rows distinct; pleurae separate near border; backward curvature of pleurae is much stronger than in the thorax and pleural furrows are broad. The border is raised, narrow, with a distinct border furrow; its margin is entire.

Discussion: Cranidia of the North American species differ from the type species, *P. phenax,* in frequently having a narrow (tr.) preglabellar median ridge. In addition, all the pairs of glabellar furrows in *P. triangulata* are relatively longer (tr.). The pygidium of the latter species is distinctive in that the axis is formed of up to nine rings with a long (sag.) terminal piece, and all rings have a distinct median node.

Complete specimens of *P. phenax,* the type species of *Perissopyge,* are not known. In *P. triangulata,* however, the thorax consists of seven segments, with the thorax of about constant width over the anterior five, tapering gently over the posterior two. The thoracic axis is narrow (tr.) and tapers backwards from the anterior ring. Pleurae are wide (tr.), and terminate in short, posterolaterally directed spines. Pleural furrows are wide (exsag.), of moderate depth and extended to the pleural spine bases.

Perissopyge triangulata is known only from the Harkless Formation of Miller Mountain, Nevada, of Early Cambrian age.

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Perissopyge, nový trilobit ze spodního kambria Grónska a Severní Ameriky

Perissopyge, nový spodnokambrický trilobitový rod nejistého příbuzenství, je popsán ze spodní části souvrství Henson Gletscher ze střední části severního Grónska a z bazálních vrstev souvrství Harkless ze západní Nevady. Je známo, že se vyskytuje rovněž v souvrství Sekwi v Mackenzie Mountains v severozápadní Kanadě. Typický druh, *Perissopyge phenax* sp. n., pochází ze severního Grónska; *P. triangulata* sp. n. je popsán z Nevady.