



## **New report of *Glypheopsis robusta* (Feldmann & McPherson, 1980) (Crustacea, Decapoda, Glypheidae) from the Middle Jurassic of British Columbia, Canada**

Authors: Garassino, Alessandro, Charbonnier, Sylvain, Nyborg, Torrey, and Fam, John

Source: Palaeodiversity, 12(1) : 89-93

Published By: Stuttgart State Museum of Natural History

URL: <https://doi.org/10.18476/pale.v12.a7>

---

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](http://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

# New report of *Glypheopsis robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980) (Crustacea, Decapoda, Glypheidae) from the Middle Jurassic of British Columbia, Canada

ALESSANDRO GARASSINO, SYLVAIN CHARBONNIER, TORREY NYBORG & JOHN FAM

## Abstract

We report the glypheoid lobster, *Glypheopsis robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980) (Glypheidae ZITTEL, 1885) from the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian – Bathonian) of British Columbia. The fossil record of this species is very rare in Canada, limited to date to the type locality located in the Prince Patrick Island (Northwest Territories). This new report enlarges the palaeogeographic distribution of this species, representing the second occurrence in North America.

**Key words:** Crustacea, Decapoda, Glypheidae, Middle Jurassic, British Columbia, Canada.

## 1. Introduction

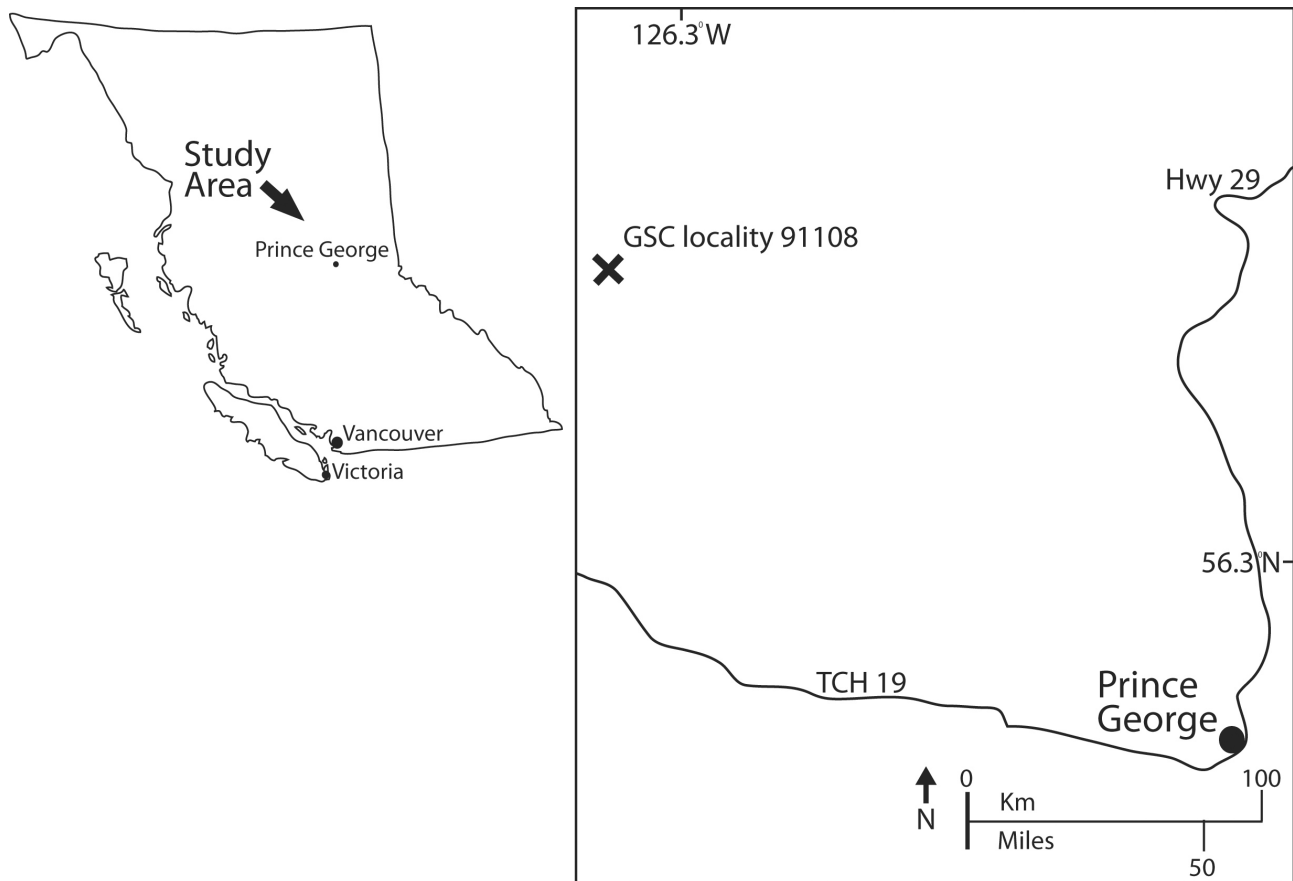
Glypheoid lobsters form a specialized group of decapod crustaceans that is highly diversified in the fossil record. They appeared in the Triassic, prospered in the Jurassic, declining between the Cretaceous and the Eocene. This group was considered extinct in the Eocene until the discovery of two extant species from the Pacific area (FOREST & DE SAINT LAURENT 1975; RICHER DE FORGES 2006). By 2013, more than 120 species of glypheoid lobsters had been described causing numerous systematic problems in the literature, such as problems of nomenclature, species validity, type species designations, and synonymies. Consequently CHARBONNIER et al. (2013) proposed a general review of fossil glypheoid lobsters based upon the type specimens in order to establish an updated view of the group. At the same time the development of phylogenetic analyses allowed neontologists and palaeontologists to test placement of glypheoid lobsters into various evolutionary schemes, but without reaching a definitive solution regarding the systematic placement of this group. Indeed, though KARASAWA et al. (2013) and CHARBONNIER et al. (2015) proposed different classifications of Glypheidea, the position of the fossil glypheoid lobsters among other reptant groups is still under debate. Based upon the review provided by CHARBONNIER et al. (2013) the family Glypheidae ZITTEL, 1885 is known from Canada by just two reported species: *Glypheopsis robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980) from the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) of Prince Patrick Island (Northwest Territories) and *Angarestia jeletzkyi* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980) from the Lower Cretaceous (late Barremian or Aptian) of the Longstick Creek canyon (northern Richardson Mountains, Northwest Territories).

