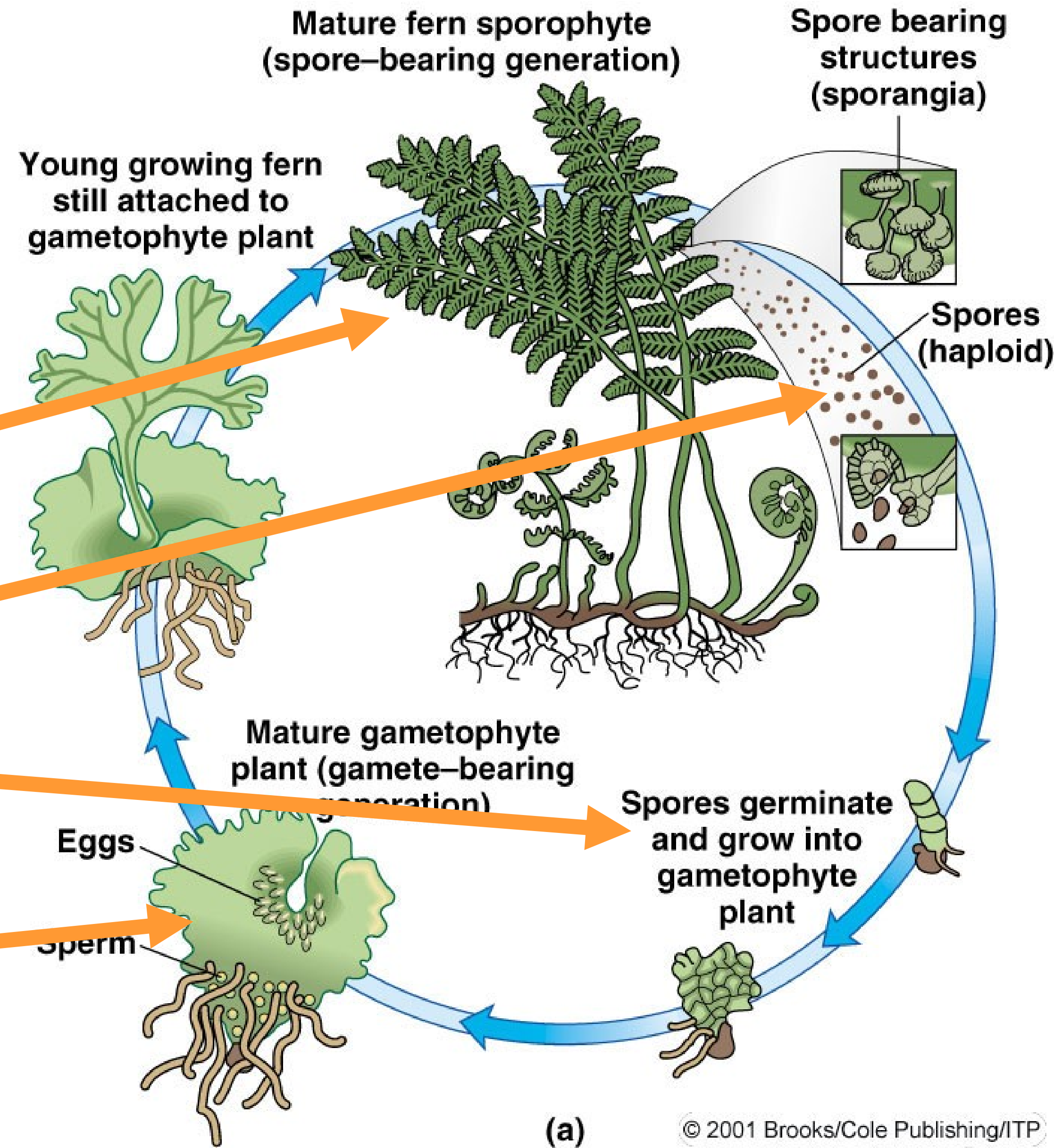
SEED PLANTS

Key adaptations of seed plants

- Reduction of the gametophyte
  - Minute gametophytes retained within and protected by the sporophyte
- Advent of the seed
  - Seeds replaced spores as a means of dispersing offspring
- Evolution of pollen
  - **Eliminated the liquid H_2O fertilization requirement**

