ORDOVICIAN TRILOBITES FROM CHEDAO, GANSU PROVINCE, NORTH-WEST CHINA

by ZHOU ZHIYI and W. T. DEAN

ABSTRACT Two trilobite assemblages of middle Llandeilo to basal Caradoc and of Caradoc age are described from the Ordovician of the Cheda Dao Formation at Cheda, Huanxian County, Gansu Province, north-west China. They include twenty-nine taxa, of which five are new species: Phorocephala quadrita, Peraspis obscura, Microspira (Quadrupryge) chedaensis, Ischyrophyma zhiquangii, and Harmatocnemis obsolus. The composition of both assemblages approaches that of the Nieuw Association and suggests that the Huanxian area formed part of the western slope of the North China carbonate platform. The presence of genera such as Peraspis, Lyrapryge, and Cyphoniscus indicates that some genera once thought to have a short stratigraphic range persisted much longer when appropriate environments were available.

The Huanxian area from which the trilobites now described were obtained lies in eastern Gansu Province, eastern part of north-west China (text-fig. 1). The importance of Huanxian to Chinese Ordovician geology lies in its palaeogeographic position between the shallow-water shelf of the North China, or Sino-Korean, platform to the east and the deep basin of the Qilian Trough or Geosyncline to the west, terms used by Huang et al. (1977) and Jen et al. (1980). Lai et al. (1982) included the area in the western marginal belt of the North China carbonate platform. The macrofossil assemblages may be interpreted either as intermediate between those of basin and shelf or, as suggested by Lu (in Lai et al. 1976), of transitional type. Although the existence of Ordovician strata in the Huanxian area has been known for over twenty-five years (Lu 1959), only a few cephalopods (Chang 1962) and two trilobites (Nileus huanxianensis Zhou and Pseudonyxina lepida Zhou, both in Zhou et al. 1982) have been described.

LOCALITIES AND STRATIGRAPHY

The well-preserved, but disarticulated, trilobites described here were collected from the measured section at Shixi, 8 km north-west of Cheda Dao, Huanxian County (text-fig. 1); the base of the section is faulted against Cretaceous rocks, and the top is overlain by Recent loess deposits. The Ordovician rocks consist mainly of limestones of different colours (text-fig. 2), the purplish beds in the upper part of the section being termed Cheda Dao Formation by Lin (in Lai et al., 1982, p. 66). For present purposes, and on the basis of unpublished information from Fei Anji and Liu Pinguin of the China Petroleum Prospecting, we use Cheda Dao Formation for the whole succession, divided into thirteen numbered, informal beds, pending a formal revision of the stratigraphic terminology. Macrofossils were obtained only from Beds 4 and 12, and no conodonts were found.

Macrofossils from Bed 4

Trilobites include: Birmanites sp. indet., Bulbuspis sp. indet., Cyphoniscus cf. socialis Salter, 1853, Geragnostus aff. longicolis (Raymond 1925), Glaphurina sp., Harmatocnemis kamlingensis Zhang, 1981, H. obsolus sp. nov., Loxchelodoma manas Zhou in Zhou et al. 1982, Microspira (Quadrupryge) chedaensis sp. nov., Peraspis obscura sp. nov., Rerringonia sp., Shumardia terebransia Zhang, 1981, Stenopareia sp. indet. and Telephina sp. Of these Peraspis obscura outnumber every other species, and Stenopareia is represented by only one abraded cranium.

The single graptolite taxon found in association with the trilobites was identified by Ni Yunan (Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology) as Didicyclusia sexta exulis Alle and Wood, 1904, indicative of the Nemagraptus gracilis Biozone, now considered correlative with the middle and upper Llandeilo Series and

basal Caradoc Series (Williams et al. 1972). *Microparia* (*Quadrapygge*) is known from Caradoc strata of Tsimjjang, Hunan, considered as part of the slope area of the Yangtze Platform in the Ordovician, and probably also from southern Scotland (J. K. Ingham, pers. comm.). *Roreringiopsis* occurs in the Llandovery to early Caradoc of England (Shropshire), Wales, and Norway. *Lomchodus nasus* is known from the topmost Pingliang Formation (Nemagrapthus gracilis Biozone) of Ningxia, north-west China. None of these records contradicts the present graptolite evidence.

**Macrofossils from Bed 12**

**TEXT-FIG. 1.** Outline maps showing location of the described measured section.

Associated cephalopods, identified by Zou Xiping (Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology) as species of *Sinoceras* and *Michelinochera*, constitute a fauna that, according to Lai et al. (1982, pp. 66, 229) is identical with the *Sinoceras chinense* assemblage of the Pugoda Formation in the Yangtze region, and the presence of the trilobites *Cyclopyge recurva* and *Paraphylacina globosa* in the Pugoda Formation supports the evidence from the cephalopods. A Caradoc age for the Pugoda Formation has been suggested on the basis of both faunas and regional stratigraphic context (Lu 1959; Chang 1960; Lu et al. 1976; Lai et al. 1982; Zheng et al. 1982).
**Zhou and Dean: Ordovician Trilobites**

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<td>2.2m purplish red oomicrite</td>
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<td>12</td>
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**Text-fig. 2.** Measured section of the type Chedao Formation, showing bed numbers referred to in the text.

### Relationships of the Trilobites

The composition of both trilobite assemblages approximates to that of the Niteid Association proposed by Fortey (1975b) on the basis of the Spitzbergen succession; this suggests that the Huanxian area formed part of the (now) western slope of the North China carbonate platform. The Huanxian trilobites, including all listed from Beds 4 and 12, may be divided into three groups:

1. Widespread or pelagic genera that occurred in environments from shallow platform to slope. These include *Phorocephala, Birmanites, Cyclopyge, Lyrapyge, Telephina* and *Hammatocnemis.*
2. Genera such as *Nileus*, *Peraspis*, *Bulbaspis*, *Microparia* (Quadrapyyge) and *Shumardia* (s.s.) that are restricted to, or found predominantly in, the Nileid Association or occur in equivalent slope facies. Several species from Bed 4 are of typical North American type and closely resemble forms from the Middle Table Head Formation (Whittington 1965) of western Newfoundland; they include *Geragnostus aff. longicollis*, *Shumardia tamaritensis* (closely allied to *S. granulosa*, type species of the genus) and *Peraspis obscura*. According to Fortey (1975b, p. 344) the Table Head trilobite assemblage is similar to that of the Nileid Association. In Shropshire *Rorringtonia* occurs in dark, graptolitic shales with, *inter alia*, *Cneumodaphe*, *Selenopetelis*, *Oxygiocarella*, and *Spirantyx* (Whittington 1966, pp. 299–302, 306). In central Wales the genus is known from dark, graptolitic mudstones with various cyclopygid, *Geragnostus*, *Barrandia*, *Ogygiocarella*, and *Ogygina*; these associations suggest a deep water, offshore environment (Owens 1981, p. 91).

3. Genera that may have originated from nearby carbonate mounds (or ‘reefs’) include *Cyphoniscus*, *Paratresias*, *Glaephurina*, and *Ichthyophyllum*. Isoclad trilobites are more typical of a carbonate mud-mound facies (Dean 1971, p. 52), as are *Glaephurina* and *Ichthyophyllum* (Fortey 1975b; Mikulic 1980). *Stenopoma* and probably *Lichas* may also be mound-derived allochthonous forms, judging by faunas described from Ashgill carbonate mounds in central Sweden (Warburg 1925, 1939), northern England and eastern Ireland (Dean 1971, 1974, 1978).

Although the trilobite assemblages from Beds 4 and 12 are both indicative of a slope facies, that of Bed 4 suggests deeper water than that of Bed 12. Only 14% of trilobites from the graptolite-bearing strata of Bed 4 belong to what Fortey (1975b) termed the Ilaeuid Association, which includes the carbonate mounds facies, but in Bed 12 the corresponding figure is 33%.

Trilobites from Bed 12 are closely related to late Caradoc to Ashgill faunas in Central Asia that include the following forms: *Arthrorhachis cf. tarda*, *Birmanites aff. asiaticus*, *Xenocybe*? sp., *Lichas aff. laciniatus*, *Ovalocephalus kelleri*, and *Paratresias turkestanicus*. The Bed 12 assemblage also bears a great resemblance to the Caradoc to early Ashgill faunas of the Yangtze Platform, as indicated by the following, or closely allied species: *Arthrorhachis cf. tarda*, *Lyrapype*? *gauloensis*, *Cyclopyge*? cf. *recursa*, *Paraphilipsella globosa*, and *Telephina convexa*. The assemblage from Bed 4 exhibits mixed affinities and includes several trilobites of North American type (see above), though *Birmanites, Bulbaspis*, and *Humatocnemis* indicate Asiatic affinities.

One of the results of the present work is additional evidence that many Ordovician trilobite genera had long stratigraphic ranges, and that some once thought to be very short-ranging persisted much longer when the appropriate environments were available. Examples are *Arthrorhachis*, *Birmanites*, *Geragnostus*, *Nileus*, *Phorocyphala*, and *Shumardia*, all of which persisted from the Tremadoc to the Ashgill, and *Humatocnemis* and *Telephina*, which ranged from Arenig to Ashgill. *Cyphoniscus*, once regarded as a typical Ashgill isoclad, occurs at our section in the Llandeilo or lowest Caradoc (at one locality in eastern Canada it is known also from lowest Silurian beds; Dean 1972). *Lyrapype*, founded on material from the Arenig of Spitsbergen, is here recorded from the Caradoc; and *Peraspis*, recorded previously from the Arenig to Llanvirn, has its range extended into the Caradoc on the basis of *P. obscura*, its youngest known species, in Bed 4. The long range of trilobite genera found predominantly in carbonate mounds facies is related to persistence of the tropical shelf-edge habitat (Fortey 1980).

A particular problem of Ordovician trilobite generic assemblages concerns autochthonous elements of the Nileid Association, particularly in rocks of Arenig–Llanvirn age such as the Table Head Formation of western Newfoundland. The subject was discussed by Ross (1970) in an account of the problems involved in defining the Whiterock Stage in western USA. Ross and Ingham (1970), after finding a trilobite generic assemblage of ‘Whiterock’ type in lowest Caradoc strata in the Girvan basin, Scotland southern, noted the very widespread occurrence of what they termed the ‘Toquima-Table Head Faunal Realm’ (named for areas in Nevada and western Newfoundland). Many of the genera in their ‘faunal realm’ had extended ranges but were adapted to a particular environment and palaeogeographic setting, peripheral to Laurentia in the Ordovician and close to
the transition from mioeoesynclinal to eugeoesynclinal facies; distribution and migration of the trilobites would follow dispersal of the appropriate facies belts. Further evidence of this concept is provided by the Chedao Formation trilobites, so that some genera documented particularly from the early Ordovician persist as late as the Caradoc, while others predate genera thought at one time to be characteristic of the Ashgill.

SYSTEMATIC PALAEONTOLOGY

Terminology is essentially that Harrington et al. (in Moore 1959, pp. O117-O126); additions are lunette (Whittington 1954, p. 139) for a crescent-shaped area in the axial furrows of some iulusoids; eye socle (Shaw and Ormiston 1964); and baccula (Opik 1967, p. 53).

Taxa are arranged in Treatise order (Moore 1959), additions and modifications are as follows: Scharyinae are included in the Aulacopleuridae (Thomas and Owens 1978). Phillipsellidae are considered to be related to the Stygimolochidae (Bruton 1976; Lane and Thomas 1983). Mjasnogastres is used instead of Geragnostidae, following Fortey (1980a). The Hemimetaromastigidae Kielen, 1960 is regarded as an independent family following Apollonov (1974) and Lu (1975); a more recent study (Lu and Zhou 1979) shows that it is closer to the cheirurids than to the phacopids.

