

Comment on “*Aysheaia prolata* from the Utah Wheeler Formation (Drumian, Cambrian) is a frontal appendage of the radiodontan *Stanleycaris*” by Stephen Pates, Allison C. Daley, and Javier Ortega-Hernández

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Pates et al. (2017) and Pates and Daley (2017) reinterpreted a number of presumable xenusians (lobopodians) and described some new fossils from various Cambrian Lagerstätten as radiodontan (anomalocaridid) frontal appendages. The authors suggested that some features including overall length of a specimen, a number of tentative podomeres, a number of ventral blades (spines) and dorsal spines, their morphology, and an angle between the dorsal and ventral surfaces (θ) of a specimen provide enough information for a fairly good morphological description and a relevant systematic interpretation of stem group ecdysozoans. The case of xenusian *Mureropodia apae* from the lower Cambrian Valdemiedes Formation of Murero, northeastern Spain (Gámez Vintaned et al. 2011), which Pates and Daley (2017) identified as radiodontan *Caryosyntrips* cf. *camurus*, does not verify a plausibility of such a reductive approach.

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