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► To cite this version:

Romain Gougeon, Didier Néraudeau, Alfredo Loi, Marc Poujol. New insights into the early evolution of horizontal spiral trace fossils and the age of the Brioverian series (Ediacaran–Cambrian) in Brittany, NW France. *Geological Magazine*, 2022, 159 (7), pp.1284-1294. 10.1017/S0016756820001430 . insu-03124898

HAL Id: insu-03124898

<https://insu.hal.science/insu-03124898>

Submitted on 31 Aug 2022

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New insights on the early evolution of horizontal spiral trace fossils and the age of the Brioverian (Ediacaran-Cambrian) in Brittany, NW France

Journal:	<i>Geological Magazine</i>
Manuscript ID	GEO-20-2562.R3
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
Complete List of Authors:	Gougeon, Romain; University of Saskatchewan, Geological Sciences Neraudeau, Didier; Université de Rennes 1, Institut de Géologie Loi, Alfredo; Università di Cagliari, Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Geologiche Pujol, Marc; Université de Rennes 1, Géosciences Rennes
Keywords:	U-Pb dating, Ichnology, Planispiral, Ediacaran-Fortunian, <i>Spirodesmos</i>
Abstract:	In northwestern France, the Brioverian is a thick siliciclastic succession deposited during the Cadomian cycle (c. 750–540 Ma). In the uppermost Brioverian beds, previous studies unraveled an assemblage dominated by simple horizontal trace fossils associated with microbially-stabilized surfaces. Here, we report <i>Spirodesmos</i> trace fossils—one-way, irregular and regular horizontal spirals—from Crozon (Finistère, Brittany), Montfort-sur-Meu and St-Gonlay (Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany). After reviewing the literature on horizontal spiral trace fossils from the Ediacaran to the Recent, an Ediacaran-Fortunian <i>Spirodesmos</i> pool is identified from marginal-marine to shelf settings, while an Ordovician-Recent trend formed in the deep-marine realm. These results suggest that an onshore-offshore migration in <i>Spirodesmos</i> took place from the Ediacaran-Fortunian to the Ordovician, similarly to what happened in graphoglyptids. In addition, the age of the uppermost Brioverian beds (Ediacaran or early Cambrian) is still a pending question. Here, we report two new U-Pb detrital zircon dating from sandstone samples in St-Gonlay, giving maximum deposition ages of 551 ± 7 Ma and 540 ± 5 Ma. Although these results do not discard an Ediacaran age for the uppermost Brioverian beds, a Fortunian age is envisioned because the new dating corroborate previous dating from Brittany, Mayenne and Normandy. However, the intervals of error of the radiometric dating, and the dominance of non-penetrative trace fossils associated with matgrounds (an ecology more typical of the Ediacaran), do not allow definitive conclusions on the age of the uppermost Brioverian beds.

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3 1 **Title:** New insights on the early evolution of horizontal spiral trace fossils and the age of the
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5 2 Brioverian (Ediacaran-Cambrian) in Brittany, NW France
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8 3 **Category of submission:** Original Article (Special Issue on the Ediacaran-Cambrian
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10 4 transition)
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32 12 **Short title:** Early evolution of horizontal spiral trace fossils
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33 30 dating from Brittany, Mayenne and Normandy. However, **the** intervals of error of **the**
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35 31 radiometric dating, and the dominance of non-penetrative trace fossils associated with
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37 32 matgrounds (an ecology more typical of the Ediacaran), do not allow definitive conclusions
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39 33 on the age of the uppermost Brioverian beds.
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34 **Keywords:** Ediacaran-Fortunian, ichnology, planispiral, *Spirodesmos*, U-Pb dating

1. Introduction

The potential of ichnology to decipher macro-evolutionary trends in animal behavior has a long history. Compilation of ichnological data was a major part of the work of A. Seilacher and P. Crimes. Seilacher (1974, 1977, 1986) focussed on the variety of graphoglyptid trace fossils from the deep-sea (i.e. patterned trace fossils forming nets, regular meanders and spirals), aiming to understand their environmental adaptation through time (e.g. size changes, functional optimization). Seilacher (1956) was the first to recognize the potential of trace fossils to delineate the Precambrian-Cambrian boundary; Crimes (1987, 1992a, 1994) extended this idea by reviewing worldwide literature, and developed an ichnostratigraphic scheme that helped defining the Cambrian GSSP (Narbonne *et al.* 1987; Brasier *et al.* 1994). In Crimes' comprehensive work, horizontal spiral trace fossils (as defined in this contribution) were consistently absent from the Ediacaran and the Cambrian (Crimes, 1987, 1992a, 1992b, 1994), only appearing by the Ordovician in the deep-marine realm (Crimes *et al.* 1974, 1992). Crimes suspected that most deep-marine graphoglyptids originated in shallow-marine environments during the Cambrian (Crimes, 1987; Crimes & Anderson, 1985; Crimes & Fedonkin, 1994), but the absence of regular planispiral trace fossils in the Cambrian was then problematic (Crimes *et al.* 1992).

The Ediacaran-Cambrian transition (c. 539 Ma) was a time of striking changes in Earth ecosystems. Ediacaran seafloors were dominated by microbially-stabilized surfaces on which epifaunal and very shallow infaunal grazers thrived (Seilacher & Pflüger, 1994; Gehling, 1999). Macroscopic animals of the earliest Cambrian started to disrupt the sediment at depth, affecting the substrate ventilation (e.g. Mángano & Buatois, 2014; Gougeon *et al.* 2018a), trophic webs (e.g. Bottjer *et al.* 2000; Meysman *et al.* 2006), and geochemical cycles (e.g. Logan *et al.* 1995; Canfield & Farquhar, 2009; Boyle *et al.* 2018). In northwestern France, the Brioverian of central Brittany is a thick siliciclastic succession that was deposited

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3 61 during the Cadomian cycle (*c.* 750–540 Ma). Despite the report of fossils since the 19th
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5 62 century, the age of its uppermost beds (Ediacaran or early Cambrian) is a long-standing
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7 63 conundrum. Recently, new investigations unraveled a unique assemblage of trace and body
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9 64 fossils in the vicinity of Rennes (Néraudeau *et al.* 2016, 2019; Gougeon *et al.* 2018b, 2019).
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11 65 Trace fossils are dominantly simple, horizontal, and associated with microbially-stabilized
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13 66 surfaces; of these, planispirals stand as a surprising discovery.
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17 67 The aim of this study is threefold: (1) to describe a new assemblage of planispiral trace
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19 68 fossils from the Brioverian of northwestern France; (2) to place this assemblage within a
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21 69 macro-evolutionary framework, and to interpret its significance; and (3) to provide new
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23 70 radiometric dating, in order to discuss the age of the uppermost Brioverian deposits.
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27 71 **2. General background**

28 72 **2.a. Geological setting and previous work**

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31 73 The Brioverian (*c.* 660–540 Ma; Le Corre *et al.* 1991; Guerrot *et al.* 1989, 1992) is an
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33 74 informal name given to a thick sedimentary succession deposited during the Cadomian cycle
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35 75 (*c.* 750–540 Ma) in northwestern France (Fig. 1a, b; Chantraine *et al.* 2001; Ballèvre *et al.*
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37 76 2013). In the Rennes area (Fig. 1b), only the uppermost Brioverian beds are exposed, with a
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39 77 thickness evaluated at *c.* 1300 m (Trautmann *et al.* 1999). The Brioverian of Brittany lies
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41 78 unconformably on an Icartian basement (*c.* 2200–1800 Ma) and is unconformably overlain
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43 79 either by the Ordovician Red Bed Series (‘Séries Rouges Initiales’) or by the Ordovician
44
45 80 Armorican Sandstone (‘Grès Armoricain’; Cogné, 1959; D’Lemos *et al.* 1990; Le Corre *et al.*
46
47 81 1991). The terrigenous siliciclastic sediments of the Brioverian resulted from the erosion of
48
49 82 the Cadomian belt in northern Brittany and accumulated in a marginal, intra-plate basin in
50
51 83 central Brittany (Denis, 1988; Dissler *et al.* 1988; Rabu *et al.* 1990; Dabard *et al.* 1996).
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53 84 Locally, carbonaceous cherts (‘phtanites’), limestones, and igneous intrusions have also been
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3 85 reported (Denis & Dabard, 1988; Dabard, 1990, 2000; Chantraine *et al.* 2001). On a regional
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5 86 scale, the correlation of the Brioverian sedimentary deposits is hindered by the discontinuous
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7 87 outcropping, facies changes, the absence of biostratigraphic markers, and the metamorphic
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9 88 overprint from the Devonian-Carboniferous Variscan orogeny (Denis & Dabard, 1988;
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11 89 D'Lemos *et al.* 1990; Le Corre *et al.* 1991; Ballèvre *et al.* 2013). While traditionally
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13 90 interpreted as deeper-marine turbiditic deposits (Dangeard *et al.* 1961; Denis, 1988;
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15 91 Trautmann *et al.* 1999), the Brioverian sedimentary beds also show evidence of shallow-
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17 92 marine storm-influenced (Dabard & Loi, 1998; Dabard & Simon, 2011) and marginal-marine
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19 93 tidally-influenced conditions (Graindor, 1957; Dabard, 1990, 2000; Néraudeau *et al.* 2019).

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24 94 [insert Figure 1]

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27 95 Fossils recovered from the Brioverian are algal or bacterial organic-walled
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29 96 microfossils in cherts and limestones (Cayeux, 1894; Deflandre, 1955; Chauvel & Schopf,
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31 97 1978; Chauvel & Mansuy, 1981; Mansuy & Vidal, 1983), macroscopic body fossils of
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33 98 unknown origin (Néraudeau *et al.* 2019), and trace fossils. Ichnofossils were first discovered
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35 99 in the late 19th century (Lebesconte, 1886), but did not draw the attention of the scientific
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37 100 community for a long time. Recently, new investigations in the vicinity of Rennes (Fig. 1b)
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39 101 have unraveled an assemblage dominated by simple horizontal grazing trails (*Circulichnis*,
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41 102 *Gordia*, *Helminthoidichnites*, *Helminthopsis*), passively-filled horizontal burrows
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43 103 (*Palaeophycus*), and horizontal spiral trace fossils (*Spirodesmos*; Néraudeau *et al.* 2016;
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45 104 Gougeon *et al.* 2018b, 2019). In addition, microbially-textured surfaces (MISS of Noffke *et*
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47 105 *al.* 2001) are common both in fossiliferous and azoic intervals (Lebesconte, 1886; Gougeon *et*
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49 106 *al.* 2018b).

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55 107 The age of the uppermost Brioverian sedimentary beds in Brittany, Normandy, and
56
57 108 Mayenne, has been highly debated (Fig. 1b). In Brittany, the overlying Red Bed Series gave
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59 109 an age of 472 ± 5 Ma (Rb-Sr dating from volcanic rocks; Auvray *et al.* 1980), 465 ± 1 Ma (U-

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3 110 Pb dating from volcanic rocks; Bonjour *et al.* 1988; Bonjour & Odin, 1989), and 486 ± 28 Ma
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5 111 (Pb-Pb dating from volcanic rocks; Guerrot *et al.* 1992), placing these beds within the
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7 112 Ordovician period (*contra* McMahon *et al.* 2017; Went, 2017). In the westernmost part of
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9 113 Brittany (Crozon area; Fig. 1b), Guerrot *et al.* (1992) obtained an age of 543 ± 18 Ma (Pb-Pb
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11 114 dating) for a tuff intercalated within Brioverian beds, whereas a maximum deposition age of
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13 115 546 ± 2 Ma (U-Pb dating) has been obtained by Ballouard *et al.* (2018) from detrital zircon
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15 116 grains extracted from a sandstone (see also Dabard *et al.* 2021). In the vicinity of Rennes (Fig.
16
17 117 1b), detrital zircon grains gave a maximum deposition age of *c.* 550 Ma (U-Pb dating from
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19 118 sandstone and siltstone; Gougeon *et al.* 2018b); however, five zircon grains, dated at $532.1 \pm$
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21 119 3.9 Ma, were problematic to interpret (Gougeon *et al.* 2018b). In Normandy, Brioverian
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23 120 sediments were deposited in a different palaeogeographic domain than in central Brittany, as
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25 121 they are separated by the North-Armorican Shear Zone (Fig. 1b; Chantraine *et al.* 1982;
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27 122 Guerrot *et al.* 1992). In this domain, granitoid intrusions within Brioverian sediments have
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29 123 been dated at 540 ± 10 Ma (U-Pb dating on monazite; Pasteels & Doré, 1982). In Mayenne,
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31 124 where the Brioverian is in continuity with its equivalent of central Brittany (Fig. 1b),
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33 125 radiometric dating on zircon grains yielded an age of 540 ± 17 Ma (tuff and detrital horizons;
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35 126 Guerrot *et al.* 1992).
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43 127 **2.b. Outcrops under study and depositional environments**

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45 128 The outcrop at 'La Lammerais' village nearby St-Gonlay (Fig. 1b) yields slates with
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47 129 trace fossils, stacked in a pile about two metres high and fifty metres long (outcrops for this
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49 130 contribution are located on private properties, which do not allow details on their exact
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51 131 locations). These slates were extracted from a pit that was exploited by locals to build houses
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53 132 and pathways decades ago; unfortunately, the pit is now covered with vegetation and
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55 133 therefore impossible to sample *in situ*. Slates are made of siltstone and rare very fine- to fine-
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57 134 grained sandstone. One loose sandstone sample was collected for U-Pb dating, coming from a
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3 135 nearby agricultural field. At ‘La Lammerais’ outcrop, sedimentary structures are parallel-
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5 136 lamination organised in siltstone-sandstone bundles (i.e. rhythmite-like; Néraudeau *et al.*
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7 137 2019, fig. 3), current-ripples (Néraudeau *et al.* 2019, fig. 2), tool-marks/spindle-shaped flute-
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9 138 marks, possible load-casts, and pustular and wrinkled microbially-textured surfaces (Gougeon
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12 139 *et al.* 2018b, figs 4, 7).

