

Groenlandaspidid Placoderm Fishes from the Late Devonian of North America

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ABSTRACT. Two new taxa of groenlandaspidid fish (Placodermi: Arthrodira) from non-marine deposits of the Catskill Formation (Upper Devonian) at Red Hill, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, USA, are the first to be described from North America outside of Greenland. *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* n.sp. is known only from isolated trunk elements that are quite similar to *Groenlandaspis antarctica* Ritchie, 1975. *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* n.sp. is characterized by distinct features of the median dorsal (MD), posterior dorsolateral (PDL), and anterior dorsolateral (ADL) plates. *Turrispaspis elektor* n.gen. and n.sp. is a smaller form with a high median dorsal plate (MD) and tall, narrow elements of the dorsolateral trunk shield, particularly the PDL, giving this taxon a distinctively short, high trunk shield. The head shield of *Turrispaspis elektor* has a divided pineal plate and the postmarginal plate makes contact with the postorbital plate, excluding the marginal plate from the lateral margin of the head shield. *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* n.sp. is a rare faunal component at the Red Hill site whereas *Turrispaspis elektor* is very common. The large sample size of *Turrispaspis elektor* provides a glimpse at ontogenetic and individual variation within this taxon.

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Groenlandaspidid placoderms have been reported from strata as old as Early Devonian, but the diversity is particularly well documented during the Late Devonian. The earliest known member of the family is *Tiaraspis subtilis* from the Early Devonian of Germany (Gross, 1933, 1962; Schultze, 1984). Other groenlandaspidids from the Euramerican Province are *Groenlandaspis mirabilis* from the Famennian of eastern Greenland (Heintz, 1932), and *Groenlandaspis disjectus* from Ireland (Woodward, 1891; Ritchie, 1975). Gross (1965) discusses isolated groenlandaspidid median dorsal elements from the Famennian of

Belgium. The Gondwanan Province has produced *Groenlandaspis theroni* from the Givetian of South Africa (Chaloner *et al.*, 1980; Anderson *et al.*, 1999), *Groenlandaspis antarctica* and *Boomeraspis goujeti* from the late Givetian to early Frasnian Aztec Siltstone in Victoria Land, Antarctica (Ritchie, 1975; Long, 1995), *Groenlandaspis seni* from the ?Frasnian of Turkey (Janvier & Ritchie, 1977), and *Groenlandaspis riniensis* and *Africanaspis doryssa* from the Famennian of South Africa (Long *et al.*, 1997). Janvier & Ritchie (1977, fig. 1E) and Blicek *et al.* (1980) discuss groenlandaspidid material from the Eifelian of Iran. Janvier

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Table 1. Red Hill flora and fauna.

Kingdom Animalia
Subphylum Vertebrata
Class Placodermi
Order Phyllolepidia
Family Phyllolepididae
<i>Phyllolepis</i> sp.
Order Arthrodira
Family Groenlandaspidae
<i>Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica</i> n.sp.
<i>Turrisaspis elektor</i> n.gen. and n.sp.
Class <i>incertae sedis</i> Acanthodii
Order Climatitiformes
Family Gyrcanthidae
<i>Gyracanthus</i> cf. <i>G. sherwoodi</i> Newberry
Class Chondrichthyes
Order Ctenacanthiformes
Family Ctenacanthidae
<i>Ctenacanthus</i> sp.
Order indet.
<i>Ageleodus pectinatus</i> (Agassiz)
Class Osteichthyes
Subclass Actinopterygii
Order Palaeonisciformes
<i>Limnomis delaneyi</i> Daeschler
Subclass Sarcopterygii
Order Dipnoi
Family indet.
Order Crossopterygii
Family Megalichthyidae
gen. and sp. indet.
Family Tristichopteridae
<i>Hyneria lindae</i> Thomson
Family Rhizodontidae
cf. <i>Sauripterus</i> sp.
Class Amphibia
Order Ichthyostegalia
Family <i>incertae sedis</i>
<i>Hynerpeton bassetti</i> Daeschler <i>et al.</i>
<i>Densignathus rowei</i> Daeschler
Subphylum Chelicerata
Class Arachnida
Order Trigonotarbida
Family Palaeocharinidae
<i>Gigantocharinus szatmaryi</i> Shear
Subphylum Myriapoda
Class Diplopoda
Order Archipolypoda
Kingdom Plantae
Division Tracheophyta
Class Zosterophyllopsida
Order Barinophytales
<i>Barinophyton</i> spp.
Class Lycopsidea
Order Isoetales
cf. <i>Lepidodendropsis</i> sp.
Class Filicopsida
Order Zygopteridales
<i>Rhacophyton</i> sp.
Order Stauropteridales
<i>Gillespiea</i> sp.
Class Progymnospermopsida
Order Archaeopteridales
<i>Archaeopteris</i> spp.
Class Gymnospermopsida
Order Pteridospermales
cf. <i>Aglosperma</i> sp.

& Villarroel (2000) report possible groenlandaspidid remains from the Frasnian of Columbia. Ritchie (1974, 1975), Young (1999), and others mention currently undescribed forms of *Groenlandaspis* from Frasnian and Famennian localities in New South Wales, Australia. Janvier *et al.* (1984) report *Groenlandaspis* from the ?Tournaisian of southeast Turkey. This paper describes two new taxa of Late Devonian (late Famennian) groenlandaspidids from non-marine beds at the Red Hill site in north-central Pennsylvania, USA. These are the first reported North American groenlandaspidids outside of Greenland and they reinforce the cosmopolitan distribution of the group in the Late Devonian.

The Red Hill fossil site is located in central Clinton County, Pennsylvania, USA (Fig. 1). The locality is a one-kilometre-long road cut through the upper part of the Duncannon Member of the Catskill Formation. The Duncannon Member is approximately 250 meters thick in this part of north-central Pennsylvania and is regarded as non-marine in origin, the deposits of meandering fluvial systems on a broad alluvial plain (Berg *et al.*, 1983; Sevon, 1985; Woodrow *et al.*, 1995). The Red Hill road cut exposes a 30-meter section of the Duncannon Member and within that sequence the fossiliferous zone producing all of the vertebrate material in this report is about two meters thick (the fossiliferous zone is marked with asterisk in Fig. 1). Since 1993, the site has produced a diverse fauna and flora (Table 1), providing a snapshot of a Late Devonian freshwater / terrestrial assemblage.

The environments of deposition for the fossiliferous zone at Red Hill are interpreted as shallow channel margin facies and overbank pond facies (Daeschler & Cressler, 1999). Groenlandaspidids are one of the most abundant macrovertebrates at the Red Hill site. The two taxa presented here occur together in all lithofacies within the fossiliferous zone. Although disarticulated groenlandaspidid material is common throughout the fossiliferous zone, one bedding plane within the channel margin facies contained an area of several square meters with abundant articulated, although crushed, remains. This layer preserves *Turrisaspis elektor* n.gen. and n.sp. of varied sizes in a density of approximately 20 individuals per square meter. The horizon also preserves articulated, although less abundant material of an unidentified acanthodian and *Limnomis delaneyi*, the only actinopterygian known from the Red Hill site (Daeschler, 2000b). This horizon may represent a mass mortality event within the channel margin facies, perhaps the result of stranding in an ephemeral pool as water levels fluctuated.

The Catskill Formation in Pennsylvania has a long history of vertebrate palaeontological studies prior to the recent work at Red Hill. In 1843, James Hall described a pectoral fin and scales of a large rhizodont sarcopterygian, *Sauripterus taylori*, from undifferentiated Catskill Formation in southern Tioga County. This fin has played prominently in discussions of the origin of the tetrapod limb, although no additional material of *Sauripterus* was found in the Catskill Formation until 1995 when another pectoral fin was found (Daeschler & Shubin, 1998). The porolepiform sarcopterygian *Holoptychius americanus* Leidy, 1856 was described from the Catskill Formation in Tioga County and isolated scales of *Holoptychius* sp. are commonly encountered at most fossiliferous sites. Newberry (1889) described the phyllolepid placoderm,

Phyllolepis delicatula, from the Catskill Formation near Leroy, Bradford County. This genus is also found at the Red Hill site and is presently under study. The antiarch placoderm *Bothriolepis* is the most common taxon found in the Catskill Formation. *Bothriolepis nitida* (Leidy, 1856) and *Bothriolepis minor* Newberry 1889 were each described from the Catskill Formation in Tioga County. Weems *et al.* (1981) described *Bothriolepis virginiensis* from Catskill equivalent strata in Virginia. Thomson & Thomas (2001) and Young (1988, fig. 65H) provide illustrations of *Bothriolepis* material from the Catskill Formation in Pennsylvania. In the 1960s and 1970s Keith S. Thomson and students from Yale University collected at various sites in the Catskill Formation and described the large tristichopterid sarcopterygian, *Hyneria lindae* Thomson, 1968 and the megalichthyid sarcopterygian, *Sterropterygion brandei* Thomson, 1972 from Clinton and Lycoming Counties, respectively. Recent work has also reported on material of the acanthodian *Gyracanthus* sp. from Sullivan County (Sullivan *et al.*, 1999). Recent palynomorph biostratigraphic studies of some fossil sites within the Catskill Formation in Clinton and Lycoming Counties indicate a Famennian age for the recently worked sites (Traverse, pers. comm.). Precise stratigraphic control for earlier sites is not available.

Red Hill in Clinton County has produced the unique faunal assemblage presented in Table 1. (Daeschler *et al.*, 1994; Daeschler, 1998; Cressler, 1999; Daeschler, 2000a,b; Shear, 2000; Davis *et al.*, 2001; Downs & Daeschler, 2001). Red Hill is the only site in the Catskill Formation that has yielded groenlandaspidid material. The Red Hill fauna stands in sharp contrast to the more commonly encountered *Bothriolepis* and *Holoptychius*-dominated fauna of the Sherman Creek Member of the Catskill Formation. Neither *Bothriolepis* nor *Holoptychius* is found at Red Hill although Daeschler *et al.* (1994) erroneously listed *Bothriolepis* from the Red Hill site based on fragmentary, ornamented plates that have now been re-identified as groenlandaspidid. These distinct ichthyofaunas within the laterally-equivalent facies of the Catskill Formation represent different sedimentological and palaeoecological settings within the Catskill Delta complex (Daeschler, 1998).

Methods and materials. Most specimens were prepared mechanically with a sharpened carbide rod. A few specimens in which the bone was crushed or poorly preserved were placed in a 10 percent HCl solution for 24 to 48 hours to dissolve the bone and leave a detailed mold of the specimen in fine sandstone matrix. The acid-etched mold was covered with several thin layers of latex, allowed to dry thoroughly, and pulled off to obtain a latex peel. Most specimens and all latex peels were coated with ammonium chloride prior to imaging. All specimen images were captured digitally with a Kodak Digital Camera System 460.

