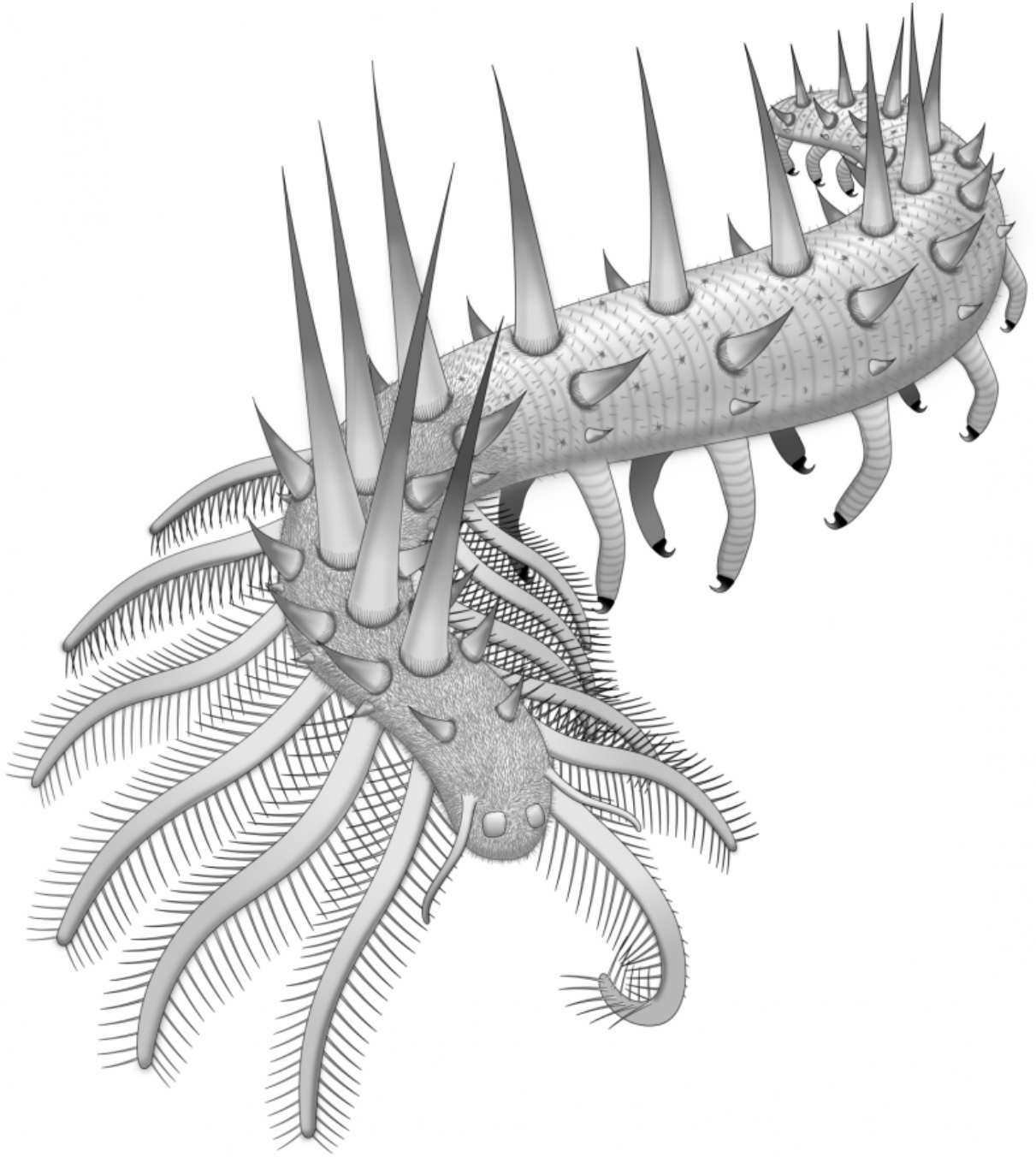


# Spiky monsters: New species of 'super-armored' worm discovered

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*Collinsium ciliosum*, a Collins' monster-type lobopodian from the early Cambrian Xiaoshiba biota of China. Credit: Javier Ortega-Hernández

A new species of 'super-armoured' worm, a bizarre, spike-covered creature which ate by filtering nutrients out of seawater with its feather-like front legs, has been identified by palaeontologists. The creature, which lived about half a billion years ago, was one of the first animals on Earth to develop armour to protect itself from predators and to use such a specialised mode of feeding.

The creature, belonging to a poorly understood group of early animals, is also a prime example of the broad variety of form and function seen in the early evolutionary history of a modern group of animals that, today, are rather homogenous. The results, from researchers at the University of Cambridge and Yunnan University in China, are published today (29 June) in the journal *PNAS*.