Herein we report a new specimen of glypheoid lobster within the Glypheidae, *Glypheopsis robusta* from the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group (British Columbia). This new specimen is the second report for this species, enlarging its palaeogeographic distribution.

## 2. Geological setting

The studied specimen was collected by S. P. Gordy for Tom Richards in June of 1973 from a calcareous concretion. No other fossils were collected with this specimen. The locality was thought to be part of the late Callovian – early Oxfordian Ashman Formation (TIPPER & RICHARDS 1976; WOODSWORTH 1985; MACINTYRE et al. 1989; NELSON & KENNEDY 2007). However, the Ashman Formation was later shown to be divided between the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group and the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group (EVENCHICK et al. 2007, 2008a, 2008b, 2010; GAGNON & WALDRON 2008; GAGNON et al. 2012).

Recent mapping places the locality where the studied specimen was collected within the Hazelton Group (EVENCHICK et al. 2008b) (Fig. 1). GAGNON et al. (2012) refined the stratigraphy of the Hazelton Group to Lower to Middle Jurassic, placing the previously recognized Ashman Formation within the Middle Jurassic as a sub-unit or member of the Smithers or Quock formations (see GAGNON et al. 2012: fig. 15 and explanation therein). The Smithers Formation consists of medium- to fine-grained sandstone with a variety of marine fauna, including ammonoids, belemnites, gastropods, bivalves, and solitary scleractinian corals (GAGNON et al. 2012). The Smithers Formation is conformably overlain by the Quock Formation, which consists of siliceous mudstone



**Fig. 1.** Simplified locality line drawing showing outcrop where the new specimen of *Glypheopsis robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980) was collected indicated with an (X).

interbedded with tuff beds. The Quock Formation is distinguished from the Smithers Formation by its finer grain size, fewer bivalves, and sparse bioturbation (GAGNONG et al. 2012). GAGNONG et al. (2012) noted that belemnites and calcareous concretions were abundant in the upper half of the Quock Formation. The studied specimen was preserved within a calcareous concretion and therefore its best estimated age would be Bajocian – Bathonian, based upon the most recent work by GAGNONG et al. (2012).