14
15 140 Nearby St-Gonlay, another outcrop has been investigated at ‘Le Lorinou’ village,
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17 141 located 1.4 kilometres to the east of ‘La Lammerais’. This outcrop is very poor in trace fossils
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19 142 (no spiral trace fossils were found there), but beds are preserved *in situ* and a sandstone
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21 143 sample was collected for U-Pb zircon dating.

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25 144 The outcrop of ‘Le Bois-du-Buisson’ is located at the entrance of a small forest in
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27 145 Montfort-sur-Meu (Fig. 1b). It consists of a small quarry of about three metres high and ten
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29 146 metres long, with vegetation extensively covering the sedimentary beds. However, a few
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31 147 siltstone beds are accessible and reveal fresh surfaces with trace fossils. Sedimentary
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33 148 structures are parallel-lamination organised in siltstone-sandstone bundles (i.e. rhythmite-like,
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35 149 similarly to what is found at ‘La Lammerais’), and pustular and wrinkled microbially-
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37 150 stabilized surfaces.

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42 151 In addition, Montfort-sur-Meu is the host of ‘Les Grippeaux’ quarry, where P.
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44 152 Lebesconte recovered fossils for the first time in the late 19th century (Lebesconte, 1886;
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46 153 Gougeon *et al.* 2018b). Nowadays, the quarry is secured by a fence preventing any access.
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48 154 Many samples were collected in the late 19th and early 20th century by P. Lebesconte, F.
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50 155 Kerforne, and other geologists; they are housed at the Geological Institute of the University of
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52 156 Rennes 1 and at the Museum of Natural History of Nantes, and are available for study.
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55 157 Sedimentary structures are pustular microbially-stabilized surfaces.

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3 158 The outcrop in Crozon (Fig. 1b) is located on the coastal cliff at ‘La Plage-du-
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5 159 Goulien’. This outcrop has not been visited by the authors, and the only trace fossil
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7 160 discovered was reported by E. Hanson in 2014 (pers. comm.). The sedimentology of the
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9 161 Brioverian from the Bay of Douarnenez and the Cove of Dinan (both in the vicinity of
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11 162 Crozon) has been studied in two doctoral theses (Darboux, unpubl. Ph.D. thesis, University of
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13 163 Brest, 1973; Denis, 1988). The succession displays parallel-laminated/bedded sandstone and
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15 164 siltstone with flute-casts, load-casts, tool-marks, rip-up clasts, carbonate concretions, normal
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17 165 and reverse grading, convolute bedding, flame structures, and current, wave, and climbing
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19 166 ripples. Both authors interpreted the succession as deposited by turbidites, located either
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21 167 below the limit of the storm wave-base action, or deeper in an abyssal plain. However, Denis
22
23 168 (1988) noted the presence of oscillatory flow structures, lenticular bedding (Facies 3 of Denis,
24
25 169 1988) and mud-drapes, which are more typical of shallower environments.

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31 170 In Montfort-sur-Meu and St-Gonlay, the dominance of siltstone intercalated with
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33 171 laminated very fine-grained sandstone, and the record of rhythmite-like bundles and current
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35 172 ripples, suggest a marginal-marine, tidally-influenced depositional environment (cf. Nio &
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37 173 Yang, 1991; Tessier *et al.* 1995; Dalrymple, 2010). This conclusion is strengthened by
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39 174 observations in Chanteloup and Nouvoitou (both in the vicinity of Rennes), where a sandstone
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41 175 facies displays mudstone drapes within fine-grained sandstone samples (i.e. flaser lamination;
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43 176 Supplementary Figure 1); these areas could represent the seaward, sandier part of the
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45 177 intertidal system. Sedimentary structures made by oscillatory flows (e.g. wave ripples,
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47 178 hummocky cross-stratification) have not been observed in the area so far. These conclusions
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49 179 are preliminary and await further support, notably from Brioverian outcrops revealing
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51 180 bedding architecture, and from more sampling of sedimentary structures.

181 3. Material and methods

182 3.a. Terminology of planispiral trace fossils

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3 183 This contribution focusses only on spirals formed on a horizontal plane (i.e.
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5 184 planispirals). Three-dimensional, vertically (e.g. *Gyrolithes*, *Lapispira*) or horizontally (e.g.
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7 185 *Avetoichnus*, *Helicodromites*, *Helicolithus*) oriented spirals, are not comparable with the
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9 186 Brioverian material. In order to describe spiral morphologies, the following terms will be
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11 187 used: a *regular* spiral maintains a constant distance between whorls (Fig. 2b, c); an *irregular*
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13 188 spiral has a variable distance between whorls (Fig. 2a, d); a *one-way* spiral is a simple spiral
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15 189 with no central turnaround (Fig. 2a, b, d; Seilacher, 1977; Crimes & McCall, 1995); a *two-*
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17 190 *way* spiral is a double spiral with a central turnaround (Fig. 2c; Seilacher, 1977; Crimes &
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19 191 McCall, 1995); and a *bounded* spiral is an irregular, one-way spiral that decreases the distance
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21 192 between whorls outward (Fig. 2d).

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26
27 193 [insert Figure 2]

28 29 30 194 **3.b. U-Pb dating method**

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33 195 A classic mineral separation procedure has been applied to concentrate zircon grains
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35 196 for U-Pb dating. Rocks were crushed and only the powder fraction with a diameter < 250 μm
36
37 197 was kept. Heavy minerals were successively concentrated by Wilfley table, heavy liquids, and
38
39 198 with an isodynamic Frantz separator. Zircon grains were then handpicked under a binocular
40
41 199 microscope to produce the most representative sampling, with the aim to avoid any intentional
42
43 200 bias (see Malusà *et al.* 2013 and references therein). Selected grains were then embedded in
44
45 201 epoxy mounts, grounded and polished. Zircon grains were imaged by cathodoluminescence
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47 202 (CL) using a Reliotron CL system equipped with a digital color camera available at the
48
49 203 GeOHeLiS analytical platform (University of Rennes 1).

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54 204 U-Pb geochronology was conducted by *in situ* laser ablation inductively coupled
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56 205 plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) at the GeOHeLiS analytical platform using an ESI
57
58 206 NWR193UC Excimer laser coupled to a quadripole Agilent 7700x ICP-MS. Instrumental
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3 207 conditions are reported in Supplementary Table S1, while the analytical protocol can be found
4
5 208 in Manzotti *et al.* (2015). Kernel density diagrams for analyses that are $100 \pm 10\%$ concordant
6
7 209 were generated using IsoplotR (Vermeesch, 2018). When dealing with detrital zircon
8
9 210 geochronology, a minimum of 3 different ages obtained on 3 different zircon grains
10
11 211 overlapping in age at 2σ has been demonstrated to produce a statistically robust maximum
12
13 212 deposition age (Dickinson & Gehrels, 2009). The second important criteria in order to
14
15 213 determine this maximum deposition age is the degree of concordance of the individual
16
17 214 analysis used to calculate this age. Most authors consider all analyses that are 90% concordant
18
19 215 or more, while others only analyses that are at least 95% concordant. In this study, because of
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21 216 the complexity of one of the data set ('La Lammerais'), only analyses that were at least 95%
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23 217 concordant were considered to calculate the maximum deposition age, in order to avoid using
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25 218 apparent ages that could be younger than the true age due to a non-negligible Pb loss.
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31 219 **3.c. Museum repository**

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34 220 From 'La Lammerais' and 'Le Bois-du-Buisson', samples were collected and
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36 221 repositied at the Geological Institute of the University of Rennes 1 (collections Gougeon and
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38 222 Néraudeau). Historical specimens from 'Les Grippeaux' are repositied at the Museum of
39
40 223 Natural History of Nantes (collections Barrois and Lebesconte) and the Geological Institute of
41
42 224 the University of Rennes 1 (collections Kerforne, Rolland and Rouault). The trace fossil from
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44 225 'La Plage-du-Goulien' has not been collected and was only photographed in the field by E.
45
46 226 Hanson.
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50 51 227 **4. Results**

52 53 228 **4. a. Planispiral trace fossils from the Brioverian**

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56 229 The Brioverian of central Brittany contains a rich assemblage of simple horizontal
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58 230 trace fossils, with *Helminthoidichnites* and *Helminthopsis* being the most common forms.
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3 231 Originally, Lebesconte (1886, pl. 34, fig. 7) figured a planispiral trace fossil from Montfort-
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5 232 sur-Meu, without further discussion. Since then, spiral trace fossils have not been reported in
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7 233 the Brioverian. Here, we describe two types of planispiral trace fossils: (1) irregular, one-way
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9 234 spiral trace fossils; and (2) regular, one-way spiral trace fossils.

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13 235 [insert Figure 3]
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16 236 Four irregular, one-way spiral trace fossils were recovered from ‘La Lammerais’, ‘Le
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18 237 Bois-du-Buisson’, and ‘Les Grippeaux’ (Fig. 3a). Specimens are 0.3–1 mm wide, have 1¼–
19
20 238 1¾ whorls, and are preserved in positive and negative reliefs (preservation as epirelief or
21
22 239 hyporelief is unknown because slates with trace fossils are not preserved *in situ*). One
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24 240 specimen (Fig. 3a) has a different infill than the host rock and a lining; this is potentially a
25
26 241 burrow. Rarely, they are associated with *Helminthoidichnites*, small-scale branching trace
27
28 242 fossils (cf. *Pilichnus*), and pits of uncertain affinity. They are commonly found on pustular
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30 243 microbially-textured surfaces.
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35 244 Two regular, one-way spiral trace fossils were recovered from ‘La Plage-du-Goulien’
36
37 245 and ‘Les Grippeaux’ (Fig. 3b, c). Specimens are 1–3 mm wide, have 2¼–2½ whorls, and are
38
39 246 preserved in positive and negative reliefs. The distance between whorls remains constant until
40
41 247 the last whorl, where the course detaches from the spiral system and progressively disappears.
42
43 248 They are associated with *Helminthopsis* and pits of uncertain affinity. The surfaces they are
44
45 249 found on are not textured.
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49 250 *Spirodesmos*, *Spirophycus* and *Spirorhapse* are the most common planispirals from
50
51 251 the trace fossil record: however, their morphological boundaries are unclear. *Spirodesmos* is a
52
53 252 regular to irregular, one-way spiral trace fossil (Geinitz, 1867; Andrée, 1920; Huckriede,
54
55 253 1952; Xia *et al.* 1987). For Seilacher (1977), *Spirodesmos* has a wide spacing between whorls;
56
57 254 although this is clearly so in the type ichnospecies *S. interruptus* Andrée, 1920, *S.*
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3 255 *archimedeus* Huckriede, 1952 has a narrower spacing between whorls. This issue becomes
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5 256 critical with *Spirodesmos kaihuaensis* Xia, He & Hu, 1987 and *S. spiralis* (Geinitz, 1867),
6
7 257 both having irregular courses with variable distances between whorls. *Spirophycus* is a regular
8
9 258 to irregular, one-way spiral trace fossil that commonly grades into meanders (Heer, 1876;
10
11 259 Häntzschel, 1975). Seilacher (1977) argued that *Spirophycus* has wide strings with a
12
13 260 tubercular surface and backfilled laminae (see also Książkiewicz, 1977; but see Uchman,
14
15 261 1998). The spiral portion of *Spirophycus* (e.g. Heer, 1876, pl. 66, fig. b; Sacco, 1888, pl. 2,
16
17 262 fig. 14), with regular whorls distinctly spaced from each other, can however be very similar to
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19 263 *Spirodesmos archimedeus*. *Spirorhaphe* is a regular to irregular spiral trace fossil with either a
20
21 264 one-way (*S. azteca*, *S. graeca*) or two-way (*S. involuta*) course (Seilacher, 1977; Crimes &
22
23 265 McCall, 1995). The inclusion of one-way spirals in *Spirorhaphe* is overlapping with
24
25 266 *Spirodesmos* and *Spirophycus* morphologies, which is problematic.