Specimens described and listed in this account are deposited at institutions designated by the following abbreviations: NI, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica; XTR, Regional Geological Survey Team of Xinjiang; XIT, Xinjiang Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources; IF, IV, Yichang Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources; IGG, Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Figured specimens were first blackened with ink and then coated with magnesium oxide before being photographed.

Family MITAGNOSTIDAE Jakel, 1909
Subfamily MITAGNOSTINAE Jakel, 1909

Genus ARTHROHACHIS Hawle and Corda, 1847

Type species. Battus tardo Barrande, 1846, from the Králův Dvůr Formation (Ashgill) of Lomysl, near Zdice, Czechoslovakia.

Remarks. We follow Fortey (1980a) in restricting the genus Trinodus to the holotype of the type species, T. agnostiformis M'Coy, 1846.

Arthrohachis cf. tardo (Barrande, 1846)

Plate 58, figs. 3, 4

Figured specimens. One cephalon (NI 80599) and one pygidium (NI 80591) from Bed 12.

Description and remarks. Arthrohachis tardo and allied forms have been recorded from the Ashgill of Bohemia (Barrande 1852), Poland (Kielan 1960), South Wales (Dean 1971), North Wales (Whittington 1968), northern England (Ingham 1970), Kazakhstan (Apollonov 1974), and Uzbekistan (Abdullayev 1972), and from the late Caradoc to Ashgill of Norway (Owen and Bruton 1980). The lectotype of A. tardo, figured by Peck (1977, pl. 8, fig. 2), and topotypes described by Whittington (1950) are comparable with the present form but the latter has a wider (tr.) glabella, in which respect it is similar to specimens described by Whittington (1968) and by Dean (1971). Traces of five pairs of muscle scars on the glabella posterior to the glabellar furrow are comparable with those on a well-preserved specimen of A. danica brevis Fortey (1980a, pl. 3, fig. 10). Patterns of glabellar furrows and muscle scars are not known in A. tardo but traces on a cranidium figured by Whittington (1968, pl. 29, fig. 10) seem compatible with those of the present form.

As Owen and Bruton (1980) concluded, species of Arthrohachis (as Trinodus) from the late Ordovician of Europe need to be revised, as do species from the Caradoc to Ashgill of China and central Asia. In specimens of A. cf. tardo from the Ashgill of Ireland (Dean 1971, p. 7) the length of the glabella varied from 63% to 70% of that of the cephalon, while the pygidial axis was 38% to 50% of the pygidial length. In A. aff. tardo from the Upper Chasmom Limestone of Norway (Owen and Bruton 1980) the corresponding figures were 55% and 55%, Trinodus subteres Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975, Trinodus cylindricus Chen in Li et al. 1975, Trinodus corrugatus Chen in Li et al. 1983 and Trinodus carinatus Li in Qiu et al. 1983 fall within the range of
variation above, and other characters are also similar to those of *A. tarda*. All these species are allied to, and may even be referable to, the type species of *Arthrorhachis*.

**Genus Geragnostus** Howell, 1935

*Type species.* Agnostus zidenhaldii Linnaeus, 1869 from the late Tremadoc (Apatokcephalus serratus Zone) of Mossebo, Västergötland, Sweden (see Tjernvik 1956, pl. 1, figs. 5 and 6).

*Geragnostus aff. longicollis* (Raymond 1925)

Plate 58, figs. 1, 2, 5

Figured specimens. Two cephalas (NI 80587, 80588) and one pygidium (NI 80589) from Bed 4.

Remarks. The cephalon strongly resembles that of *Arthrorhachis tarda* (Barrande) but shows an additional tiny basal glabellar tubercle and a more flattened border. The pygidial axis occupies 70% of the pygidial length and has a tiny median tubercle near the tip. The posterior axial segment, with length about half that of the axis, is much longer than in *Arthrorhachis tarda* and the Chinese form is referred to *Geragnostus* rather than *Arthrorhachis*. As pointed out by Dean (1966) and Fortey (1980a) features such as relative length of pygidial axis are insufficient to separate these genera and Dean (1966) suggested that *Geragnostus* may prove eventually to be a junior subjective synonym of *Arthrorhachis* (as Trinodus).

The present form recalls *G. longicollis* (Raymond 1925, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 5; Whittington 1965, p. 301, pl. 1, figs. 1-12, 14, 16, 17) from the Table Head Formation (approx. lower Llanvirn) of western Newfoundland, and an allied form from the north-western Yukon described by Dean (1973, p. 2, pl. 1, figs. 1-6). *G. clausus* Whittington (1963, p. 28, pl. 1, figs. 1-17), from the Llanvirn of Lower Head, western Newfoundland, and *G. symmetricus* Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1982, p. 215, pl. 57, figs. 2 and 3) from the Llanvirn of north-west China differ only in the more narrowly rounded tip of the pygidial axis and the narrower cephalic and pygidial border furrows. These three species are very alike and, as discussed by Whittington (1965, pp. 301, 302) and Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1982, p. 216), distinguishable only on the basis of minor characters. The well-rounded anterolateral cephalic and posterolateral pygidial angles suggests that the present form is closest to *G. longicollis*.

The type species of *Geragnostella* Kobayashi, 1939, *Agnostus tubbergi* Novák, 1883 from the Šatka Fm. (Llanvirn) of Bohemia and redescribed by Pek (1977), exhibits an *Arthrorhachis-Geragnostus* type of glabella with indications of a V-shaped glabellar furrow in front of the median tubercle. Its pygidium is, as noted by Pek, characterized by the long, narrow posterior axial ring but agrees more or less with that of the present form. The length of the pygidial axis is variable in agnostids (Fortey 1980a, p. 26) and the relative length of the posterior axial ring may vary even within a species, as Whittington (1963, p. 29) pointed out for *Geragnostus clausus*. The great similarity between *Geragnostella tubbergi* and our species supports the view (Dean 1966, p. 273) that *Geragnostella* may be a junior subjective synonym of *Geragnostus*.

**Explanation of Plate 58**

Figs. 1, 2, 5. *Geragnostus aff. longicollis* (Raymond, 1925). Bed 4. 1. pygidium, NI 80587, ×10. 2. cephalon, NI 80588, ×10. 3. cephalon, NI 80589, ×6.


ZHOU and DEAN, Ordovician trilobites
Type species. *Shumardia granulosa* Billings, 1862 from the *Shumardia* Limestone (lower Llanvirn) of Lévis, Quebec, Canada.

*Shumardia tarimuensis* Zhang, 1981

Plate 58, figs. 6-9, 13

1981 *Shumardia tarimuensis* Zhang, p. 163, pl. 61, figs. 7 and 8.

**Diagnosis.** Species of *Shumardia* without posterolateral glabellar lobe. Pygidium stout with narrow (tr.) axis.

**Holotype.** XTR 131, incomplete dorsal shield (Zhang 1981, pl. 61, fig. 7) from the Saerga Formation (Llanvirn to lower Caradoc) of Kanling, Keping County, Zhejiang, China.

**Figured specimens.** Two cranidia (NI 80592, 80594) and three pygidia (NI 80593, 80595, 80596) from Bed 4.

**Description.** Cranidium twice as broad as long, semicircular in outline, gently convex, declined slightly both anteriorly and laterally. Glabella with outline like arrow-head occupies two-thirds length and one-quarter posterior width of cranidium; it is convex, highest at midpoint of posterior margin, from which it declines forwards. Anterior part of glabella V-shaped frontally, with pair of prominent, tear-shaped anterolateral lobes, the overall width of which is about one-and-a-half times basal glabellar width; posterior half of glabella tapers forwards into deep furrows at base of anterolateral lobes. Occipital ring transversely convex with length (stag) one-fifth that of cranidium, its posterior margin is bowed backwards immediately behind posteriorly placed median tubercle; occipital furrow deep. Axial furrows deep and broad beside posterior half of glabella but deep and narrow anteriorly. Preglabellar field narrow (stag) with deep mesial notch. Posterior border widens (exstag) distally; posterior border furrow is narrow proximally and dies out distally. Pygidium triangular in outline, 1.2 times wider than long. Conical axis occupies little more than half-length of pygidium and one-third its breadth measured across anterior margin; there are four axial rings and small rounded terminal piece, all delimited by deep ring furrows, in addition to articulating half-ring. Axial furrows deep and wide. Pleural lobes exhibit up to five pairs interpleural furrows that decrease in size posteriorly; first pair extend near facets but fifth pair appear only as short indentations. No pleural furrows visible except first pair, which are deep and transverse. Surface granular except for pygidial border, which is smooth.

**Remarks.** Although *Conosphyrhis* Callaway, 1877, type species *C. zalesiensis* Callaway from the Upper Tremadoc of Shropshire, and *Shumardia* are sometimes regarded as possibly distinct (e.g. Dean 1973, p. 8) they have also been considered congeneric (Poulsen in Moore 1959, p. 0245). Judging from the long triangular pygidium of *S. tarimuensis* we consider it to be a typical *Shumardia*, and species with similar pygidia include not only the type species *S. granulosa* but also *S. dicksoni* Moberg and Segerberg, 1906 and *S. lucrana* Koreleva, 1964. Of these the Chinese species bears the greatest resemblance to *S. granulosa* (see Whittington 1965, p. 327, pl. 16, figs. 1-17) but differs in the absence of posterolateral glabellar lobes, the less acutely pointed front of the glabella, and the relatively shorter pygidium with narrower axis.

Family KOMASPIDIDAE Kobayashi, 1935

Genus *PHOROCEPHALA* Lu in Lu et al., 1965

Type species. *Phoroccephala typa* Lu in Lu et al., 1965, from the Silingsus Formation (upper Arenig) of Liangshan, Shaxian Province, China.

**Remarks.** Tripp (1976, p. 423) suggested that *Carrickia* Tripp, 1965, type species *C. pelagia* Tripp, 1965 from the Caradoc of Scotland, is a junior synonym of *Phoroccephala*. We tentatively consider both genera as synonymous, following Zhou, Yin, and Tripp (1984, p. 23).

On the basis of stratigraphic occurrence and the presence or absence of a preglabellar field, described species of *Phoroccephala* fall into two groups:
1. Upper Tremadoc to Llandeilo species with preglabellar field. These include: *P. similis* Lu, 1975; *P. genulata* Lu, 1975; *P. shiziposa* Yin in Yin and Lee 1978; *P. gracilis* Zhou in Zhou et al., 1982; *Bathyurus maruyai* Reed, 1917; *Leciestegus* cf. *maruyai* (Reed) of Weber 1948; *P. type* Lu in Lu et al. 1965; *Carriickia setoni* Shaw, 1968; *Goniophrys breviceps* (Billings 1865); *Carriickia* sp. 1 of Ross 1972, p. 29, pl. 10, fig. 19; undetermined genus and species A of Ross 1951, pl. 18, figs. 21, 23, 24; and, questionably, *Bathyurus breviceps* Billings, 1865.

2. Caradoc to Ashgill species without preglabellar field. These include: *Carriickia pelagia* Tripp, 1965, *C. aitkeni* Dean, 1971, *C. pingunimira* Chatterton and Ludvigsen, 1976; *C. suhottia* Petrunina in Repina et al., 1975; *P. quadrata* sp. nov.; *Phorocephala* sp. of Owen and Branson 1980; and gen. indet. of Abdullaev (1972, pl. 46, figs. 9-11).

In earlier species such as *P. genulata* Lu (from the middle Arenig of Hubei Province, China) and the unnamed species of Ross (1951, from letter Zone F of the Canadian Series in north-eastern Utah, USA) the glabella is relatively smaller and the palpebral lobes shorter than in younger species.

Morphological changes that take place during the ontogeny of *Phorocephala*, as exemplified by *P. pingunimira* and described by Chatterton (1980, p. 31), include the medial disappearance of the preglabellar field, and the increase in relative size of glabella (tr. and sag.) and palpebral lobes (exsag.). Similar changes would have taken place during the phylogeny of *Phorocephala*.