### 3. Material

One specimen three-dimensionally preserved within a calcareous concretion. The concretion is split in half preserving portions of the carapace on either half of the concretions as main part and counterparts (Fig. 2). The studied specimen is housed in the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario (Canada).

Abbreviations: GSC: Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa (Ontario, Canada), Type Specimens Collections to

National Repository; GSC locality: Geological Survey of Canada locality identification number; a: branchiocardiac groove; ac: antennal carina; b: antennal groove; b<sub>1</sub>: hepatic groove; c: postcervical groove; cd: cardiac groove; dm: dorsal margin; e<sub>1</sub>e: cervical groove; gc: gastro-orbital carina; i: inferior groove; ic: intercervical groove; lcxp: carapace length; pm: posterior margin; oc: orbital carina; vm: ventral margin; wcxp: carapace width.

### 4. Systematic palaeontology

Infraorder Glypheidea ZITTEL, 1885

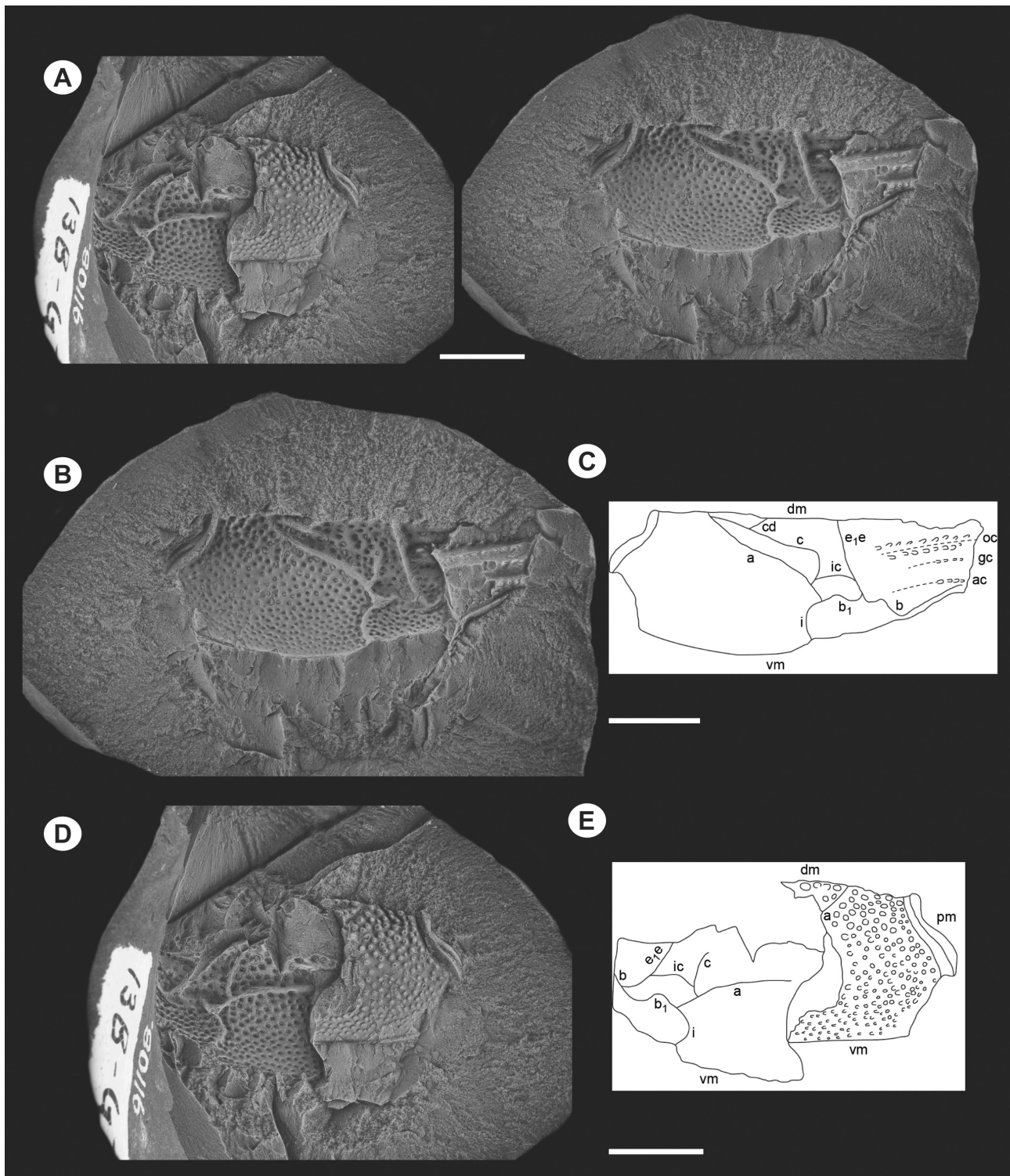
Superfamily Glypheoidea ZITTEL, 1885

Family Glypheidae ZITTEL, 1885

Genus *Glypheopsis* BEURLEN, 1928

Type species: *Orphnea ornata* QUENSTEDT, 1857, subsequent designation by GLAESSNER (1929).

Included species: See CHARBONNIER et al. (2013: table 5).



**Fig. 2.** *Glypheopsis robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980), GSC 140527. **A** – concretion preserving two halves of dorsal carapace, main part (right) and counterpart (left); **B** – Close-up view of carapace (main part). **C** – Interpretative line drawing of carapace (main part). **D** – Close-up view of carapace (counterpart). **E** – Interpretative line drawing of carapace (counterpart). Scale bar: 1 cm.



*Glypheopsis robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980)  
Fig. 2

- \*1980 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, pp. 8–10, figs. 3–5, pl. 2, figs. 8, 9, pl. 3, figs. 2–7.  
1996 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – GARASSINO, p. 346.  
1997 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – FELDMANN & GAŹDZICKI, p. 443.  
2001 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – SCHWEITZER & FELDMANN, p. 177.  
2002 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – FELDMANN & DE SAINT LAURENT, pp. 364, 369.  
