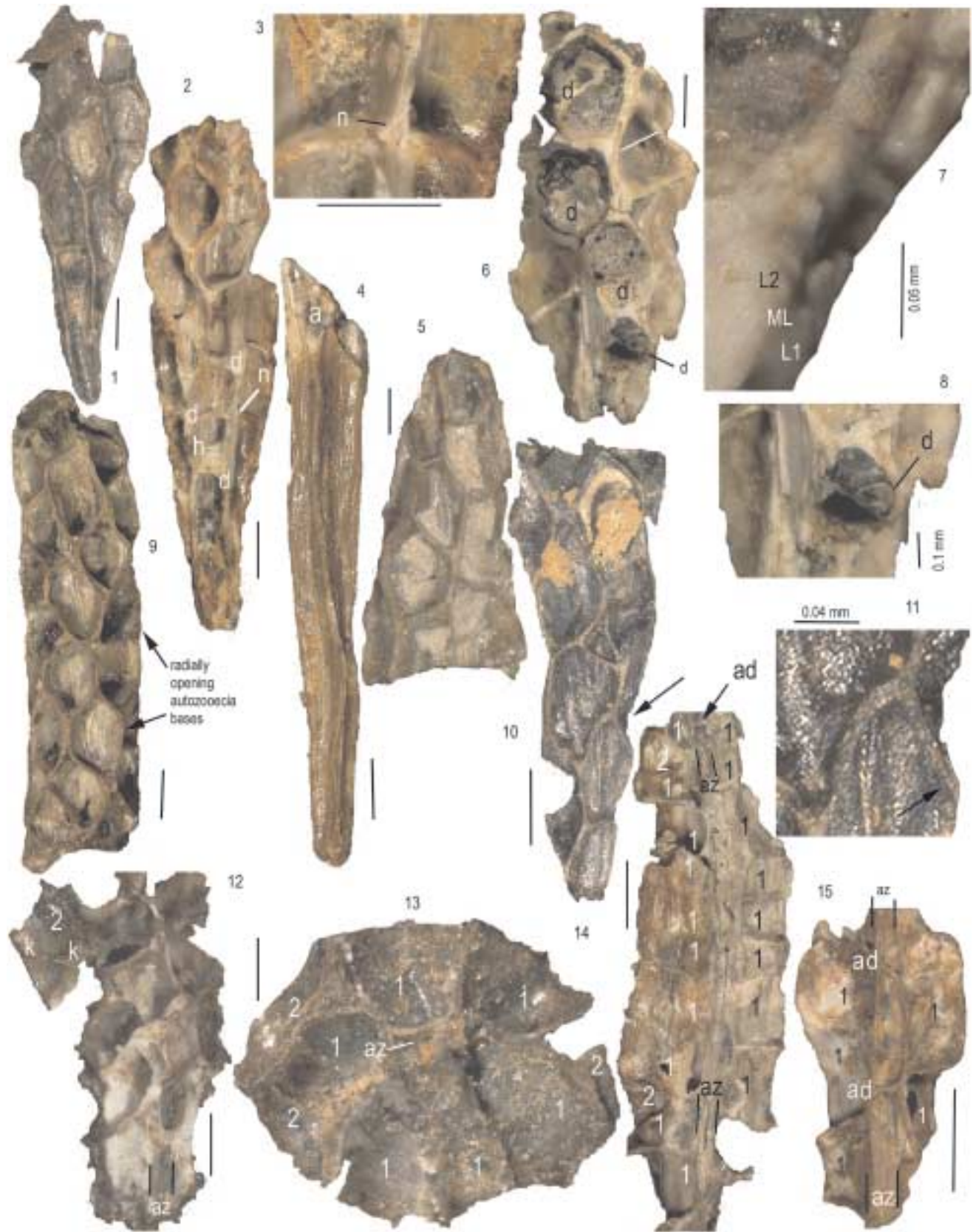


ERRATUM

Ed Landing, Jonathan B. Antcliff, Martin D. Brasier and Adam B. English. 2015. Distinguishing Earth's oldest known bryozoan (*Pywackia*, late Cambrian) from pennatulacean octocorals (Mesozoic–Recent): *Journal of Paleontology*, v. 89, p. 292–317.
doi: 10.1017/jpa.2014.26.