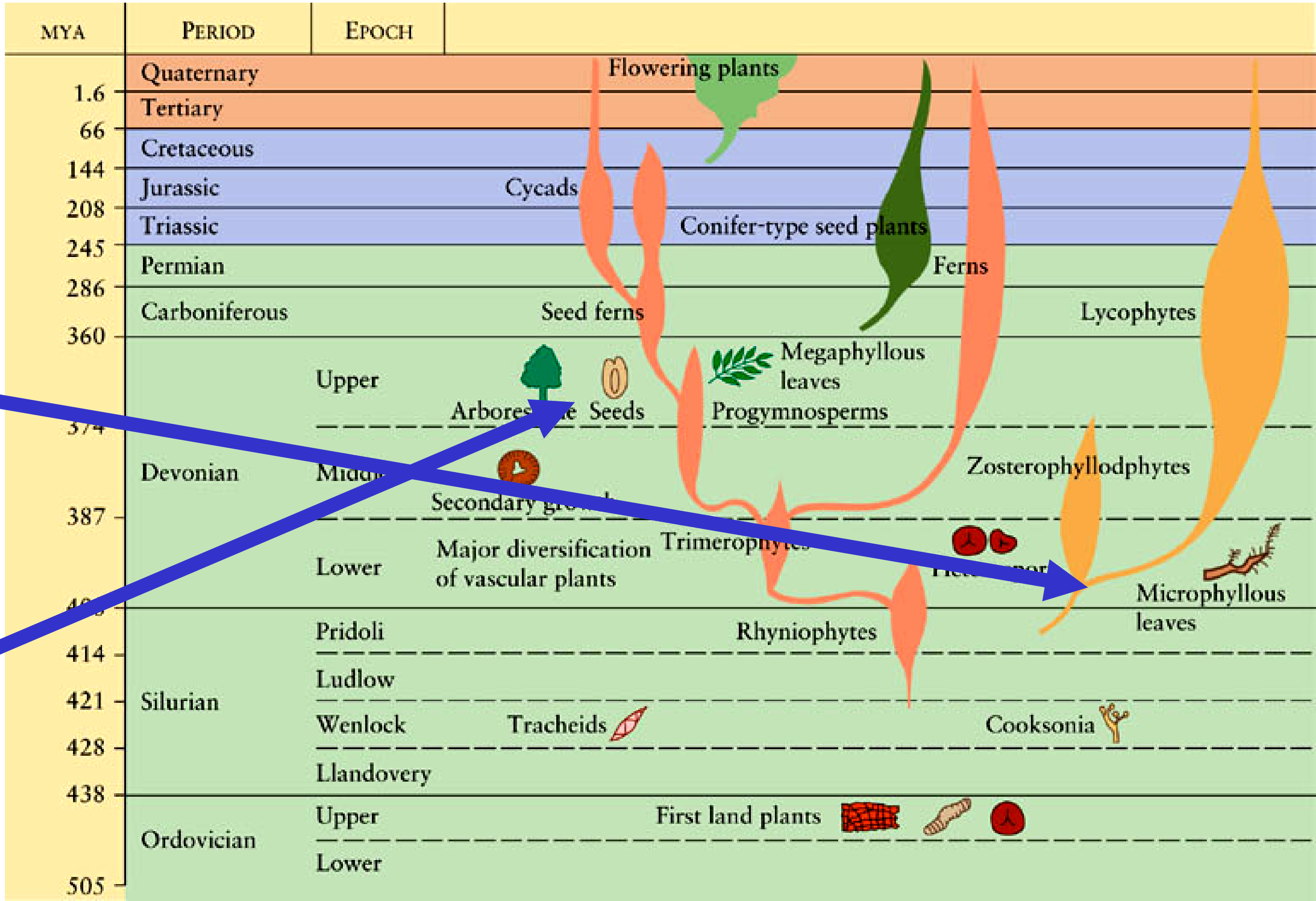
Seedless Vascular Plant

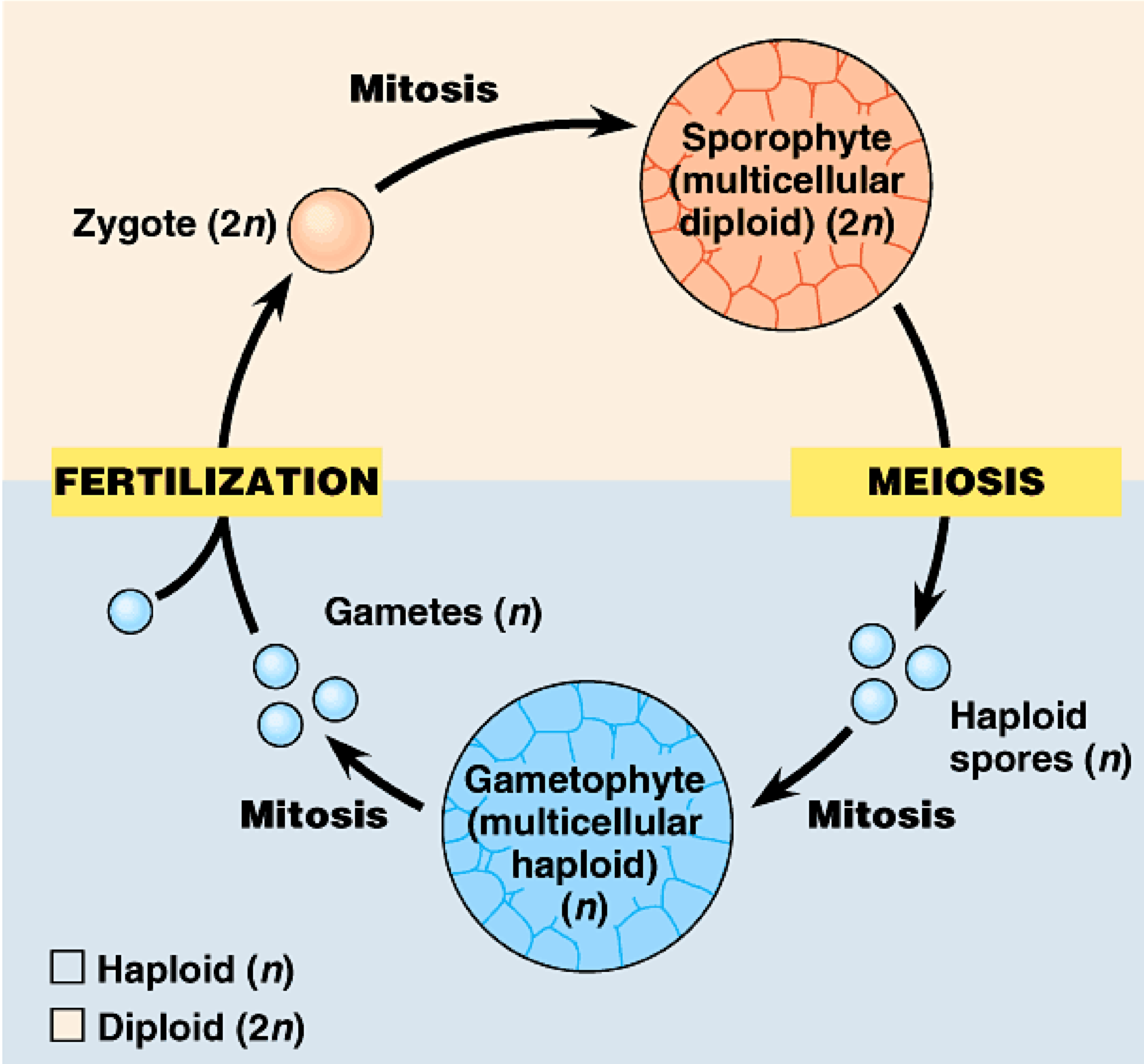
- Generalized life history of a seedless vascular plant
- The mature sporophyte plant produces spores
  - which upon germination grow into small gametophyte plants



Plant Evolution

- Major events in the evolution of land plants
  - The Devonian Period was a time of rapid evolution for the land plants
  - the appearance of leaves
  - and emergence of seeds




Mitosis
Sporophyte (multicellular diploid) (2*n*)
Zygote (2*n*)
FERTILIZATION
MEIOSIS
Gametes (*n*)
Haploid spores (*n*)
Mitosis
Gametophyte (multicellular haploid) (*n*)
Mitosis
Haploid (*n*)
Diploid (2*n*)

Gymnosperm phylogeny is a mess.