*Phorocephala quadrata* sp. nov.

Plate 58, figs. 10, 12, 14-19

**Derivation of name.** Latin—*quadratus*, a. m. square, referring to the shape of the combined glabella and occipital ring.

**Holotype.** Pygidium, NI 80597 (Pl. 58, figs. 10 and 14) from Bed 12.

**Paratypes.** Four cranidia (NI 80598, 80599, 80601, 80602) and one pygidium (NI 80600) from Bed 12.

**Diagnosis.** *Phorocephala* species with cranidium about half as long as wide, and transversely straight anterior border; glabella large, subquadrate, its width about half that of cranidium. Pygidium as wide as long, composed of three segments; axis trapezoidal in cross-section.

**Description.** Cranidium about twice as wide as long, trapezoid in plan, widest across base. Glabella convex, subquadrate, defined by deep axial furrows, rounded anterolaterally, its width about half that of cranidium. Occipital ring wider (tr.) than base of glabella, with length (sag.) less than one-fifth that of cranidium, gently convex posteriorly in plan, becoming slightly shorter (exsag.) abaxially. Occipital furrow deep, broad, straight. Anterior border straight, well defined by deep anterior border furrow, uniformly narrow (sag.), upturned. Posterior border narrows (exsag.) laterally, bounded by deep, broad posterior border furrow. Preglabellar field absent in mature cranidium. Fixigenae wide posteriorly, narrow forwards, moderately convex, declined abaxially. Palpebral lobes separated from fixigenae by narrow, deep palpebral furrows and extend forwards from just in front of anterior border furrow almost to anterior border furrow; they are widest (tr.) opposite centre of glabella, converge gently forwards, at the same time becoming steadily narrower, and posterior portions are strongly convex abaxially. Anterior branches of facial suture very short, strongly convergent frontally; posterior branches short, divergent posteriorly. Surface of exoskeleton densely covered with pits that are circular except on occipital ring, where transversely elongated. Two pairs muscle scars represented by smooth, unpitted patches on external surface; anterior pair (2p) triangular, narrow adaxially, located on anterolateral margin and extend adaxially backwards; posterior (1p) pair subrectangular, widen (exsag.) abruptly adaxially, begin in axial furrows at points just in front of line through centre of glabella, and run subparallel to 2p muscle scars; in large specimens the 1p scars deepen and coalesce with pair of apodemal pits (at adaxial extremities). A juvenile cranidium (Pl. 58, fig. 12) has a narrow (sag.) preglabellar field and the glabella is subcircular.

Pygidium subelliptical, as long as wide, strongly convex transversely. High, tapered axis-three quarters as wide as long; and occupies about two-thirds anterior pygidial width; it consists of two axial rings, terminal piece, and articulating half-ring. Axis is subtrapezoidal in cross-section, divided into three bands by two closely spaced, subparallel, longitudinal ridges. Medial part is flat; the lateral bands are steeply declined abaxially; and in large specimens two longitudinal rows of nodes are arranged along the ridges. First two axial rings uniformly long (sag.), arched forwards in plan, well defined by narrow ring furrows; third ring visible, though faintly demarcated, on large specimens, and tip of axis slopes down posteriorly to merge
smoothly with postaxial area. Axial furrows narrow, weaker posteriorly. Pleural lobes include three pairs of pleurae that extend posteriorly, but only anterior two pairs well defined. Three pairs deep, short (tr.) pleural furrows die out at midpoints of pleurae, each of which is divided into raised anterior and depressed posterior pleural bands. Three pairs of interpleural furrows present; anterior two pairs distinct, narrow, and reach pygidial margin; posterior pair wide, shallow, and disappear before attaining tip of axis. Articulating facets broad (exsag.), and decline from fulcrum siting near front ends of axial furrows. Pygidial border apparently absent, but may be represented by narrow strip at margin. Surface of exoskeleton densely granulate.

Remarks. The new species generally resembles *P. pinguitumita* (Chatterson and Ludvigsen 1976, p. 44, pl. 17, figs. 1-50) from the Chazy of north-west Canada but in the latter the anterior border of the cranidium is arched forwards in plan, the pygidium is wider (tr.), with only two segments, and the pygidial axis is shorter (sag.), semicircular in cross-section, with sigmoidal ring furrows. *P. athleta* (Dean 1971, p. 48, pl. 23, figs. 2-9; pl. 24, figs. 1-4, 6, 8, 11), from the Ashgill of Ireland, is distinguished from *P. quadrata* by its frontally rounded glabella, the anterior border that is curved backwards abaxially, and the wider pygidium with two segments and a stouter axis that is semi-circular in cross-section.

Family **Telephinaidae** Marek, 1952

**Genus** **Telephina** Marek, 1952

*Telephina convexa* Lu, 1975

Plate 58; fig. 11; Plate 59, figs. 1 and 4


1977 *Telephina* (**Telephina**) convexa Lu; Zhou et al., p. 190, pl. 56, fig. 6.

1978 *Telephina* (**Telephina**) convexa Lu; Xia, p. 158, pl. 28, fig. 9.

1983 *Telephina* (**Telephina**) convexa Lu; Qiu et al., p. 170, pl. 57, fig. 14.

**Diagnosis.** *Telephina* species with strongly angulate palpebral lobes. Glabella and occipital ring covered with web-like raised lines and scattered coarse granules on external surface, and coarse granules on exfoliated surface.

**Holotype.** Cranidium, N1 16419, figured Lu (1975, pl. 2, figs. 25 and 26), from the Linhuiang Formation (early Ashgill) of Feni, Yang, Hubei Province, eastern China.

**Figured specimens.** Two cranidia (N1 80603, 80609) from Bed 12.

**Remarks.** The smaller cranidium (Pl. 58, fig. 11) differs from the larger in that the preglabellar area is narrower and the glabella has a pair of shallow impressions. In the light of morphological changes during the ontogeny of *T. bitusps* (Angelini 1854) demonstrated by Nikolaisen (1963, pp. 365-366), we consider differences between our two specimens to be due to differences in size.

The external surface is covered with raised lines in a multiple web-like pattern; individual lines radiate from coarse granules on the glabella and occipital ring and from fine and scattered coarse granules on the fixigenae and palpebral lobes. The exfoliated surface shows low granules that are well marked on glabella and occipital ring. Anterior border and frontal spines exhibit raised lines parallel to their anterior margins. The pattern of ornamentation is very similar to that of *T. americana* (Billings 1863) (see Whittington 1965, p. 367, pl. 37; pl. 38, figs. 7-9, 11) and of *T. sp.* of Whittington (1965, p. 371, pl. 38, figs. 1-6, 18), both from the Table Head Formation (Llanvirn) of western Newfoundland, but the Canadian species have fainter granules on the internal mould.

The holotype of *T. convexa* is an internal mould and the surface sculpture is not preserved. The occipital tubercle and small spine seen on the holotype are not preserved on the present material, but otherwise there is good agreement. As noted by Lu (1975) the American species *T. gelatinosa* (Ulrich in Butts 1926) (see Ulrich 1930, pl. 26, fig. 7, figs. 12-14), from the middle Ordovician of Alabama, may be closely related to *T. convexa* but differs in the rounded anterolateral angles of the cranidium and the densely granular surface of the exoskeleton.
T. commixta is very similar to T. nikolaiseni Apollonov (1974, p. 14, figs. 10, 11, 14) from the Ashgill of Kazakhstan, and the two may prove synonymous, but specimens of the Russian species are too poorly preserved to show the surface ornamentation. According to Apollonov's description the cranidium of T. nikolaiseni is covered with what he called 'capillary', but it is difficult to see whether or not granules are present and what the pattern of striae is. We refer the Chinese specimens to T. commixta until further material of T. nikolaiseni is available.

Telephina sp.
Plate 59, figs. 2 and 5


Remarks. This form may represent a new species but the available material is insufficient. The specimen has a pair of extraordinarily thick, tear-like cephalic frontal spines. In this respect it somewhat resembles T. convessa but differences include: the more tapered glabella with much denser granules on the surface; the more rounded anterolateral corners of the cranidium; and the three pairs of granulose glabellar muscle scars, the anterior two pairs of which are discrete instead of confluent. Similar features are found in the American Caradoc species T. gelastnosa (Ulrich in Butts 1926) but the latter has a pair of more slender frontal spines and its palpebral lobes are semicircular in plan. In the outline of the glabella and size of the fixigenae the Chinese specimen is comparable with T. angulata Yi (1957, p. 554, pl. 3, fig. 4) from the Yangtze region and T. versa Nikolaisen (1963, p. 579, pl. 3, figs. 5-10) from Scandinavia, both of Llandeilo age, but in the two last-named the glabella is relatively shorter (sag.) (length = 0.8 of its width, compared with 0.88), there are more scattered granules on glabella and occipital ring, and the frontal spines are smaller. T. versa also has less angulate palpebral lobes than T. angulata, and in this respect seems closer to our specimen.

Family GLAPHURIDAE Hupé, 1953
Genus GLAPHURINA Ulrich, 1930

Type species. Glaphurina lamontensis Ulrich, 1930, from the Upper Chazy (approx. Llandeilo) of Isle La Motte, Vermont, USA.

Glaphurina sp.
Plate 59, fig. 8

Figured specimen. Cranidium, NI 80612, from Bed 4.

Remarks. The single, imperfect cranidium closely resembles G. lamontensis Ulrich (1930, p. 45, pl. 8, figs. 14-16; Shaw 1965, p. 29, pl. 8, figs. 10-15; pl. 9, figs. 1-3, 5-8) in the following characters: wide cranidium, broadly and evenly rounded anteriorly; deeply incised longitudinal posterior glabellar furrow continuous with shallow, oblique anterior furrow; deep axial furrows; narrow (sag.), steeply upturned anterior border; divergent anterior branches of facial suture; large posterior area of fixigenae; and surface densely covered with tubercles of two sizes. It differs in having a very narrow (sag.) preglabellar field like that of, for example, the Llanvirn species G. granulosa Zhou in Zhou et al. (1982, p. 254, pl. 63, fig. 15a, b) from north-west China and the early Caradoc species G. dalensensis Weber, 1948 (see Chugueva 1958, p. 75, pl. 8, figs. 13-15; non Weber 1948, p. 55, pl. 8, figs. 22 and 23) from Kazakhstan.

Family ASAPHIDAE Burmeister, 1843
Subfamily ASAPHINAE Burmeister, 1843
Genus BIRMANITES Sheng, 1934

Type species. Ogygites birmanicus Reed, 1915, from the Hwe Mawng Beds (lower Ordovician) of Hwe Mawng and Hpakh, northern Shan State, Burma.
Remarks. *Optimaspasmus* Kielen, 1960 differs from *Pseudobasilicus* Reed, 1931 mainly in the longer preglabellar area, and the narrower axis and pygidal doublure (cf. Kielen 1960, p. 75). These characters, in turn, agree well with those of *Birmatites*, of which we consider *Optimaspasmus* a junior subjective synonym. Both genera may eventually prove synonymous with *Ogyginus* Tromelin and Lebesconte, 1876, as discussed by Zhou, Yin and Tripp (1984, p. 17).