Measurements were made on isolated elements and head shields that were complete enough to get accurate data using callipers. Height, length and width measurements were made following the methods illustrated in Figs. 10 and 12.

Abbreviations used in the text and figures are as follows. ADL, anterior dorsolateral plate; AL, anterior lateral plate; AMV, anterior median ventral plate; APi, anterior pineal plate; AVL, anterior ventrolateral plate; Ce, central plate; IL, interolateral plate; M, marginal plate; MD, median

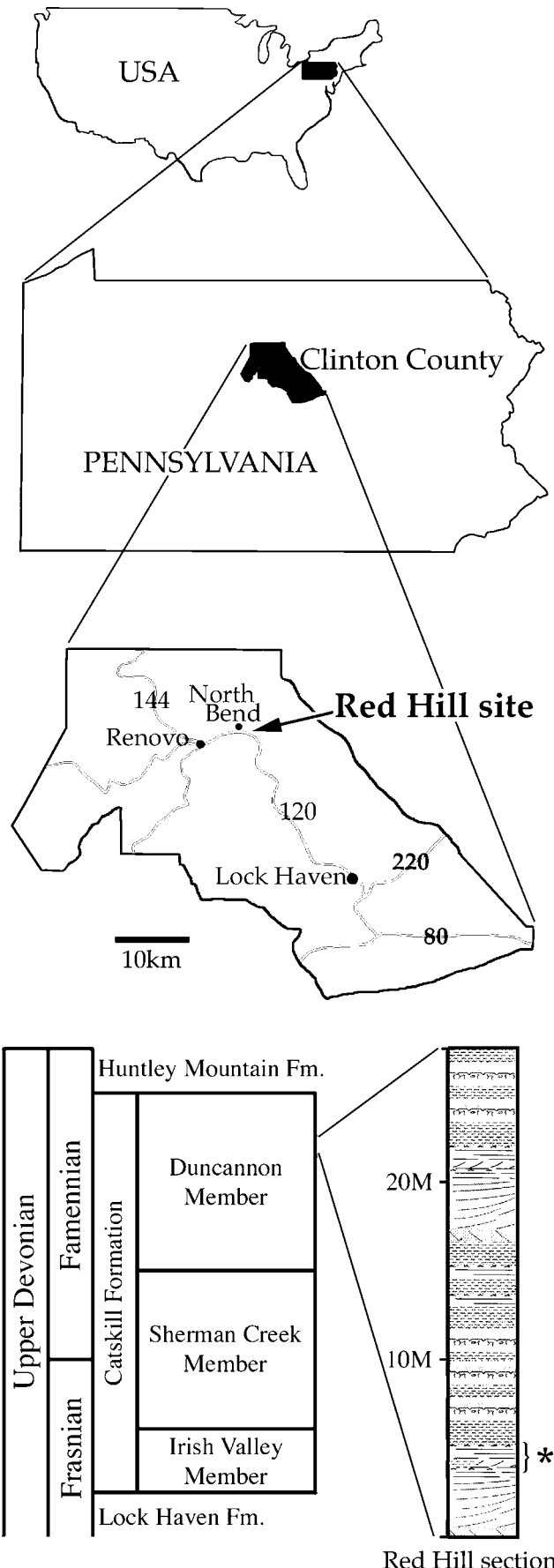


Fig. 1. Location and stratigraphic framework of the Red Hill site, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, United States of America. Two-meter-thick fossiliferous zone marked with an asterisk.

dorsal plate; Nu, nuchal plate; PDL, posterior dorsolateral plate; Pi, pineal plate; PL, posterior lateral plate; PM, postmarginal plate; PMV, posterior median ventral plate; PNu, paranuchal plate; PPI, posterior pineal plate; PrO, preorbital plate; Psp, parasphenoid; PtO, postorbital plate; PVL, posterior ventrolateral plate; R, rostral plate; Sgn, supragnathal; SP, spinal plate. Museum acronym: ANSP, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Systematic palaeontology

Class Placodermi McCoy, 1848

Order Arthrodira Woodward, 1891

Suborder Phlyctaenioidei Miles, 1973

Family Groenlandaspidae Obruchev, 1964

Genus *Groenlandaspis* Heintz, 1932

Type species. *Groenlandaspis mirabilis* Heintz 1932; Late Devonian, East Greenland.

Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica n.sp.

Figs. 2–4

Holotype (Fig. 2B). ANSP 20755, median dorsal plate (MD) in right lateral view and partially exposed in left lateral view. Complete except for missing tip of the anteroventral projection. Ventral margin slightly crushed.

Other material. All of the material of this species consists of isolated trunk plates: 9 ALs (3 complete and 6 partial); 1 ADL (complete); 10 PDLs (5 complete and 5 partial); 4 MDs (2 complete and 2 partial); 1 AVL (partial); 1 PVL (partial). Specimen catalogue numbers and the measurements of complete elements are listed in Appendix 1.

Locality and horizon. USA, Pennsylvania, Clinton County, Red Hill site, north side of Route 120, 1 km east of the village of North Bend (41°20.633'N 77°40.814'W) (Fig. 1). Catskill Formation, Duncannon Member.

Age. Late Devonian, late Famennian Stage (Fa2c substage); *Grandispora cornata* / *Rugispora flexuosa* palynomorph zone (Traverse, in press).

Etymology. Named for the State of Pennsylvania where this taxon was discovered and studied.

Diagnosis. The MD has a low profile (average H/L = 0.48) with ornament of coarse tubercles along the anterodorsal margin and covering the lateral surface of the posteroventral region with the largest tubercles on the posterodorsal margin. Ornament of fine ridges on the MD radiate from apex to the ventral margin. The dorsal margin of the ADL is steeply inclined with a narrow anterodorsal overlap zone for the MD. The lateral surface of the PDL is ornamented with fine tubercles that form ridges radiating from the bend in the sensory canal.

Remarks. The specimens referred to *G. pennsylvanica* occur as isolated plates within the 2-meter-thick fossiliferous zone at Red Hill. Although no articulated trunk armour has been discovered, the material is believed to be from a single taxon because the elements “fit together” both in terms of

size and the shapes of plate margins and overlap zones. When compared to other groenlandaspidid material from the same fossiliferous zone at Red Hill, the *G. pennsylvanica* specimens are significantly larger and the trunk shield shape is much lower and longer. There is no overlap in the size or shape characteristics of most trunk elements between the two groenlandaspidid taxa at Red Hill.

Description

ADL (anterior dorsolateral plate) (Figs. 2C, 4C). The ADL is known from a single specimen, ANSP 20743 (Fig. 2C), which is exposed in lateral view. This specimen is missing narrow parts of the caudal and ventral margins, although the natural mold of the overall shape of the element is preserved in the matrix. The dorsal and anteroventral margins are steeply inclined giving the entire element a tall, rhomboidal shape. It is difficult to quantify the shape of the ADL in a way that allows comparison to other taxa but for this paper we have derived a measure of the angle of the dorsal margin relative to the dorsolateral sensory canal on the ADL (see Fig. 2C'). On ANSP 20743, the angle formed by lines tracing the dorsal margin and the general trend of the dorsolateral sensory canal is 55°. The overlap zone for the median dorsal plate on the dorsal margin of the ADL is narrow along the anterodorsal margin and wider posteriorly. The ornament on the ADL consists of fine tubercles distributed evenly across the dermal surface. Height and length measurements for the single ADL are presented in Appendix 1.

PDL (posterior dorsolateral plate) (Figs. 2D,E; 4B). The PDL is known from ten specimens (5 complete and 5 partial). The overlap area for the MD reaches the caudal margin at the tip of a pronounced posterodorsal projection. The dorsolateral sensory canal comes to a rounded apex slightly caudal to the centre of the element where its path bends at 90°. The ornamentation on the lateral surface of the PDL consists of rows of fine tubercles radiating from the bend in the sensory canal toward the edges. The medial surface of the PDL (Fig. 2E) has a central, thickened zone extending from the centre of the ventral margin to the symphyseal area where the left and right sides of the trunk shield met beneath the median dorsal plate. The angle formed by this symphyseal surface and the body of the PDL is about 35° suggesting that the two sides of the trunk diverged at an angle of 70° from beneath the MD (Fig. 3). The height of the symphyseal surface is about 30% of the total height of the PDL. Height and length measurements for the five complete PDL plates are presented in Appendix 1.

AL (anterior lateral plate) (Figs. 2F,G; 4D). The AL is known from nine specimens (4 complete and 5 partial). The shape is rhomboidal with the length about twice the height. The caudal margin is concave, and the cranial margin slopes to a point ventrally. The lateral surface has a raised crest that slopes upward from the anteroventral tip and bifurcates slightly cranial to the centre of the element, forming two raised crests that diverge toward the caudal margin (Fig. 2F). The ornamentation on the lateral surface consists of fine tubercles randomly distributed and fine ridges near the ventral margin. The medial surface is smooth with contours mimicking the lateral surface (Fig. 2G). Height and length measurements for the three complete AL