MYA--Epoch

50 Tertiary

100

150 Cretaceous

200 Jurassic

250 Triassic

286 Permian

360 Carboniferous

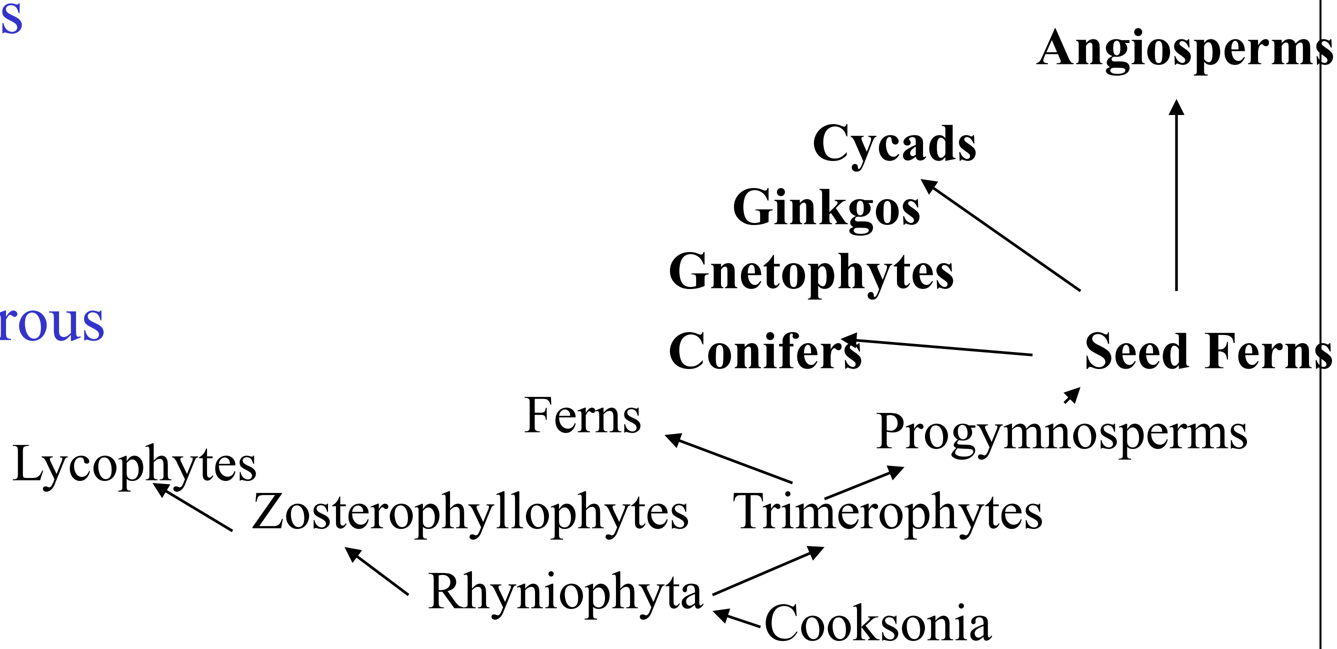
400 Devonian

425

450

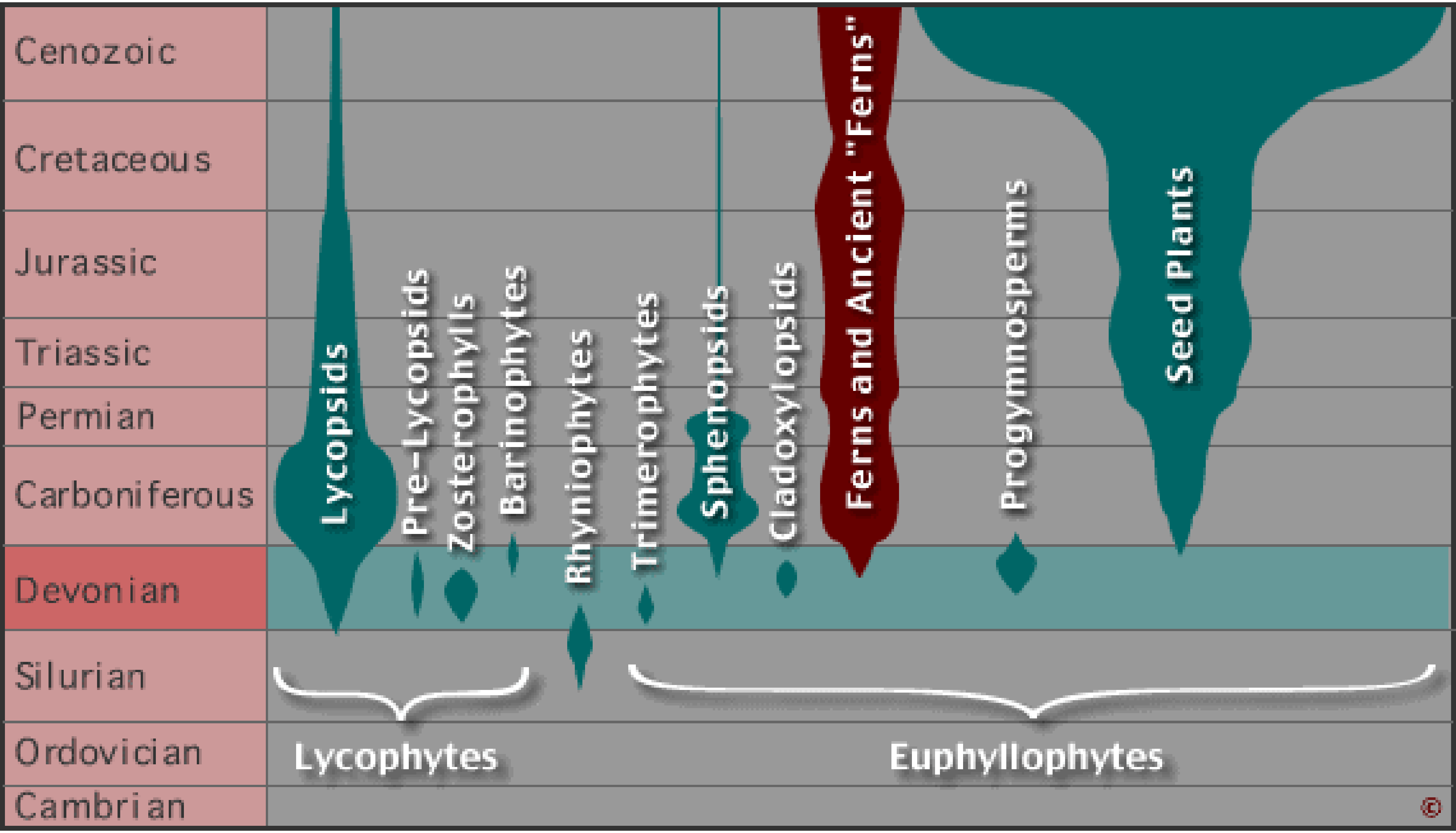
500 Silurian

600 Cambrian--Ordovician



Ordovician Marine Community

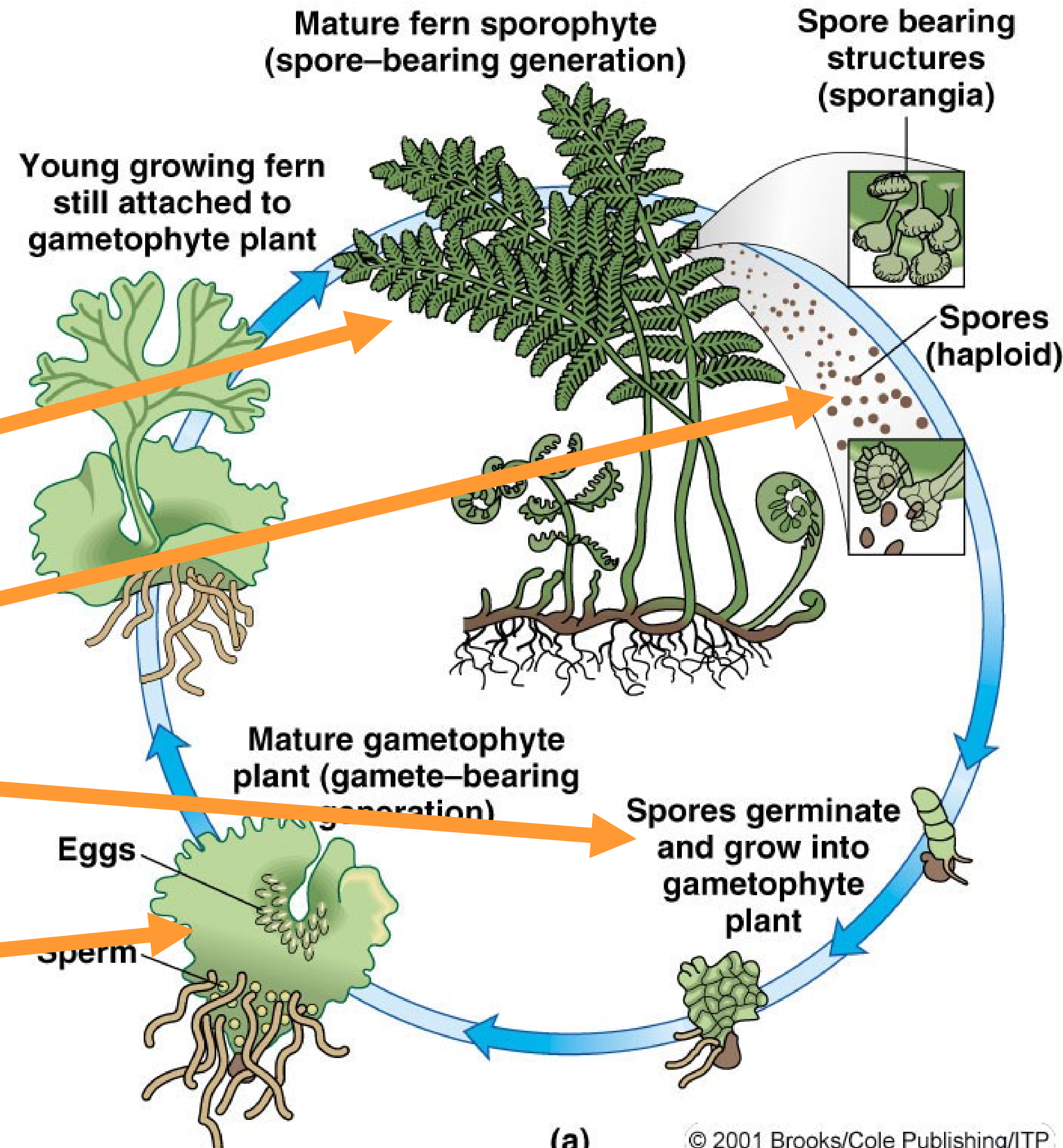
- Uniformly warm, vast epeiric seas opened new marine habitats that were quickly filled
  - bryozoans, stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose corals were important reef builders
  - built patch and massive reefs with high diversity dominated by suspension feeders
  - massive extinctions in the marine ecosystem mark the end of the Ordovician, likely related to glaciation in Gondwana and falling sea level



