



FIGURE 9—1–9, 12, *Esmeraldina rowei* (Walcott, 1910), Montenegro Member of the Campito Formation, 1–3, Slate Ridge area; 4–9, 12, Montezuma Range; 1–3, cephalon, typical form, full-relief in limestone, USNM 520967, locality 1489,  $\times 3$ , 1, dorsal view, 2, anterior view, 3, lateral view; 4, cephalon, wide form, USNM 520976, section MN-f 199,  $\times 1$ ; 5, latex cast of cephalon and incomplete thorax, ICS 3756, MN-h 184,  $\times 1$ ; 6, meraspid, anterior of LA exaggerated in preparation, USNM 520971, section MN-f 199,  $\times 10$ ; 7, pygidium, ICS 3757, section MN-f 199,  $\times 5$ ; 8, latex cast of pygidium and posterior of thorax, USNM 520974, original specimen in private collection of E. Fowler, section MN-h 220–240,  $\times 2.2$ ; 9, cephalon of narrow form, USNM 520972, section MN-h 193,  $\times 1$ ; and 12, internal mold of pygidium associated with narrow form, USNM 520970, section MN-h 184,  $\times 6$ . 10, *Palmettaspis consorta?* Fritz, 1995, cephalon, internal mold, USNM 520977, Montenegro Member, Montezuma Range, section MN-f 163,  $\times 6$ . 11, *Palmettaspis lidensis* Fritz, 1995, small cephalon, USNM 520978, Montenegro Member, Montezuma Range, section MN-h 214–216,  $\times 8$ .

In addition to blurred distinctions of the cephalon, variations in sculpture, thoracic shape, and pygidia can be suggested, but reversals of these features among the various forms confuse the separations to the point that, provisionally, this range of forms is considered to be within a single, highly variable species. While

the amount of available material is large, few have attached pygidia so the critical combination of cephalon with pygidium is not often available. The resolution of this variability into separate species or explanation of the variability by any of the mechanisms discussed below must await detailed statistical treatment in