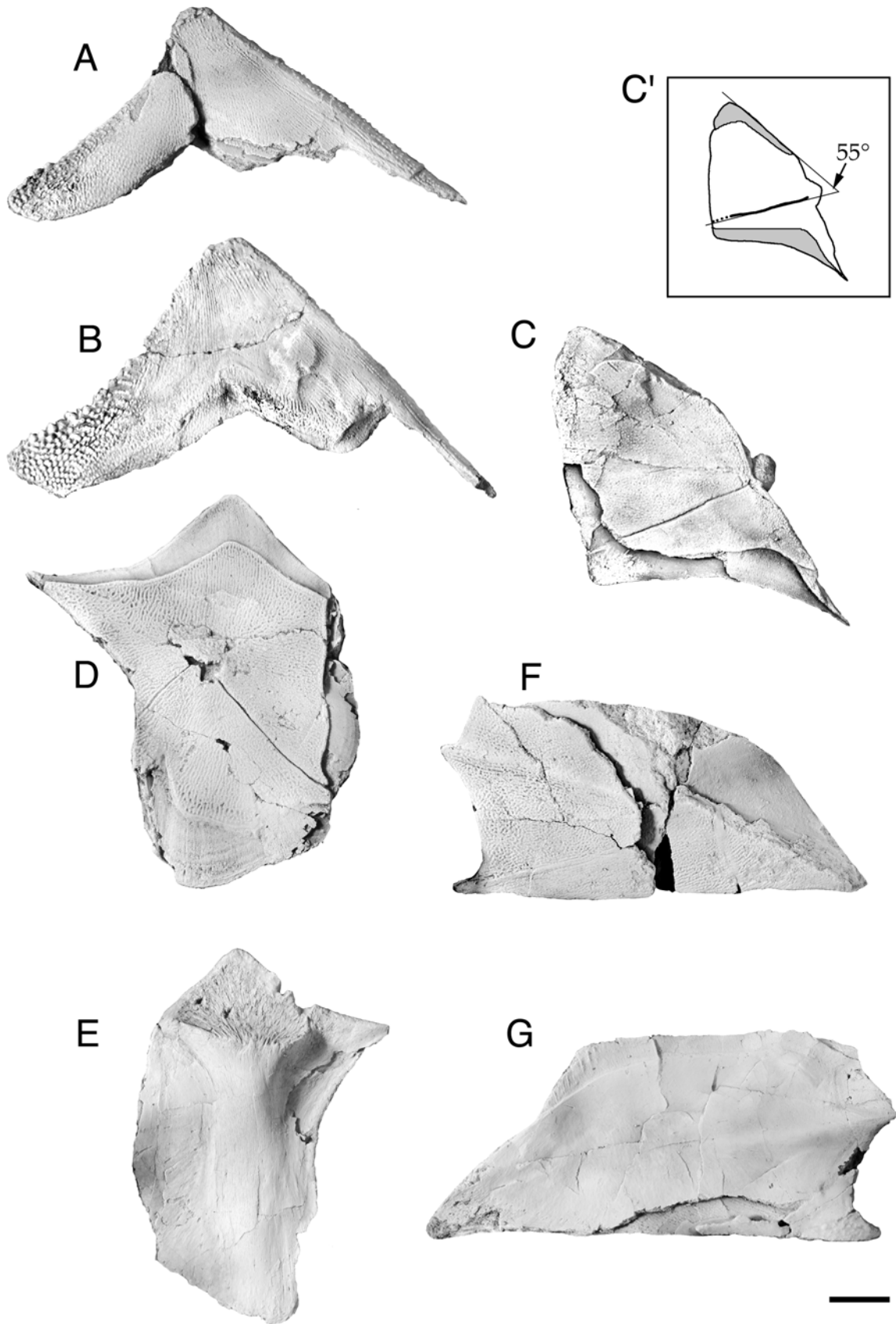


Fig. 2. Trunk plates of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica*. Median dorsal plates (MD): *A*, ANSP 20753; *B*, ANSP 20755. Anterior dorsolateral plate (ADL): *C*, ANSP 20743 lateral aspect; *C'*, method for measuring the angle of the dorsal margin of the ADL. Posterior dorsolateral plates (PDL): *D*, ANSP 20725, lateral aspect; *E*, ANSP 20700, medial aspect. Anterior lateral plates (AL): *F*, ANSP 20940, lateral aspect; *G*, ANSP 20727, medial aspect. All specimens whitened with ammonium chloride. Scale bar = 1 cm.

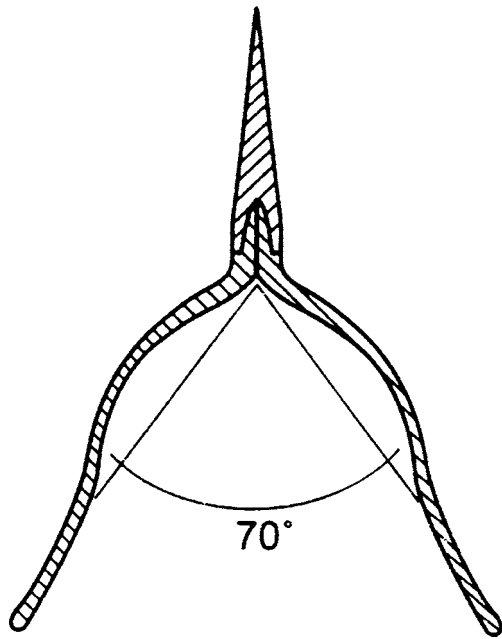


Fig. 3. Schematic cross-section of the dorsolateral and dorsal trunk shield of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* determined by the angle of internal symphysis of the PDL.

plates are presented in Appendix 1.

MD (median dorsal plate) (Figs. 2A,B; 4A). The median dorsal plate of *G. pennsylvanica* is known from five specimens (3 complete and 2 partial). The general shape of the MD is long and low with a height to length ratio (using the measuring method shown in Fig. 10) of about 0.5. The blunt apex of the MD makes an 80° to 90° angle midway along the total length of the element. The anteroventral projection of the MD, where it overlaps the ADL, is long

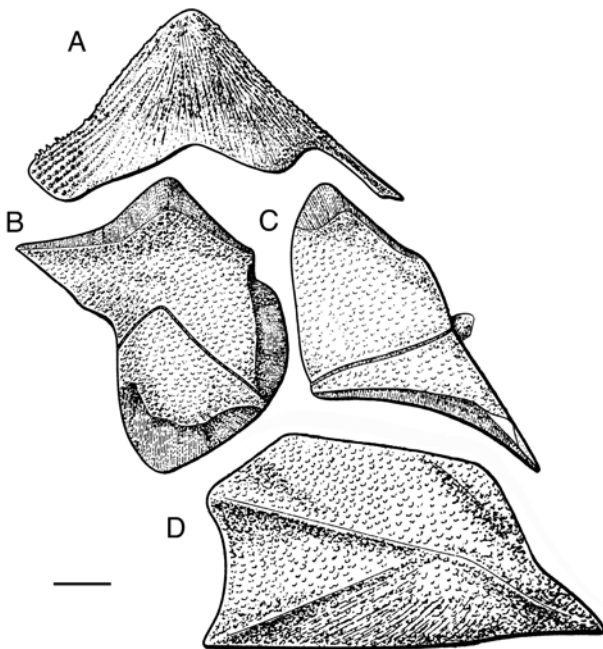


Fig. 4. Reconstructed lateral and median dorsal plates of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* (PL not known). A, MD; B, PDL; C, ADL; D, AL. Scale bar = 1 cm.

and narrow. Ornamentation of coarse tubercles is found along the anterodorsal margin and covers the posteroventral area of the element, with the largest elements of ornament along the posterodorsal margin. Ornamentation of fine striations radiating from the apex to the ventral margin covers the rest of the MD. Height and length measurements for the 3 complete MD plates are presented in Appendix 1.

Ventral Trunk. It is worth mentioning two incomplete ventral trunk elements here because they are the only examples of such material encountered. These specimens are judged to belong to *G. pennsylvanica* because they are significantly larger and morphologically distinct from material described later in this paper as *Turrisaspis elektor*. ANSP 21324 is a partial left AVL (anterior ventrolateral plate) with a length of at least 60 mm and a width of 38 mm. The dermal surface is smooth except for a few scattered small tubercles near the centre of the plate, fine ridges along the posterolateral margin, and finely-reticulate ornament in the V-shaped depression in the posterolateral quadrant. ANSP 21288 is a partial right PVL (posterior ventrolateral plate) with a total length of at least 53 mm and a width of at least 42 mm. Along the posterior half of the medial margin is a distinct overlap zone for the left PVL. Ornamentation of tubercles is well developed posteriorly, with the largest tubercles along the ridge where the lateral flange of the PVL angles dorsally. The tubercular ornament thins anteriorly to a smooth surface with only scattered tubercles. The aforementioned specimens, ANSP 21324 (AVL) and ANSP 21288 (PVL), occur in close proximity (3 mm) to one another on the same matrix block, but their association is uncertain.

Comparison to other species of *Groenlandaspis*

The elements of the trunk shield of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* (Figs. 2, 4) are similar to those of the well-documented taxon *Groenlandaspis antarctica* (Ritchie, 1975, fig. 2; Denison, 1978, fig. 44A–C). There are, however, some morphological features of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* that justify its status as a distinct species. The ADL of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* has a more narrow and tall shape with a steeper dorsal margin than *Groenlandaspis antarctica*. The angle of the dorsal margin of *Groenlandaspis antarctica*, measured from published illustrations with the method shown in Fig. 2C', is 42°, as opposed to 55° in *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica*. This comparison is only tentative because of very limited sample size ($n=1$) for each taxon. The ornament on the lateral trunk elements of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* consists of fine tubercles that are evenly distributed or in some areas, particularly the PDL, arranged in rows, forming fine ridges. The MD of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* has the same general shape as *Groenlandaspis antarctica* but details of the ornament such as fine ridges radiating from the apex, and a narrow anteroventral projection, are distinct. Aside from the morphological differences, the early Frasnian age and Gondwanan occurrence of *Groenlandaspis antarctica* also suggest that the two taxa are not conspecific.

Comparisons to the Late Devonian Euramerican forms *G. disjectus* and *G. mirabilis* are confounded by the incomplete nature of those taxa. The PDL is known from many groenlandaspidids, however, and can provide informative comparisons among most of the groenlandaspidid taxa. Figure 5 provides a comparison of the size

and shape of groenlandaspidid PDLs re-drawn from published accounts. As mentioned above, the PDL of *G. pennsylvanica* is very similar in shape to *G. antarctica* (Fig. 5B), but distinctive ornament characterizes each. The PDL of *G. disjectus* (Fig. 5C) and *G. mirabilis* (Fig. 5D) have different shapes than *G. pennsylvanica* (Fig. 5A), particularly in the dorsal margin and posterodorsal projection. The PDLs of other groenlandaspidid taxa (Fig. 5E–J) are very different in shape from *G. pennsylvanica*. Such a comparison does not illustrate the variation found within any of the taxa.

Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica is rare at the Red Hill site, known only from the aforementioned 27 isolated trunk plates. Smaller groenlandaspidid material with morphologies distinct from *G. pennsylvanica* is found in the same 2-meter-thick fossiliferous zone and is much more abundant. This smaller material is described below from 81 complete isolated trunk plates, 10 measurable head shields, and five partially articulated ventral trunk shields.

Turrisaspis n.gen.

Type species. *Turrisaspis elektor* n.sp., monotypic.

Etymology. From the Latin for spire, “turris”, and Greek for shield, “aspis”.

Diagnosis. As for species, by monotypy.

Turrisaspis elektor n.sp.

Figs. 6–9, 11

Holotype (Fig. 6). ANSP 20961A, articulated specimen on matrix block with right lateral view of trunk shield and dorsolateral view of head shield (Fig. 6A). The counterpart (ANSP 20961B) was etched in 10% hydrochloric acid to make a clean external mold of the specimen. Figure 6B is a whitened latex peel of the counterpart block. The

counterpart lacks areas with impressions of the AL and SP. Figure 6C is a labelled drawing of ANSP 20961A/B showing plate boundaries and sensory canals.

Other material. *Turrisaspis elektor* is known from the following 81 isolated, measurable elements: MD, 29; PDL, 5; ADL, 7; AL, 11; PL, 6; AVL, 12; PMV, 7; PVL, 1; SP, 3. Additionally there are 10 measurable head shields and 5 articulated ventral trunk shields. See Figs. 10 and 12 for methods used to take measurements and Appendix 2 for specimen catalogue numbers and measurements.