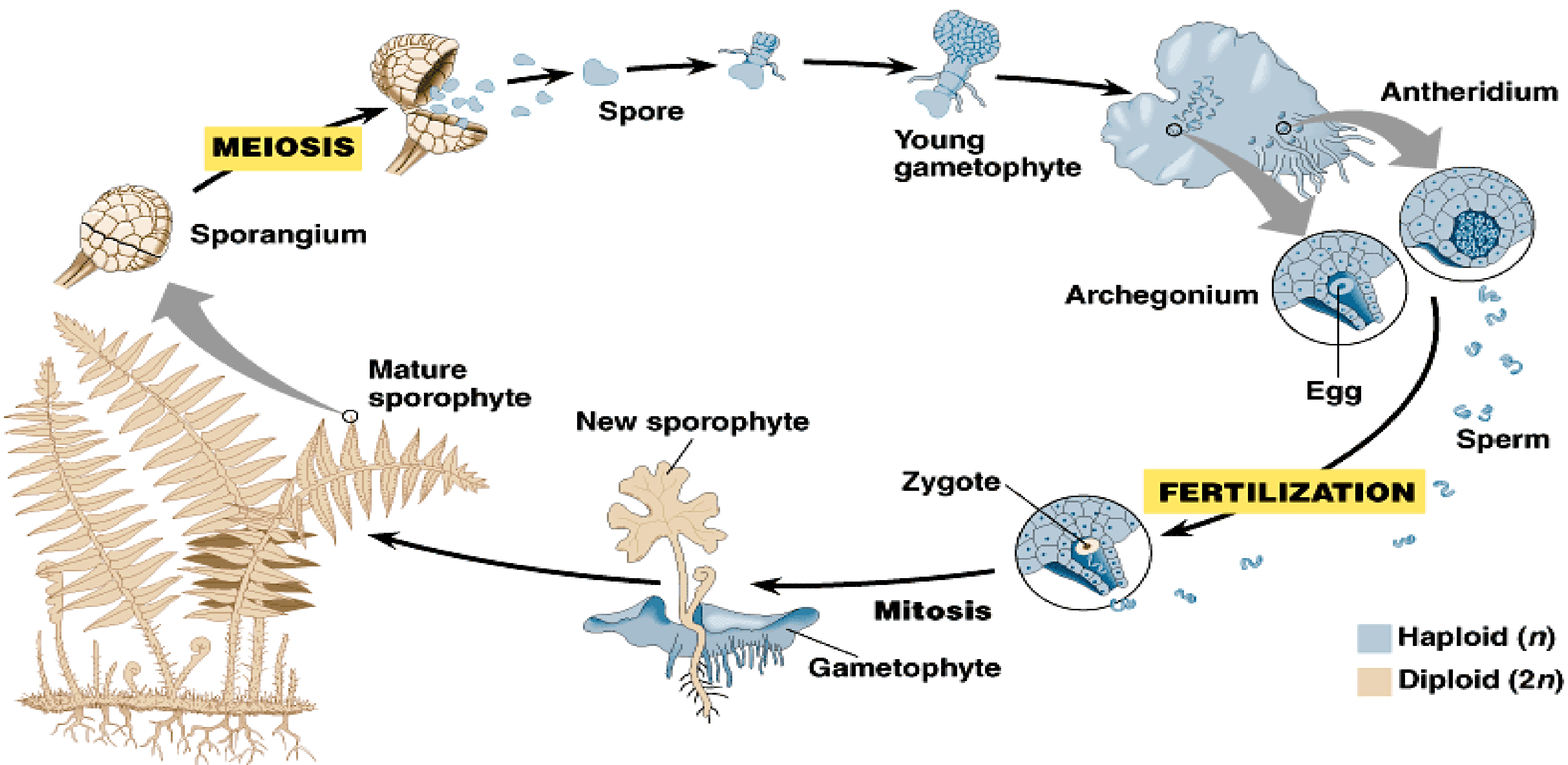
Cenozoic
Cretaceous
Jurassic
Triassic
Permian
Carboniferous
Devonian
Silurian
Ordovician
Cambrian
Lycopsids
Pre-Lycopsids
Zosterophylls
Barinophytes
Rhyniophytes
Trimerophytes
Sphenopsids
Cladoxylopsids
Ferns and Ancient "Ferns"
Progymnosperms
Seed Plants
Lycophytes
Euphyllophytes
©