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31 267 Despite these taxonomical issues (see also Crimes & Crossley, 1991; Uchman, 1998;
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33 268 Minter & Braddy, 2009), planispirals from the Brioverian are comparable to *Spirodesmos*.
34
35 269 Brioverian irregular, one-way spiral trace fossils are reminiscent of *Spirodesmos spiralis* (cf.
36
37 270 Geinitz, 1867; Stepanek & Geyer, 1989). However, because of its irregular course and the
38
39 271 poor extent of its whorls, *Spirodesmos spiralis* needs to be re-evaluated taxonomically; in this
40
41 272 study, Brioverian forms are referred to *Spirodesmos* isp. Conversely, Brioverian regular, one-
42
43 273 way spiral trace fossils belong to *Spirodesmos archimedeus* (cf. Huckriede, 1952; Zapletal &
44
45 274 Pek, 1971; Horn, 1989). *Spirodesmos* ranges from the Ediacaran-Cambrian (this study) to the
46
47 275 Holocene (e.g. Kitchell *et al.* 1978; Smith *et al.* 2005).

276 **4.b. U-Pb dating**

277 For the sandstone sample from 'La Lammerais', 118 zircon grains were analysed,
278 among which 107 analyses have a concordance of $100 \pm 10\%$. Their U (49 to 1195 ppm) and
279 Pb (6 to 493 ppm) contents, as well as their Th/U ratios (0.02 to 1), are highly variable

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3 280 (Supplementary Table S2). A first group of 12 analyses yields apparent ages between 2.8 and
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5 281 1.06 Ga. The remaining analyses form two major peaks at 600 Ma and 550 Ma, with minor
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7 282 peaks around 850 and 650 Ma (Fig. 1c). The 10 youngest analyses that are more than 95%
8
9 283 concordant yield a weighted average $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 540 ± 5 Ma (MSWD = 1.2) that we
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11 284 consider as the maximum deposition age for this sandstone.
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15 285 For the sandstone sample from 'Le Lorinou', 89 grains were analysed, out of which 68
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17 286 are $100 \pm 10\%$ concordant (Supplementary Table S2). They are characterized by variable U
18
19 287 and Pb contents (21 to 726 ppm and 2 to 242 ppm, respectively), with Th/U ratios between
20
21 288 0.05 and 1.4. A first group of 22 zircon grains yields Neoproterozoic (2.9 Ga) to
22
23 289 Palaeoproterozoic ages (1.8 Ga), followed by a gap until the end of the Mesoproterozoic. The
24
25 290 remaining grains present apparent ages around 1000, 900, 800, and 680, with a major peak
26
27 291 around 600 Ma (Fig. 1c). The youngest three grains provide a weighted $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 551
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29 292 ± 7 Ma (MSWD = 0.009) that we consider as the maximum deposition age for this sandstone.
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34 293 **6. Discussion**

37 294 **6.a. Radiometric age of the uppermost Brioverian beds with trace fossils**

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40 295 At 'Le Lorinou' (St-Gonlay), zircon grains from a sandstone bed associated with trace
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42 296 fossils yielded a maximum deposition age of 551 ± 7 Ma, whereas zircon grains from a loose
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44 297 sandstone sample at 'La Lammerais' (St-Gonlay) gave a maximum deposition age of 540 ± 5
45
46 298 Ma (this study). In Crozon, the youngest U-Pb dating on zircon grains from Brioverian tuff
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48 299 gave an age of 543 ± 18 Ma (Guerrot *et al.* 1992), whereas another U-Pb dating on zircon
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50 300 grains from a sandstone gave a maximum deposition age of 546 ± 2 Ma (Ballouard *et al.*
51
52 301 2018). In Montfort-sur-Meu, no radiometric dating has been done so far.
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57 302 **The radiometric** age for the base of the Cambrian is given by U-Pb dating on zircon
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59 303 grains from tuff in southern Oman, dated at 541.0 ± 0.13 Ma (Bowring *et al.* 2007). **However,**
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3 304 recent U-Pb dating on zircon grains from tuff in southern Namibia constrained the age of the
4
5 305 basal Cambrian within a 538.6–538.8 Ma interval (Linnemann *et al.* 2019). If we consider a
6
7 306 radiometric age of *c.* 539 Ma for the base of the Cambrian, the Brioverian of Crozon could
8
9 307 either be Ediacaran (*c.* 635–539 Ma) or younger, while the Brioverian of St-Gonlay could be
10
11 308 Ediacaran but is suspected to be Fortunian (*c.* 539–529 Ma) or younger. Indeed, the new
12
13 309 results of this study agree with earlier dating elsewhere (maximum deposition age of *c.* 550
14
15 310 Ma in Néant-sur-Yvel, Brittany, with 5 zircons grains dated at 532.1 ± 3.9 Ma; 540 ± 10 Ma
16
17 311 in Normandy; and 540 ± 17 Ma in Mayenne; Pasteels & Doré, 1982; Guerrot *et al.* 1992;
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19 312 Gougeon *et al.* 2018b) and suggest an early Cambrian age for the uppermost Brioverian beds,
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21 313 from a radiometric standpoint (see also Guerrot *et al.* 1989, 1992; Dabard *et al.* 2021). In
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23 314 terms of trace fossil biostratigraphy, the matground ecology of the Brioverian is more typical
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25 315 of late Ediacaran assemblages (Gougeon *et al.* 2018b). Because of the differences provided by
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27 316 these two proxies (radiometric dating and ichnostratigraphy), definitive conclusions on the
28
29 317 age of the uppermost Brioverian beds with trace fossils are not possible, at this point.

318 **6.b. Critical review on Ediacaran and Cambrian planispiral trace fossils**

319 Several trace fossils inaccurately described or suggested to be planispirals, have been
320 reported from the Ediacaran and the Cambrian. Fedonkin (1985, 1990) erected
321 *Planispiralichnus* Fedonkin, 1985 and *Protospiralichnus* Fedonkin, 1985 from the Fortunian
322 Kessyuse Formation (Fm.) of northern Russia. *Planispiralichnus* is made of dense,
323 overlapping loops (Fedonkin, 1990; Marusin & Kuper, 2020), whereas *Protospiralichnus*
324 starts as a bounded spiral until it scribbles abundantly (Fedonkin, 1990); because of their
325 scribbling patterns, neither of them represent spirals (Buatois *et al.* 2017). Jenkins (1995, pl.
326 2, fig. E) reported *cf. Protospiralichnus* from the Ediacaran Rawnsley Quartzite of southern
327 Australia; the development of a full circle and/or a loop affiliates this trace fossil to
328 *Circulichnis* or *Gordia* instead (see also Buatois & Mángano, 2016, fig. 2.8e).

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3 329 *Multilaqueichnus* Yang & Yin, 1982 from the Cambrian Stage 3 Jiulaodong Fm. of central
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5 330 China has overlapping loops (Yang *et al.* 1982, pl. 2, fig. 1); these trace fossils distinctly
6
7 331 scribble and are not spirals either (*contra* Mángano & Buatois, 2016, 2020). Finally, a trace
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9 332 fossil from the Fortunian part of the Chapel Island Fm. of eastern Canada was considered a
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11 333 spiral by Crimes & Fedonkin (1994, fig. 2i). This trace fossil has been observed in the field by
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13 334 one of the authors (R. G.) and represents the scribbling burrow of a large infaunal deposit-
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15 335 feeder.

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20 336 In addition, non-ichnological structures from the Ediacaran and the Cambrian have
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22 337 been mistaken for planispiral trace fossils. An important debate arose with the report of
23
24 338 Precambrian spiral fossils from the Lower Vindhyan Limestone of northeastern India (Beer,
25
26 339 1919) and from the Belt Series of northwestern USA (Walcott, 1899). Both authors suggested
27
28 340 a trace fossil origin, an opinion followed by Seilacher (1956). However, Cloud (1968)
29
30 341 suspected an algal origin, and re-evaluation of both materials confirmed that view (Walter *et*
31
32 342 *al.* 1976; Runnegar, 1991). *Arenicolites spiralis* Billings, 1872 and *Helminthoidichnites*
33
34 343 *sangshuanensis* (Du, 1986) in Yan & Liu, 1998 are certainly of similar algal affinity
35
36 344 (Hofmann, 1971; Walter *et al.* 1990; Shaowu, 1998). Furthermore, Aceñolaza (2005) reported
37
38 345 circular structures from the Cambrian Mesón Group of northwestern Argentina, and erected
39
40 346 the new ichnospecies *Spirodesmos milanai*; Minter *et al.* (2006) argued these structures were
41
42 347 formed by shrinkage cracks in matgrounds instead (cf. Pflüger, 1999; Buatois *et al.* 2013;
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44 348 Sedorko *et al.* 2019).

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50 349 Finally, rare horizontal spiral trace fossils have been reported from the Ediacaran and
51
52 350 the Cambrian. *Planispiralichnus rarus* Menasova, 2003 is a one-way spiral trace fossil
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54 351 discovered in the Fortunian Khmel'nitsky Fm. of western Ukraine. The holotype is made of 3
55
56 352 whorls, with angular intervals along the course; the first two whorls are continuous, while the
57
58 353 last one is made of unconnected segments (Ivantsov *et al.* 2015, pl. 7, fig. 4a, b). This

specimen possesses the key features of a spiral trace fossil and should not be affiliated to *Planispiralichnus* as described by Fedonkin (1990). Jensen & Palacios (2016, fig. 4b) reported one-way spiral trace fossils from the Ediacaran-Fortunian Cíjara Fm. of central Spain. The photographed specimen is a continuous to discontinuous trail, with 2½ whorls and an irregular course. Carbone & Narbonne (2014, fig. 4.5) also figured an irregular one-way spiral with 1¾ whorls and a continuous course from the Fortunian part of the Ingta Fm. of northwestern Canada. Finally, Runnegar (1992, fig. 3.9) figured an irregular two-way spiral transitional with a meandering trace fossil from the Ediacaran Rawnsley Quartzite of southern Australia. Jensen (2003) considered this trace fossil to represent *Helminthorhapse* grading into *Spirorhapse*.

6.c. Macro-evolutionary profile and onshore-offshore migration

Our detailed literature review (Section 6.b above and Supplementary Material) unraveled the environmental and temporal distribution of *Spirodesmos* (Fig. 4). The Ediacaran-Fortunian is then marked by the appearance of a *Spirodesmos* pool, composed of irregular and regular forms colonizing marginal-marine to shelf environments. The Brioverian assemblage represents a key component of that pool, holding the oldest regular one-way planispirals (*Spirodesmos archimedeus*) both in marginal-marine and open shelf settings (in Montfort-sur-Meu and Crozon, respectively). During the Ediacaran and the Cambrian, deposit-feeding was the dominant feeding strategy (MacNaughton & Narbonne, 1999; Carbone & Narbonne, 2014), and early *Spirodesmos* were arguably made by epifaunal detritus-feeders and shallow-infaunal deposit-feeders. Indeed, ‘surplus stretches’ as observed in *Spirorhapse* and inferring open-burrow systems (Seilacher, 1967a, b, 1977) have not been observed in Ediacaran-Fortunian material. Moreover, Ediacaran-Fortunian *Spirodesmos* are often preserved on microbially-stabilized surfaces, which could represent the nutritive resource of their tracemaker (Carbone & Narbonne, 2014). Possible producers are

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3 379 enteropneusts and nematodes, both suspected to first appear during the Cambrian or before
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5 380 (Knoll & Carroll, 1999; Budd & Jensen, 2000; Maletz, 2014; Cunningham *et al.* 2017).
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7 381 Enteropneusts produce regular horizontal spirals on the modern deep-sea floor on areas of
8
9 382 greater nutritional values, using tactile sensory systems in their head (Lemche *et al.* 1976;
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11 383 Smith *et al.* 2005; Jones *et al.* 2013). Nematodes spiral by contracting all the muscles of one
12
13 384 side of their body (Wharton, 2004). However, spiraling in nematodes has been suggested for
14
15 385 other purposes than feeding (e.g. responses to increasing temperature, osmotic stress,
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17 386 desiccation, and for reproduction; Huettel, 2004; Wharton, 2004).