Locality and horizon. USA, Pennsylvania, Clinton County, Red Hill site, north side of Route 120, 1 km east of the village of North Bend (41°20.633'N 77°40.814'W) (Fig. 1). Catskill Formation, Duncannon Member.

Age. Late Devonian, late Famennian Stage (Fa2c substage); *Grandispora cornata* / *Rugispora flexuosa* palynomorph zone (Traverse, in press).

Etymology. Named for the truest friend of a supporter of our research.

Diagnosis. A small groenlandaspidid with a short head shield and tall and narrow dorsal trunk elements. The head shield is almost as wide as long (average W/L equals 0.96). The pineal is divided into two distinct plates in every specimen and the postmarginal makes contact with the postorbital plate, excluding the marginal plate from the lateral margin of the head shield. A continuation of the supraorbital sensory line reaches the caudal margin of the paranuchal plate. The PDL has an average H/L ratio of 2.42. The posterodorsal projection of the PDL is short and angled sharply upward so that the overlap zone for the MD does not reach the caudal margin of the element. The height of the symphyseal area on the visceral surface of the PDL is 40% of the total height of the element. The MD is also high and narrow and approximately equal in height to the PDL.

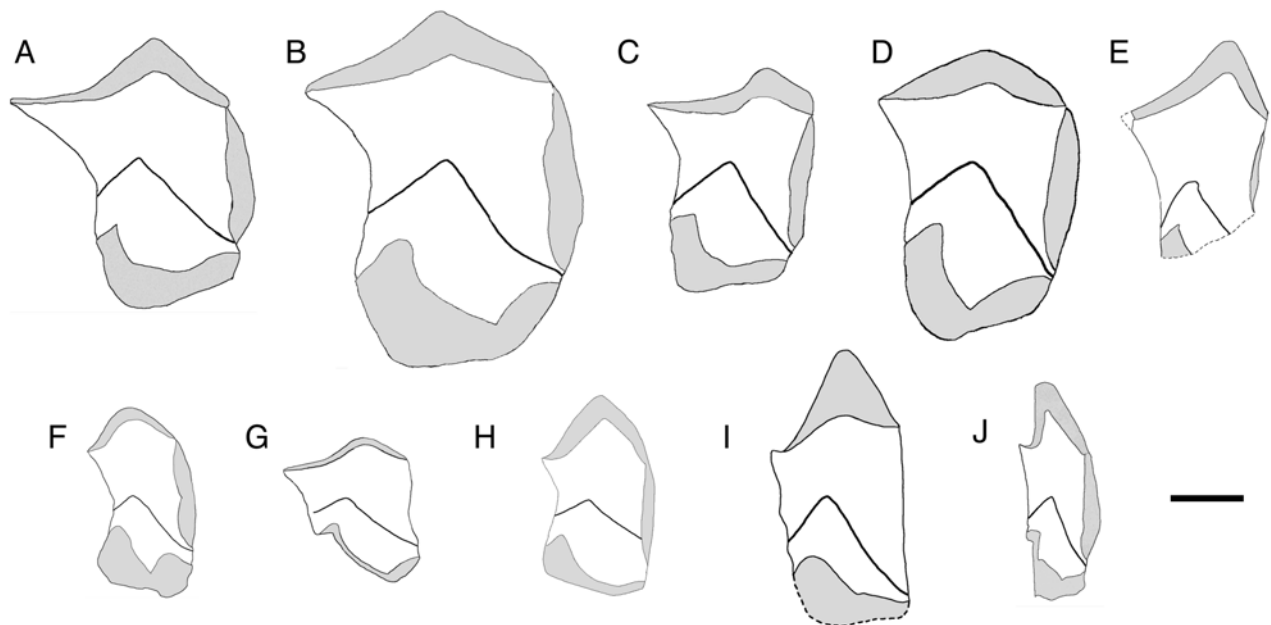


Fig. 5. Comparison of posterior dorsolateral plates (PDL) from groenlandaspidids. A, *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* n.sp.; B, *G. antarctica*; C, *G. disjectus*; D, *G. mirabilis*; E, *G. seni*; F, *G. riniensis*; G, *Boomeraspis goujeti*; H, *Tiaraspis subtilis*; I, *Africanaspis doryssa*; J, *Turrisaspis elektor* n.gen. and n.sp. Scale bar = 2 cm.

The MD has numerous coarse serrations along the caudal margin and tubercles on the lateral surfaces that form rows parallel to the ventral margin.

Description

Head Shield (Figs. 6–8, 11F). The pattern of sensory lines and bones in the head shield of *Turrisaspis elektor* is similar to other Late Devonian groenlandaspids in which head shields are known (*Tiaraspis*, *G. riniensis*, and *G. antarctica*). The supraorbital sensory line begins in the centre of the rostral margin of each preorbital plate and

terminates within the central plate. Unreported from other taxa, the supraorbital sensory line on some *Turrisaspis* specimens, including the holotype, re-appears just caudal to the middle of the central plate and continue across the paranuchal plate to the caudal margin of paranuchal where it terminates near the end of the main lateral line. The infraorbital sensory line starts where the orbit meets the postorbital plate and divides in the centre of the postorbital plate. The central sensory line, the medial branch of the infraorbital sensory line, extends onto the central plate and terminates there. The main lateral line, the lateral branch of the infraorbital sensory line, terminates at the caudal margin of the paranuchal plate.

ANSP 20705 (Fig. 7) preserves the head shield in 3-dimensions with parts of the lateral (AL) and ventral trunk shield (IL, AMV, AVL, and partial SP). The head shield of *Turrisaspis elektor* has a pineal plate that is divided into two separate elements, a character also seen in some undescribed Australian forms (A. Ritchie, pers. comm.). The APi is roughly square and has a distinct indentation in the centre of the visceral surface (see Fig. 8A,B). A similar indentation is seen on the Pi of *Groenlandaspis disjunctus* (Ritchie, 1974) and *Tiaraspis subtilis* (Schultze, 1984). The PPi of *Turrisaspis elektor* is roughly triangular in ANSP 20705, but it is smaller and approaching oval-shaped in other specimens.

The relative size and shape of the two pineal elements is variable among the sample of *Turrisaspis* head shields but two pineal elements are present in every specimen examined. Schultze (1984) illustrates a small single pineal in *Tiaraspis subtilis* and a space not covered by bone between the pineal and the rostral. It seems possible

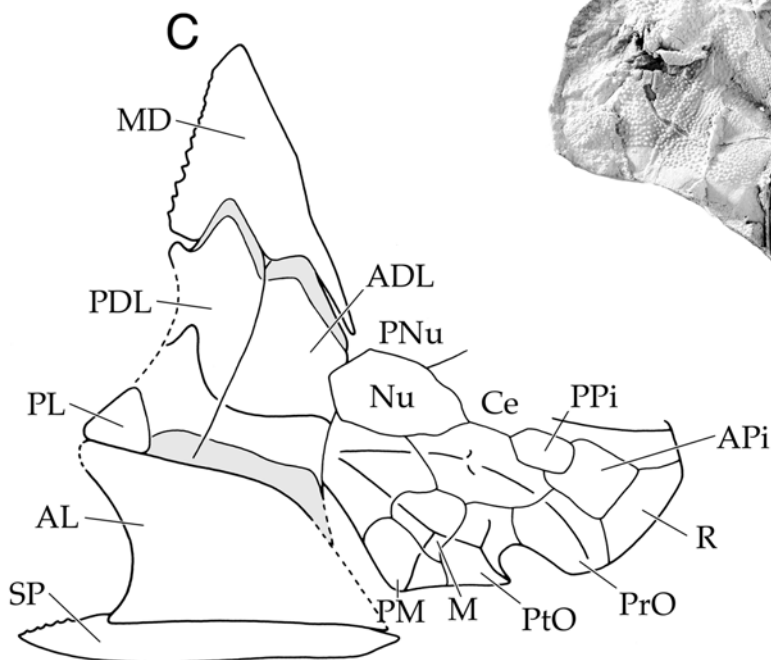
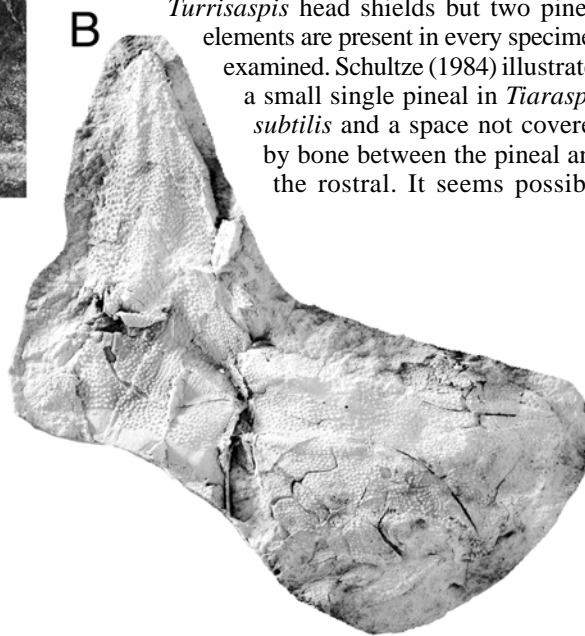
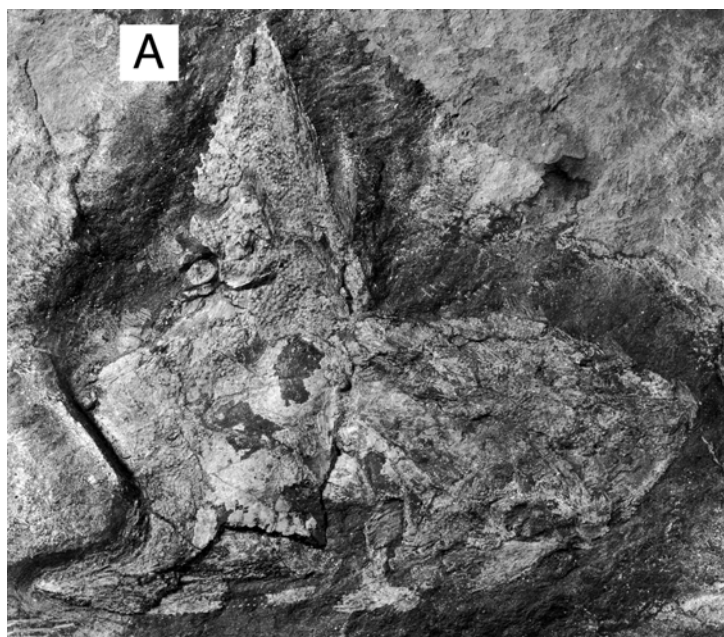


Fig. 6. *Turrisaspis elektor*, holotype, ANSP 20961, articulated specimen in right lateral view (head shield in dorsolateral view). A, specimen on matrix block; B, whitened latex peel made from counterpart block; C, line drawing of specimen using part and counterpart. Scale bar = 2 cm.