*Birmatites aff. asiaticus* (Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975)

Plate 59, figs. 7, 10, 11, 13–15

**Figured specimens.** Two cranidia (NI 80607, 80611) and three pygidia (NI 80608–80611) from Bed 12.

**Description.** Cranidium of low convexity. Globeba subparallel-sided, broadly rounded frontally, three-quarters as long as wide; 1p furrows directed inwards and backwards, distinct anteriorly; 1p lobes triangular, 2p furrows faint, short, close to 1p abaxially, directed anteriorly; prominent median tubercle close behind occipital furrow; median ridge in front of frontal globellar lobe. Occipital ring slightly convex transversely, with straight posterior margin; occipital furrow shallow. Axial furrows wide and shallow. Narrow, elongate bacculae sited opposite 1p lobes. Palpebral lobes semicircular in outline, narrow (tr.), weakly defined by obscure palpebral furrows; length one-fifth that of glabella, their anterior extremities opposite adaxial ends of 1p furrows and at one-third cranidial length from posterior margin. Preglabellar area slightly depressed, turned up frontally into weakly defined anterior border, its length one-third that of glabella. Anterior branches of facial suture diverge forwards for short distance, then curve forwards to anterior border furrow, and finally turn inwards to meet mediadly at obtuse angle; posterior branches sinuous and divergent. Posterior areas of fissigeneae narrow (exsp.) with uniformly wide border, well defined by border furrow.

Pygidium semieliptical in outline, about three-fifths as long as wide; anterolateral facets occupy half width pleural lobes. Convex axis, one-third to one-fourth length and one-fourth width of pygidium, tapers backwards, divided into seven to eight axial rings and small rounded terminal piece; transverse ring furrows shallow on external surface, distinct on internal mould; axial furrows broad. Pleural lobes flat with five pairs ribs defined by pleural furrows, only first pair of which is deeply incised. Border furrow obscure. Doublure extends to midlength of lobes, occupies half width of pleural lobes anteriorly.

Surface covered with irregular, fine, raised lines, subparallel to margins, and densely arranged only on preglabellar area and that part of pygidial border above the doublure.

**Remarks.** The cranidium is characterized by a preglabellar area that is relatively short (sag.) compared with most species in the genus, but is close to those of *Birmatites latus* (Angelin 1851, p. 14, pl. 10; Kielen 1960, p. 78, pl. 6, figs. 1 and 2; pl. 7, fig. 3; pl. 8, fig. 4) from the Red Tretaspis Mudstones (Ashgill) of Västergötland, Sweden and *B. asiaticus* (Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975, p. 186, pl. 32, figs. 1-9) from the Kielamella-Tretaspis Beds (Ashgill) of southern Tian-Shan. The pygidium of *B. latus* is much shorter (sag.) than in the present form; that of *B. asiaticus* is comparable but slightly longer and has seven instead of five pairs of pleural ribs.

*Birmatites* sp. indet.

Plate 59, figs. 9 and 12

**Figured specimens.** One hypostoma (NI 80613) and one pygidium (NI 80614) from Bed 4.

**EXPLANATION OF PLATE 59**


Figs. 7, 10, 11, 13–15. *Birmatites aff. asiaticus* (Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975). Bed 12. 7. cranidium, NI 80607, x 1.5. 10, pygidium, NI 80608, x 2. 11, pygidium, NI 80609, x 4. 13, pygidium, NI 80610, x 1. 14 and 15, cranidium, dorsal and left lateral views, NI 80611, x 2.

Fig. 8. *Glaephal inhabita* sp. Bed 4. Cranidium, NI 80612, x 8.

Figs. 9, 12. *Birmatites* sp. indet. Bed 4, hypostoma, NI 80613, x 5. 12, pygidium, NI 80614, x 4.
Zhou and Dean, Ordovician trilobites
Remarks. The well-preserved hypostoma has the middle body poorly defined, with middle furrow deeply incised abaxially, the posterior margin is forked, and the whole surface is covered with densely arranged, transverse terrace lines. The pygidium has a narrow, convex axis and slightly defined border; it is semicircular in outline with nine pairs of pleural ribs. The only comparable described species is *B. yangziensis* Lu (1975, p. 321, pl. 8, figs. 9–13; pl. 9, figs. 1–5) from the Miaopu Formation (Llandeilo) of western Hubei, China, which has a relatively broader pygidial border and only six pairs of pleural ribs.

Family NILEIIDAe Angelin, 1854
Genus NILEUS Dalman, 1827

*Type species.* *Nileus armadillo* Dalman, 1827, probably from the *Expansus* Limestone (Arenig; see Tjernvik 1956, p. 208) of Husbyfjod, Östergötland, Sweden.

*Nileus huanxianensis* Zhou in Zhou et al. 1982

Plate 59, figs. 3 and 6; Plate 60, figs. 1–6, 8, 11

1982 *Nileus huanxianensis* Zhou in Zhou et al., p. 266, pl. 66, fig. 9.

**Diagnosis.** Species of *Nileus* with craniidum as long as wide, rounded anteriorly. Median glabellar tubercle placed anterior to line between posterior ends of palpebral lobes. Pygidium with shallow, broad border furrow. Surface of cranium smooth; pygidium covered with densely arranged fine ridges subparallel to margin.

**Holotype.** XI Tr-139, craniidum, figured Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1982, pl. 66, fig. 9) from Bed 12 of the Chedao Formation, Chedao, Huanxian County, Gansu Province, China.

**Figured specimens.** Two craniids (NI 80615, 80622), two hypostomata (NI 80618, 80619), one right librigena with cephalic doublure attached (NI 80606), one thoracic segment (NI 80621), two pygidia (NI 80616, 80620) and one pygidial doublure (NI 80617) from Bed 12.

**Description.** Cranidium of low convexity, as long as wide, broadly rounded anteriorly. Median glabellar tubercle situated in front of line joining posterior ends of palpebral lobes. Weak medial glabellar ridge visible only on internal mould. Palpebral lobes semieliptical with length about two-fifths that of cranidium, their posterior ends located one-sixth cranidium length from posterior margin of cranidium; palpebral furrows faint. Axial furrows weak. Anterior branches of facial suture diverge forwards at 60° to 90°; posterior branches diverge strongly backwards. Posterior areas of fixigenae very small, triangular, abaxially declined. Librigenae narrow (tr.) with no visible border; genital fields gently convex transversely; genital angles obtusely rounded; eye sockets narrow, separated from genital fields by deep, broad furrows; eyes large, crescentic. Doublure widest (sag.) frontally, where it equals about one-third cephalic length, narrows sharply abaxially and is gently convex, upturned anteriorly and posterolaterally beneath the librigenae. Posteromedial part of doublure is depressed to form transverse groove immediately in front of transversely straight hypostomial suture. Rostral plate weakly defined by non-functional connective suture; outline trapezoidal, widest (tr.) frontally, where equals about two-fifths of cephalic width.

Hypostoma four-fifths as long as wide, flat, or weakly convex. Middle body ill defined, wider than long, with pair of depressed, elongate maculae sited on lateral margins opposite centre of hypostoma. Anterior wings small, triangular. Border gently convex, narrows anteriorly and posteriorly, and is tripartite posteriorly; posterior margin with pointed, broadly triangular median process; lateral and posterior borders well defined by deep, wide furrows and have low peripheral rim.

Thoracic segment (Pl. 60, fig. 8) with large articulating half ring well defined by deep, broad, transverse articulating furrow. Axial ring convex, with breadth (tr.) three-quarters that of segment overall. Axial furrows faint. Pleurae narrow (tr.) with rounded tips; triangular facets well developed outside fulcro that are sited close to axial furrows.

Moderately convex, unsegmented pygidium is subsemicircular in outline, length three-fifths the breadth. Large triangular axis occupies three-fifths anterior width and more than three-fifths length of pygidium, and is weakly defined by very shallow, broad axial furrows. Pleural lobes decline gently towards wide, shallow border.
furrow; border indistinct, narrow (sag.), slightly convex. Doubly broad, deeply indented around tip of axis, and inner margin on either side is broadly curved, convex forwards.

Surface of cranidium, librigenae and thoracic axial rings smooth. Doubly broad, hypostoma, and thoracic pleurae covered with terrace lines. Dorsal surface of pygidium has densely crowded, fine ridges subparallel to margins; ridges are slightly thicker at anterolateral corners of pygidium.

Remarks. 
*Nilssonia huaxianensis* differs from *N. exarneratus obsoletus* Chang and Fan (1960, p. 110, pl. 12, figs. 13 and 14; pl. 3, figs. 1 and 2; text-fig. 11) from the Llanviri of Qaidam, Qinghai Province, China in having a longer cranidium with anterior margin more strongly convex forwards, and smaller palpebral lobes. The pygidium of the Qinghai form is twice as broad as long with coarser but scattered transverse ridges on the surface. The Arenig subspecies *N. glazialis costatus* Fortey (1975a, p. 41, pl. 10; pl. 16, fig. 8) from Spitsbergen agrees in many respects with the present species, but differences shown by the former include: the slightly shorter (sag.) cranidium, steeply declined anteriorly, the less divergent posterior branches of the facial suture; the narrower (sag.) cephalic doublet; and the absence of a pygidial border. Both forms have quite different surface sculpture; the cranidium of *N. glazialis costatus* is finely punctate and the pleural lobes of the pygidium are covered with distinctive, deep grooves, only a few of which extend across the axis.

The Kazakhstan species *N. tengeriensis* Weber (1948, p. 48, pl. 8, figs. 1–3, 5 and 6), from the Karakan horizon (Llandeilo), resembles *N. huaxianensis* in the outline of the pygidium and the size of its axis; but the cranidium has the median tubercles sited further back, and other cranidial features are comparable with those of *N. exarneratus obsoletus*.

**Genus Paraspis Whittington, 1965**

*Paraspis* *obscura* sp. nov.

Plate 60, figs. 7, 9, 10, 12–15; Plate 61, fig. 1

*Derivation of name.* Latin *obscura*, obscurus, obscure, referring to the indistinct pygidial border furrow.

*Holotype.* Cranidium, NI 80628 (Pl. 60, fig. 13), from Bed 4.

*Paratypes.* Two cranidia (NI 80630, 80631a), four pygidia (NI 80623, 80624, 80625, 80629) and two hypostomata (NI 80626, 80627) from Bed 4.

*Diagnosis.* Species of *Paraspis* with wide pygidial axis that occupies less than two-fifths the pygidial width anteriorly. Pygidial border poorly defined. Cranidium without anterior border. Axial furrows straight and parallel opposite palpebral lobes. Hypostoma transversely with well-defined middle body and wide (tr.) lateral border.

*Description.* Cranidium of low convexity, as long as wide or slightly wider than long, rounded anteriorly. Gently convex glabella widest across anterolateral angles, highest along sagittal line but not carinate; thin median tubercle sited behind transverse line between posterior ends of palpebral lobes. Axial furrows shallow on external surface, deep on internal moulds, parallel and straight between palpebral lobes, obscure between posterior ends of palpebral lobes and posterior cranidial margin, where they end at a pair of pits. Palpebral lobes long (0.4–0.45 cranial length), semicircular in outline, narrow (tr.), faintly defined by weak palpebral furrows in testaceous specimens; transverse lines joining posterior ends cuts sagittal line at about one-fifth of cranial length from posterior cranidial margin. Palpebral areas of glabellae slightly convex with width half length of palpebral lobes; posterior areas small, triangular, wider than long (exsag.). Anterior branches of facial suture diverge forwards at 90° to 120°; posterior branches diverge strongly backwards. Hypostoma transversely elliptical in outline, four-fifths as long as wide, broadly rounded anteriorly. Middle body convex, oval, longer than wide, well defined by deep, wide lateral furrows; pair of deep middle furrows curve gently backwards from lateral margins of middle body at points one-third its length from rear. Anterior wings small, triangular. Lateral borders gently convex, their width two-fifths that of middle body, narrowing forwards to end near posterior corners of anterior wings; margins rounded. Posterior border narrow (sag.),
about half width (tr.) of lateral border; posterior margin tripartite with obtusely triangular median point. More or less uniformly narrow rim runs around lateral and posterior borders. Surface covered with coarse, transverse terrace lines.