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21
22 387 [insert Figure 4]
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25 388 Although deep-marine deposits with trace fossils have been reported both from the
26
27 389 Ediacaran (e.g. Narbonne & Hofmann, 1987; Liu *et al.* 2010) and the Cambrian (e.g.
28
29 390 Hofmann *et al.* 1994; Seilacher *et al.* 2005), planispirals are consistently absent. However,
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31 391 planispirals are common through the rest of the Phanerozoic in the deep-sea, and *Spirodesmos*
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33 392 forms a conspicuous Ordovician–Recent deep-marine trend (Fig. 4 and Supplementary
34
35 393 Material). Deep-marine seafloors are characterized by an absence of light, high hydrostatic
36
37 394 pressure, oxygen and temperature fluctuations, and low nutrient content (Sanders & Hessler,
38
39 395 1969; Gage & Tyler, 1991, pp. 9–29; Rex & Etter, 2010, pp. 1–49). These stressful conditions
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41 396 play an important role on animal fitness and their physiology (e.g. Childress & Thuesen,
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43 397 1992; Yancey *et al.* 2004; van der Grient & Rogers, 2015). However, with the increased
44
45 398 **competition** for space and food on early Cambrian shelves (Orr, 2001), planispiral
46
47 399 tracemakers may have adapted their metabolisms to the deep-sea. An onshore-offshore
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49 400 migration in *Spirodesmos* is then suggested from the Ediacaran-Fortunian to the Ordovician,
50
51 401 similarly to the migration observed in graphoglyptids (Crimes & Anderson, 1985; Crimes *et*
52
53 402 *al.* 1992; Crimes & Fedonkin, 1994; Orr, 2001; Uchman, 2003). The existence of an onshore-
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55 403 offshore migration is also reinforced by the presence of an important gap (*c.* 230 Ma) between

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3 404 the Ediacaran-Fortunian *Spirodesmos* pool, and the next shallow-marine *Spirodesmos* report
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5 405 from the Permian Vryheid Fm. of eastern South Africa (Mason *et al.* 1983; Fig. 4).
6
7

8 406 **7. Conclusion**

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11 407 The age of the uppermost Brioverian deposits of central Brittany, northwestern France,
12
13 408 is a long-standing question. Here, two U-Pb **detrital** zircon grain dating on sandstone samples
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15 409 collected in St-Gonlay gave maximum depositional ages of 551 ± 7 Ma and 540 ± 5 Ma.
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17 410 Although **an Ediacaran** age for the uppermost Brioverian beds cannot be discarded, a
18
19 411 Fortunian age is suggested in this study, following previous dating in Brittany, Normandy,
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21 412 and Mayenne. However, **the** intervals of error of **the** radiometric dating and trace fossil
22
23 413 biostratigraphy do not allow definitive conclusions.
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28 414 A unique assemblage of irregular and regular, one-way planispiral trace fossils of
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30 415 *Spirodesmos* affinity has been recovered from the uppermost Brioverian beds in Crozon,
31
32 416 Montfort-sur-Meu, and St-Gonlay. Planispiral trace fossils are unusual in the Ediacaran and
33
34 417 the Cambrian, and an in-depth literature review revealed that the Brioverian assemblage
35
36 418 belonged to an Ediacaran-Fortunian, marginal-marine to shelf *Spirodesmos* pool. Ediacaran-
37
38 419 Fortunian *Spirodesmos* were arguably made by **detritus- or deposit-feeders**, possibly related to
39
40 420 enteropneusts or nematodes. However, by the Ordovician, *Spirodesmos* became conspicuous
41
42 421 mostly in the deep-marine realm, underscoring an onshore-offshore migration similar to what
43
44 422 has been reported in graphoglyptids.
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49 423 **Acknowledgements**

51
52 424 This manuscript is a follow-up of a poster presented at the International Meeting on
53
54 425 the Ediacaran System and the Ediacaran-Cambrian Transition (IMECT) that took place in
55
56 426 Guadalupe, Spain, in October 2019. Discussions and feedbacks from L. Buatois, P. Crimes,
57
58 427 G. Mángano, V. Marusin, and M. Paz are kindly acknowledged. We also thank: M. Ferguson
59
60

1
2
3 428 for double-checking the English writing; D. Gendry and S. Regnault for granting access to the
4
5 429 museum of the Geological Institute of the University of Rennes 1 and the Museum of Natural
6
7 430 History of Nantes, respectively; N. Hallot for the rock crushing; E. Hanson for sharing her
8
9 431 photographs of the trace fossil from Crozon; X. Le Coz for the rock sawing and preparation of
10
11 432 thin sections; Y. Lepagnot for mineral separations; F. Polette and L. Guillois for their
12
13 433 assistance during U-Pb dating; and the outcrops' owners for granting access to their private
14
15 434 properties. The manuscript benefited from insightful reviews by A. Uchman and an
16
17 435 anonymous reviewer, as well as editor S. Jensen. The work of A. L. has been partially
18
19 436 supported by the 'Fondazione Banco di Sardegna' and by the 'Regione Autonoma della
20
21 437 Sardegna' (grant numbers F74I19000960007, J81G17000110002). This publication is a
22
23 438 contribution to the VIBRIO project of the INSU InterrVie program, and benefitted from a
24
25 439 financial support from the 'Observatoire des Sciences de l'Univers de Rennes' (OSUR). We
26
27 440 have a special thought for our colleague M.-P. Dabard who passed away too soon.
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33 441 **Declaration of Interest**

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35
36 442 None.
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3 810 **Figure 1.** Geological map of northwestern France, and new U-Pb dating. (a) Location of the
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5 811 Brioverian deposits in northwestern France. (b) Close-up showing the Brioverian deposits,
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7 812 and the three localities with planispiral trace fossils. NASZ = North-Armorican Shear Zone;
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9 813 SASZ = South-Armorican Shear Zone. (c) Kernel Density Estimation diagrams for ‘La
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11 814 Lammerais’ and ‘Le Lorinou’ samples.

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15 815 **Figure 2.** Terminology of planispirals. (a) An irregular one-way spiral. (b) A regular one-way
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17 816 spiral. (c) A regular two-way spiral. (d) A bounded spiral. See text for further explanations.

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20 817 **Figure 3.** *Spirodesmos* isp. and *Spirodesmos archimedeus* from the uppermost Brioverian
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22 818 beds of Brittany. (a) *Spirodesmos* isp. (irregular one-way spiral trace fossil) from ‘Le Bois-du-
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24 819 Buisson’. (b, c) *Spirodesmos archimedeus* (regular one-way spiral trace fossils) from ‘Les
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26 820 Grippeaux’ (b) and ‘La Plage-du-Goulien’ (c). Scale bars are 1 cm across.

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30 821 **Figure 4.** Macro-evolutionary profile of *Spirodesmos* comparable to the Brioverian material,
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32 822 with emphasis on the Ediacaran and the Cambrian (colored diagrams). Positions suggested for
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34 823 the Brioverian material are emphasized by diagrams with dashed lines. Brioverian
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36 824 *Spirodesmos* belonged to an Ediacaran-Fortunian, marginal-marine to shelf pool. A
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38 825 *Spirodesmos* onshore-offshore migration is suggested, from the Ediacaran-Fortunian to the
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40 826 Ordovician. See text for further explanations.
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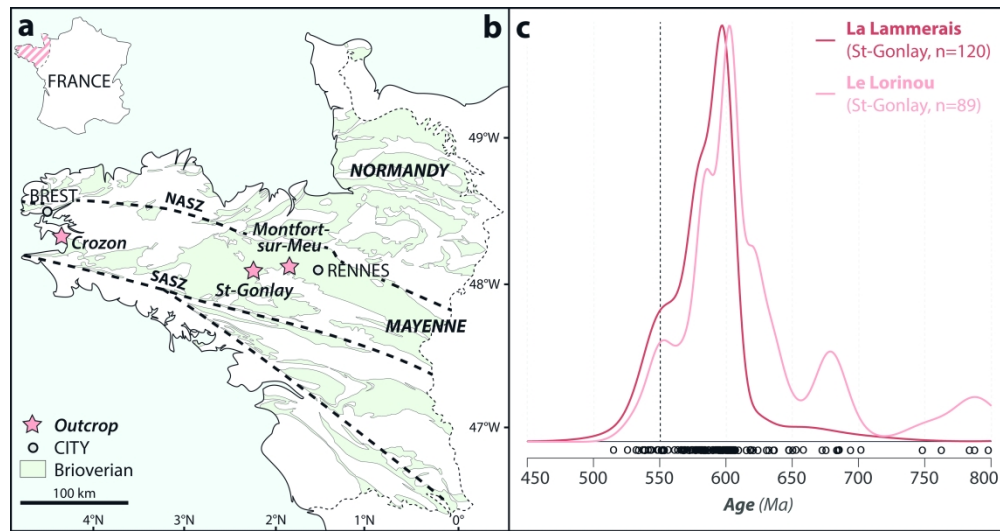


Figure 1. Geological map of northwestern France, and new U-Pb dating. (a) Location of the Brioverian deposits in northwestern France. (b) Close-up showing the Brioverian deposits, and the three localities with planispiral trace fossils. NASZ = North-Armorian Shear Zone; SASZ = South-Armorian Shear Zone. (c) Kernel Density Estimation diagrams for 'La Lammerais' and 'Le Lorinou' samples.

168x88mm (600 x 600 DPI)

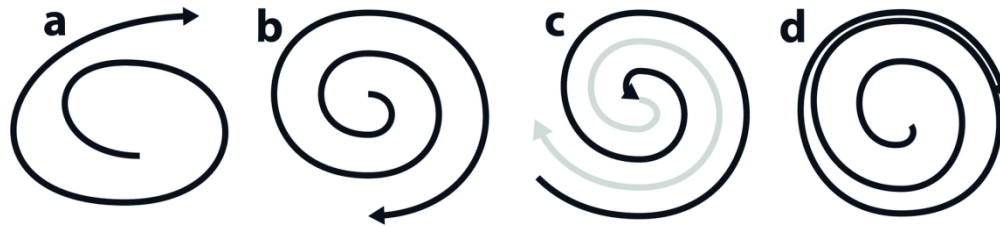


Figure 2. Terminology of planispirals. (a) An irregular one-way spiral. (b) A regular one-way spiral. (c) A regular two-way spiral. (d) A bounded spiral. See text for further explanations.

80x18mm (600 x 600 DPI)

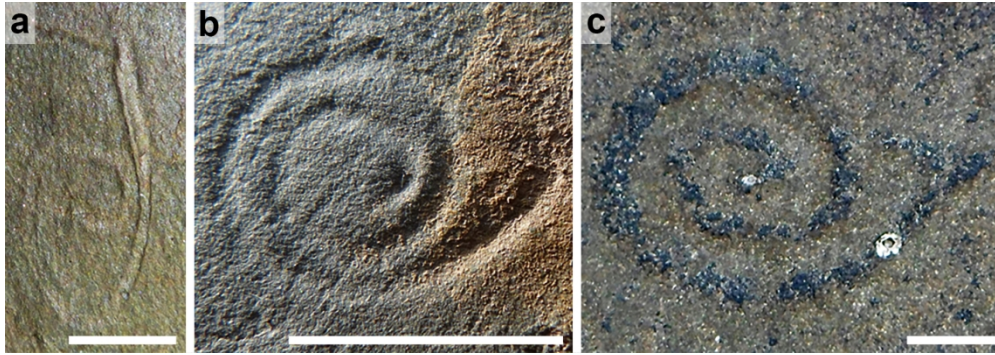


Figure 3. *Spirodesmos* isp. and *Spirodesmos archimedeus* from the uppermost Brioverian beds of Brittany. (a) *Spirodesmos* isp. (irregular one-way spiral trace fossil) from 'Le Bois-du-Buisson'. (b, c) *Spirodesmos archimedeus* (regular one-way spiral trace fossils) from 'Les Grippeaux' (b) and 'La Plage-du-Goulien' (c). Scale bars are 1 cm across.