2008 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – GARASSINO et al., p. 48.  
2010 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – SCHWEITZER et al., p. 18.  
2013 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – FELDMANN & SCHWEITZER, table 1.  
2013 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – CHARBONNIER et al., pp. 139–141, figs. 292, 293.  
2015 *Glypheopsis robusta*. – CHARBONNIER et al., tables 1, 2, figs. 3, 4.

**Locality:** GSC locality 91108, Hazelton (126° 32.4'W 55° 33.8'N), Kitimat-Stikine (British Columbia, Canada).

**Geological age:** Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, probably collected from the Bajocian to Bathonian Quook Formation of the Hazelton Group.

**Material and measurements:** One specimen in lateral view. GSC 140527 – lcxp: ~ 40 mm; wcxp: 15.7 mm.

**Description:** *Carapace* – Subcylindrical carapace, laterally compressed; rostrum poorly preserved; cephalic region with three longitudinal spiny carinae: orbital, gastro-orbital, and antennal carinae; very deep cervical groove, steeply inclined, intercepting dorsal margin at angle of ca. 70° at distance one-third of total length of dorsal margin from anterior; cervical groove ventrally joined to deep antennal groove, delimiting very narrow cephalic region; ventral margin of antennal-ptyergostomial region slightly concave; antennal groove strongly arched ventrally, forming weak raised antennal lobe; deep postcervical groove joined dorsally and ventrally to branchiocardiac groove, forming one narrow elongate lobe; shallow straight cardiac groove, inclined antero-dorsally and joined posteriorly to postcervical groove; deep branchiocardiac groove slightly sinuous, strongly inclined, intercepting dorsal margin of carapace at angle of ca. 30° at distance four-fifths of total length of dorsal margin from anterior; weak, slightly curved intercervical groove; deep hepatic groove, convex dorsally at intersection with branchiocardiac groove and concave at intersection with antennal groove; weakly inflated adductor muscle insertion area; deep inferior groove, convex posteriorly, joined to hepatic groove.

**Ornamentation of carapace** – All regions uniformly tuberculate except cephalic region, branchial region with larger tubercles dorsally, decreasing in size ventrally.