Pygidium weakly vaulted, subsemicircular in plan with length about 0.7 the width. Convex, funnel-shaped axis occupies less than two-fifths anterior width and less than two-thirds length of pygidium; ring furrows almost obsolete. Axial furrows broad, entire. Pleural lobes unfurrowed, facets subtriangular, their width (tr.) two-thirds the anterior width of each pleural lobe. Border indistinct. Surface shows a few raised lines at anterolateral angles and near lateral and posterior margins. Doubly-rake narrow (sag.), about one-third pygidial length at sagittal line; inner margin parallel to that of pygidium. Plate 60, fig. 14 shows an exfoliated transitory pygidium of *Peraspis obscursa*.

Remarks. The hypostoma of the new species is of typical *Nileus* type, as in *N. armadillo* (Dalman 1827) (see Poulsen in Moore 1959, fig. 267, la), *N. limbatis* Brögger, 1882 (see Tjernvik, 1956, pl. 2, fig. 12), *N. exarmatus* Tjernvik (1956, pl. 2, fig. 16) and *N. platys stigmatus* Schrank (1972, pl. 8, fig. 5). However, its glabella is longer than in *Nileus* and the median glabellar tubercle is situated further back; the pygidium has a narrow (tr.), funnel-shaped axis and narrower (sag.) double lobe with inner margin parallel to that of the pygidium. These features are found in *Peraspis* (Fortey 1975a, pp. 34, 35), to which genus we prefer to assign the species.

Compared with *Peraspis incolata* (Raymond 1925) (see Whittington 1965, p. 364, pls. 34; 35; 36; figs. 11 and 12) the present species differs in: absence of anterior cranidial border; narrower (tr.) posterior areas of fixigenae; slightly wider glabella with median tubercle situated further forwards; straight instead of sinusoidal axial furrows; effaced pygidium with stouter axis; much more faintly defined pygidial borders; and much better-defined middle body of hypostoma. *P. omega* Fortey (1975a, p. 49, pl. 20, figs. 1–11), from the late Arenig to Llanvirn of Spitzberg, is also comparable with the new species in outline and size of cranidium and glabella. On the other hand the hypostoma and pygidium of *P. omega* are more similar to those of the type species, and its median glabellar tubercle and palpebral lobes are situated further forwards, so that the posterior areas of the fixigenae are longer (exsag.).

**Family CYCLOPYGIIDAE** Raymond, 1925
**Genus CYCLOPYGE** Hawle and Corda, 1847

*Egle rediviva* Barrande, 1846, from the Černín Beds (Caradoc) of Trubin, near Beroun, Czechoslovakia.

**Cyclopyge** cf. **recursa** Lu in Wang et al., 1962

Plate 61, figs. 2–5, 7–9, 14

**Figured specimens.** Three cranidia (NI 80632, 80633, 80654), one rostral plate with attached librigenae (NI 80655), and one pygidium (NI 80636), all from Bed 12.

**Description.** Glabella strongly convex (tr.), paraboloid in outline, gently tapered forwards, strongly curved down anteriorly and overhangs preglabellar furrow. 1p glabellar furrows shallow, except for deep, pit-like middle portion, directed inwards and backwards, situated one-third of glabellar length from posterior margin;

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**EXPLANATION OF PLATE 60**


Figs. 7, 9, 10, 12–15. *Peraspis obscursa* sp. nov. Bed 4. 7. transitory pygidium (Degree 6), paratype, NI 80623, × 6. 9. transitory pygidium (Degree 6), paratype, NI 80624, × 6. 10. pygidium, paratype, NI 80625, × 4. 12. two hypostomata, paratypes, NI 80626 (above), 80627, × 8. 13. cranidium, holotype, NI 80628, × 8. 14. transitory pygidium (Degree 4), paratype, NI 80629, × 8. 15. cranidium, paratype, NI 80630, × 8.
Zhou and Dean, Nileus, Peraspis
circular swellings located between deep, pit-like part of ip furrows and posterior end of cranidium; median glabellar tubercle in-line with distal ends of ip furrows. Palpebral lobes narrow, band-like, well defined by deeply incised axial furrows, and meet in front of glabella at about 120°. Eyes separated by longitudinal groove that narrows upwards and alongside which there are only four eye facets for each eye. Rostral plate triangular in outline, one fourth as long as wide, with posterior margin slightly convex backwards and posterolateral angles produced to form narrow band that extends along ventral margin of eyes; median furrow broad, triangular, narrows forwards where confluent with groove between eyes; surface covered with transverse raised lines.

Pygidium subsemicircular in plan, its dorsal surface declined posteriorly. Axis strongly convex, slightly tapered backwards, broadly rounded posteriorly, and occupies about one-third anterior width and half overall length of pygidium; two axial rings and terminal piece are indicated by ornamentation of transverse raised lines, and narrow (sag.) articulating half-ring is raised and gently arched forwards. Axial furrows deep, wide. Postaxial field crossed by sagittal groove that reaches border furrow. Weakly convex pleural lobes carry pair of articulating facets and seven pairs transverse, raised lines on surface; anterior four pairs extend inwards from lateral margins to cross axis and meet, while three posterior pairs become faint towards axis. Border flat with width (sag.) about one-fifth pygidial length, narrows anteriorly and is covered with a few additional raised lines between the pairs of transverse lines noted above.

Remarks. The holotype of C. recurva Lu (1975, p. 377, pl. 30, figs. 8–12), from the Pagoda Formation (Caradoc) of southern Shaanxi, is poorly preserved but indistinguishable from the cranidia in our collection. However, librigenae of C. recurva are unknown and only transitory pygidia have been found. Recently published species of Cyclopyge from the Caradoc to Ashgill of north-west China and central and southern Tien-Shan have cranidia similar to that of C. recurva but different pygidia. They include: C. beishanensis Zhou (in Zhou et al., 1982, p. 268, pl. 67, figs. 5 and 6); C. oculus Abdullah (1970, see Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975, p. 189, pl. 33, figs. 1–9, 11, 12, 14, 18); C. abdullahi Petrunina (in Repina et al. 1975, p. 187, pl. 31, figs. 11–14, 16, 23); and C. binodosa Zhang (1981, p. 191, pl. 72, figs. 1–3). Of these C. binodosa Zhang (not to be confused with Aegina binodosa Saltier, 1859, later placed in Cyclopyge and finally made type species of Prticyclopyge R. and E. Richter, 1954) is very similar to the present form and may be conspecific with it, but the evidence is as yet insufficient.

The pygidium of C. cf. recurva resembles that of C. vigilans (Cooper and Kindle 1936, p. 367, pl. 52, figs. 36, 39, 41–51), from the Ashgill of eastern Canada, in the outline, wide border, and presence of a postaxial depression; the only difference is the bluntly pointed posterior margin of C. vigilans. The glabella of C. cf. recurva is narrower than that of C. vigilans but comparable with that of C. mirabilis (Forbes MS in Saltier, 1853) (assigned to Phyllocopa by Whittard 1952, pl. 32, figs. 6–8) from the Portraine Limestone (Ashgill) of eastern Ireland; the last-named has the glabellar furrows deeply incised throughout their length and its eyes are much broader mesially in anterior view.

**Genus microparia Hawle and Corda, 1847**

*Type species.* Microparia speciosa Hawle and Corda, 1847, from the Kráľov Dvúr Beds (Ashgill) of Kráľov Dvúr, Czechoslovakia.

**Subgenus quadracyge Zhou in Zhou et al., 1977**

*Type species* Microparia (Quadracyge) latilimbata Zhou in Zhou et al., 1977, from the Madoxi Formation (Caradoc) of Madoxi, Taoshan County, Hunan Province, China.

**Diagnosis.** Dorsal shield elliptical in plan. Glabella parabolic in outline without glabellar furrows; median tubercle present. Eyes long, separated by frontal glabellar tongue. Thorax of five segments. Pygidium rectangular, well segmented on exfoliated surface; axis entire, rounded posteriorly; well developed border narrows anteriorly; border furrow deep, broad.

**Remarks.** This diagnosis is based on both the type species M. (Q.) latilimbata Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1977, p. 230, pl. 69, figs. 14–16) and M. (Q.) chidoanensis sp. nov. described below. The cephalic characters agree well with those of Microparia (Microparia) but the pygidium of the latter is
semicircular in outline; the axis is triangular and faintly defined; the pleural lobes are almost unfurrowed; and the border furrow is shallower.

**Microparia (Quadrugype) chedaensis** sp. nov.

Plate 61, figs. 6, 10, 11, 13, 16

Name. After Cheda, a small town near the measured section.

*Holotype*. Pygidium, NI 80640 (Pl. 61, fig. 16), from Bed 4.

*Paratypes*. Two pygidia (NI 80631b, 80639) and two cranidia (NI 80637, 80638), all from Bed 4.

*Diagnosis*. **Microparia (Quadrugype)** species with median tubercle situated in centre of glabella when viewed dorsally. Pygidial axis narrow (tr.); width (sag.) of border about one-fifth sagittal length of pygidium.

*Description*. Cranidium longer than wide. Glabella parabolic in outline, slightly tapered forwards, strongly curved down anteriorly, and fused posteriorly with occipital ring; median tubercle located in centre of glabella when viewed dorsally; anterior tongue short (sag.), curved down frontally where extends further forwards than anterior ends of palpebral lobes; glabellar furrows absent. Axial furrows deep beside palpebral lobes, shallow and curve inwards from posterior ends of palpebral lobes to posterior margin of glabella. Palpebral lobes ridge-like and narrow slightly backwards. Anterior branches of facial suture converge gently forwards; posterior branches diverge slightly backwards. Restral suture short (tr.), transversely straight. Posterior areas of fixigenae small, triangular, low, and decline abaxially.

Pygidium rectangular in outline, its length two-thirds the width. Axis tapers backwards and is broadly rounded posteriorly; it occupies half length (sag.) and more than one-third anterior width of pygidium and is faintly defined by shallow axial furrows. In testaceous specimens axis includes a ridge-like articulating half-ring, well-defined first axial ring, and large terminal piece; pleural lobes decline slightly towards border furrow and are unfurrowed except for first pair pleural furrows, which demarcate convex, narrow (exsag.) pair anterior half ribs. In internal moulds the axis is well defined, with five rings and small terminal piece, and the pleural lobes exhibit six broadly furrowed pleuræ. Border low, flat, with posterior margin slightly bent down and bluntly pointed; width (sag.) about one-fifth pygidial length at sagittal line but quickly narrows (tr.) forwards; inner margin semi-circular, well defined by deep, broad border furrow.

Surface of cranidium covered with widely spaced raised lines near and subparallel to anterior and posterior margins. Pygidium has transverse raised lines on posterior border and postaxial part of pleural fields. Pleural lobes have paired raised lines running parallel to pleural furrows; some raised lines join across axis, and most reach lateral margins of pygidium. Doublure ornamented with terrace lines.

*Remarks*. The new species resembles *M. (Q.) laublinhata* in many respects, but the latter differs in its wider (tr.) pygidial axis (anterior width two-fifths to one-half that of pygidium) and wider border (about one-third length of pygidium at sagittal line). Known cephal of the type species are flattened and precise comparison is difficult, but the glabella seems much wider than in the new species and the median tubercle is located in front of centre of the glabella.

Family STygINIDAE Voges, 1890

*Genus PSEUDOSTYGINA* Zhou in Zhou et al., 1982

*Type species*. *Pseudostygina lepidata* Zhou in Zhou et al., 1982, from the upper part of the Cheda Formation (Caradoc) of Cheda, Huanzun County, Gansu Province, China.

*Diagnosis*. Styginid trilobites with well-defined, convex anterior and lateral cephalic borders. Glabellar and occipital furrows absent. Genal angles rounded. Hypostoma with strongly convex, divided middle body, its oval outline strongly convex forwards; anterior wings large, subquadrate; lateral and posterior borders convex. Pygidial axis short (sag.), parallel-sided, rounded posteriorly; pleural lobes unfurrowed; border faintly defined.

