

***Pinnocaris* and the origin of scaphopods**

John S. Peel

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The description of a tiny coiled protoconch in the Ordovician *Pinnocaris lapworthi* Etheridge, 1878 indicates that this ribeirioid rostroconch mollusc cannot be the ancestor of scaphopods, resolving recent debate concerning the role of *Pinnocaris* in scaphopod evolution. The sense of coiling of the scaphopod protoconch is opposite to that of *Pinnocaris*. Scaphopod protoconchs resemble helcionelloid molluscs (Cambrian-Early Ordovician) in terms of their direction of coiling, although the scaphopod shell is strongly modified by the extreme anterior component of growth. Convergence is identified between scaphopods and two helcionelloid lineages (*Eotebenna* and *Yochelcionella*) from the Early-Middle Cambrian. The large stratigraphical gap between helcionelloids and the first undoubted scaphopods (Devonian or Carboniferous) supports the notion that the scaphopods were derived from conocardiod rostroconchs rather than directly from helcionelloids. However, the protoconch of conocardiod rostroconchs closely resembles the helcionelloid shell, suggesting that conocardiods in turn were probably derived from helcionelloids.

Key words: Mollusca, Rostroconchia, Scaphopoda, Helcionelloida, *Pinnocaris*, Ordovician.

John S. Peel [John.Peel@pal.uu.se], Department of Earth Sciences (Palaeobiology) and Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University, Norbyvägen 22, SE-751 36, Uppsala, Sweden.

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