The creature has been named *Collinsium ciliosum*, or Hairy Collins' Monster, named for the palaeontologist Desmond Collins, who discovered and first illustrated a similar Canadian fossil in the 1980s. The newly-identified species lived in what is now China during the Cambrian explosion, a period of rapid evolutionary development around half a billion years ago, when most major animal groups first appear in the fossil record.

A detailed analysis of its form and evolutionary relationships indicates that the Chinese Collins' Monster is a distant early ancestor of modern velvet worms, or onychophorans, a small group of squishy animals resembling legged worms that live primarily in tropical forests around the world.

"Modern velvet worms are all pretty similar in terms of their general body organisation and not that exciting in terms of their lifestyle," said Dr Javier Ortega-Hernández of Cambridge's Department of Earth Sciences, one of the paper's lead authors. "But during the Cambrian, the distant relatives of velvet worms were stunningly diverse and came in a

surprising variety of bizarre shapes and sizes."



*Collinsium ciliosum*, a Collins' monster-type lobopodian from the early Cambrian Xiaoshiba biota of China. Credit: Jie Yang

The pattern of diverse ancestors leading to relatively unvaried modern relatives has been observed in other groups in the fossil record, including sea lilies (crinoids) and lamp shells (brachiopods). However, this is the first time that this evolutionary pattern has been observed in a mostly soft-bodied group.

Ortega-Hernández and his colleagues identified a remarkably well-preserved fossil from southern China, which included details of the full

body organisation, the digestive tract, even down to a delicate coat of hair-like structures on the front end. Their analysis found it to be a [new species](#) - an eccentric ancestor of an otherwise straight-laced group.

The Chinese Collins' Monster had a soft and squishy body, six pairs of feather-like front legs, and nine pairs of rear legs ending in claws. Since the clawed rear legs were not well-suited for walking along the muddy ocean floor, it is likely that *Collinsium* eked out an existence by clinging onto sponges or other hard substances by its back claws, while sieving out its food with its feathery front legs. Some modern animals, including bamboo shrimp, feed in a similar way, capturing passing nutrients with their fan-like forearms.

Given its sedentary lifestyle and soft body, the Chinese Collins' Monster would have been a sitting duck for any predators, so it developed an impressive defence mechanism: as many as 72 sharp and pointy spikes of various sizes covering its body, making it one of the earliest soft-bodied animals to develop armour for protection.

The Chinese Collins' Monster resembles *Hallucigenia*, another otherworldly Cambrian fossil, albeit one which has been the subject of much more study.

"Both creatures are lobopodians, or legged worms, but the Collins' Monster sort of looks like *Hallucigenia* on steroids," said Ortega-Hernández. "It had much heavier armour protecting its body, with up to five pointy spines per pair of legs, as opposed to *Hallucigenia*'s two. Unlike *Hallucigenia*, the limbs at the front of Collins' Monster's body were also covered with fine brushes or bristles that were used for a specialised type of feeding from the water column."

The spines along *Collinsium*'s back had a cone-in-cone construction, similar to Russian nesting dolls. This same construction has also been

observed in the closely-related *Hallucigenia* and the claws in the legs of velvet worms, making both *Collinsium* and *Hallucigenia* distant ancestors of modern onychophorans. According to Ortega-Hernández, "There are at least four more species with close family ties to the Collins' Monster, which collectively form a group known as Luolishaniidae. Fossils of these creatures are hard to come by and mostly fragmentary, so the discovery of *Collinsium* greatly improves our understanding of these bizarre organisms."

The [fossil](#) was found in the Xiaoshiba deposit in southern China, a site which is less-explored than the larger Chengjiang deposit nearby, but has turned up fascinating and well-preserved specimens from this key period in Earth's history.

"Animals during the Cambrian were incredibly diverse, with lots of interesting behaviours and modes of living," said Ortega-Hernández. "The Chinese Collins' Monster was one of these evolutionary 'experiments' - one which ultimately failed as they have no living direct ancestors - but it's amazing to see how specialised many animals were hundreds of millions of years ago. At its core, the study of the [fossil record](#) seeks answers about the evolution of life on Earth that can only be found in deep time. All the major biological events responsible for shaping the world we inhabit, such as the origin of life, the early diversification of animals, or the establishment of the modern biosphere, are intimately linked to the complex geological history of our planet."

**More information:** A superarmored lobopodian from the Cambrian of China and early disparity in the evolution of Onychophora, *PNAS*, [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1505596112](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1505596112)

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