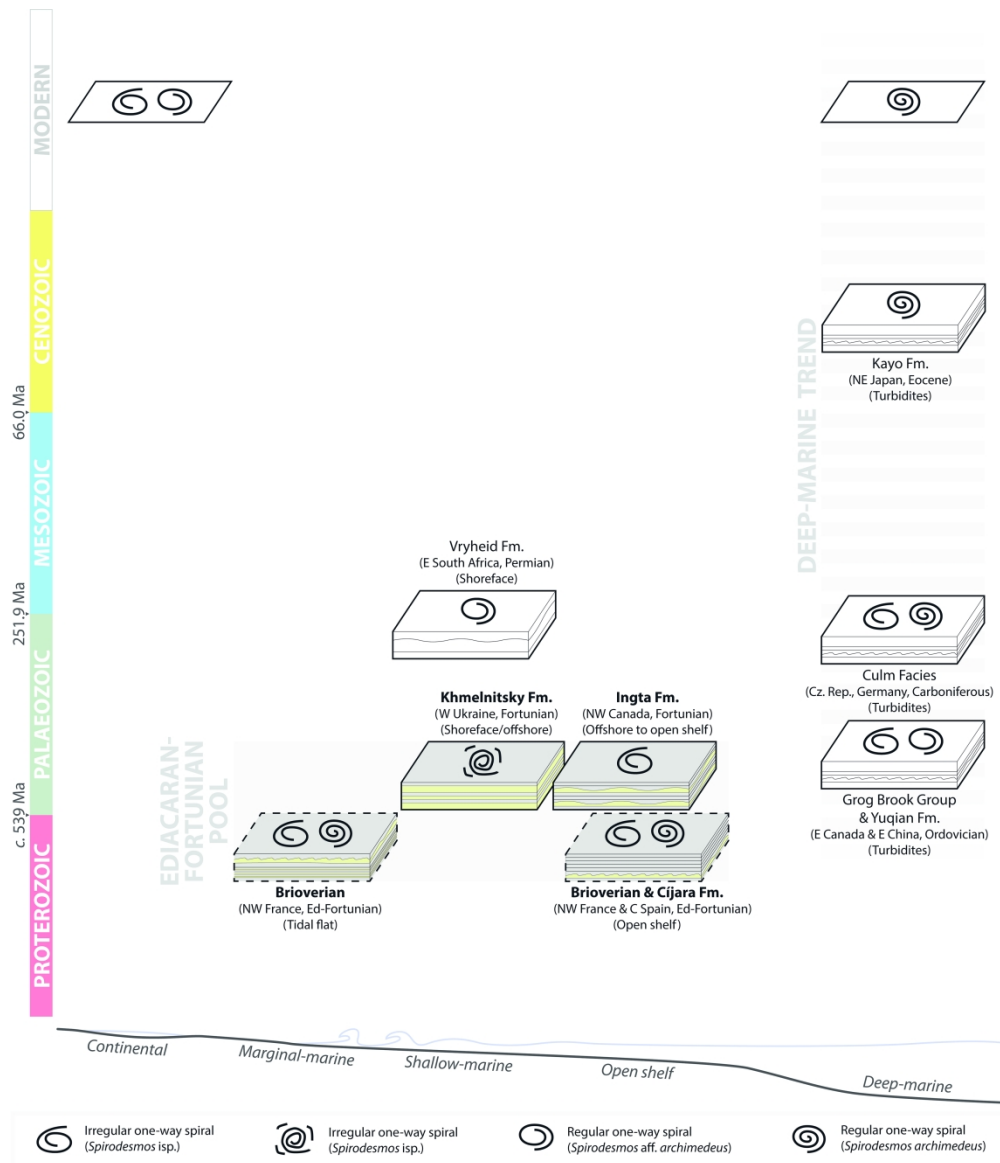


Figure 4. Macro-evolutionary profile of *Spirodesmos* comparable to the Brioverian material, with emphasis on the Ediacaran and the Cambrian (colored diagrams). Positions suggested for the Brioverian material are emphasized by diagrams with dashed lines. Brioverian *Spirodesmos* belonged to an Ediacaran-Fortunian, marginal-marine to shelf pool. A *Spirodesmos* onshore-offshore migration is suggested, from the Ediacaran-Fortunian to the Ordovician. See text for further explanations.

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Geological Magazine

New insights on the early evolution of horizontal spiral trace fossils and the age of the

Brioverian (Ediacaran-Cambrian) in Brittany, NW France

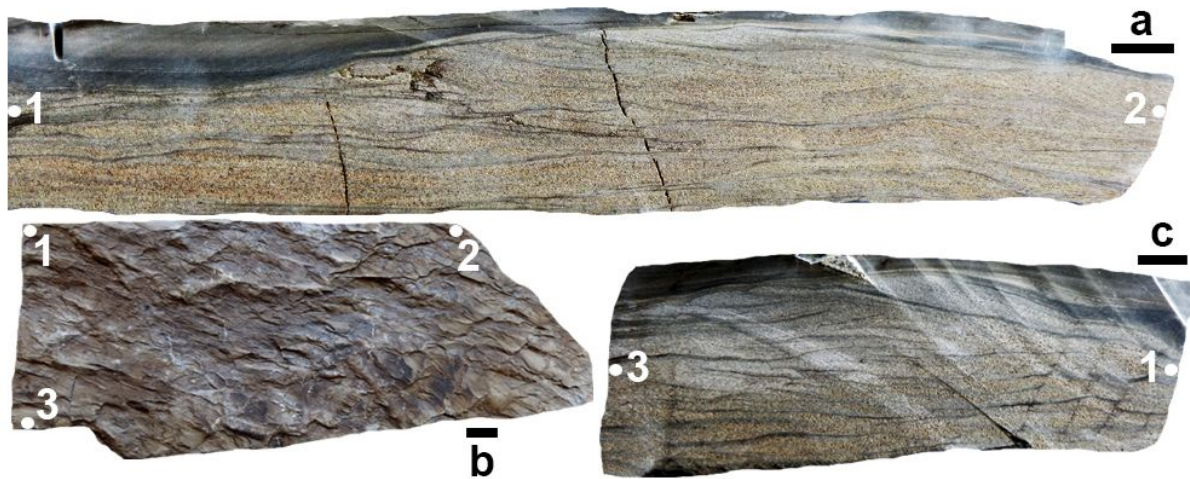
Romain Gougeon,, Didier Néraudeau, Alfredo Loi and Marc Poujol

Supplementary Material

For Peer Review

Laboratory & Sample Preparation	
Laboratory name	GeOHeLiS Analytical Platform (OSUR, Univ. Rennes 1)
Sample type/mineral	Zircon
Sample preparation	Conventional mineral separation, 1 inch resin mount, 1micron polish to finish
Imaging	RELION CL instrument, Olympus Microscope BX51WI, Leica Color Camera DFC 420C
Laser ablation system	
Make, Model & type	ESI NWR193UC, Excimer
Ablation cell	ESI NWR TwoVol2
Laser wavelength	193 nm
Pulse width	< 5 ns
Fluence	7.4 J/cm ²
Repetition rate	3Hz
Spot size	20 μm
Sampling mode / pattern	Single spot
Carrier gas	100% He, Ar make-up gas and N ₂ (3 ml/mn) combined using in-house smoothing device
Background collection	20 seconds
Ablation duration	60 seconds
Wash-out delay	15 seconds
Cell carrier gas flow (He)	0.75 l/min
ICP-MS Instrument	
Make, Model & type	Agilent 7700x, Q-ICP-MS
Sample introduction	Via conventional tubing
RF power	1350W
Sampler, skimmer cones	Ni
Extraction lenses	X type
Make-up gas flow (Ar)	0.80 l/min
Detection system	Single collector secondary electron multiplier
Data acquisition protocol	Time-resolved analysis
Scanning mode	Peak hopping, one point per peak
Detector mode	Pulse counting, dead time correction applied, and analog mode when signal intensity > ~ 10 ⁶ cps
Masses measured	²⁰⁴ (Hg + Pb), ²⁰⁶ Pb, ²⁰⁷ Pb, ²⁰⁸ Pb, ²³² Th, ²³⁸ U
Integration time / peak	10–30 ms (²⁰⁷ Pb)
Sensitivity / Efficiency	22000 cps/ppm Pb (50μm, 10Hz)
Data Processing	
Gas blank	20 seconds on-peak
Calibration strategy	GJ1 zircon standard used as primary reference material, Plešovice used as secondary reference material (quality control)
Common-Pb correction	No common-Pb correction.
Reference Material info	GJ1 (Jackson <i>et al.</i> 2004), Plešovice (Sláma <i>et al.</i> 2008)
Data processing package	Glitter (Van Achterbergh <i>et al.</i> 2001)
Uncertainty level and propagation	Ages are quoted at 2 sigma absolute, propagation is by quadratic addition according to Horstwood <i>et al.</i> (2016). Reproducibility and age uncertainty of reference material are propagated.
Quality control/ Validation	Plešovice: concordia age = 336.9± 2.0 Ma (N=36; MSWD=1.7)

Supplementary Table S1. Operating conditions for the LA-ICP-MS equipment.



Supplementary Figure 1. A fine-grained sandstone sample from Chanteloup under three different views (a, c: side views; b: surface view) showing abundant and discontinuous mud-draps (i.e. flaser-lamination; cf. Nichols, 2009, fig. 4.37). The numbers are marker points for a three-dimensional understanding of the sample. Scale bars are 1 cm across.

Supplementary Discussion

1. Review on Phanerozoic planispirals

The Ordovician is marked by the first record of uncontroversial *Spirorhaphe* in turbidites from the Grog Brook Group in eastern Canada (Pickerill, 1980, fig. 2b). This specimen is a regular two-way spiral with $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls; also associated is a regular *Spirodesmos* with $1\frac{1}{4}$ whorls (Pickerill, 1980, fig. 2d). Fillion & Pickerill (1990, pl. 17, figs 17, 18) described ‘scribbling grazing traces’ from the Ordovician Redmans Fm. in eastern Canada; few of these specimens represent distinctive one-way spirals with $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls (i.e. *Spirodesmos* affinity; Fillion & Pickerill, 1990, pl. 17, fig. 18). In eastern China, the Ordovician Yuqian Fm. contains an assemblage of trace fossils with *Spirodesmos kaihuaensis* deposited in deep-water turbidites (Xia *et al.* 1987; Jin & Li, 1998); these are irregular one-way spirals made of 3–5 whorls (Xia *et al.* 1987, pl. 1, fig. 1). Crimes *et al.* (1974, fig. 2) mentioned *Spirophycus* in turbidites from the Ordovician Agüeira Fm. of northwestern Spain, but only a sketch representing an irregular one-way spiral with $1\frac{1}{4}$ whorls is provided. Interestingly, a spiral burrow was reported from the Ordovician Kermeur Fm. in northwestern France (Vidal *et al.* 2011, fig. 4b), close to the locality where a Brioverian spiral was also found (Fig. 2c). Deposited in proximal settings, the irregular one-way spiral burrow has a variable width, develops $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls and has a fill clearly different from the host rock. Its closest relatives are *Spirophycus* as described by Chamberlain & Clark (1973, pl. 2, fig. 1) from the Carboniferous of western USA, and by Mikuláš (1993, pl. 2, fig. 1) from the Ordovician of northern Czech Republic. Finally, *Spirodesmos spiralis* from the Ordovician Železný Brod Phyllites of northern Czech Republic (Chlupáč, 1997, pl. 6, fig. 2) is deformed (possibly due to metamorphism), and its ichnotaxonomic affiliation is problematic.

After the Ordovician, abundant *Spirophycus* (e.g. Sacco, 1888; Chamberlain & Clark, 1973; Crimes, 1977; Książkiewicz, 1977; Crimes & McCall, 1995; Buatois *et al.* 2001;

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3 Uchman, 2007) and *Spirorhappe* (e.g. Abel, 1935, pp. 291, 292; Macsotay, 1967;
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5 Książkiewicz, 1977; McCann & Pickerill, 1988; Crimes & McCall, 1995; Uchman, 2001;
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7 Monaco & Trecci, 2014) were reported from the deep-sea as part of the *Nereites* ichnofacies.
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9 Most of the record of post-Ordovician deep-marine *Spirodesmos* is coming from the
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11 Carboniferous Culm Facies of Germany and Czech Republic, represented by *S. archimedeus*
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13 (Huckriede, 1952; Zapletal & Pek, 1971; Horn, 1989; Pek & Zapletal, 1990), *S. interruptus*
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15 (Andrée, 1920; Horn, 1989), and *S. spiralis* (Geinitz, 1867; Stepanek & Geyer, 1989; Pek &
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17 Zapletal, 1990). Other occurrences of *Spirodesmos* in the Phanerozoic are: (1) from the
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19 Triassic Al Ayn Fm. of Oman, with only ½ whorl preserved which is problematic (Wetzel *et*
20
21 *al.* 2007); and (2) from the Eocene Kayo Fm. of northeastern Japan, with 3½ whorls preserved
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23 (Fukuda & Hayasaka, 1978).
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29 Continental occurrences are scarce and only comprise a large *Spirodesmos interruptus*
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31 from the Carboniferous Mansfield Fm. of northeastern USA (Archer & Maples, 1984, fig.
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33 5b). This irregular one-way spiral has 1½ whorls, and is made of segments of variable length;
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35 Rindsberg & Kopaska-Merkel (2005) argued for a *Treptichnus* affinity instead. Kim *et al.*
36
37 (2002, fig. 5h) recorded a partially preserved *Spirodesmos* isp. from the Cretaceous
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39 Hasandong Fm. of southern Korea; with the absence of at least one fully developed whorl,
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41 this continental occurrence remains dubious.
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46 In marginal-marine settings, Minter *et al.* (2006) and Minter & Braddy (2009) reported
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48 cf. *Spirorhappe azteca* from the Permian Robledo Mountains Fm. of southern USA. These are
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50 regular one-way spirals with closely spaced, millimetric whorls (up to 19 whorls; Minter *et al.*
51
52 2006, fig. 1).
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55 In shallow-marine environments, *Spirodesmos archimedeus* is reported from the
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57 Permian Vryheid Fm. of eastern South-Africa (Mason *et al.* 1983). These regular one-way
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59 spirals, with 1¼–1½ whorls, are reminiscent of the Ordovician ‘scribbling grazing traces’ of
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3 Fillion & Pickerill (1990, pl. 17, fig. 18). *Macaronichnus segregatis spiriformis* Bromley,
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5 Milàn, Uchman & Hansen, 2009 has been reported from the Cretaceous Horseshoe Canyon
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7 Fm. of western Canada (Pemberton *et al.* 2001). Although these planispirals are regular with
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9 multiple whorls, they differ from other spiral trace fossils by their light-colored infill and their
10
11 thin, dark mantle (Pemberton *et al.* 2001, fig. 104). Finally, Gierlowski-Kordesch & Ernst
12
13 (1987) reported a unique assemblage of graphoglyptids with *Spirorhappe* deposited under
14
15 storm conditions in the Cretaceous Nangurukuru Fm. of southeastern Tanzania (see also Ernst
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17 & Zanders, 1993; Nicholas *et al.* 2006).
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22 **2. Review on modern planispirals**

