

SPECIATION AND MORPHOLOGIC EVOLUTION IN THE ORDOVICIAN  
CONODONT GENUS *IAPETOGNATHUS*, AN ATYPICAL RAMIFORM-  
RAMIFORM APPARATUS STRUCTURE

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The Cambrian-Ordovician boundary conodont genus *Iapetognathus* Landing appears to be an atypical multielement, likmas type, ramiform-ramiform apparatus. Elements of *Iapetognathus* have a prominent outer lateral process, and the posterior process is reduced or absent. This morphology clearly distinguishes the genus from other early denticulated conodont genera, such as *Eodentatus* Nicoll & Shergold and *Cordylodus* Pander, whose elements have a well developed posterior process. The interpreted structure of the apparatus appears to be somewhat similar to that of *Erraticodon* Dzik, except for the lack of a posterior process on constituent elements. The full apparatus components of *Iapetognathus* have not been differentiated, but at least five element types are now recognized, with the M and Sa elements not positively isolated.

The genus appears to be biostratigraphically important near the Cambrian-Ordovician boundary interval and may be useful in defining the base of the Tremadocian Series and thus the Ordovician. *Iapetognathus* has a worldwide distribution and is now known from Argentina, Antarctica(?), Australia (Queensland), Canada (Alberta, Newfoundland), China (Jilin), Estonia, Kazakhstan, Russia (Siberia), Norway, Sweden, and the U.S.A. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Alaska). It has been reported from a variety of environments and is known from both shallow and deep water depositional settings.

Four species of *Iapetognathus* are now recognized, *I. aengensis* (Lindström), the type species, *I. n. sp. 1* and *I. n. sp. 2* of Miller, and *I. n. sp. A* of Nowlan & Nicoll. Miller has a few elements from Utah which may represent a fifth species. *I. preaengensis* Landing is now considered to be a junior synonym of *I. aengensis*.