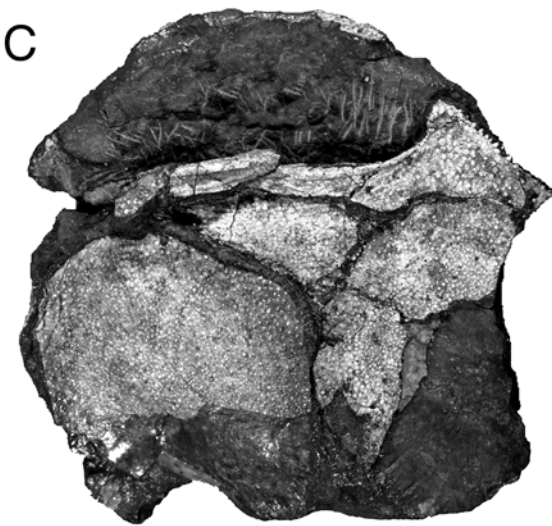
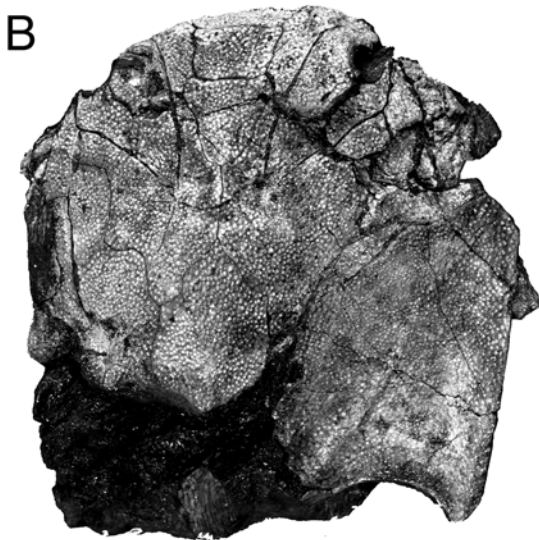
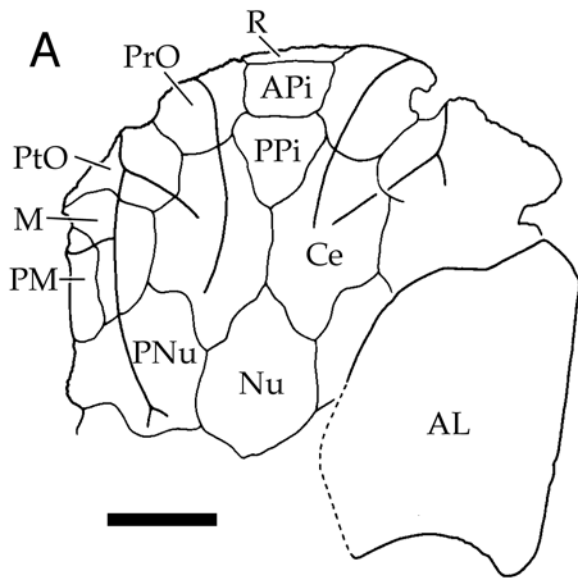


Fig. 7. *Turrisaspis elektor*, ANSP 20705. **A**, line drawing of head shield in dorsal view; **B**, dorsal view of head shield and anterior lateral plate; **C**, ventral view of head and partial trunk shield. Scale bar = 1 cm.

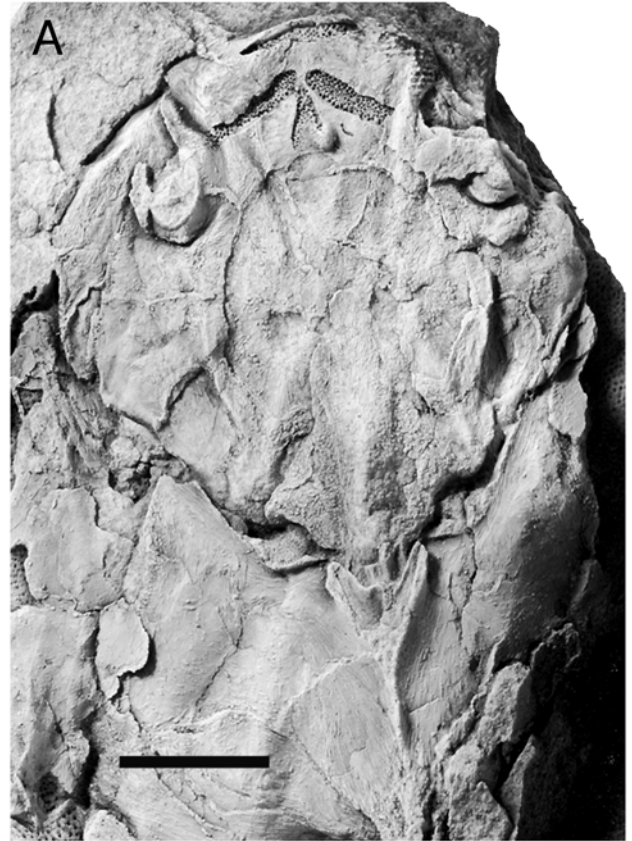
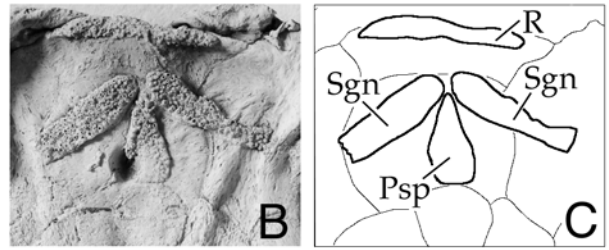


Fig. 8. ANSP 20748, *Turrisaspis elektor*. **A**, whitened, acid-prepared mold of the ventral surface of the dorsal head shield and medial surfaces of the lateral trunk shields; **B**, close-up of whitened latex peel of denticulated surfaces on the dermal bones of the palate; **C**, interpretive drawing of denticulated surfaces. Scale bar = 1 cm.

that two pineal elements may have been present in *Tiaraspis subtilis* but that the APi was missing from the specimen that Schultz (1984) described. This contention is perhaps contradicted by the presence of an indentation on the visceral surface of the APi of *Turrisaspis* and on the caudally placed Pi of *Tiaraspis*.

The pattern of head shield elements in *Turrisaspis* is quite like *Groenlandaspis antarctica* as illustrated by Ritchie (1975). *Turrisaspis* has a V-shaped caudal margin of the head shield unlike the relatively flat caudal margins of *Tiaraspis* and *G. riniensis*. The nuchal element in *Tiaraspis* narrows dramatically toward the caudal margin, unlike the others in this discussion. Unique to *Turrisaspis* among the known groenlandaspidid head shields is contact between the postmarginal and postorbital plates, excluding the marginal plate from the lateral margin of the head shield. In ANSP 20705 (Fig. 7) the marginal plate appears to reach the lateral margin on the left side of the head shield

but that is an artifact of crushing in that area. Ornamentation of evenly-spaced tubercles cover the entire head shield of *Turrisaspis elektor*.

Two specimens that were prepared by acid etching show details of the feeding apparatus on the dermal bones of the palate and rostrum. ANSP 20748 (Fig. 8A) includes a mold of the palatal surface showing four elongate, denticulated surfaces (Fig. 8A,B). The raised surface in the centre of the palatal area is interpreted as the ventral surface of the parasphenoid and the surfaces on either side of the parasphenoid are interpreted as supragnathals. The crescent-shaped, denticulated surface on the anterior-most margin of the mouth is interpreted as the anteroventral margin of the rostral plate (Fig. 8C). ANSP 21137 (not figured) shows the same morphology of feeding apparatus, although the denticulated surface on the ventral surface of the parasphenoid is broader.

Appendix 2 provides numerical data for the 10 measurable head shields of *Turrisaspis elektor* in the Red Hill sample. The specimens are usually flattened and thus distorted to varying degrees. The head shields in this sample show a range of lengths from 2.2 to 4.7 cm (measured from the anterior-most point on the rostral plate to the caudal-most point on the nuchal). The width of the head shields range from 2.2 to 4.3 cm (measured between the lateral-most points of the postmarginal plates). The head shield of *Turrisaspis* is almost as wide as long (average W/L equals 0.96). Other groenlandaspidid head shields (known from *Tiaraspis*, *G. riniensis*, and *G. antarctica*) have relatively longer skulls, but no statistical comparisons were done for this study.

Lateral Trunk Shield

ADL (Figs. 9G–I, 11C). The ADL of *Turrisaspis elektor* has a rhomboidal shape. The sample of seven measurable ADLs (listed in Appendix 2) shows variation in size and proportions of this element. The height of the ADL plates varies from 1.5 to 3.8 cm, and the average height/length ratio is 1.95 (measured as shown in Fig. 12). The dorsal and anteroventral margins are steep and the anteroventral and posterodorsal corners form acute angles. The anterodorsal margin of the ADL forms an angle of between 50° and 60° with the sensory canal. The caudal margin is concave where it overlaps the PDL. The ornamentation on the lateral surface consists of evenly distributed tubercles. There is a raised crest running from the condyle to the centre of the caudal margin (see Fig. 11C). This character is used by Long *et al.* (1997) to separate *Africanaspis* from *Tiaraspis*. A comparison of these high-spined taxa with *Turrisaspis* is presented below.

PDL (Figs. 9E,F; 11B). The PDL is tall and narrow, with an average height/length of 2.42. The sample of five measurable PDLs is listed in Appendix 2. The caudal margin of the PDL does not have the pronounced posterodorsal projection seen in the genus *Groenlandaspis* (Fig. 5). Instead, the caudal margin of the *Turrisaspis* PDL angles sharply upward at the posterodorsal corner of the element, creating a relatively vertical caudal margin and excluding the overlap zone of the MD from reaching the caudal margin. The posterior and anterior segments of the dorsolateral canal meet at an angle of 70°. Ornamentation

of small tubercles are evenly distributed on the dermal surface of the element. In visceral view there is a tall, narrow symphyseal area in the dorsal region of the PDL. The angle formed by this symphyseal surface and the body of the PDL is about 30°, suggesting that the two sides of the trunk diverged at an angle of 60° from beneath the MD. The height of the symphyseal surface is 40% of the height of the entire PDL.

AL (Figs. 9L–N, 11E). All specimens of the anterior lateral plate are longer than they are high. The sample of 11 measurable ALs is listed in Appendix 2. Height to length ratios vary from 0.55 to 0.83, with the higher ratios occurring in the smaller individuals such as ANSP 20947 (Fig. 9L). Shape change of the AL during ontogeny may indicate a change in the angle of the head shield relative to the trunk. The caudal margin is concave, and the cranial margin slopes steeply to a ventral point. The dermal surface has a raised crest that slopes upward from the anteroventral tip and changes angle cranial to the centre of the element, continuing to the posterodorsal corner of the element. The ornamentation on the dermal surface consists of tubercles that are evenly distributed or sometimes arranged in roughly concentric rows.