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25 From continental settings, Schäfer (1965) reported one-way, tightly coiled spirals from
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27 mud banks of the Rhine river in Germany. Although Schäfer (1965) suspected grazing
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29 gastropod tracemakers, he failed in observing an animal in action. MacNaughton (2003)
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31 found one-way spirals with either irregular tight whorls or regular whorls increasing space
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33 outward (i.e. logarithmic spirals) from a lake beach in eastern Canada. MacNaughton (2003)
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35 suspected a small infaunal arthropod to be the originator. Muñiz Guinea *et al.* (2014)
36
37 described regular one-way spirals from a wet orange grove in southwestern Spain. These
38
39 traces were made by an infaunal fly larvae, and are continuous (incipient *Spirodesmos*) or
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41 displaying lateral projections (combination of incipient *Spirodesmos* and *Treptichnus*).
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43 Finally, a one-way spiral trace was reported by Metz (1987, fig. 4) from a puddle in eastern
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45 USA, made by an epifaunal ground beetle larva.
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51 In tidal settings, *Paraonis* polychaete worms are well-known for constructing infaunal,
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53 tightly-coiled regular one-way spirals (Röder, 1971; Schäfer, 1972, p. 296; Risk &
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55 Tunnicliffe, 1978; Bromley, 1996, pp. 105-108; Minter *et al.* 2006; Lehane & Ekdale, 2013).
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57 The burrow system is made of multiple horizontal spirals occupying different vertical levels,
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59 and connected by vertical shafts (Gripp, 1927; Röder, 1971; Gingras *et al.* 1999). In addition,
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3 incipient *Macaronichnus segregatis spiriformis* are made by *Ophelia* and *Thoracophelia*
4 polychaete worms in beach sands (Pemberton *et al.* 2001; Bromley *et al.* 2009; Quiroz *et al.*
5 2019).
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10 Owing to the development of submarine photography in the middle of the 20th century
11 (Ewing *et al.* 1946; Emery, 1952), the deep ocean exposed two categories of spiral traces: (1)
12 one-way spirals (incipient *Spirodesmos*), and (2) two-way spirals (incipient *Spirorhapse*).
13 Reports of one-way spirals are prolific in the literature (e.g. Bourne & Heezen, 1965;
14 Hülsemann, 1966; Jacobs *et al.* 1970, pp. 391, 445; Lemche *et al.* 1976; Foell & Pawson,
15 1986; Holland *et al.* 2005; Durden *et al.* 2019); they are made by acorn worms, a type of giant
16 enteropneust (Bourne & Heezen, 1965; Holland *et al.* 2005), and can be extremely abundant
17 below 2500 m (Heezen & Hollister, 1971, pp. 176, 177; Kitchell *et al.* 1978*a, b*; Kitchell,
18 1979; Bell *et al.* 2013). Two-way spiral traces are more rarely photographed on the deep-sea
19 floor (Ewing & Davis, 1967; Ekdale & Berger, 1978; Berger *et al.* 1979; Ekdale, 1980;
20 Ekdale *et al.* 1984), and their tracemaker has never been identified.
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Analysis_#	Pb ppm	Uppm	Th ppm	Th/U	Pb207/U235	PropErr2sigAbs.
Carrière de Lammerais:						
S-230517a-01	49	534	48	0.09	0.947	0.012
S-230517a-02	16	164	60	0.37	0.779	0.010
S-230517a-03	65	151	152	1.00	6.876	0.087
S-230517a-04	27	278	103	0.37	0.770	0.010
S-230517a-05	11	111	53	0.48	0.770	0.011
S-230517a-06	29	300	130	0.43	0.752	0.010
S-230517a-07	27	333	18	0.05	0.748	0.010
S-230517a-08	23	259	75	0.29	0.727	0.010
S-230517a-09	11	114	38	0.33	0.819	0.011
S-230517a-10	61	565	278	0.49	0.838	0.011
S-230517a-11	20	194	83	0.43	0.787	0.011
S-230517a-12	18	178	68	0.38	0.839	0.012
S-230517a-13	34	316	201	0.64	0.791	0.010
S-230517a-14	18	186	92	0.49	0.760	0.010
S-230517a-15	45	504	153	0.30	0.728	0.010
S-230517a-16	30	294	106	0.36	0.810	0.011
S-230517a-17	20	205	63	0.31	0.792	0.011
S-230517a-18	19	189	57	0.30	0.805	0.011
S-230517a-19	18	190	42	0.22	0.811	0.011
S-230517a-20	23	235	69	0.29	0.816	0.012
S-230517a-21	17	179	64	0.36	0.756	0.011
S-230517a-22	31	333	134	0.40	0.749	0.010
S-230517a-23	18	196	56	0.29	0.786	0.012
S-230517a-24	18	193	63	0.33	0.785	0.011
S-230517b-01	36	369	294	0.80	0.826	0.011
S-230517b-02	26	293	105	0.36	0.738	0.010
S-230517b-03	18	178	64	0.36	0.793	0.011
S-230517b-04	33	336	101	0.30	0.809	0.011
S-230517b-05	44	451	118	0.26	0.812	0.011
S-230517b-06	27	275	83	0.30	0.806	0.011
S-230517b-07	25	254	77	0.30	0.851	0.011
S-230517b-08	39	383	229	0.60	0.772	0.010
S-230517b-09	25	263	89	0.34	0.759	0.010
S-230517b-10	36	380	192	0.50	0.743	0.010
S-230517b-11	25	261	54	0.21	0.837	0.011
S-230517b-12	41	446	87	0.20	0.807	0.011
S-230517b-13	21	177	94	0.53	0.948	0.013
S-230517b-15	72	720	289	0.40	0.792	0.010
S-230517b-16	20	192	94	0.49	0.793	0.011
S-230517b-17	40	431	156	0.36	0.751	0.010
S-230517b-18	22	265	48	0.18	0.704	0.009
S-230517b-19	27	311	54	0.17	0.722	0.010
S-230517b-21	60	410	117	0.29	1.439	0.019

1								
2	S-230517b-22	29	313	102	0.33	0.764	0.010	
3	S-230517b-23	28	284	115	0.40	0.766	0.010	
4	S-230517b-24	24	281	80	0.29	0.710	0.010	
5	S-230517c-01	48	516	128	0.25	0.781	0.010	
6	S-230517c-02	66	813	17	0.02	0.756	0.010	
7	S-230517c-03	29	248	88	0.35	1.008	0.013	
8	S-230517c-04	39	386	165	0.43	0.812	0.011	
9	S-230517c-05	407	4195	486	0.16	4.278	0.046	
10	S-230517c-06	38	379	129	0.34	0.813	0.011	
11	S-230517c-07	35	355	125	0.35	0.810	0.011	
12	S-230517c-08	18	187	42	0.23	0.800	0.011	
13	S-230517c-09	28	308	85	0.27	0.772	0.010	
14	S-230517c-10	24	264	35	0.13	0.771	0.010	
15	S-230517c-11	29	331	94	0.29	0.712	0.009	
16	S-230517c-12	33	357	147	0.41	0.730	0.010	
17	S-230517c-13	70	813	167	0.21	0.770	0.010	
18	S-230517c-14	33	344	70	0.20	0.808	0.011	
19	S-230517c-15	26	257	59	0.23	0.863	0.011	
20	S-230517c-16	27	253	56	0.22	0.936	0.013	
21	S-230517c-17	10	65	34	0.53	1.333	0.019	
22	S-230517c-18	39	348	90	0.26	0.959	0.013	
23	S-230517c-19	23	110	91	0.83	1.792	0.024	
24	S-230517c-20	31	315	108	0.34	0.804	0.011	
25	S-230517c-21	30	302	114	0.38	0.846	0.011	
26	S-230517c-22	27	281	88	0.31	0.787	0.010	
27	S-230517c-23	28	299	74	0.25	0.780	0.010	
28	S-230517c-24	43	451	45	0.10	0.860	0.011	
29	S-230517d-01	86	897	262	0.29	0.784	0.010	
30	S-230517d-02	493	1011	276	0.27	10.172	0.127	
31	S-230517d-03	161	394	160	0.41	6.604	0.083	
32	S-230517d-04	71	193	86	0.45	5.350	0.067	
33	S-230517d-05	165	425	114	0.27	6.486	0.081	
34	S-230517d-06	253	758	24	0.03	5.792	0.073	
35	S-230517d-07	85	206	100	0.49	6.658	0.084	
36	S-230517d-08	139	230	56	0.24	14.951	0.188	
37	S-230517d-09	192	645	12	0.02	4.876	0.062	
38	S-230517d-10	108	309	179	0.58	6.851	0.087	
39	S-230517d-11	100	184	16	0.09	13.293	0.169	
40	S-230517d-12	65	160	79	0.50	6.183	0.079	
41	S-230517d-13	30	283	165	0.58	0.801	0.011	
42	S-230517d-14	104	809	1084	1.34	0.871	0.011	
43	S-230517d-15	8	86	25	0.29	0.908	0.013	
44	S-230517d-16	24	183	153	0.84	1.174	0.016	
45	S-230517d-17	12	49	51	1.04	2.352	0.037	
46	S-230517d-18	24	249	96	0.39	0.949	0.013	
47	S-230517d-19	21	212	97	0.46	0.807	0.011	

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2	S-230517d-20	31	313	111	0.36	0.799	0.011	
3	S-230517d-21	15	148	128	0.86	0.704	0.010	
4	S-230517d-22	39	419	136	0.32	0.770	0.010	
5	S-230517d-23	26	261	114	0.44	0.791	0.011	
6	S-230517d-24	30	238	231	0.97	0.915	0.013	
7	S-230517e-01	6	59	26	0.45	0.785	0.012	
8	S-230517e-02	52	521	319	0.61	0.745	0.010	
9	S-230517e-03	17	186	42	0.23	0.894	0.012	
10	S-230517e-04	16	172	78	0.45	0.724	0.010	
11	S-230517e-05	17	181	59	0.32	0.775	0.010	
12	S-230517e-06	24	257	89	0.35	0.759	0.010	
13	S-230517e-07	41	405	178	0.44	0.794	0.010	
14	S-230517e-08	17	167	71	0.43	1.018	0.013	
15	S-230517e-09	14	140	55	0.39	0.807	0.011	
16	S-230517e-10	21	214	54	0.25	0.803	0.011	
17	S-230517e-11	27	292	31	0.11	0.808	0.011	
18	S-230517e-12	34	359	77	0.21	0.809	0.011	
19	S-230517e-13	34	351	52	0.15	0.949	0.012	
20	S-230517e-14	69	687	235	0.34	0.852	0.011	
21	S-230517e-15	11	104	57	0.54	0.766	0.011	
22	S-230517e-16	28	308	114	0.37	0.730	0.010	
23	S-230517e-17	15	125	45	0.36	1.146	0.016	
24	S-230517e-18	43	476	139	0.29	0.736	0.010	
25	S-230517e-19	21	224	40	0.18	0.792	0.011	
26	S-230517e-20	31	321	81	0.25	0.783	0.010	
27	S-230517e-21	22	233	120	0.52	0.720	0.010	
28	S-230517e-22	26	255	99	0.39	0.805	0.011	
29	S-230517e-23	26	254	175	0.69	0.810	0.011	
30	S-230517e-24	48	481	311	0.65	0.731	0.010	
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41	Carrière le Lorinou							
42	S-140414a-1	25	280	94	0.33	0.741	0.009	
43	S-140414a-2	9	96	35	0.37	0.760	0.010	
44	S-140414a-3	242	631	189	0.30	6.313	0.076	
45	S-140414a-4	12	103	39	0.38	0.977	0.013	
46	S-140414a-5	45	476	79	0.17	0.817	0.010	
47	S-140414a-6	3	27	13	0.50	0.885	0.017	
48	S-140414a-7	36	360	159	0.44	0.772	0.010	
49	S-140414a-8	15	169	54	0.32	0.715	0.009	
50	S-140414a-9	94	144	84	0.59	13.867	0.168	
51	S-140414a-10	30	255	194	0.76	0.909	0.012	
52	S-140414a-11	15	143	67	0.47	0.822	0.011	
53	S-140414a-12	41	101	68	0.67	5.736	0.071	
54	S-140414a-13	22	207	78	0.38	0.840	0.011	
55	S-140414a-14	67	117	124	1.06	10.163	0.125	
56	S-140414a-15	45	356	130	0.37	1.090	0.014	