**Discussion:** According to CHARBONNIER et al. (2013) the studied specimen has been assigned to *Glypheopsis* for the combination of cardiac and intercervical grooves and the lack of the gastro-orbital groove. This genus includes 26 species from the Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian) to the Eocene (Bartonian) of Europe, North America (Canada, Greenland), New Zealand, and Antarctica Peninsula (CHARBONNIER et al. 2013). Based upon the fossil record for the genus, only one species, *G. robusta* (FELDMANN & MCPHERSON, 1980) has been reported from the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) of the Prince Patrick Island (Northwest Territories, Canada). We justify the assignment of the stud-

ied specimen to *G. robusta* because it was collected from similar age deposits and it shares with this species the same carapace characters and ornamentation.

In conclusion, the discovery of this new specimen of *G. robusta* represents the second occurrence for the genus in North America, expanding its palaeobiogeographic distribution.

### Acknowledgements

We wish to thank JIM HAGGART and HILLARY TAYLOR, Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, for allowing access to the GSC fossil collection in Vancouver and allowing us to borrow the specimen described herein. Furthermore, TERRY POULTON (Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada), TOM RICHARDS, and GLENN WOODSWORTH provided context to the locality and the geology of the fossiliferous area. We also thank two reviewers, G. SCHWEIGERT, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Germany), and R. M. FELDMANN, Kent State University, Kent (Ohio, USA), for careful review and criticism.

### 5. References

- BEURLIN, K. (1928): Die Decapoden des Schwäbischen Jura mit Ausnahme des aus den oberjurassischen Plattenkalken stammenden. – *Palaeontographica*, **70**: 115–278.  
CHARBONNIER, S., AUDO, D., BARRIEL, V., GARASSINO, A., SCHWEIGERT, G. & SIMPSON, M. (2015): Phylogeny of fossil and extant glypheid and litogastrid lobsters (Crustacea, Decapoda) as revealed by morphological characters. – *Claustics*, **31**: 231–249.  
CHARBONNIER, S., GARASSINO, A., SCHWEIGERT, G. & SIMPSON, M. (2013): A worldwide review of fossil and extant glypheid and litogastrid lobsters (Crustacea, Decapoda, Glypheoidea). – *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, **205**: 9–295.  
EVENCHICK, C. A., McMECHAN, M. E., MUSTARD, P. S., RITCEY, D., SMITH, G. T., FERRI, F. & WALDRON, J. W. F. (2008a): Geology, Hazelton, British Columbia. – Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5704, 1:125,000 scale.  
EVENCHICK, C. A., MUSTARD, P. S., McMECHAN, M. E., FERRI, F., PORTER, S., HADLARI, T. & JAKOBS, G. K. (2007): Geology, McConnell Creek, British Columbia. – Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5571, 1:125,000 scale.  
EVENCHICK, C. A., MUSTARD, P. S., McMECHAN, M. E., RITCEY, D. H. & SMITH, G. T. (2008b): Geology, northeast Terrace and northwest Smithers, British Columbia. – Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5895, 1:125,000 scale.  
EVENCHICK, C. A., POULTON, T. P. & McNICOLL, V. J. (2010): Nature and significance of the diachronous contact between the Hazelton and Bowser Lake groups (Jurassic), north-central British Columbia. – *Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology*, **58** (3): 235–267.  
FELDMANN, R. M. & GAŹDZICKI, A. (1997): A new species of *Glypheopsis* (Decapoda: Palinura) from the La Meseta Formation (Eocene) of Seymour Island, Antarctica. – *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica*, **42** (3): 437–445.  
FELDMANN, R. M. & MCPHERSON, C. B. (1980): Fossil decapod crustaceans of Canada. – Geological Survey of Canada, Papers, **79-16**: 1–20.  
FELDMANN, R. M. & SAINT LAURENT, M. DE (2002): *Glypheopsis foresti* n. sp. (Decapoda) from the Cenomanian of Northern Territory, Australia. – *Crustaceana*, **75** (3–4): 359–373.