PL (Figs. 9J,K; 11D). The PL of *Turrisaspis elektor* is a small, triangular element with a large overlap zone ventrally for the dorsal lamina of the PVL and the AL. On the visceral surface there is a pronounced thickened rim along the ventral margin. The sample of seven measurable PLs is listed in Appendix 2. The ornament on the lateral surface consists of tubercles and crests.

MD (Figs. 9A–D, 11A). The MD of *Turrisaspis elektor* is high and narrow when compared to the genus *Groenlandaspis*. The apex of the MD makes an angle of 30° to 40°. Numerous coarse serrations line the caudal margin. The caudal margin of the MD is nearly vertical and sometimes actually slopes back so that the apex of the MD is the most posterior part of the element (Fig. 9D). In specimens with associated trunk shield elements, the height of the MD is roughly equal to the height of the PDL. The ornamentation on the MD consists of tubercles that are evenly distributed across most of the element or arranged in sinuous rows that are roughly parallel to the ventral margin.

The large sample size of MDs from *Turrisaspis elektor* (29 measurable specimens listed in Appendix 2) exhibits variation in size and shape. The large sample size provides an opportunity to confirm continuous variation within the sample and to examine intraspecific variation and ontogenetic change in this taxon. Figure 10 plots the height and length for the sample of measurable median dorsal plates of *Turrisaspis elektor* from Red Hill. Height was measured as the distance from the ventral margin of the MD (at the apex of the notch for the PDL) to the apex of the element. Length of the MD was measured perpendicular to the height measurement at the level of the apex of the notch for the PDL (see inset of Fig. 10). The distribution of points in Fig. 10 suggests that the size variation is continuous, arguing against an interpretation of more than one taxon within the sample, based on size. The variation around the best-fit line in Fig. 10 illustrates intraspecific and ontogenetic variation in the shape of the MD, as captured by the simple

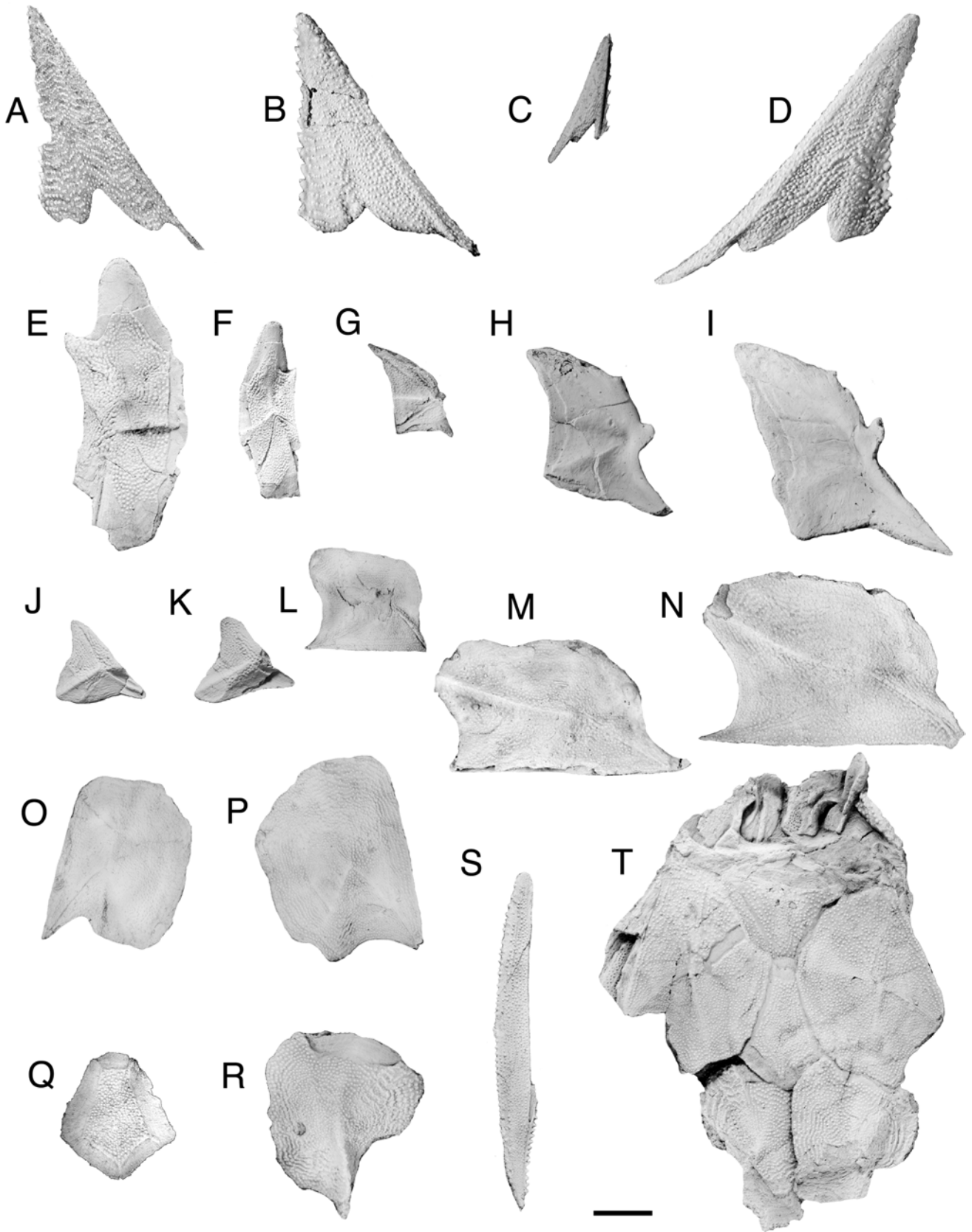
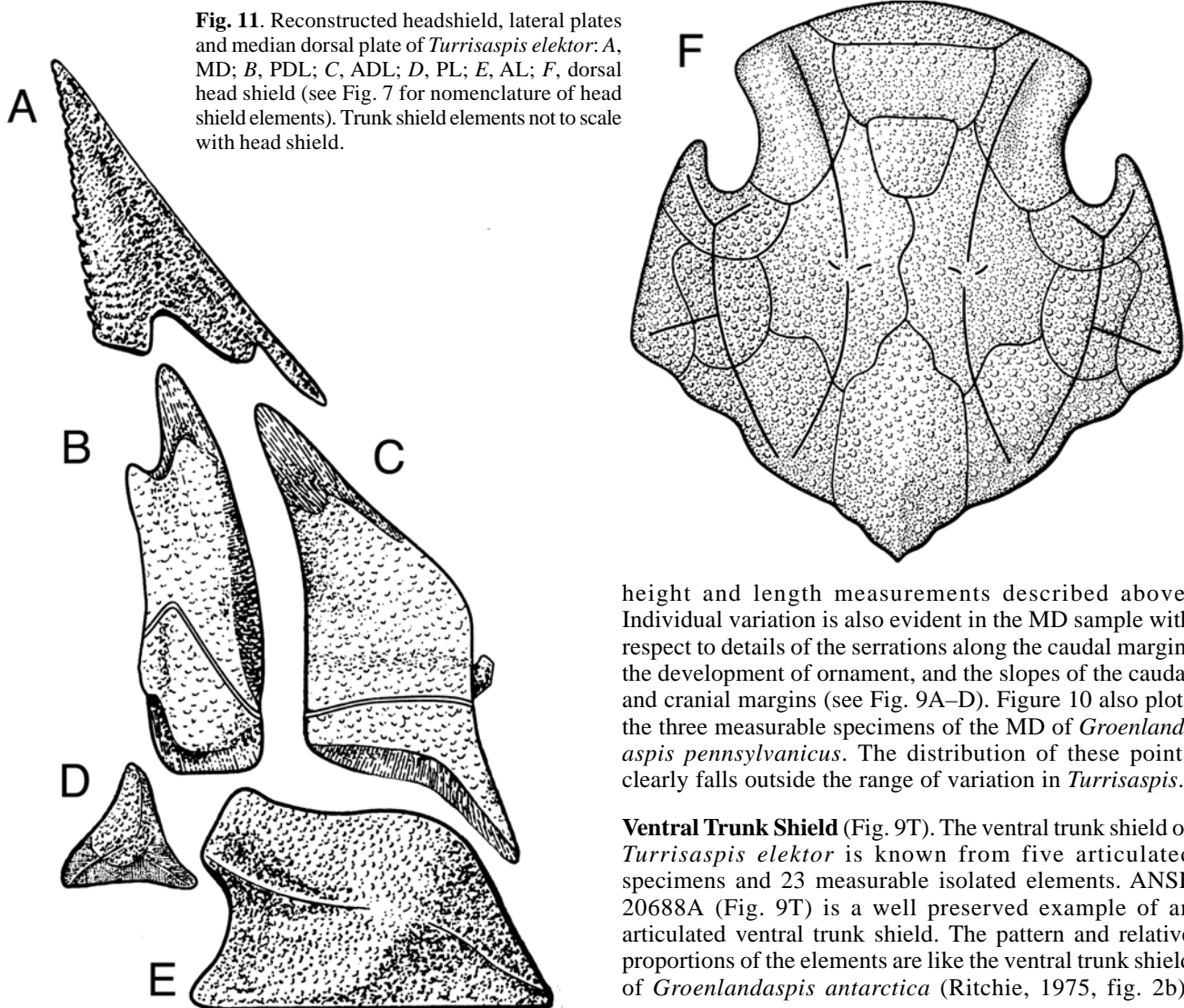
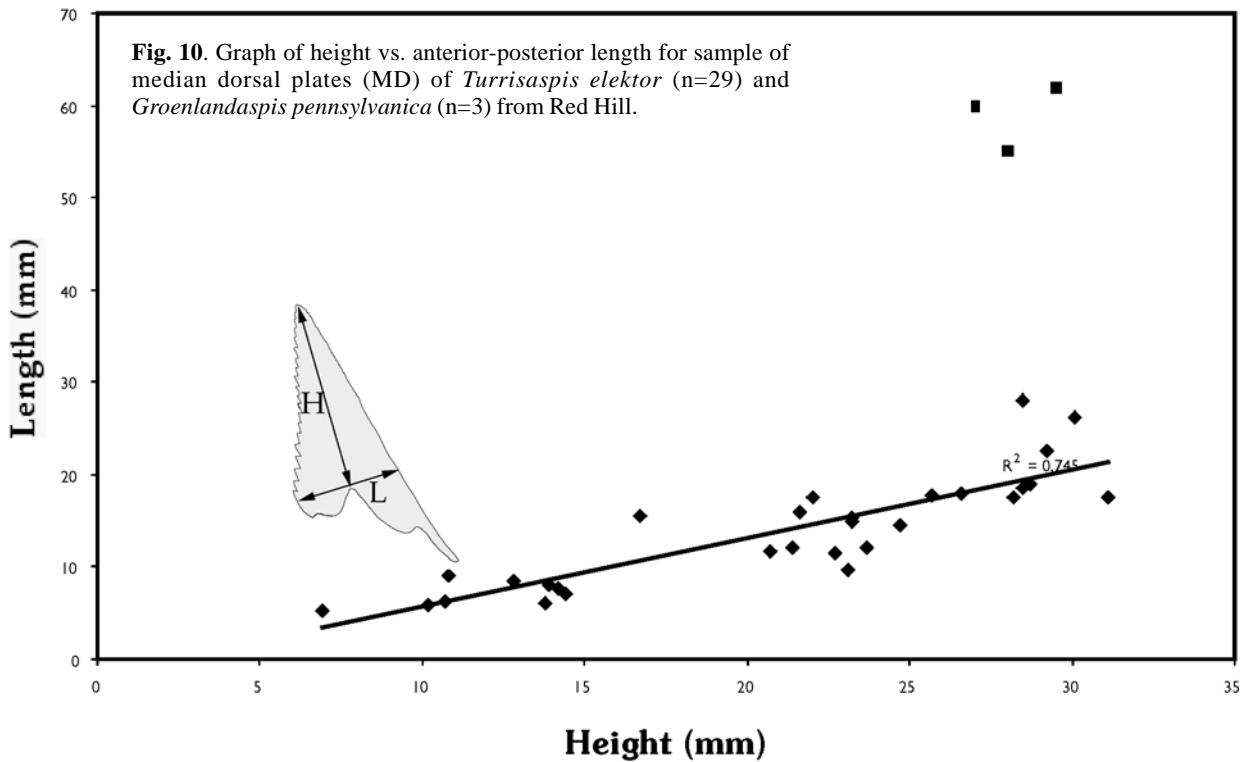