Figure 1 (p. 293) and Figure 2 (p. 294) in the above article were erroneously produced in black and white in the printed version of the issue originally published on 4 June 2015 by Cambridge University Press in the *Journal of Paleontology*, volume 89, issue 2, pages 293–317. Figures 1 and 2 are produced here in the intended full color for both digital and printed versions of the article.

Figure 1. Zooaria of the bryozoan *Pywackia baileyi* from the late Cambrian lower Yudachica Member of the Tiñu Formation, section near Río Salinas, Oaxaca State, Mexico. All specimens from sample Tu-4.95 (Landing et al., 2007a, Table 1); scale bars 0.2 mm long unless otherwise indicated. Abbreviations: a, autozoecium; ad, diaphragm within axial zoecium; az, axial zoecium; d, diaphragm; h, hemiphragm; k, keel; n, probable nanozoid; numbers “1” and “2,” autozoid generations 1 and 2. (1) Wave-abraded proximal extremity, NYSM 17263; (2, 3) proximal extremity showing hemiphragm (shelves and dissepiments (trans-zoecial partitions) in abraded zoecium, “n” at end of lines marks probable nanozoid, NYSM 13511; (4) spike-like proximal extremity, with medial ridge bifurcating into initial part of daughter autozoecium, NYSM 13509; (5) apical end, many zoecia bases filled with late diagenetic dolomite, NYSM 13514; (6–8) medial stem fragment with diaphragms; (6) four dissepiments (d), white line is position of Fig. 1.7; (7) wave-abrasion shown by rounded margins of trilamellar autozoecium; resistant layers (L1, L2) separated by less resistant middle layer (ML) that forms deep recess; disordered granular histology evident throughout fragment and best illustrated in upper right part of figure; (8) remnant of lowest diaphragm in Fig. 1.6 perched on black phosphatic fill of lower part of autozoecium, NYSM 13613; (9) medial stem fragment showing prominent basal internal zoecial ridges and typical longitudinal elongation of autozoecia, NYSM 13515; (10, 11) proximal extremity with area at arrow tip (Fig. 1.10) enlarged (Fig. 1.11) to show rare granular-prismatic fabric along left- and right-lower part of Y-intersection of autozoecial walls (arrow, enlarged figure at limit photomontage system resolution), hypotype NYSM 17264; (12) medial stem fragment with short longitudinal section through phosphate-infilled axial zoecium at base (“az,” outlined by black lines), second generation autozoid (2) with low medial zoecial internal ridge (“k”) at upper left corner, NYSM 17488; (13) transverse section with phosphate-infilled axial zoecium (note partial, NE segment of curved, light gray axial zoecium wall marked by white line with “az” at end of line), first generation autozoecia (designated by “1”) with fragments of second generation autozoecia (“2”); (14) longitudinal section through medial stem fragment shows phosphate-infilled axial zoecium outlined by black lines (note short section of axial zoecium not completely phosphate-infilled below lower “az” symbol, first and second generation autozoecia (“1” and “2”) with crenulated walls to left and right of axial zoecium, NYSM 17415; (15) longitudinal section through medial stem fragment shows axial zoecium (“az”) with longitudinal crenulated wall outlined by black lines at base of figure, two diaphragms (“ad”) in axial zoecium, wave-abraded autozoecia walls (bud generation “1”) to left and right of axial zoecium, NYSM 13517.