*Remarks*. The narrow (tr.) cranidium, with well-defined glabella that expands steadily forwards, suggests that the genus is a typical styginion. *Pseudostygina* differs from *Stygina* Salter, 1853 in its
lack of an occipital furrow, the rounded genital angles, the shorter (sag.) pygidial axis, the absence of first pygidial pleural furrows, and the more weakly defined pygidial border. The preglabellar furrow is obscure in the lectotype of the type species of Stygina, S. latusrons (Portlock 1843) (see Whittington 1930, pl. 172, figs. 1–3) and only faint in certain other specimens (Whittington 1950, pl. 72, figs. 4 and 5; Skjeseth 1955, pl. 1, figs. 3–5, 7 and 8). The anterior pits in the axial furrows of Stygina, emphasised by Skjeseth, are lacking in Pseudostygina; in addition the cephalic border of Stygina is flat or upturned. Raymondaspis Přibyl, 1948 has a well-defined anterior border as in Pseudostygina, and the shape and size of cranidium and glabella in both genera are comparable. Raymondaspis is distinguished by the wider (tr.) pygidium with longer (sag.), triangular axis, the presence of librigenal spines, and the prominent occipital furrow, pygidial border furrow and first pygidial pleural furrows.

The hypostoma of Pseudostygina is similar in shape to that of other styginitids but is characterized by the convex lateral and posterior borders, the better-defined middle body with maculae on its lateral margins, and the anterior margin, which is more strongly convex forwards mediadially. These features are also typical of the hypostoma in scutelluids, but in its large, subquadrate anterior wings and elongate, oval middle body the hypostoma of Pseudostygina differs from that of scutelluids but resembles that of illaenids. On the other hand a pair of anterior pits on the cranidium, which is characteristic of styginitids (Lane and Thomas 1983), is not found in Pseudostygina, and this may suggest a further similarity to the illaenids. In the general features of its cephalon and pygidium Pseudostygina also resembles illaenid species such as Illeus spinosus Reed, 1912, but the type species, P. lepida, has the glabella well defined laterally as well as frontally, a prominent anterior border, and a parallel-sided pygidial axis with rounded tip. On the whole Pseudostygina is a typical styginitid but shares some important characters with illaenids, a conclusion that favours a close relationship between styginitids and illaenids, as recently discussed by Lane and Thomas (1983).

Pseudostygina lepida Zhou in Zhou et al., 1982

Plate 61, figs. 12, 15, 17–20; Plate 62, figs. 1–5

1982 Pseudostygina lepida Zhou in Zhou et al., p. 273, pl. 68, figs. 5 and 6.

Diagnosis. As for genus.

Holotype. Cranidium (XI TrI59), figured Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1982, pl. 68, figs. 5a, 6), from Bed 12 of the Chedao Formation, Chedao, Huanxian County, Gansu Province, China.

Figured specimens. Three cranidia (NI 80641, 80643, 80647), two hypostomata (NI 80648, 80650), one left librigena (NI 80645) and three pygidia (NI 80642, 80644, 80649), all from Bed 12.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 61

Fig. 1. Persaspis obscura sp. nov. Bed 4. Paratype cranidium, NI 80631a, with associated paratype pygidium, NI 80631b, of Microsphera (Quadrapynche) chedaoensis sp. nov., × 6.


Figs. 6, 10, 11, 13, 16. Microsphera (Quadrapynche) chedaoensis sp. nov. Bed 4. 6. cranidium, paratype, NI 80637, × 6. 10, 11, cranidium, dorsal and right lateral views, paratype, NI 80638, × 10. 13. pygidium, paratype, NI 80639, × 10. 16. pygidium, holotype, NI 80640, × 10.


Fig. 21. Stenosparaxis aff. houmanni (Salter, 1848). Bed 12. Cranidium NI 80646, × 4.
Description. Cranidium broadly rounded frontally, rounded anterolaterally, gently convex in lateral view, longer than wide, widest across base. Glabella moderately convex, expands forwards from opposite palpebral lobes, where its width is about three-fifths the maximum. A pair of smooth patches on the glabellar flanks, situated near anterior border, is broadly rounded anteriorly, rounded anterolaterally, and there are no gill furrows. An anterior muscle scar on the exfoliated surface of a cranidium (Pl. 62, fig. 1) and a pair of smooth patches on the glabellar flanks opposite the palpebral lobes of a well-preserved specimen (Pl. 61, fig. 12) provide evidence of two subparallel rows muscle scars. Occipital furrow absent. Axial furrows wide, deep posteriorly but gradually shallow and narrow forwards. Palpebral lobes small, semicircular, length about one-third of that of cranidium, strongly convex, standing high above fixigenae and glabella and situated well back. Anterior branches of facial suture long, gently divergent, running forwards in abaxially convex curves; very short posterior branches extend abaxially backwards. Prepalpebral field absent. Anterior border narrow, ridge-like, uniform in width, well defined by distinct anterior border furrow. Fixigenae narrow (tr.); low, narrow (exsag.), triangular posterior areas include pair subcircular alae located adjacent to axial furrows. Librigena with rounded genal angle; genal fields broad, subquadrate, vaulted; eye sockets narrow, vertical, bounded by deep, broad furrows; reniform eyes stand high above genal fields, and visual surface is crowded with very small facets. Lateral border broad, upturned; posterior border weakly convex, markedly wider (exsag.) abaxially; border furrows broad. Cephalic doublet steeply inclined, densely covered with terrace lines.

Hyposoma shield-shaped, arched forwards mediadly, rounded posteriorly. Anterior wing large, subquadrate. Middle body four-fifths as long as wide, oval, well defined by deep, broad border furrows; it is divided into a large, strongly convex anterior lobe, length (sag.) three-quarters of that of middle body, and a small, weakly convex posterior lobe; transverse median furrow is deep and wide laterally, shallow mediadly, and slightly curved forwards; transversely oval muscle prominent, situated at anterolateral corners of posterior lobe. Anterior border narrow (sag.), flat; lateral borders subparallel anteriorly, converge opposite median furrow, and then confluent with wide (sag.), strongly convex posterior border.

Large pygidium semicircular in outline, with length three-quarters width; small specimen subsemicircular (Pl. 61, fig. 19), three-fifths as long as wide; anterolateral facets triangular, their width (tr.) one-eighth of that of pygidium. Short (sag.) parallel-sided axis occupies one-third length and slightly more than one-quarter width of pygidium; it is rounded posteriorly and unfurrowed except for faint first ring furrow on external surface. Axial furrow broad, broad, but shallow posteriorly, and there is a post-axial ridge. A pair of oval muscle scars close to posterior part of axial furrows is visible, particularly on exfoliated surfaces. Pleural lobes unfurrowed, their dorsal surface declined both abaxially and towards anterior part axial furrows; border furrow indistinct. Doublet with evenly curved inner margin, narrowing (tr.) forwards; width (sag.) at sagittal line less than one-third pygidial length.

Surface of cranidium covered with densely grouped transverse raised lines in small specimens (Pl. 61, fig. 12); large specimens have only a few similar raised lines on anterior part of glabella and on palpebral areas of fixigenae. Genal fields of librigenae have anastomosing ridges subparallel to lateral margins; posterior border ornamented with scattered anastomosing ridges subparallel to posterior border furrow. Hyposoma has coarse ridges, subparallel to lateral and posterior margins, on anterior lobe of middle body, and on lateral and posterior borders. In most examples of the pygidium, the front portion carries three pairs widely spaced, transverse ridges, subparallel to anterior margin.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 62

Figs. 1-5. Pseudoostygma tepida Zhou in Zhou et al. 1982. Bed 12. 1, cranidium, NI 80647, x 4. 2, hypostoma, NI 80648, x 6. 3, 4, pygidium, dorsal and left lateral views, NI 80649, 4 x. 5, hypostoma, NI 80650, x 8. Figs. 6-11. Steenoparia aff. Bovmanni (Salter, 1848). Bed 12. 6, pygidium, NI 80651, x 2. 7, pygidium, NI 80652, x 1. 8, 9, small cranidium, dorsal and right lateral views, NI 80653, 4 x. 10, pygidium showing doublet, NI 80654, x 2. 11, small cranidium, NI 80655, x 4. 16, transitory pygidium, NI 80656, x 12. Fig. 12. Steenoparia sp. indet. Bed 4. Cranidium, NI 80657, x 2.


Figs. 17 and 18. Xenocybel sp. Bed 12. 17, cranidium, NI 80660, x 10. 18, pygidium, NI 80661, x 10.


Fig. 20. Ischyropseudium zhujiangense sp. nov. Bed 12. Cranidium, paratype, NI 80663, x 10.
Zhou and Dean, Ordovician trilobites
Type species, Illaenus linnarssoni Holm, 1882 from the Boda Limestone (Ashgill) of the Siljan district, Dalarn, Sweden.

Stenopareia aff. bowmanni (Salter, 1848)

Plate 61, fig. 21; Plate 62, figs. 6-11, 16

Figured specimens. Three cranidia (Ni 80646, 80653, 80655) and four pygidia (Ni 80651, 80652, 80654, 80656) from Bed 12.

Description. Cranidium wider than long, broadly and evenly rounded frontally in plan. Glabella slightly less convex posteriorly, its basal width twice that of each palpebral area. Broad, shallow axial furrows converge forwards until level with midline of palpebral lobes and then diverge slightly forwards, dying out in front of line joining mid-points of palpebral lobes. Palpebral lobes about one-sixth length of cranidium, gently convex abaxially, placed far back, so that the posterior end of each lobe is about half its own length from the posterior margin. Surface of internal mould shows pair of elliptical lunettes (Whittington 1954, p. 139) opposite palpebral lobes, small posteriorly situated median glabellar tubercle, weakly defined median glabellar ridge, four pairs faint muscle scars that decrease in size forwards, and broad (essaj.) posterior border furrow.

Pygidium semieliptical in outline, truncated anterolaterally by weakly defined facets. Axis occupies half anterior width of pygidium, but is otherwise poorly defined. Doubtful U-shaped, narrow (tr.) anteriorly, wide (sag.) posteriorly where it occupies about half pygidial length; inner margin of the doublure gently convex forwards medially, its surface is ornamented with faint terrace lines. A small transitory pygidium (Pl. 62, fig. 16) is semicircular in outline, length less than three quarters its width, steeply curved down to the margins; the well defined axis occupies 0-4 width and 0-7 length of the pygidium. Surface of anterior third of largest cranidia carries terrace lines subparallel to anterior margin; similar lines occur in exigence of smallest cranidium (Pl. 62, fig. 8).

Remarks. As far as we are aware, only three other species of Stenopareia have a pygidial doublure similar to that of the present form. They are: Stenopareia bowmanni (Salter 1848) (see Whitard 1961, p. 217, pl. 31, figs. 1, 2; Price 1974, p. 842, pl. 112, figs. 1-8, 97) from the Ashgill of South Wales, Stenopareia miaopoensis Lu (1975, p. 387, pl. 32, fig. 13; pl. 33, figs. 1-3) from the lower Miaopo Formation (Llandeilo) of western Hubei, China; and Stenopareia? sp. of Dean (1978, pl. 50, figs. 4, 6, 8) from the Chair of Kildare Limestone (Ashgill) of eastern Ireland. In the two last species the inner margin of the doublure is much more convex forwards at and near the sagittal line than in S. bowmanni and the present Chinese form. In shape of cranidium and pygidium, and in size of glabella our material resembles S. bowmanni but differs in having larger palpebral lobes; the lectotype of S. bowmanni is somewhat crushed and further comparison is impracticable.

Stenopareia sp. indet.

Plate 62, fig. 12


Remarks. This poorly preserved specimen is inadequate for confident generic assignment, but the posteriorly situated small palpebral lobes suggest that it may best be assigned to Stenopareia.