Seedless Vascular Plant

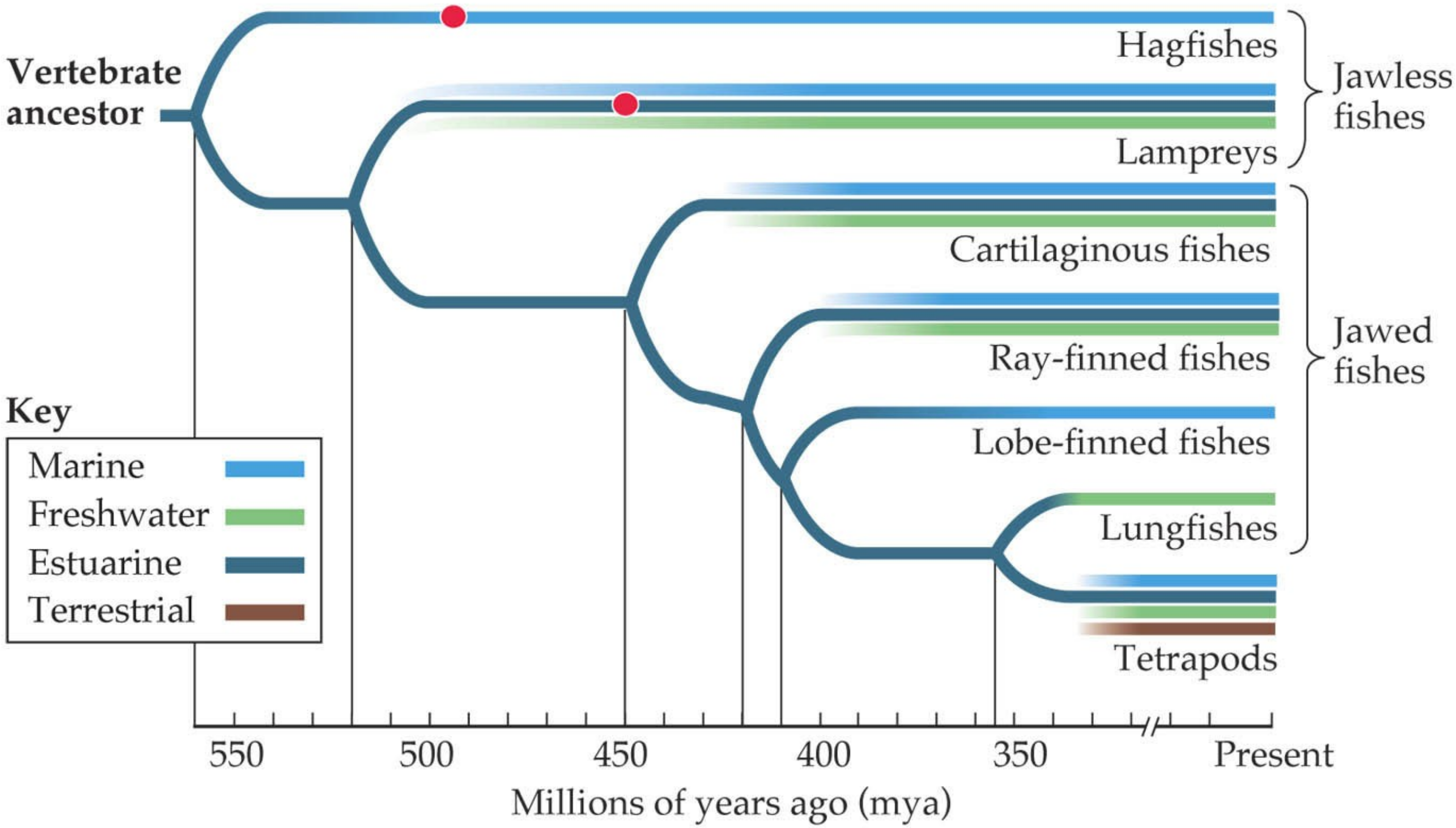
- Generalized life history of a seedless vascular plant
- The mature sporophyte plant produces spores
  - which upon germination grow into small gametophyte plants



SEEDLESS VASCULAR PLANTS



Vertebrate Phylogeny



LIFE: THE SCIENCE OF BIOLOGY, Seventh Edition, Figure 34.8 A Current Phylogeny of the Vertebrates

Agnatha

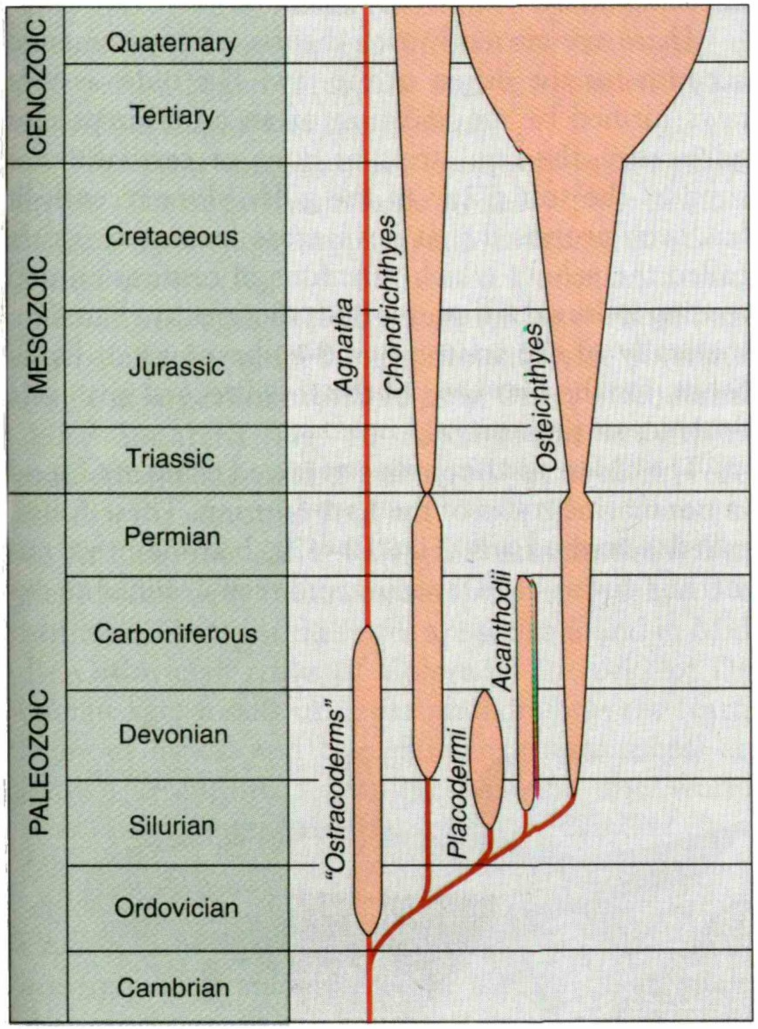


FIGURE 10–64 Evolution of the five major categories of fishes. The width of the vertical red areas indicates the approximate relative abundance of each group. *(From many authors.)*

