line-drawing. Because P. burri is separated from Callavia broeggeri and Callavalonia callavei by several nodes on the cladogram in Figure 1, it should not be used to establish stratigraphic correlations between different parts of the Avalonian terrane occurring in Massachusetts and the United Kingdom.

Genus NEVADIA Walcott, 1910

Type species.—Nevadia weeksi Walcott, 1910.

Included species .- Nevadella bacculenta Fritz, 1972; Nevadella faceta Fritz, 1972; Nevadia ovalis McMenamin, 1987; Nevadia fritzi new species; Wanneria? gracile Walcott, 1910; Nevadella sp. 1 Fritz, 1972; and Nevadella sp. 2 Fritz, 1972.

Discussion.-Characters differentiating Nevadia and Nevadella are discussed below under the heading of Nevadella. McMenamin (1987) figured specimens of Nevadia ovalis from the Puerto Blanco Formation which appear to possess those characters typical of Nevadia, for those characters whose states could be ascertained.

NEVADIA WEEKSI Walcott, 1910 Figure 3

Nevadia weeksi Walcott. PALMER AND REPINA, 1997, p. 426, fig. 269.2; LIEBERMAN, 1998, p. 68 (see for more complete synonymy).

Material examined.-LACMIP 7376, 7378, 7379, 26748, 26759 (lot with several individuals), 26769, 26777, 26864 (lot with several individuals); MCZ 7318; YPM 72925-72928.

Occurrence.-In addition to other known Early Cambrian localities for the species cited in Walcott (1910), Fritz (1995), Lieberman (1998), and elsewhere, this species is also known from the White-Inyo Range, Inyo Co., California: LACMIP localities: 6759, Blanco Mtn. USGS quad. (1952), NW1/4, SE1/4, sec. 5, T8S, R35E, on small hill just above 7440 contour in sec. 5; 6769, Blanco Mtn. USGS guad., SW1/4, sec. 5, T8S, R35E, on section line between sections 5 and 8, 2,100 ft. west of SW corner section; from LACMIP locality 6770, Esmeralda Co., Nevada, Montezuma Peak USGS quad. (1952), NE1/4, sec. 34, T2S, R41E, northwest of Montezuma Ridge; 6777, Blanco Mtn. USGS quad. (1970), SE1/4, NW1/4, sec. 8, T8S, R35E, just northeast of small saddle on southeast ridge at 7,400 ft. elevation. All of these localities are in the Early Cambrian Nevadella zone, Poleta Fm. The species is also known from LACMIP locality 6864 in the Nevadella zone, Montenegro Mbr., Campito Fm., Blanco Mtn. USGS guad. (1952), NW1/4, SE1/4, sec. 27, T7S, R35E, both sides of northeast drainage, south of road in Payson Canyon.

Discussion.—Specimens of N. weeksi from the White-Inyo Range are identical to specimens from the type locality except for their occasional possession of relatively slightly longer (exsag.) genal spines. These differences seemed to be too inconsistent and minor to warrant establishing a new species.

NEVADIA FRITZI new species Figure 4

Nevadella sp. NELSON, 1976, p. 31, pl. 4.

Diagnosis.—Anterior cephalic border prominently separated from extraocular area, very short (exsag.), length about one-half length (sag.) of L0; plectrum present; LA (L4) length about 1.1 times length (sag.) of L0; ocular lobes gradually increase dorsoventral elevation between axial furrows and mid-point of ocular lobes; posterior tips of ocular lobes developed opposite medial part of distal margin of L1; extraocular region broad, width (tr.) opposite L1 more than 150 percent width of glabella at L1; genal spine angle developed opposite medial part of first thoracic segment; medial part of cephalic posterior border between intergenal angle and L0 flexes posteriorly.

Description.—Cephalic length (sag.) 45-55 percent of width





FIGURE 3-Nevadia weeksi Walcott, 1910, Nevadella zone, Early Cambrian, White-Inyo Range, Inyo County, California. 1, Montenegro 2874 Member, Campito Formation, LACMIP locality number 6777, complete individual, dorsal view, LACMIP 7379, ×3; 2, Poleta Formation, ACMIP locality number 6864, complete individual, dorsal view, CACMIP 26777, ×1.3. 13816. Clem has ?

(tr.). Anterior cephalic border narrow, flattened ledge, length (exsag.) between lateral margins of LA(L4) and genal spine angle equal to 50 percent length (sag.) of L0. Frontal lobe about 35-40 percent length (sag.) of glabella; frontal lobe does not contact anterior border furrow; prominent parafrontal band visible in dorsal view; plectrum visible; anterior margin of frontal lobe at each side of midline deflected posteriorly at roughly 40 degree angle relative to transverse line; lateral margins of LA proximal to lateral margins of L0; lateral margins of LA convergent anteriorly; ocular lobes contact frontal lobe at posterior part of frontal lobe; ocular lobes gradually increase dorso-ventral elevation between axial furrows and mid-point of ocular lobes; anterodistal margins of L3 formed by axial furrows, distal margins of L3 straight; S3