Family PHILLIPSSINELLIDAE Whittington, 1950

Genus PARAPHILLPSINELLA Lu in Lu and Chang, 1974

Type species. Paraphillpsinella globosa Lu in Lu and Chang, 1974 from the Pagoda Formation (Caradoc), Chenkou, Sichuan Province, China.

Diagnosis. Phillipssinellid trilobites with glabella separated into a swollen, spherical frontal lobe and a cylindrical posterior lobe that tapers forwards slightly. Four pairs of pit-like lateral glabellar lobes on flanks of posterior glabellar lobe. Eyes small, almost spherical. Anterior border absent. Rostral
plate large, trapezoidal, wider than long. Pygidium faintly furrowed, without border or border furrow.

Remarks: The diagnosis is based on new material in addition to well-preserved specimens described by Ji (1982) and Ju (in Qiu et al. 1983).

The genus differs from *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1885 mainly in the more swollen frontal glabellar lobe, the lack of an anterior border, and the smaller, spherical eyes. *Protophilippsinella* Chen in Li et al. 1975 is indistinguishable from *Paraphilippsinella*, as noted by Xia (1978, p. 176), Lu and Zhou (1981, p. 14) and Ji (1982), and is considered a junior subjective synonym.

Species of *Paraphilippsinella* have been recorded from the Caradoc to early Ashgill of the Yangtze region by Lu (in Lu and Chang 1974), Chen (in Li et al. 1975, as *Protophilipppsinella*), Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1977), Sheng (1974, as *Philippsinella*), Xia (1978), Ji (1982) and Ju (in Qiu et al. 1983), but ranges of variation are not available for most of them because of limited material. Lu and Zhou (1981, p. 14) believed that *Paraphilippsinella* included only two species: *P. globosa*, with subcircular, and *P. nankiangensis* Lu in Lu and Chang, 1974, with transversely oval frontal glabellar lobe.

*Paraphilippsinella globosa* Lu in Lu and Chang, 1974

Plate 62, figs. 13-15

1974 *Paraphilippsinella globosa* Lu in Lu and Chang, p. 133, pl. 53, figs. 8 and 9.
1974 *Phillipsinella* sp., Sheng, p. 77, pl. 2, figs. 14-16.
1975 *Protophilippsinella typha* Chen in Li et al., p. 136, pl. 20, fig. 5a, b.
1975 *Protophilippsinella curvosa* Chen in Li et al., p. 137, pl. 20, fig. 5a, b.
1977 *Paraphilipppsinella habeiensis* Zhou in Zhou et al., p. 241, pl. 73, figs. 5 and 6.
1978 *Paraphilippsinella globosa* Lu; Xia, p. 175, pl. 34, figs. 9-11.
1983 *Paraphilippsinella habeiensis* Zhou; Ju in Qiu et al., p. 228, pl. 76, figs. 8 and 9 (= *Paraphilippsinella nankiangensis* Lu in Lu and Chang, 1974).

Holotype. Cranidium, figured Lu (in Lu and Chang 1974, pl. 53, figs. 8 and 9), from the Pagoda Formation (Caradoc), Chenkou, Sichuan Province, China.

Figure specimens. Two cranidia (NI 80658, 80659) from Bed 12.

Description. Cranidium wider than long. Glabella divided into anterior and posterior lobes; anterior lobe subglobular, wider than long, three-fifths as long as cranidium and almost as wide as cranidium across base, strongly curved down anteriorly and laterally but only gently posteriorly; posterior lobe low, moderately tapered forwards, transversely convex with basal width about two-fifths that of frontal lobe. Four pairs faint, pit-like glabellar furrows situated on margins of flanks of glabella; 4p pair located between frontal and posterior lobes. Occipital ring higher than posterior lobe and slightly wider (tr.) than base of glabella; occipital furrow shallow. Axial furrow deep, broad. Fixigenae gently convex, declined laterally. Palpebral lobes small, sited opposite anterior part of posterior lobe of glabella. Posterior border flat, widens abaxially, separated from fixigena by shallow border furrow that is broader (exag.) in exfoliated specimens. Anterior branches of facial suture at first subparallel, turn inwards anteriorly and extend along frontal margin of glabella; posterior branches short, slightly divergent backwards. Surface of exoskeleton densely pitted.

Remarks: The present specimens agree well with the holotype and those described as *Philippinella* sp. by Sheng (1974). The holotypes of *Protophilippsinella typha* Chen and *P. curvosa* Chen from the Pagoda Formation of southern Sannxi, and of *Philippsinella habeiensis* Zhou from the Linhsiang Formation of Xian, western Hubei agree with *Paraphilippsinella globosa* in both morphological characters and ratio of length:width of the frontal glabellar lobe of the glabella to the posterior lobe. All three species were therefore considered synonymous by Ju (in Qiu et al. 1982, p. 59).

Specimens recorded as *P. habeiensis* Zhou by Ju (in Qiu et al. 1982) from the Huangnekeung Formation (early Ashgill) of western Zhejiang, eastern China, have the frontal glabellar lobe transversely oval in outline, a feature differing from the type species but comparable with *P. nankiangensis* Lu (in Lu and Chang 1974, p. 133, pl. 53, fig. 10).
Family Proetidae Salter, 1864
Subfamily Proetinae Salter, 1864
Genus Xenocybe Owens, 1973

Type species. Xenocybe micrommata Owens, 1973, from the Tretaspis Series, Stage 5a (Ashgill), of Holmen-
skjærset, Oslo region, Norway.

Xenocybe sp.
Plate 62, figs. 17 and 18

Figured specimen. Cranidium (NI 80660) and pygidium (NI 80661) from Bed 12.

Remarks. The cranidium, imperfectly preserved, has rounded, subtriangular, inflated glabella, narrow (sag.), depressed preglabellar field, and the strongly convex anterior border is semicircular in cross section. Position of posterior end of anterior branches of facial suture close to axial furrows suggests that palpbral area of fixigenae was very narrow. The specimen is generally comparable with the holotype of Xenocybe micrommata Owens (1973, fig. 14G) but differs in its shorter glabella and fainter 2p and 3p furrows, features that in turn resemble those of the holotype of the type species of Panarchaeogonus, P. parrus Ūpik, 1937, refigured by Owens (1979, fig. 4 A-D). The pygidium is characterized by virtual lack of interpleural furrows and border furrow, but in its broad axis and transverse outline it is more like Panarchaeogonus (See Owens 1979, fig. 4N) than Xenocybe (see Lane and Owens 1982, pl. 3, figs. 1 and 2).

Trigonoproetus triqueter Apollonov (1974, p. 38, pl. 19, figs. 1–3) from the Ashgill of Kazakhstan may be conspecific with the Chinese species but its pygidium is unknown. Trigonoproetus Apollonov, 1974 was considered synonymous with Xenocybe by Lane and Owens (1982).

Family Aulacocephalidae Angelin, 1854
Subfamily Scharyinae Osmolska, 1957
Genus Rorrigtonia Whittard, 1966

Type species. Rorrigtonia flabeliformis Whittard, 1966 from the Rorrigton Beds, Shelve inlier, Shropshire, England. Although the Rorrigton Beds extend from about middle Llandeilo to lowest Caradoc, Whittard's (1966, table 5) record of R. flabeliformis from only the lower half of the unit suggests that the species is of Llandeilo age in its type area.

Rorrigtonia sp.
Plate 62, fig. 19

Figured specimen. Cranidium (NI 80662) from Bed 4.

Description. Cranidium gently convex, its outline slightly arched forwards frontally. Glabella subtriangular, length about two-thirds that of cranidium, broadly rounded anteriorly, as long as wide, slightly convex transversely and declined forwards; outline tapers forwards and its lateral margins are broadly curved, abaxially convex. Three pairs narrow, distinct, lateral glabellar furrows decrease in size posteriorly; 1p furrows curve adaxially, defining 1p lobes whose length is more than one third that of glabella; 2p furrows run parallel to abaxial part of 1p furrows and end opposite centre of glabella; 3p furrows run slightly forwards adaxially; suggestion of 4p furrow on left side of glabella may be result of crushing. Occipital ring narrow (exagg.) laterally; occipital furrow narrow (sag.), transversely straight medially, turns backwards distally. Axial furrows narrow, deep. Palpbral lobes reniform, slightly convex abaxially, sited close to glabella; their length is one-third that of glabella and they end posteriorly opposite abaxial ends of 1p furrows. Anterior branches of facial suture subparallel; posterior branches straight, running obliquely backwards and outwards. Preglabellar area wide (sag.), equal to one-quarter length of cranidium, slightly vaulted, with narrow (sag.), convex anterior border well defined by shallow border furrow. Posterior areas of fixigenae each have outline of right-angled triangle, with width one-quarter that of base of cranidium; narrow posterior border furrow separates posterior border that is narrow (exagg.) proximally and widens distally.
Remarks. Species of *Rorringtonia* have been reported from the Llandovery and low Caradoc of Britain and Norway (Whittard 1966; Owens 1973; Hughes 1979; Owens 1981). Of all these species, the present form is closest to *R. kennedyi* Owens (1981, p. 91, pl. 1, figs. a–d), from the Llandovery of Llandinam and the central Wales, but differs in having a longer glabella and cranium, and narrower glabellar furrows. *Madygienia snava* Petrunina (in Repina *et al.* 1975, p. 230, pl. 45, figs. 6 and 7, 12–17), from southern Tyan-Shan, type species of *Madygienia*, generally resembles the present cranium. Minor differences include the more strongly declined preglabellar area and more weakly defined anterior border of the Russian species. The diagnostic characters of *Madygienia* fall within the range of variation in *Rorringtonia* and the two are probably congeneric, though a decision must await further information on the thoracic and pygidial characters of *Madygienia*.

**Family Dimeropygidae** Hupé, 1953

**Genus Ischyrophyema** Whittington, 1963

*Ischyrophyema*? *zhiquang* sp. nov.

Plate 62, fig. 26; Plate 63, figs. 1–7, 12

**Name.** After Zhou Zhiquang, of the Xian Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, who did much to help the author in this project.

**Holotype.** Cranium, NI 80665 (Pl. 63, figs. 2, 7), from Bed 12.

**Paratypes.** Three crania (NI 80663, 80664, 80666) and four pygidia (NI 80667, 80668, 80669, 80670), all from Bed 12.

**Diagnosis.** A possible *Ischyrophyema* species with relatively large 1p glabellar lobes. Glabella constricted in front of anterior ends of 1p furrows. Pygidium semicircular in plan, with well-defined conical axis and broad border. Surface finely granulate.

**Description.** Glabella strongly convex transversely, steeply turned down frontally to overhang slightly the preglabellar furrow; glabella about as long as wide, subparallel-sided, broadly rounded anteriorly, its outline slightly constricted in front of anterior ends of 1p furrows. Two pairs distinct glabellar furrows present: 1p deep, broad, narrowing posteriorly, connected by shallow depressions to occipital furrow and axial furrows, and separating pair of subquadrate, inflated glabellar lobes that occupies more than one-quarter width and one-third to one-quarter length of glabella; 2p furrows short, directed slightly backwards adaxially, and show as smooth patches on external surface but as shallow depressions on internal mould, opposite anterior ends of palpebral lobes. Occipital ring uniformly wide (sag.) mediately, where equals one-sixth glabellar length, but narrows (exag.) sharply towards axial furrows from points opposite posterior end of 1p furrows; there is a prominent median tubercle, and posterior margin of cranium curves gently forwards laterally. Occipital furrow deep, broad (exag.), overhangs laterally by 1p lobes. Axial furrows deeply incised. Preglabellar field absent at sagittal line. Anterior border upturned, low, almost uniformly narrow (sag.). Palpebral lobes semicircular in plan, small (about one-fifth length of cranium), and end posteriorly opposite centre of cranium and close to axial furrows. Anterior branches of facial suture diverge slightly forwards; posterior branches run backwards and slightly outwards. Posterior areas of fixigenae triangular, abaxially declined, their length and width nearly same as for 1p lobes. Posterior border low, narrow (exag.).