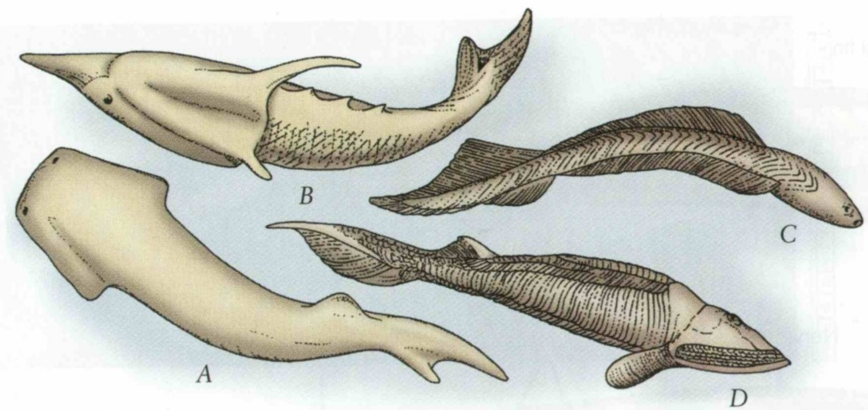
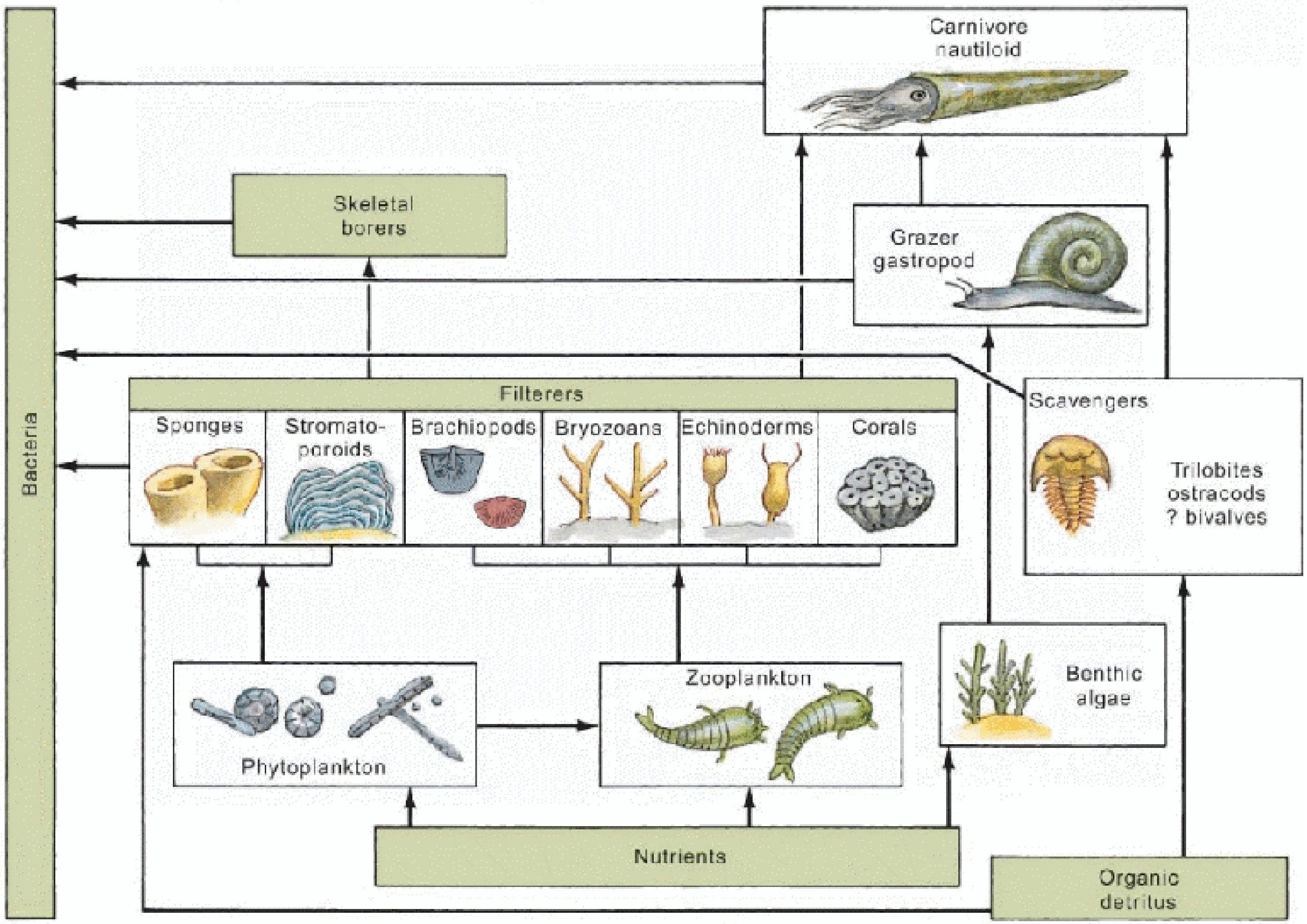


