

REMARKS ON LITHOSTROTIONID PHYLOGENY IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE

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Faunal exchange between Tournaisian-Viséan corals of western North America and Europe was limited by paleoenvironmental factors and by the great distance between those faunas, which were separated by the land-mass of Euramerica. Morphological comparison indicates that there is no direct relationship between species groups traditionally assigned to *Siphonodendron* in those areas. The immature morphology and stratigraphic distribution of the genus *Dorlodotia* suggest that it is the common ancestor for *Siphonodendron* in Europe and for *Siphonodendron*-like species in western North America. An unnamed, Ivorian species of *Dorlodotia* from western Canada initiated the phylogenetic succession that led to the North American *Siphonodendron*-like lineage in the latest Tournaisian and subsequently to the European *Siphonodendron* lineage in the early Viséan.