

First evidence of attached juveniles in the solutan echinoderm *Pahvanticystis* from the middle Cambrian Weeks Formation (Utah, USA)

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Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 70 (1), 2025: 175-178 doi:10.4202/app.01228.2024

The fossil record of the Palaeozoic echinoderm class Soluta suggests they originated in the Miaolingian (middle Cambrian) of Laurentia as permanently attached suspension feeders, demonstrating a stepwise shift towards vagility in successive strata. Here, we report a new specimen of *Pahvanticystis* cf. *utahensis* associated with three putative juveniles interpreted as belonging to the same species. We interpret this as evidence of facultative attachment in juveniles of *Pahvanticystis*, which had not previously been reported in this taxon, but is known in the earlier genus *Castericystis*. Our findings indicate that attachment as a juvenile was more widespread in solutans than previously thought.

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