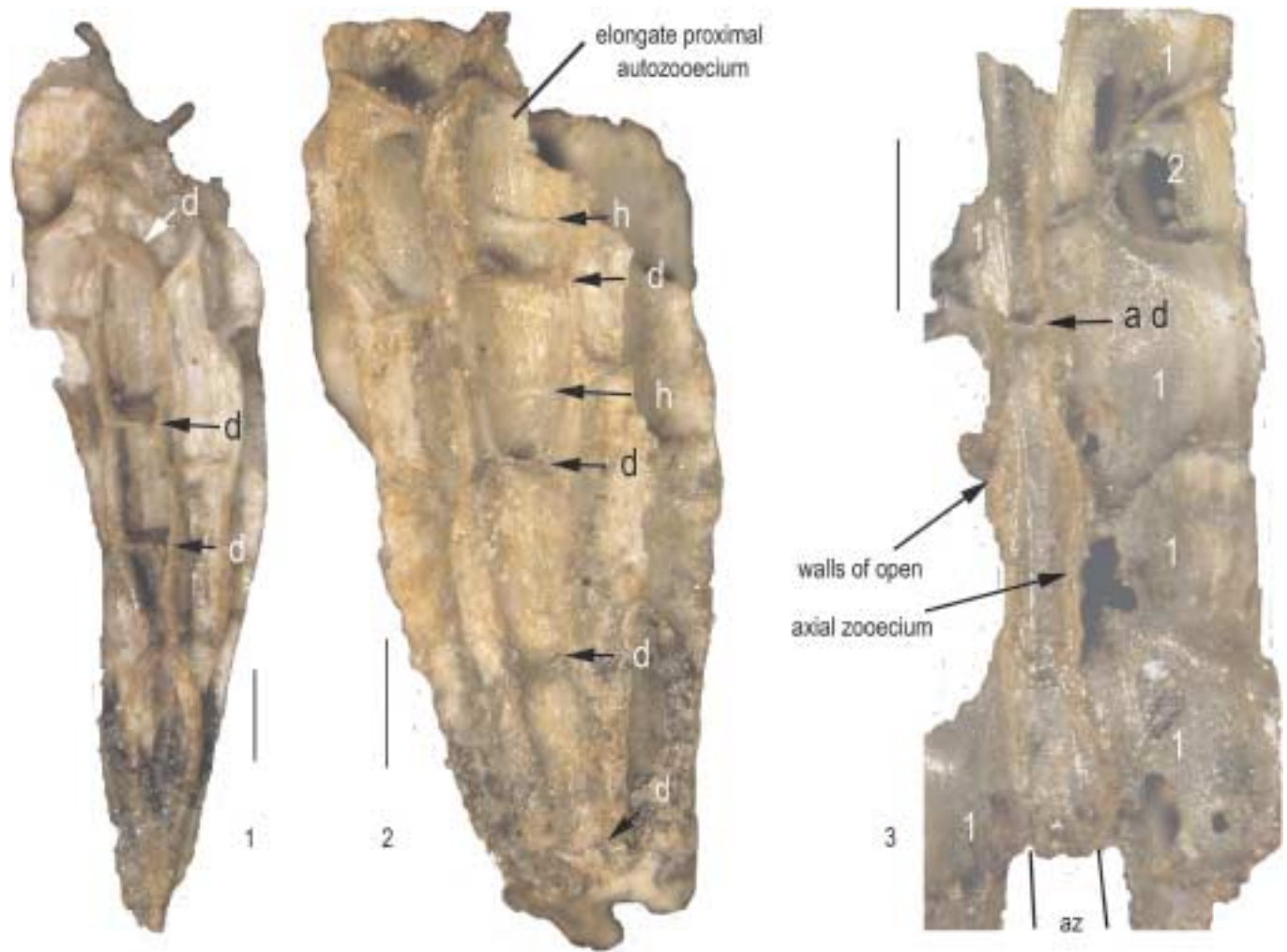


Figure 2. Zooaria of the bryozoan *Pywackia baileyi* from the late Cambrian lower Yudachica Member of the Tiñu Formation, section near Río Salinas, Oaxaca State, Mexico. Specimens from sample Tu-4.95 (Landing et al., 2007a, Table 1); scale bars 0.2 mm long unless otherwise indicated. Abbreviations as in Figure 1 caption. (1) typical tube-like form of autozoecia near proximal end of zoarium, individual autozoecium marked by three successive dissepiments (“d”), NYSM 13510; (2) proximal end, as Fig. 2.1 shows succession of diaphragms (“d”) and hemiphragms (“h”) in elongate autozoecium near proximal end, note crenulated internal wall of autozoecium; (3) longitudinally broken medial stem fragment shows uncommon example of axial zoecium (“az”) not infilled with phosphate but with phosphate-replaced axial zoecium wall and axial diaphragm (“ad”), broken bases of first and second daughter autozoecia (“1” and “2”) on left, and sections through more complete generation 1 and 2 autozoecia on right, NYSM 17264.