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

Harry J. Savage and Imran A. Rahman
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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.

Harry J. Savage [savage_harryjames@hotmail.com; ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3610-5114], Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford OX1 3PW, UK.
Imran A. Rahman [imran.rahman@nhm.ac.uk; ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6598-6534], The Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, UK; Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford OX1 3PW, UK.

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