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Camenellan tommotiids from the Cambrian Series 2 of East Antarctica: Biostratigraphy, palaeobiogeography, and systematics

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Cambrian Series 2 shelly fossils from thick carbonate successions in East Antarctica have received limited systematic treatment through the 20th century. Described here are the East Antarctic camenellan tommotiids from the Shackleton Limestone in the Central Transantarctic Mountains and the Schneider Hills limestone in the Argentina Range. This material comes from both newly sampled collections and incompletely described material from older collections. The assemblage supports correlation to the *Dailyatia odyssei* Zone and *Pararaia janeae* Trilobite Zone of South Australia, with the newly examined specimens of *Dailyatia decobruta* from the Shackleton Limestone providing direct correlation to the Mernmerna Formation of the Ikara-Flinders Ranges and White Point Conglomerate of Kangaroo Island. These East Antarctic assemblages include five species referred to *Dailyatia*, in addition to an undetermined kennardiid species and fragments of the problematic *Shetlandia multiplicata*. The results further corroborate the notion that fossiliferous carbonate clasts found on King George Island were sourced from the same carbonate shelf as the Shackleton Limestone, with the taxon *S. multiplicata* found in both units. The Schneider Hills limestone in the Argentina Range has yielded sclerites of *Dailyatia icari* sp. nov., currently only known from this location.

Key words: Tommotiida, *Dailyatia* , biostratigraphy, palaeobiogeography, Cambrian, Central Transantarctic Mountains.

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