- FELDMANN, R. M. & SCHWEITZER, C. E. (2013): A new Jurassic lobster (Decapoda: Glypheoidea: Glypheidae) from Lyme Regis, England. – *Bulletin of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, **39**: 1–5.
- FOREST, M. J. & SAINT LAURENT, M. DE (1975): Présence dans la faune actuelle d'un représentant du groupe mésozoïque des glyphéides: *Neoglyphea inopinata* gen. nov., sp. nov. (Crustacea Decapoda Glypheidae). – *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences, série D*, **281**: 155–158.
- GAGNON, J.-F., BARRESI, T., WALDRON, J. W. F., NELSON, J. L., POULTON, T. P. & CORDEY, F. (2012): Stratigraphy of the upper Hazelton Group and the Jurassic evolution of the Stikine terrane, British Columbia. – *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, **49**: 1027–1052.
- GAGNON, J.-F. & WALDRON, J. W. F. (2008): Ashman Ridge section revisited: New insights for the evolution of the Bowser Basin, Northwestern British Columbia (NTS 93 L/13). In: *Summary of Activities 2007. – Geoscience British Columbia, Reports*, **2008-1**: 121–128.
- GARASSINO, A. (1996): The family Erymidae VAN STRAELEN, 1924 and the superfamily Glypheoidea ZITTEL, 1885 in the Sinemurian of Osteno in Lombardy (Crustacea, Decapoda). – *Atti della Società italiana di Scienze naturali e del Museo civico di Storia naturale in Milano*, **135** (2): 333–373.
- GARASSINO, A., DE ANGELI, A. & PASINI, G. (2008): New decapod assemblage from the Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian-Turonian) of Gara Sbaa, southeastern Morocco. – *Atti della Società italiana di Scienze naturali e del Museo civico di Storia naturale in Milano*, **149** (1): 37–67.
- GLAESSNER, M. (1929): Crustacea Decapoda. In: POMPECKJ, F. J. (ed.): *Fossilium Catalogus, I: Animalia*, **41**: 1–464.
- KARASAWA, H., SCHWEITZER, C. E. & FELDMANN, R. M. (2013): Phylogeny and systematics of extant and extinct lobsters. – *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, **33**: 78–123.
- MACINTYRE, D. G., DESJARDINS, P. & TERCIER, P. (1989): Jurassic stratigraphic relationships in the Babine and Telkwa Ranges (93 L/10, 11, 14, 15). In: *Geological Fieldwork 1988. – British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Papers*, **1989-1**: 195–208.
- NELSON, J. L. & KENNEDY, R. (2007): Terrace regional mapping project Year 2: New geological insights and exploration targets (NTS 103I/16S, 10W), west-central British Columbia. In: *Geological Fieldwork 2006. – British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Papers*, **2007-1**: 149–162.
- QUENSTEDT, F. A. (1856–1857): *Der Jura*. 842 pp.; Tübingen (Laupp).
- RICHER DE FORGE, B. (2006): Découverte en mer du Corail d'une deuxième espèce de glyphéide (Crustacea, Decapoda, Glypheoidea). – *Zoosystema*, **28** (10): 17–29.
- SCHWEITZER, C. E. & FELDMANN, R. M. (2001): New Cretaceous and Tertiary decapod crustaceans from western North America. – *Bulletin of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, **28**: 173–210.
- SCHWEITZER, C. E. & FELDMANN, R. M., GARASSINO, A., KARASAWA, H. & SCHWEIGERT, G. (2010): Systematic list of fossil decapod crustacean species. – *Crustaceana Monographs*, **10**: 1–222.
- TIPPER, H. W. & RICHARDS, T. A. (1976): Jurassic stratigraphy and history of north-central British Columbia. – *Geological Survey of Canada Bulletins*, **270**: 1–73.
- WOODSWORTH, G. J., HILL, M. L. & VAN DER HEYDEN, P. (1985): Preliminary geologic map of Terrace (NTS 103I East Half) map area, British Columbia. – *Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1136*, 1: 125,000 scale.
- ZITTEL, K. A. v. (1885): *Handbuch der Palaeontologie* 1 (2). Mollusca und Arthropoda. 893 pp.; München & Leipzig (Oldenbourg).

#### Addresses of the authors

ALESSANDRO GARASSINO (corresponding author), TORREY NYBORG, Research Adjunct, Department of Earth and Biological Sciences, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA 92354, U.S.A.; e-mails: alegarassino@gmail.com; tnyborg06g@llu.edu

SYLVAIN CHARBONNIER, UMR 7207, Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris, MNHN-Sorbonne Université-CNRS, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Département Origines & Evolution (CP 38), 8 rue Buffon, F-75005 Paris, France; e-mail: sylvain.charbonnier@mnhn.fr

JOHN FAM, 1404-2797 Eastwood St., Coquitlam, BC, V3B 7W7 Canada; e-mail: jfam1979@gmail.com

Manuscript received: 11 April 2019, revised version accepted: 4 June 2019.