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2	S-140414a-16	214	362	165	0.46	14.056	0.172
3	S-140414a-17	35	80	54	0.68	6.804	0.085
4	S-140414a-18	52	113	55	0.49	8.106	0.100
5	S-140414a-19	133	218	26	0.12	16.275	0.200
6	S-140414a-20	19	164	56	0.34	0.949	0.012
7	S-140414a-21	148	545	73	0.13	4.200	0.052
8	S-140414a-22	20	132	91	0.69	1.268	0.017
9	S-140414a-23	56	470	213	0.45	1.005	0.014
10	S-140414a-24	9	90	28	0.31	0.811	0.011
11	S-140414a-25	16	45	26	0.56	5.017	0.065
12	S-140414a-26	3	34	15	0.46	0.834	0.014
13	S-140414a-27	23	176	73	0.41	1.104	0.014
14	S-140414a-28	195	566	42	0.07	5.907	0.074
15	S-140414a-29	28	235	134	0.57	0.950	0.012
16	S-140414a-30	57	124	56	0.45	8.017	0.102
17	S-140414a-31	14	119	87	0.73	0.935	0.013
18	S-140414a-32	26	179	106	0.59	1.168	0.015
19	S-140414a-33	204	726	270	0.37	3.801	0.046
20	S-140414a-34	191	570	64	0.11	5.336	0.065
21	S-140414a-35	27	232	120	0.52	0.941	0.012
22	S-140414a-36	24	241	46	0.19	0.841	0.011
23	S-140414a-37	18	159	121	0.76	0.797	0.011
24	S-140414a-38	5	40	42	1.05	0.979	0.015
25	S-140414a-39	24	129	146	1.13	1.421	0.018
26	S-140414a-40	30	281	164	0.59	0.807	0.010
27	S-140414a-41	22	57	73	1.29	4.682	0.059
28	S-140414a-42	41	414	196	0.47	0.802	0.010
29	S-140414a-43	13	131	49	0.37	0.845	0.011
30	S-140414a-44	20	185	127	0.69	0.823	0.011
31	S-140414a-45	72	127	48	0.37	14.286	0.175
32	S-140414a-46	32	195	70	0.36	1.617	0.021
33	S-140414a-47	144	357	122	0.34	6.854	0.084
34	S-140414a-48	34	367	152	0.41	0.760	0.010
35	S-140414a-49	12	125	38	0.30	0.783	0.011
36	S-140414a-50	22	222	61	0.27	0.802	0.010
37	S-140414a-51	58	343	131	0.38	1.703	0.021
38	S-140414a-52	9	65	88	1.35	0.882	0.013
39	S-140414a-53	4	42	13	0.31	0.794	0.013
40	S-140414a-54	15	160	39	0.25	0.804	0.011
41	S-140414a-55	27	212	240	1.13	0.838	0.011
42	S-140414a-56	24	232	102	0.44	0.855	0.012
43	S-140414a-57	24	246	52	0.21	0.806	0.011
44	S-140414a-58	2	21	7	0.34	0.912	0.016
45	S-140414a-59	55	138	58	0.42	6.251	0.079
46	S-140414a-60	27	264	120	0.46	0.801	0.011
47	S-140414a-61	124	273	97	0.36	8.212	0.104

1								
2	S-140414a-62	13	138	44	0.32	0.787	0.011	
3	S-140414a-63	8	78	37	0.48	0.804	0.012	
4	S-140414a-64	20	199	74	0.37	0.814	0.011	
5	S-140414a-65	10	64	53	0.82	1.153	0.016	
6	S-140414a-66	11	101	39	0.39	0.887	0.012	
7	S-140414a-67	69	161	68	0.42	6.961	0.089	
8	S-140414a-68	9	85	44	0.52	0.859	0.013	
9	S-140414a-69	22	147	100	0.68	1.231	0.016	
10	S-140414a-70	6	52	49	0.93	0.874	0.015	
11	S-140414a-71	24	239	131	0.55	0.765	0.010	
12	S-140414a-72	62	622	112	0.18	0.883	0.011	
13	S-140414a-73	44	394	415	1.05	0.776	0.010	
14	S-140414a-74	48	552	126	0.23	0.726	0.009	
15	S-140414a-75	143	245	153	0.63	12.112	0.144	
16	S-140414a-76	19	213	85	0.40	0.727	0.010	
17	S-140414a-77	18	162	102	0.63	0.854	0.014	
18	S-140414a-78	37	57	32	0.56	13.935	0.172	
19	S-140414a-79	60	116	30	0.26	11.560	0.141	
20	S-140414a-80	19	191	53	0.28	0.834	0.012	
21	S-140414a-81	25	267	14	0.05	0.863	0.012	
22	S-140414a-82	58	649	243	0.37	0.711	0.009	
23	S-140414a-83	41	186	206	1.11	1.800	0.023	
24	S-140414a-84	17	39	35	0.88	6.278	0.083	
25	S-140414a-85	43	434	144	0.33	0.824	0.011	
26	S-140414a-86	8	68	71	1.05	0.818	0.014	
27	S-140414a-87	49	284	164	0.58	1.580	0.021	
28	S-140414a-88	12	127	37	0.30	0.769	0.012	
29	S-140414a-89	28	56	80	1.42	6.209	0.083	
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	Isotopic Ratios				Apparatus		
	Pb206/U238	PropErr2sigAbs.	Rho	Conc.	Pb207/Pb206	PropErr2sigAbs.	Pb206/U238
6	0.0932	0.0012	0.97	85	1033	21	575
7	0.0948	0.0012	0.93	100	590	24	584
8	0.3341	0.0042	0.98	90	2338	18	1858
9	0.0938	0.0012	0.96	100	586	23	578
10	0.0945	0.0012	0.90	100	570	25	582
11	0.0933	0.0012	0.95	101	550	24	575
12	0.0847	0.0011	0.94	93	741	24	524
13	0.0901	0.0011	0.94	100	550	24	556
14	0.0938	0.0012	0.90	95	719	25	578
15	0.1007	0.0013	0.96	100	616	23	618
16	0.0965	0.0012	0.93	101	573	25	594
17	0.0950	0.0012	0.91	95	743	24	585
18	0.0964	0.0012	0.95	100	588	24	593
19	0.0936	0.0012	0.93	100	564	25	577
20	0.0888	0.0011	0.93	99	585	24	548
21	0.0985	0.0012	0.94	100	593	23	605
22	0.0974	0.0012	0.92	101	566	25	599
23	0.0985	0.0012	0.92	101	578	25	606
24	0.0980	0.0012	0.92	100	604	25	603
25	0.0978	0.0012	0.90	99	622	26	602
26	0.0919	0.0012	0.90	99	593	25	567
27	0.0909	0.0012	0.93	99	595	25	561
28	0.0936	0.0012	0.87	98	636	27	577
29	0.0953	0.0012	0.91	100	594	26	587
30	0.0817	0.0010	0.94	83	1025	23	506
31	0.0869	0.0011	0.95	96	661	23	537
32	0.0964	0.0012	0.94	100	592	24	593
33	0.0976	0.0012	0.95	100	608	24	600
34	0.0977	0.0012	0.97	100	615	23	601
35	0.0978	0.0012	0.95	100	595	24	602
36	0.0982	0.0012	0.94	97	704	23	604
37	0.0941	0.0012	0.95	100	585	24	580
38	0.0926	0.0012	0.94	100	582	24	571
39	0.0901	0.0011	0.96	99	598	23	556
40	0.0948	0.0012	0.92	95	743	25	584
41	0.0943	0.0012	0.96	97	676	23	581
42	0.1075	0.0014	0.93	97	739	24	658
43	0.0966	0.0012	0.97	100	584	23	595
44	0.0962	0.0012	0.93	100	595	25	592
45	0.0913	0.0011	0.95	99	590	24	564
46	0.0860	0.0011	0.93	98	579	25	532
47	0.0880	0.0011	0.93	98	587	24	544
48	0.1438	0.0018	0.95	96	1003	22	866

1							
2	0.0923	0.0012	0.93	99	607	25	569
3	0.0937	0.0012	0.93	100	578	25	577
4	0.0850	0.0011	0.90	97	625	25	526
5							
6	0.0944	0.0012	0.97	99	605	23	581
7	0.0889	0.0011	0.95	96	664	23	549
8	0.1150	0.0014	0.95	99	727	23	702
9							
10	0.0983	0.0012	0.96	100	601	23	605
11	0.0787	0.0010	0.97	58	1922	19	489
12	0.0980	0.0012	0.95	100	612	23	603
13							
14	0.0975	0.0012	0.96	100	612	23	600
15	0.0976	0.0012	0.93	101	584	24	601
16	0.0922	0.0012	0.93	98	630	24	568
17							
18	0.0938	0.0012	0.95	100	588	24	578
19	0.0871	0.0011	0.94	99	576	24	539
20	0.0880	0.0011	0.93	98	611	24	544
21							
22	0.0858	0.0011	0.94	92	776	23	531
23	0.0971	0.0012	0.94	99	617	24	597
24	0.1008	0.0013	0.94	98	678	24	619
25							
26	0.1066	0.0013	0.93	97	733	24	653
27	0.1428	0.0018	0.88	100	860	25	861
28	0.1122	0.0014	0.94	100	675	24	685
29							
30	0.1743	0.0022	0.92	99	1056	23	1036
31	0.0944	0.0012	0.93	97	666	24	581
32	0.0964	0.0012	0.92	95	731	24	593
33							
34	0.0958	0.0012	0.92	100	588	25	590
35	0.0948	0.0012	0.93	100	591	25	584
36	0.1006	0.0012	0.93	98	675	24	618
37							
38	0.0949	0.0012	0.98	99	602	22	584
39	0.4497	0.0056	0.99	98	2498	17	2394
40	0.3763	0.0047	0.99	100	2061	18	2059
41	0.3384	0.0042	0.98	100	1875	19	1879
42							
43	0.3709	0.0046	0.99	99	2055	18	2034
44	0.3395	0.0042	0.99	97	2011	18	1884
45	0.3753	0.0047	0.98	99	2080	18	2054
46							
47	0.5480	0.0068	0.98	100	2809	17	2817
48	0.3069	0.0038	0.97	95	1884	19	1725
49							
50	0.3031	0.0038	0.98	84	2497	18	1707
51	0.5178	0.0064	0.98	100	2709	17	2690
52	0.3660	0.0045	0.97	100	1994	19	2010
53							
54	0.0961	0.0012	0.94	99	620	24	592
55	0.0987	0.0012	0.95	95	742	23	607
56	0.0910	0.0011	0.85	86	997	26	561
57	0.1109	0.0014	0.91	86	1117	23	678
58							
59	0.2064	0.0026	0.82	97	1261	27	1210
60	0.0908	0.0011	0.92	83	1089	23	560
	0.0966	0.0012	0.92	99	625	25	595

1							
2	0.0968	0.0012	0.93	100	601	25	595
3	0.0876	0.0011	0.88	100	539	27	541
4	0.0918	0.0011	0.92	98	634	24	566
5	0.0966	0.0012	0.91	100	582	25	594
6	0.1056	0.0013	0.91	98	703	25	647
7	0.0945	0.0012	0.83	99	613	29	582
8							
9	0.0914	0.0011	0.97	100	573	23	564
10							
11	0.0882	0.0011	0.94	84	1029	22	545
12	0.0895	0.0011	0.93	100	555	25	553
13							
14	0.0931	0.0012	0.92	98	619	25	574
15	0.0937	0.0012	0.95	101	557	24	578
16	0.0972	0.0012	0.96	101	575	23	598
17							
18	0.0946	0.0012	0.94	82	1148	22	583
19	0.0964	0.0012	0.91	99	630	25	593
20	0.0975	0.0012	0.94	100	595	24	600
21							
22	0.0980	0.0012	0.95	100	595	24	603
23	0.0979	0.0012	0.96	100	600	24	602
24							
25	0.0981	0.0012	0.96	89	934	22	603
26	0.0977	0.0012	0.96	96	717	23	601
27	0.0940	0.0012	0.88	100	569	26	579
28	0.0879	0.0011	0.94	98	613	24	543
29							
30	0.1184	0.0015	0.89	93	935	25	721
31	0.0896	0.0011	0.95	99	589	24	553
32	0.0964	0.0012	0.93	100	589	25	594
33							
34	0.0959	0.0012	0.94	101	576	24	590
35	0.0895	0.0011	0.91	100	544	26	552
36	0.0975	0.0012	0.91	100	600	25	600
37	0.0897	0.0011	0.92	92	790	24	554
38							
39	0.0894	0.0011	0.93	99	579	24	552
40							
41							
42	0.0894	0.0011	0.94	91	609	24	552
43	0.0920	0.0011	0.88	94	602	26	567
44							
45	0.3623	0.0043	1.00	97	2048	18	1993
46	0.1104	0.0013	0.91	90	747	25	675
47	0.0981	0.0012	0.98	98	618	23	603
48							
49	0.1037	0.0013	0.65	95	671	39	636
50	0.0952	0.0011	0.96	104	562	23	586
51	0.0892	0.0011	0.92	103	536	26	551
52							
53	0.5555	0.0067	0.99	107	2663	17	2848
54	0.1030	0.0012	0.94	85	741	23	632
55	0.0987	0.0012	0.90	98	619	25	607
56							
57	0.3582	0.0043	0.97	104	1898	19	1974
58	0.1006	0.0012	0.94	99	626	24	618
59	0.4482	0.0054	0.98	95	2502	18	2387
60	0.1230	0.0015	0.96	100	750	23	748

