



FIGURE 8—*Montezumaspis cometes* (Fritz, 1995) n. gen. from the Montenegro Member of the Campito Formation; 1–7, from the Montezuma Range, and 8–10, from the Slate Ridge area; 1, 2, USNM 520959, section MN-f 163, 1, complete carapace with rostral plate impressed on cephalon, $\times 5$; 2, posterior of thorax with pygidium, $\times 8$; 3, latex cast of late meraspis with faint cephalic outline, USNM 520962, section MS 167.5, $\times 10$; 4, meraspis cephalon, USNM 520964, section MN-f 163, $\times 10$; 5, large and small cephalons, USNM 520960, section MN-h 213.5, $\times 3$; 6, articulated specimen showing prominent axial spine, USNM 520963, section MN-f 163, $\times 5$; 7, ventral view of external mold showing natant? hypostome, USNM 520961, section MN-f 163, $\times 8$; and 8–10, cephalon with small patches of exoskeleton preserved in limestone, USNM 520966, section SRN 87, $\times 3$, 8, anterior view, 9, lateral view, and 10, dorsal view.

area (sections SR 216 and SRN 87). Type material from Montenegro Member at Barrel Spring (Fig. 2), Walcott's 1f collection.

Discussion.—The differences between *Montezumaspis cometes* and *M. parallela* are discussed above under the latter species. *Montezumaspis cometes* is easily distinguished from the various species of *Esmeraldina* by the relatively small LA, longer ocular lobes, and long, narrow genal spines (Fritz, 1995). The preglabellar field distinguishes *M. cometes* from the narrow form of *Esmeraldina rowei*. The long, unadvanced genal spines and

relatively wide extraocular area distinguish *M. cometes* from *Palmettaspis consorta* and *P. lidensis* (Fritz, 1995).

Fritz (1995) compares *M. cometes* with the cephalon from Sweden figured as *Wanneria? lundgreni* (Moberg, 1892) by Bergström (1973, fig. 17) and later referred (Ahlberg et al., 1986, p. 52) to *Kjerulfia?*, noting that the Baltic form has a relatively larger glabella and much narrower extraocular area. *Montezumaspis cometes* also resembles *Holmia inusitata* Ahlberg and Bergström in Ahlberg et al., 1986 and *H. mobergi* in having a well-rounded