



Poletaevella

FIG. 270. Superfamily Uncertain (p. 428)

& REPINA, 1993, p. 31), 56792b, USNM, Washington, D.C.). Width (tr.) of interocular area less than one-fourth width of extraocular area; preglabellar field present. Thorax with 27 segments; pleural spines long; width (tr.) of pleurae at least twice width of axis; transition to opisthothorax between segments 15 and 18. Pygidium small, subquadrate. *Lower Cambrian*: USA (California, White-Inyo region; Nevada; northeastern Washington), Canada (northern Rocky Mountains), "Nevadella" Zone; Russia (northern Siberian Platform), "Nevadella" Zone.—FIG. 269,2. **N. weeksi*, California; complete individual, topotype, LACMIP 7376, X3 (photograph courtesy of C. A. Nelson).

→ **Buenellus** BLAKER, 1988, p. 34 [**B. higginsii* BLAKER, 1988, p. 36; OD; holotype (BLAKER, 1988, fig. 3b), 18.287, MGUH, Copenhagen]. Glabella slightly tapered forward; ocular lobe small, posterior tip about opposite S1 or anterior part of L1; width (tr.) of interocular area equal to or greater than that of extraocular area. Thorax with 17 or 18 segments, maintaining width or widening slightly backward to 8th segment, then tapering posteriorly; posterior segment may be fused with anterior part of simple pygidium; pleural spines short (exsag.); inner pleural regions only slightly wider (tr.) than axis. *Lower Cambrian*: Greenland (Peary Land), "Nevadella" Zone; Russia, Novaya Zemlya, ?"Nevadella" Zone.—FIG. 269,4. **B. higginsii*, Greenland; complete individual, paratype, MGUH 17.589, X3 (Blaker, 1988, fig. 5a).

Cirquella FRITZ, 1993, p. 858 [**C. nummularia*; OD; holotype (FRITZ, 1993, fig. 7.2–7.4), 102330, GSC, Ottawa]. Glabella moderately tapered forward; glabellar furrows weakly developed; posterior tip of ocular lobe opposite L1. Genal spine absent or indicated only by slight angularity of margin opposite L1. *Lower Cambrian*: USA (White-Inyo and western Death Valley regions), Canada (southern Rocky Mountains), lower "Nevadella" Zone.—FIG. 269,5. **C. nummularia*; cephalon, Canada, paratype, USNM 458891, X7 (Fritz, 1993, fig. 7.5).

Nevadella RAW, 1936, p. 250 [**Callavia eucharis* WALCOTT, 1913b, p. 315; SD WHITEHOUSE, 1939, p. 191; holotype (WALCOTT, 1913b, pl. 53, fig. 1), 60079, USNM, Washington, D.C.]. Glabella distinctly tapered forward, sides slightly concave, narrowest opposite L2 or S2; preglabellar field short or absent; basal glabellar width (tr.) about equal to width of extraocular area opposite midlength of ocular lobe; posterior tip of ocular lobe opposite L1; width (tr.) of interocular area more than one-fourth width of extraocular area opposite midlength of ocular lobe. Thorax with 17 to 23 segments. Pleural spines long, falcate; opisthothorax not clearly differentiated. Pygidium small, subquadrate. *Lower Cambrian*: USA (California, Nevada), Canada (Cordilleran region), "Nevadella" Zone.—FIG. 269,1. **N. eucharis*; complete individual, Canada, holotype, USNM 60079, X2 (Palmer & Repina, 1993, fig. 13.2).

Pseudojudomia EGOROVA in GORYANSKII, EGOROVA, & SAVITSKII, 1964, p. 22 [**P. egregia*; OD; holotype (GORYANSKII, EGOROVA, & SAVITSKII, 1964, pl. 5, fig. 1a,b), 8363/15, CNIGR, St. Petersburg]. Border furrows weakly developed; cephalon strongly convex (tr.); posterior margin strongly curved backward. Glabella slightly tapered forward; basal glabellar width (tr.) about equal to width of extraocular area. Lateral parts of poorly differentiated border nearly vertical. Ocular lobe poorly differentiated from interocular area; posterior tip about opposite occipital furrow. *Lower Cambrian*: Russia (northern Siberian Platform), *Pseudojudomia* Zone.—FIG. 269,3. **P. egregia*; cephalon, holotype, CNIGR 8363/15, X1.5 (Egorova & Savitskii, 1969, pl. 10, fig. 1).

Superfamily Uncertain

Poletaevella DALMATOV & REPINA, 1971, p. 125 [**P. baljutica*; OD; holotype (DALMATOV & REPINA, 1971, fig. 2b–d, 3), 0213/11, BGU, Ulan-Ude]. Olenellinid? with posterior margin of cephalon nearly straight. Glabella parallel sided, bluntly rounded anteriorly; occipital ring unusually short (sag.); palpebral lobe short (exsag.), prominent, located about midway between axial and lateral border furrows, and connected to posterior part of LA by narrow eye ridge, with its posterior tip opposite L2; preglabellar field longer (sag.) than anterior border. Genal spine well developed; intergenal spine not indicated. [The structure of the palpebral lobe is unlike the ocular lobe of all olenellinid trilobites. Assignment of this form even to the Olenellina is questionable.] *Lower Cambrian*, Russia (eastern Sayan region), zone unknown.—FIG. 270. **P. baljutica*; cephalon, holotype, X13 (Dalmatov & Repina, 1971, fig. 2b).

Postfallotaspis ORLOWSKI, 1985, p. 234 [**P. spinatus*; OD; holotype (ORLOWSKI, 1985, pl. 3, fig. 5a–d), 1.496, IGUW, Warsaw]. The type and only specimen of this genus is too incomplete and poorly illustrated for generic or higher level taxonomic

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