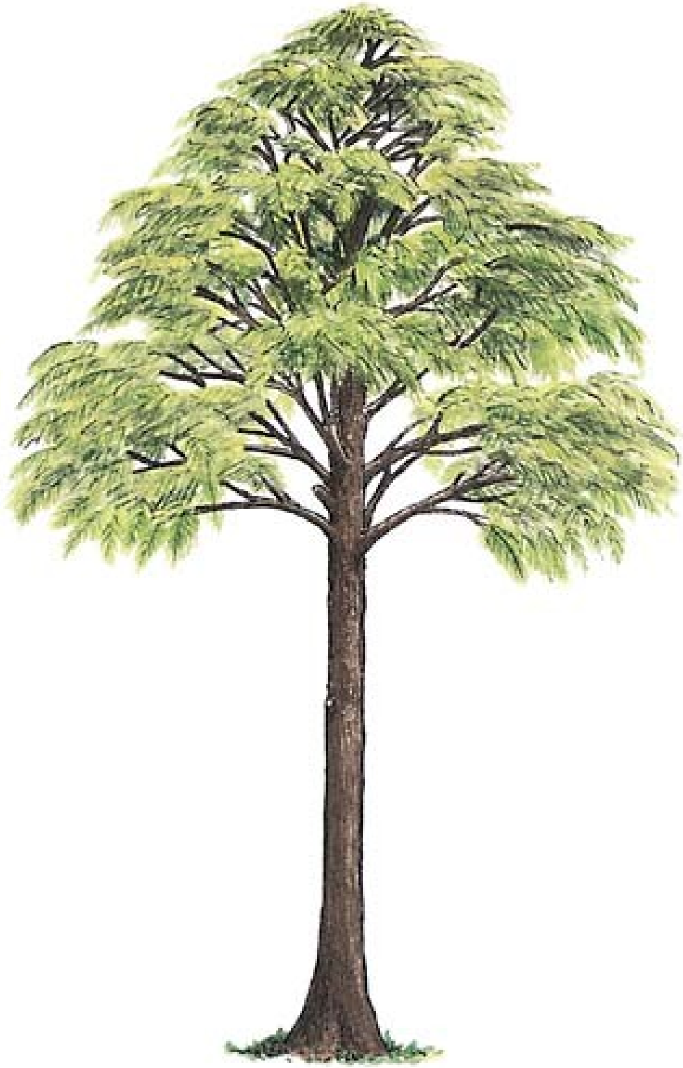
FIGURE 10–66 The early Paleozoic ostracoderms. (A) *Thelodus,* (B) *Pteraspis,* (C) *Jamoytius,* and (D) *Hemicyclaspis* drawn to the same scale.

Ordovician Life
Ecological Complexity

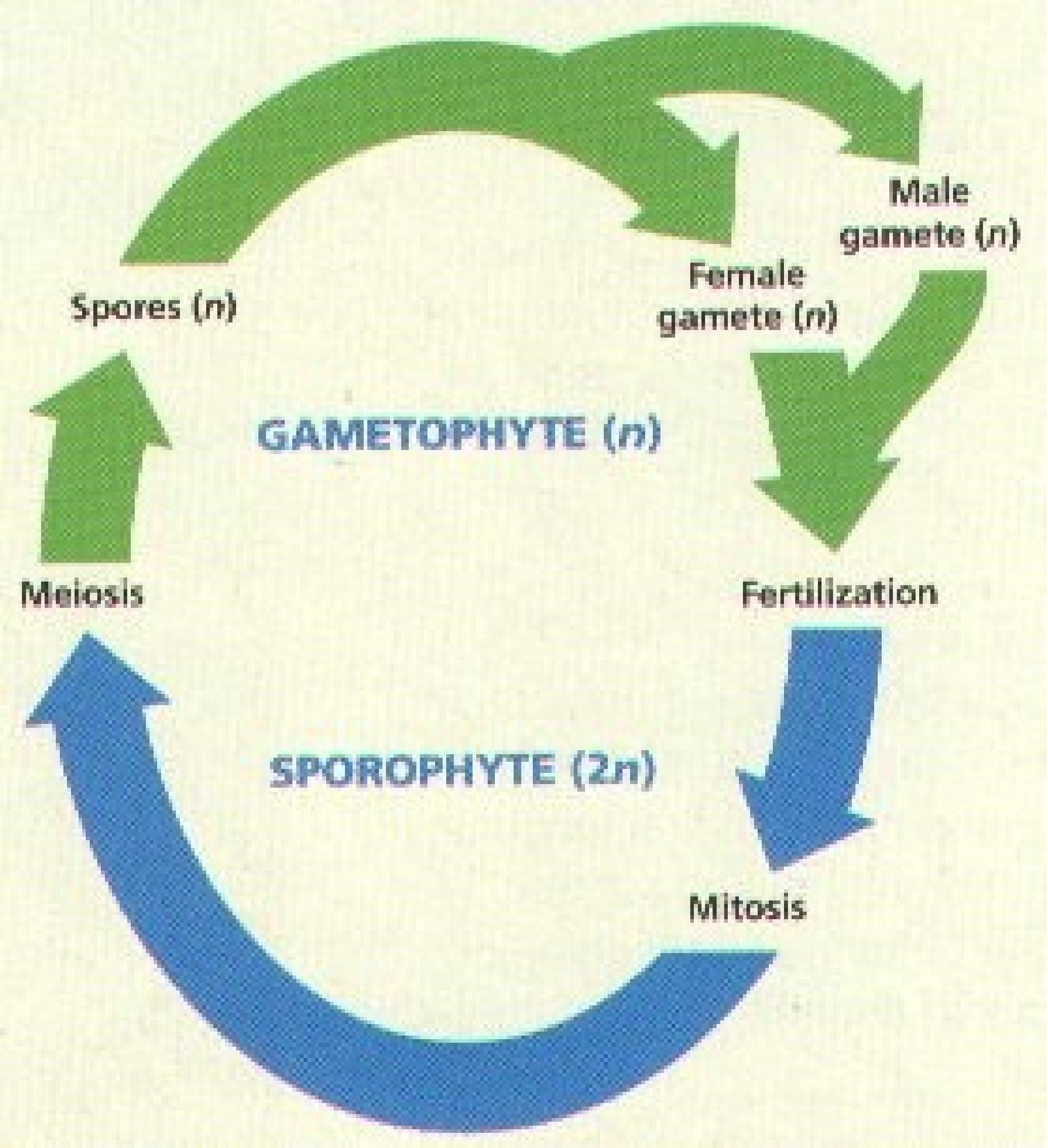


Progymnosperms

- Seedless vascular plants – but likely progenitors of seed plants
- Unlike other seedless vascular plants, progymnosperms had secondary vascular tissue (both xylem and phloem) and its structure is very like that of modern conifers
- While the earliest progymnosperms lacked seeds, by the end of the Devonian, some species had evolved seeds



Reconstruction of progymnosperm
Archaeopteris


Male
gamete (n)
Female
gamete (n)
Spores (n)
GAMETOPHYTE (n)
Meiosis
Fertilization
SPOROPHYTE (2n)
Mitosis