1							
2	0.5105	0.0061	0.98	94	2824	17	2659
3	0.3770	0.0046	0.97	98	2110	19	2062
4	0.4146	0.0050	0.97	99	2249	18	2236
5	0.5637	0.0068	0.98	99	2901	17	2882
6	0.1118	0.0014	0.92	104	660	24	683
7	0.2718	0.0033	0.97	85	1834	19	1550
8	0.1349	0.0016	0.92	93	874	24	816
9	0.1120	0.0014	0.89	88	779	25	684
10	0.0943	0.0012	0.88	85	686	26	581
11	0.3251	0.0039	0.93	99	1832	20	1814
12	0.0953	0.0012	0.73	81	725	33	587
13	0.1255	0.0015	0.93	104	734	24	762
14	0.3486	0.0042	0.96	96	1999	19	1928
15	0.1099	0.0013	0.92	96	698	24	672
16	0.4147	0.0050	0.95	100	2230	19	2236
17	0.1038	0.0013	0.90	81	784	25	637
18	0.1299	0.0016	0.95	101	781	23	788
19	0.2606	0.0031	0.99	86	1728	19	1493
20	0.3359	0.0041	0.99	99	1884	18	1867
21	0.1104	0.0013	0.95	101	669	23	675
22	0.1010	0.0012	0.95	101	616	23	620
23	0.0980	0.0012	0.92	106	566	25	603
24	0.1136	0.0014	0.81	100	691	29	694
25	0.1502	0.0018	0.95	101	889	23	902
26	0.0968	0.0012	0.95	96	621	24	595
27	0.2947	0.0036	0.96	88	1884	20	1665
28	0.0946	0.0011	0.96	89	658	23	582
29	0.0960	0.0012	0.90	80	736	25	591
30	0.0948	0.0012	0.90	82	708	25	584
31	0.4958	0.0060	0.98	90	2898	17	2596
32	0.1590	0.0019	0.94	92	1036	22	951
33	0.3765	0.0045	0.98	97	2126	18	2060
34	0.0896	0.0011	0.95	84	659	23	553
35	0.0947	0.0012	0.88	97	603	27	583
36	0.0971	0.0012	0.92	100	600	25	597
37	0.1593	0.0019	0.96	84	1135	21	953
38	0.1036	0.0013	0.85	95	667	28	635
39	0.0975	0.0012	0.75	105	569	33	600
40	0.0949	0.0012	0.91	89	657	25	584
41	0.1010	0.0012	0.92	102	610	25	620
42	0.0991	0.0012	0.89	88	695	25	609
43	0.0985	0.0012	0.93	104	580	25	606
44	0.1061	0.0013	0.69	95	685	36	650
45	0.3673	0.0044	0.95	100	2007	19	2017
46	0.0977	0.0012	0.92	103	585	25	601
47	0.4180	0.0050	0.95	100	2258	19	2251

1							
2	0.0958	0.0012	0.89	100	589	26	590
3	0.0983	0.0012	0.85	104	580	28	604
4	0.0966	0.0012	0.90	92	644	25	594
5	0.1292	0.0016	0.86	102	766	27	783
6	0.1056	0.0013	0.87	101	638	27	647
7	0.3884	0.0047	0.94	101	2098	20	2115
8	0.1016	0.0012	0.75	96	649	32	624
9	0.1317	0.0015	0.87	92	863	25	797
10	0.1010	0.0012	0.70	88	701	34	620
11	0.0936	0.0011	0.86	100	577	27	577
12	0.1027	0.0012	0.91	92	687	24	630
13	0.0921	0.0011	0.89	88	644	25	568
14	0.0893	0.0010	0.92	97	566	25	551
15	0.4940	0.0056	0.96	98	2633	18	2588
16	0.0871	0.0010	0.84	86	625	27	538
17	0.0978	0.0012	0.71	83	721	34	601
18	0.5518	0.0063	0.93	106	2682	19	2833
19	0.4700	0.0054	0.93	94	2638	18	2483
20	0.0983	0.0011	0.83	92	658	28	605
21	0.1001	0.0011	0.84	89	693	27	615
22	0.0863	0.0010	0.89	89	597	25	533
23	0.1758	0.0020	0.88	100	1049	24	1044
24	0.3550	0.0041	0.87	94	2074	22	1959
25	0.0970	0.0011	0.88	90	662	26	597
26	0.0986	0.0012	0.68	99	610	36	606
27	0.1515	0.0017	0.86	84	1086	25	909
28	0.0928	0.0011	0.76	94	607	31	572
29	0.3647	0.0042	0.85	100	2007	22	2004
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PropErr2sigAbs. Pb207/U235 PropErr2sigAbs.

7	677	6
7	585	6
20	2096	11
7	580	6
7	580	6
7	570	6
6	567	6
7	555	6
7	607	6
7	618	6
7	589	6
7	618	6
7	592	6
7	574	6
7	555	6
7	603	6
7	592	6
7	600	6
7	603	6
7	606	6
7	572	6
7	568	6
7	589	7
7	588	6
6	612	6
6	561	6
7	593	6
7	602	6
7	604	6
7	600	6
7	625	6
7	581	6
7	573	6
7	564	6
7	618	6
7	601	6
8	677	7
7	592	6
7	593	6
7	569	6
6	541	6
7	552	6
10	905	8

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2	7	577	6
3	7	577	6
4	6	545	6
5	7	586	6
6	7	572	6
7	8	708	7
8	7	604	6
9	6	836	7
10	7	604	6
11	7	602	6
12	7	597	6
13	7	581	6
14	7	580	6
15	6	546	6
16	6	557	6
17	6	580	6
18	7	601	6
19	7	632	6
20	8	671	7
21	10	860	8
22	8	683	7
23	12	1042	9
24	7	599	6
25	7	622	6
26	7	589	6
27	7	585	6
28	7	630	6
29	7	588	6
30	25	2451	12
31	22	2060	11
32	20	1877	11
33	22	2044	11
34	20	1945	11
35	22	2067	11
36	28	2812	12
37	19	1798	11
38	19	2092	11
39	27	2701	12
40	21	2002	11
41	7	598	6
42	7	636	6
43	7	656	7
44	8	789	7
45	14	1228	11
46	7	677	7
47	7	601	6

1			
2	7	597	6
3	7	541	6
4	7	580	6
5	7	592	6
6	7	592	6
7	8	660	7
8	7	588	7
9	7	565	6
10	7	565	6
11	7	648	6
12	7	553	6
13	7	583	6
14	7	583	6
15	7	573	6
16	7	593	6
17	7	593	6
18	7	713	7
19	7	601	6
20	7	599	6
21	7	601	6
22	7	601	6
23	7	602	6
24	7	678	6
25	7	626	6
26	7	626	6
27	7	577	6
28	6	557	6
29	9	775	8
30	7	560	6
31	7	593	6
32	7	593	6
33	7	587	6
34	7	587	6
35	7	551	6
36	7	600	6
37	7	602	6
38	7	602	6
39	7	557	6
40			
41			
42	6	563	5
43	7	574	6
44	7	574	6
45	21	2020	11
46	8	692	7
47	7	606	6
48	7	606	6
49	8	644	9
50	7	581	6
51	6	548	6
52	6	548	6
53	28	2741	11
54	7	656	6
55	7	609	6
56	7	609	6
57	20	1937	11
58	7	619	6
59	24	2450	11
60	9	748	7

1			
2	26	2754	12
3	21	2086	11
4	23	2243	11
5	28	2893	12
6	8	678	7
7	17	1674	10
8	9	831	7
9	8	707	7
10	7	603	6
11	19	1822	11
12	7	616	8
13	9	755	7
14	20	1962	11
15	8	678	6
16	23	2233	11
17	7	670	7
18	9	786	7
19	16	1593	10
20	20	1875	10
21	8	674	6
22	7	620	6
23	7	595	6
24	8	693	8
25	10	898	8
26	7	601	6
27	18	1764	11
28	7	598	6
29	7	622	6
30	7	610	6
31	26	2769	12
32	11	977	8
33	21	2093	11
34	6	574	6
35	7	587	6
36	7	598	6
37	11	1010	8
38	7	642	7
39	7	593	7
40	7	599	6
41	7	618	6
42	7	627	6
43	7	600	6
44	8	658	9
45	21	2012	11
46	7	597	6
47	23	2255	11

1			
2	7	590	6
3	7	599	6
4	7	605	6
5			
6	9	779	8
7	7	645	7
8			
9	22	2106	11
10	7	629	7
11	9	815	7
12			
13	7	638	8
14	6	577	6
15	7	642	6
16			
17	6	583	6
18	6	554	5
19	24	2613	11
20	6	555	6
21			
22	7	627	8
23	26	2745	12
24			
25	23	2569	11
26	7	616	6
27	7	632	6
28			
29	6	546	5
30	11	1045	8
31	19	2015	12
32	6	610	6
33			
34	7	607	8
35	10	963	8
36	6	579	7
37			
38	20	2006	12
39			
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	Pb207/U235	ErrAbs	Pb206/U238	ErrAbs	rho	
1						
2						
3	Pleso 1	0.3947	0.0054	0.05345	0.00067	0.92
4	Pleso 2	0.3996	0.0064	0.05317	0.00068	0.79
5						
6	Pleso 3	0.3966	0.0053	0.05375	0.00067	0.94
7	Pleso 4	0.3956	0.0053	0.05384	0.00067	0.93
8	Pleso 5	0.3981	0.0053	0.05342	0.00067	0.94
9						
10	Pleso 6	0.3966	0.0053	0.05321	0.00066	0.92
11	Pleso 7	0.3938	0.0053	0.05377	0.00066	0.92
12	Pleso 8	0.3892	0.0052	0.05379	0.00067	0.93
13						
14	Pleso 9	0.3924	0.0053	0.05329	0.00066	0.92
15	Pleso 10	0.3920	0.0054	0.05336	0.00067	0.91
16	Pleso 11	0.3943	0.0052	0.05371	0.00067	0.94
17						
18	Pleso 12	0.3889	0.0051	0.05374	0.00067	0.94
19	Pleso 13	0.3895	0.0053	0.05364	0.00067	0.92
20	Pleso 14	0.3918	0.0051	0.05378	0.00065	0.93
21						
22	Pleso 15	0.3905	0.0050	0.05375	0.00065	0.94
23	Pleso 16	0.3908	0.0052	0.05377	0.00065	0.91
24	Pleso 17	0.3895	0.0051	0.05379	0.00065	0.93
25						
26	Pleso 18	0.3924	0.0054	0.05388	0.00065	0.88
27	Pleso 19	0.3949	0.0049	0.05364	0.00064	0.96
28	Pleso 20	0.3949	0.0050	0.05370	0.00064	0.94
29						
30	Pleso 21	0.3916	0.0049	0.05369	0.00064	0.95
31	Pleso 22	0.3944	0.0050	0.05349	0.00064	0.94
32	Pleso 23	0.3939	0.0051	0.05383	0.00064	0.92
33						
34	Pleso 24	0.3962	0.0049	0.05392	0.00065	0.97
35	Pleso 25	0.3945	0.0049	0.05384	0.00064	0.95
36	Pleso 26	0.3998	0.0050	0.05351	0.00064	0.95
37	Pleso 27	0.3941	0.0050	0.05369	0.00064	0.93
38						
39	Pleso 28	0.3928	0.0050	0.05377	0.00064	0.93
40	Pleso 29	0.3872	0.0050	0.05365	0.00065	0.95
41						
42	Pleso 30	0.3927	0.0053	0.05344	0.00065	0.91
43	Pleso 31	0.3939	0.0051	0.05379	0.00065	0.94
44	Pleso 32	0.3909	0.0052	0.05369	0.00065	0.90
45	Pleso 33	0.3932	0.0053	0.05376	0.00065	0.89
46						
47	Pleso 34	0.3955	0.0050	0.05379	0.00062	0.91
48	Pleso 35	0.3947	0.0053	0.05377	0.00061	0.85
49	Pleso 36	0.3945	0.0053	0.05342	0.00061	0.84
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						