Fig. 9. Trunk plates of *Turrisaspidis elektor*. Median dorsal plates (MD): A, ANSP 20687; B, ANSP 20714; C, ANSP 20707; D, ANSP 20703. Posterior dorsolateral plates (PDL): E, ANSP 20742, lateral aspect; F, ANSP 20741, lateral aspect. Anterior dorsolateral plates (ADL): G, ANSP 20946, lateral aspect; H, ANSP 20766, medial aspect; I, ANSP 20754, medial aspect. Posterior lateral plates (PL): J, ANSP 20952, lateral aspect; K, ANSP 20953, lateral aspect. Anterior lateral plates (AL): L, ANSP 20947, lateral aspect; M, ANSP 20726, lateral aspect; N, ANSP 21328, lateral aspect. Anterior ventrolateral plates (AVL): O, ANSP 20768, ventral aspect; P, ANSP 20681, ventral aspect. Posterior median ventral plate (PMV): Q, ANSP 20695, ventral aspect. Posterior ventrolateral plate (PVL): R, ANSP 20684, ventral aspect. Spinal plate (SP): S, ANSP 20770. Articulated ventral trunk shield: T, ANSP 20688A. All specimens whitened with ammonium chloride. Scale bar = 1 cm.



height and length measurements described above. Individual variation is also evident in the MD sample with respect to details of the serrations along the caudal margin, the development of ornament, and the slopes of the caudal and cranial margins (see Fig. 9A–D). Figure 10 also plots the three measurable specimens of the MD of *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica*. The distribution of these points clearly falls outside the range of variation in *Turrisaspis*.

Ventral Trunk Shield (Fig. 9T). The ventral trunk shield of *Turrisaspis elektor* is known from five articulated specimens and 23 measurable isolated elements. ANSP 20688A (Fig. 9T) is a well preserved example of an articulated ventral trunk shield. The pattern and relative proportions of the elements are like the ventral trunk shield of *Groenlandaspis antarctica* (Ritchie, 1975, fig. 2b),

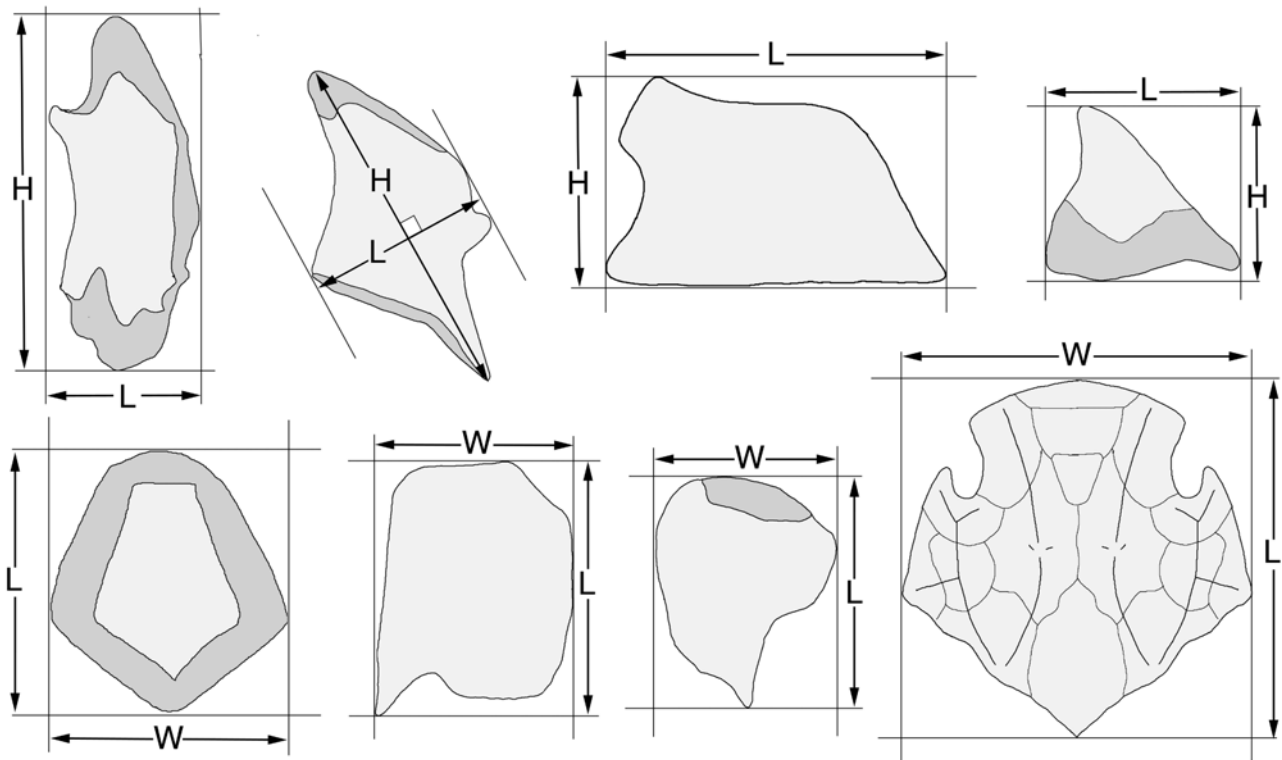


Fig. 12. Methods for deriving measurements of isolated trunk elements and head shields presented in Appendix 1 and 2.

although *Turrisaspis elektor* is significantly smaller.

AVL (Fig. 9 O,P). The AVL of *Turrisaspis elektor* is represented by 12 isolated specimens (list and measurements in Appendix 2). Within the sample of AVLs there is variation in the proportions of the element (width to length ratio varies from 0.62 to 1.0). The AVL has a straight lateral margin and a V-shaped depression that opens to the caudal margin. Ornamentation of fine tubercles are evenly distributed or arranged in rows following the margins of the plate.

PMV (Fig. 9Q). The PMV of *Turrisaspis elektor* is represented by seven isolated specimens (list and measurements in Appendix 2). The PMV is coffin-shaped, with a wide margin where it is overlapped from all sides. The PMV is ornamented with fine tubercles on the dermal surface.

PVL (Fig. 9R). The PVL of *Turrisaspis elektor* is represented by one isolated specimen (list and measurement in Appendix 2). On the cranial margin there is a distinct, crescent-shaped overlap area where the AVL overlaps the PVL. It appears that the left PVL overlaps the right PVL along part of the midline, although no isolated right PVL was present to observe the nature of the overlap area. The lateral flange of the PVL is angled at about 130° relative to the ventral portion of the plate. Ornamentation of fine tubercles are evenly distributed or arranged in rows following the margins of the plate.

SP (Fig. 9S). The SP of *Turrisaspis elektor* is represented by three isolated specimens. The spinal plate of *Turrisaspis elektor* is covered with tubercles that also cover the lateral margin, giving it a serrated appearance. Coarse, slightly forward-pointing serrations are particularly well developed along the medial margin at the caudal end of the SP. Data for the three measurable SPs are listed in Appendix 2. Width of

the spinal plate was taken at the midpoint along its length.

Comparison to other groenlandaspids

The large sample size for *Turrisaspis elektor* allows for recognition of variation in size and shape of the dermal elements. The authors feel justified in interpreting this material as a single taxon because the variation within each element is continuous as was demonstrated for the MD in Fig. 10. Although other elements have smaller sample size, they also exhibit continuous variation within different sized specimens. Importantly, this continuous variation in *Turrisaspis* does not extend to specimens that have been described as *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* and the adults of the two taxa are very different in size. Some elements such as the AL have similar shapes in the two taxa found at Red Hill and in these cases we may be unable to distinguish a juvenile of *G. pennsylvanica* from *T. elektor*. In other cases, elements such as the MD and PDL have very different shapes and ornament in each Red Hill taxon and identification of the two taxa is unambiguous.

The tall median dorsal plate of *Turrisaspis elektor* is similar to the tall MD plate seen in *Tiaraspis* sp. (Gross, 1965), *Tiaraspis subtilis* Gross, 1933, and *Africanaspis doryssa* Long *et al.*, 1997. The isolated, high-spined MDs of *Tiaraspis* sp. that were reported from the Late Devonian (Famennian) of Belgium by Gross (1965) have ornamentation of tubercles arranged in wavy rows and coarse serrations along the caudal margin, remarkably like the MD of *Turrisaspis*. Gross referred these Belgian specimens to *Tiaraspis* sp. but was skeptical about their provenance since the Famennian was beyond the known temporal range for *Tiaraspis*. The presence of the high-spined *Turrisaspis* from the Catskill Formation in Pennsylvania confirms that such forms were present in Euramerica during the Famennian

and may remove doubt about the provenance of the Belgian specimens. In *Turrisaspis* and *Tiaraspis subtilis* the MD is approximately the same height as the PDL. Many features of *Tiaraspis subtilis*, however, such as the shape of lateral trunk elements and the nature of the head shield elements are quite unlike *Turrisaspis elektor*. A close relationship between these two taxa is also improbable due to the long temporal gap between their occurrences. In *Africanaspis doryssa* the MD is about twice the height of the PDL and the symphyseal surface on the visceral side of the PDL is nearly half of the height of the entire element (Long *et al.*, 1997). Although a raised crest running from the condyle of the ADL to the centre of the caudal margin is seen in both *Africanaspis* and *Turrisaspis*, the ADL and PDL of *Africanaspis* are not shortened cranially-caudally to the dramatic extent seen in *Turrisaspis*. Therefore, although *Turrisaspis elektor*, *Tiaraspis subtilis* and *Africanaspis doryssa* share the character of a tall MD with a H/L ratio greater than one, other aspects of their morphology suggest that they are not closely related. With the present knowledge of the phylogenetic relationships within groenlandaspidids it is not clear if a tall MD has evolved several times in groenlandaspidids or only once.

