

*Eccaparadoxides (Acadoparadoxides) rouvillei* (Miquel, 1905) (TH181)  
→ *Eccaparadoxides epimetheus* Geyer & Landing, 2021 (TH181)

*Eccaparadoxides* → Redlichiida → Redlichiina → Paradoxidoidea → Paradoxididae

**Provenance** : Morocco; Tata vicinity

**Formation** : ? Fm

**Age** : Lower Cambrian

**Details** : Incomplete cephalothorax (part left side of thorax is missing). [According to Geyer & Landing (2021) “—*E. rouvillei* (Miquel, 1905) is easily distinguished from all species except the problematic *E. sdzuyi* by its conspicuous caecal network that covers the fxigenae. The species is further characterised by very large, strongly arcuate and relatively narrow palpebral lobes, which approach the axial furrows opposite S4. The glabella has a typical pyriform outline and a moderate width across the posterior part; S4 reaches the axial furrow and produces a small embayment. The typical pygidia of *E. rouvillei* (not seen in the present specimen) from the Montagne Noire (see Courtessole 1973) are roughly oval to subhexagonal in outline, with gently curved posterolateral “corners” and a low convex curvature of the posterior margin, quite unlike typical *Eccaparadoxides* species.” and “The species occurs in the *Pardailhania hispida* and *P. multispinosa* biozones of the Cabos “Series” of Asturia in the West Asturia–Leonese Zone (Sdzuy 1968), the Murero Formation in the Iberian Chains (Chirivella Martorell 2008; Gozalo et al. 2011) and the Coulouma Formation of the Montagne Noire (Courtessole 1973)”... A great deal of attention is given to the differences in the pygidia, which hardly helps with a critical appraisal of this specific specimen. I would therefore, regretfully, be easy to accept the vendor’s identification. However, of the many species of the genus they name, only the newly described *E. epimetheus* & *E. hestia* seem to come from Morocco (the first from the Hassi Brahim section in the vicinity of Tata; the second from the Le V section in the Lemdad syncline). I’m inclined to place the specimen at hand into *E. epimetheus*, in part because of the find location, and in part because “Specific cranidial characters of *E. epimetheus* sp. nov. are the prominent palpebral lobes and the moderately broad (tr.), rather than slender, glabella” (from the discussion part of the species’ description)]

**Bought on** : 13/03/2016

**Bought at** : Salle Li Pierrys, Vien

**Event** : Anthisnes 2016