Turrisaspis elektor differs from all species of *Groenlandaspis* and from *Boomeraspis* by the high-spined MD, and the tall, narrow plates of the lateral trunk shield. Despite the fact that the dorsolateral plates of the trunk shield are quite unique in *Turrisaspis elektor*, the head shield and ventral trunk shield are similar to *Groenlandaspis antarctica*. This may indicate that *Turrisaspis* is more closely related to *Groenlandaspis* than to the high-spined, but otherwise distinctive, *Tiaraspis* and *Africanaspis*.

Discussion

The specimens described in this paper as two new species of groenlandaspidid placoderm were all recovered from within the 2-meter-thick fossiliferous zone at the Red Hill site. Within the fossiliferous zone, fossil material comes from two lithofacies that represent different sedimentary environments within a single fluvial system. The most fossiliferous lithofacies is the red, siltstone to fine sandstone beds that are gently-inclined as the result of deposition on shallow channel margins. Most fossil material from this lithofacies is disarticulated although not abraded, suggesting accumulation of slightly transported material near the channel margin. In one horizon within this lithofacies abundant articulated, although poorly preserved, *Turrisaspis* specimens suggest stranding in a temporary pool as water level fell. Specimens also occur in a laminated grey-green siltstone lithofacies that is interpreted as an overbank pond facies. Articulated specimens from each of these lithofacies suggest that groenlandaspidids lived in different environments, from shallow, quiet-water ponds to the active channels. The sheer number of groenlandaspidid specimens recovered from the Red Hill site, relative to other taxa at Red Hill with similar preservation and collecting potentials, suggests that groenlandaspidid placoderms, particularly *Turrisaspis elektor*, were quite abundant in the fluvial environments represented at the site.

The sedimentology of the Red Hill site and, more generally, the sediments of the Duncannon Member of the Catskill Formation are indicative of deposition in

freshwater fluvial environments within a subtropical, seasonal climatic regime (Woodrow, 1985; Woodrow *et al.*, 1995). Additionally, the presence of fragile terrestrial arthropods such as trigonotarbid arachnids (Shear, 2000) and large numbers of intact terrestrial plants reinforce the non-marine interpretation of the Red Hill site. The distinctly non-marine nature of the deposits at Red Hill is another example of the occurrence of groenlandaspidids in freshwater environments during the Famennian. Although most records of groenlandaspidids are from non-marine facies, several authors (e.g., Schultze & Cloutier, 1996; Anderson *et al.*, 1999) point out that groenlandaspidids are not exclusive to freshwater deposits and are therefore not reliable indicators of freshwater depositional conditions. In Pennsylvania, no trace of groenlandaspidids have been found in the downstream deltaic facies (Sherman Creek Member) of the Catskill Formation or in the contemporaneous Late Devonian marine facies of the Catskill Sea to the west.

Recognizing that *Groenlandaspis* and other groenlandaspidids may not be absolute indicators of non-marine depositional conditions, it nonetheless seems that they may cautiously be used for recognition of non-marine rocks in the Famennian. At Red Hill, and at Forbes, New South Wales, groenlandaspidids are found in the same faunas with early tetrapods. Thus, within the Famennian, groenlandaspidids may serve as useful environmental indicators for the kind of non-marine environments that favoured the preservation of early tetrapod fossils.

There are distinct similarities between *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* and other species of *Groenlandaspis* from Europe, Australia, and Antarctica. Such similarities argue for faunal exchange between the Euramerican and Gondwanan landmasses by the late Famennian. Palaeogeographic reconstruction such as Scotese & McKerrow (1990) that indicate a near-connection or connection between the two landmasses in the Late Devonian seems required to explain this biogeographic pattern. This pattern has been noted in Late Devonian freshwater vertebrates as well (e.g., Daeschler & Shubin, 1995, with early tetrapods; Ahlberg *et al.*, 2001, with the lungfish *Soederberghia*).

The genus *Groenlandaspis* has been recognized from Eifelian, Givetian, Frasnian and Famennian deposits within the Gondwanan landmasses and therefore does not have biostratigraphic utility in that province beyond marking these stages of the Middle and Late Devonian. Within the Euramerican landmass, however, the genus *Groenlandaspis* occurs only in Famennian strata (Lelievre & Goujet, 1986) and therefore marks that stage in remnants of the Euramerican Province. *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* and *Turrisaspis elektor* from Red Hill, Pennsylvania, can be confidently dated to the late Famennian Stage (Fa2c substage) based on palynomorphs. Thus, *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica* is among the latest known species of *Groenlandaspis*. *Turrisaspis* may have a more restricted range but additional material from other sites, especially comparable material from the Famennian of Belgium mentioned by Gross (1965), needs to be described and a phylogenetic framework needs to be worked out to understand the diversity and interrelationships of groenlandaspidid taxa. Such an analysis is clearly needed so that biogeographic and biostratigraphic schemes can work with a clearer understanding of relationships within the family Groenlandaspidae.

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Appendix 1. *Groenlandaspis pennsylvanica*. Measurements (mm) of individual plates in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP). *H*, height; *L*, length.

ANSP	element	H	L	H/L
20753	MD	27.0	60.0	0.45
20755	MD	29.5	62.0	0.48
20777	MD	28.0	55.0	0.51
20727	AL	37.5	77.0	0.49
20940	AL	33.0	70.5	0.47
20740	AL	31.3	60.5	0.52
20743	ADL	66.0	36.2	1.8
20700	PDL	66.4	44.5	1.5
20955	PDL	60.0	44.0	1.4
21132	PDL	54.2	38.0	1.4
20725	PDL	62.5	53.0	1.2
21348	PDL	58.3	38.3	1.5

Appendix 2. *Turrispis elektor*. Measurements (mm) of individual plates in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP). *H*, height; *L*, length; *W*, width.

ANSP	element	H	L	H/L
20669	MD	23.1	9.7	2.4
20674	MD	12.8	8.4	1.5
20678	MD	13.8	6.1	2.3
20687	MD	31.1	17.6	1.8
20703	MD	28.2	17.6	1.6
20707	MD	14.2	7.6	1.9
20708	MD	10.7	6.3	1.7
20711	MD	24.7	14.5	1.7
20713	MD	30.1	26.2	1.1
20714	MD	28.5	18.5	1.5
20715	MD	29.2	22.5	1.3
20721	MD	10.2	5.9	1.7
20731	MD	10.8	9.0	1.2

ANSP	element	H	L	H/L
20736	MD	21.4	12.2	1.8
20756	MD	21.6	16.0	1.4
20757	MD	20.7	11.7	1.8
20759	MD	26.6	17.9	1.5
20786	MD	14.4	7.1	2.0
20787	MD	28.5	28.1	1.0
20790	MD	23.2	14.9	1.6
20797	MD	23.2	15.4	1.5
20936	MD	13.9	8.1	1.7
20939	MD	22.0	17.6	1.3
20944	MD	6.9	5.3	1.3
20949	MD	22.7	11.5	2.0
20961	MD	16.7	15.5	1.1
21297	MD	28.7	19.0	1.5
21301	MD	25.7	17.7	1.5
21325	MD	23.7	12.2	1.9
20754	ADL	51.0	26.0	2.0
20764	ADL	32.0	16.0	2.0
20766	ADL	31.0	17.4	1.8
20789	ADL	14.9	8.4	1.8
20946	ADL	18.3	10.0	1.8
21322	ADL	38.5	22.5	1.7
21767	ADL	33.0	14.0	2.4
20741	PDL	27.0	10.3	2.6
20742	PDL	46.0	18.5	2.5
20761	PDL	32.5	14.2	2.3
20784	PDL	31.0	12.7	2.4
21136	PDL	41.3	17.7	2.3
20682	AL	19.5	24.9	0.78
20705	AL	21.6	31.3	0.69
20722	AL	15.9	24.2	0.66
20726	AL	19.3	35.0	0.55
20792	AL	18.7	30.8	0.61
20801	AL	16.8	27.5	0.61
20947	AL	15.0	18.0	0.83
20950	AL	20.8	26.5	0.78
20956	AL	15.9	24.2	0.66
21321	AL	16.7	27.7	0.60
21328	AL	21.7	34.2	0.63
20744	PL	22.0	22.0	1.0
20804	PL	14.0	16.0	0.88

ANSP	element	H	L	H/L
20805	PL	13.4	14.9	0.90
20952	PL	12.8	14.0	0.91
20953	PL	13.0	15.6	0.83
20960	PL	20.0	23.0	0.87
21134	PL	9.0	11.6	0.78
ANSP	element	W	L	W/L
20672	AVL	28.0	38.6	0.73
20676	AVL	26.0	34.0	0.76
20680	AVL	12.6	12.6	1.0
20686	AVL	9.6	12.8	0.75
20698	AVL	18.8	22.9	0.82
20751	AVL	26.0	27.3	0.95
20752	AVL	29.0	29.9	0.99
20771	AVL	10.2	13.0	0.78
20791	AVL	22.7	34.7	0.65
21320	AVL	21.0	31.0	0.71
21418	AVL	17.6	28.6	0.62
21681	AVL	22.2	30.2	0.74
20683	PMV	10.3	13.0	0.79
20693	PMV	20.3	23.9	0.85
20695	PMV	19.0	20.0	0.95
20738	PMV	12.0	17.4	0.69
20937	PMV	17.3	21.0	0.82
20951	PMV	23.0	25.5	0.90
21331	PMV	18.4	22.0	0.84
20684	PVL	27.0	31.0	0.87
20720	SP	5.5	49.0	0.11
20770	SP	6.5	51.0	0.13
21144	SP	5.0	31.7	0.16
20673	head	24.4	29.6	0.82
20705	head	40.0	42.0	0.95
20747	head	27.0	30.0	0.90
20748	head	38.0	36.0	1.1
20799	head	43.0	41.1	1.0
20957	head	43.0	44.0	0.98
20961	head	43.0	47.0	0.91
21137	head	27.0	30.0	0.90
21188	head	24.6	22.0	1.1
21190	head	22.4	23.0	0.97