Pygidium semicircular in plan, three-fifths as long as wide. Strongly convex, conical axis rounded posteriorly and occupies two-fifths frontal width of pygidium; it comprises a large articulating half-ring, five axial rings, and a terminal piece, all separated by curved ring furrows that shallow medially. Axial furrows deep, broad. Pleural lobes gently convex with three pairs furrowed pleurae; pleural furrows shallow except those of first pair, which are relatively deep, shallow abaxially, and reach pygidial margin in some specimens. Border broad,
flat, well defined by shallow, wide border furrow; width (tr., sag.) of border uniform, equal to one-quarter pygidial length.

Surface of cranidium and pygidium covered with dense, fine granules.

Remarks. In addition to the type species, the following have been referred to *Isichryophyman* *I. tumida* Whittington, 1965, from the Table Head Formation (Llanvirn) of western Newfoundland; *I. marmorea* Dean, 1970 from a limestone of probable Arenig age in north-eastern Newfoundland; *I. desertia* (Billings 1865) (see Dean 1970, pl. 1, figs. 4, 8, 12) from a boulder of early Ordovician limestone in Quebec; and probably, as noted by Dean (1970), the Swedish Arenig species *Glaepterus? insolita* Tjernvik, 1956. *Isichryophyman borealis* Fortey, 1980, from the upper Valhallfonna Formation (Arenig) of Spitzbergen, was reassigned to *Isichryophyman* Raymond, 1925 by Bruton (1983, p. 218).

In its inflated, strongly down-curved glabella the new species resembles *I. tumida* Whittington (1965, p. 339, pl. 19, figs. 6–12, 15) rather than the type species *I. tuberculata* Whittington (1963, p. 48, pl. 8, figs. 1–10). *I. tumida* differs in: smaller lateral glabellar lobes; parallel-sided glabella, which does not narrow in front of abaxial ends of lp furrows; narrower, ridge-like anterior border; and more scattered but coarser granules on surface of exoskeleton. The only pygidium so far assigned to *Isichryophyman* is that figured as *I. marmorea* Dean (1970, pl. 2, fig. 2), which is well segmented, with broad axis and wide border, and is comparable with that of the present species. The cranidium of *I. marmorea* resembles that of *I.? zhiqiangi* in the following respects: outline of glabella and occipital ring; small palpebral lobes close to axial furrows; upturned, uniformly wide (sag.) anterior border; and posterior branches of facial suture, which are straight and extend obliquely backwards (see holotype in Dean 1970, pl. 1, figs. 2, 11, 13). *I. marmorea* is distinguished by: presence of four pairs lateral glabellar furrows; lack of an occipital tubercle; ornamentation of more scattered, coarser tubercles; longer lp lobes; and less inflated glabella. The Newfoundland specimens are much larger than ours, and somewhat distorted, which may account for the two last differences.

Unfortunately the pygidium of *Isichryophyman tuberculata* has not been found but the holotype (Whittington 1963, pl. 8, figs. 1–3, 5), an enrolled specimen comprising cephalon and seven thoracic segments, has ample space for additional thoracic segments and a pygidium like that of *I. marmorea* and the new species. But the question remains open and the pygidium of *Isichryophyman* could alternatively be a tiny one, composed of a single segment, as claimed by Fortey (1980a, p. 68). If the latter is the case, the pygidia of *I. marmorea* and *I.? zhiqiangi* may be incorrectly assigned, or both species may have to be excluded from *Isichryophyman*. A further possibility is that *Isichryophyman* is a junior subjective synonym of *Celinaeus* Angelin, 1854, as suggested by Bruton (1983, p. 218).

Fortey (1980a, p. 68) was inclined to consider *I. marmorea* a glaphurid, even though the posterior branches of the facial suture are straight and run abaxially backwards. The pygidium in our collection, if correctly assigned, suggests that the new species may be related to the proetids. For the present we follow Whittington (1963) in referring *Isichryophyman* questionably to the Dimeropygidae, pending a more complete knowledge of its type species.
Zhou and Dean, *Ischyrophyma*, Lonchodomas, Bulbaspis
Type species, *Ampyx restraatus* Sars, 1835, from the *Ampyx* Limestone (late Llandovery or early Caradoc) of Bygland, Oslo, Norway.

*Lonchodomas namus* Zhou in Zhou et al. 1982

Plate 63, figs. 8, 9, 11, 13

1982 *Lonchodomas namus* Zhou in Zhou et al., p. 280, pl. 69, figs. 11 and 12.

Diagnosis. Species of *Lonchodomas* with stout, weakly carinate glabella. Median glabellar spine with deeply incised median groove.

Holotype. Cranidium XTR-173, figured Zhou (in Zhou et al. 1982, pl. 69, fig. 12), from the topmost Pingliang Formation (early Caradoc), Shijiazhuang, Guyuan County, Ningxia, China.

Figured specimens. Three cranidia, NI 80671-80673, from Bed 4.

Description. Cranidium triangular in outline with length (excluding glabellar spine) less than half maximum width. Glabella weakly carinate, transversely convex, rhombic in plan, extending for up to half its length in front of fixigenae; maximum width across middle of glabella equals 0.7 to 0.85 length and about 0.65 basal width of glabella. Median glabellar spine subquadrate in section, with deeply incised median groove; three closely spaced pairs suboval muscle scars on glabellar flanks extend abaxially to axial furrows. Occipital ring convex, higher than rest of cranidium, and gently curved backwards; occipital furrow distinct, curved forwards laterally. Axial furrows broad, slightly convex laterally, eflaced posteriorly where they are indicated by change in slope between posterior border and occipital ring; pair of small, shallow, anterior fossae situated close to anterolateral corners of glabella. Triangular fixigenae about three-quarters as long as wide, strongly declined anteriorly, gently abaxially, with pair small, circular muscle scars located posteriorly, opposite fulcrum. Posterior border wide (exsag.), flat, confluent with occipital ring, bluntly pointed backwards at fulcrum situated at its midpoints, from which it narrows sharply abaxonally; posterior border furrow mostly deep, narrow (exsag.), but eflaced near axial furrows. Facial suture curves in broad arc along anterior margins of fixigenae, turns sharply inwards and slightly backwards at postero-lateral corners of cranidium to cross posterior border obliquely and end near fulcrum. Small cranidium (Pl. 63, fig. 8) has narrow (exsag.) posterior border, with fulcrum placed nearer abaxial extremities of fixigenae, and fixigenae are longer, but otherwise agrees well with larger specimen. Surface covered with broadly spaced terrace lines near, and subparallel to, anterior margin of cranidium.

Remarks. *Lonchodomas namus* strongly resembles *L. blackstonensis* Legg (1976, p. 16, pl. 6, figs. 28, 33) from the Goldwyer Formation (Llanvirn) of Blackstone, Canning Basin, Western Australia, in the outline of the weakly carinate glabella; but the latter species has a shorter (saq.) glabella with median spine that lacks a median groove and is probably rounded in cross section. The Llandovery or early Caradoc species *L. paeneperennatus* Ross (1970, p. 88, pl. 16, figs. 23–27; pl. 17, figs. 1 and 2), from the top part of the Antelope Valley Limestone, and *L. retoratus* Ross (1967, p. D24; pl. 7, figs. 22–28), from the lower Eureka Quartzite of Nevada, USA are similar in many respects to *L. namus* but have a much narrower (tr.) glabella. The surface ornamentation of the American species is unknown, and the pygidium of the Chinese species has not been found, so further comparison is impossible. The early Caradoc species *L. nevadensis* (Weber 1932, p. 6, pl. 4, fig. 43; 1948, p. 18, pl. 2, figs. 20–22, 26; Chugavea 1958, p. 32, pl. 2, figs. 3–5) from Kazakhstan resembles the two Nevada species in the outline of cranidium and glabella, but the latter is strongly carinate and thus easily distinguished from that of *L. namus*. The holotype of *L. namus* has a slightly narrower (tr.) glabella and better-defined occipital ring than the present material from Chedao, but is slightly crushed and much larger.

*Genus Bulbaspis* Chugavea, 1958

Type species, *Ampyx bulbosus* Weber, 1932, from the Djebagly ‘horizon’ (Llandovery) of the Djebagly Range, southern Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.
**Bulbaspis** sp. indet.

Plate 63, fig. 10

**Figured specimen.** Cranidium, NI 80674, from Bed 4.

**Remarks.** Cranidium has strongly carinate, narrow (tr.) glabella, subhombic in outline; fixigenae wide (tr.), gently arched forwards; posterior border straight, ridge-like. All these features suggest that the specimen is possibly referable to *Bulbaspis*. One of the latter’s most important characters is the presence of a median glabellar bulb but, as noted by Zhang (1981, p. 202), juvenile specimens show only a median spine as in *Lonchodoma*. The present specimen, about 3 mm wide and 1:6 mm long, is apparently immature and the tip of the glabella is not preserved.

Species of *Bulbaspis* from Llanvirn to Caradoc in age have been reported from Kazakhstan (Chugaeva 1958; see also Weber 1932, 1948), Inner Mongolia, China (Lu in Lu et al. 1976), northwest China (Zhou in Zhou et al. 1982, Zhang 1981), southern Tasmania, Australia (Burrett et al. 1983) and possibly Langkawi Island, Malaysia (Kobayashi and Hamada 1978). Among them *Bulbaspis ovulam* (Weber 1948, p. 15, pl. 2, figs. 6-10) from the Kopalin and Karakan horizons (Llanvirn-early Llandeilo) is closely comparable with our specimen in the outline of the glabella but the fixigenae are longer; the glabella is widest opposite its midpoint in the Chinese specimen, but at a point one third of the glabellar length (excluding bulb) from its anterior end in *B. ovulam*.

**Family HAMMATOCNEMIDAE Kielen, 1960**

**Genus HAMMATOCNEMIS Kielen, 1960**

*Type species.* *Hammatocnemis tetrascutatus* Kielen, 1960, from the *Staurocoelus clavifrons* Zone (Ashgill), Bresinski, Poland.

**Remarks.** The oldest known member of the genus (Lu and Zhou 1979) is believed to be *Hammatocnemis primtivus* Lu, 1975, from the Arenig of the Yangtze region of China. On the basis of the structure of the preoccipital ring, the remaining, younger species fall into two groups: 1. species with a pair of isolated preoccipital (1p) lobes but without an intervening median ‘ring’, found only in the Yangtze region, China; and 2. species with entire median preoccipital ring between the 1p lateral glabellar lobes, widely distributed in the Inner Mongolia region of northern China, northwest China, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, southern U.S.S.R., and Poland.


Group 2 includes: *H. primtivus* ex*tratus* Lu and Zhou, 1979; *H. intermedius* Lu and Zhou, 1979; *H. tetrascutatus* Kielen, 1960; *H. globosus* Abdullah, 1972; *H. kandingensis* Zhang, 1981; and *H. obsoletus* sp. nov. (described below).

**Hammatocnemis obsoletus** sp. nov.

Plate 64, figs. 1-4, 8, 9, 11, 12; Plate 65, fig. 11

*Holotype.* Cranidium, NI 80675 (Pl. 64, figs. 1 and 2), from Bed 4.

*Paratypes.* Five cranidia (NI 80676, 80677, 80678, 80679, 80702) and two pygidia (NI 80680, 80681) from Bed 4.

*Name.* Latin *obsoletus, a, um*, obsolete, referring to the lack of deep 3p and 4p glabellar furrows.
Diagnosis. *Hamatoconemis* species with 3p and 4p lateral glabellar furrows faintly defined. Preoccipital segment wide (sag.) with 1p lateral glabellar lobes weakly defined. Glabellar surface smooth or with scattered small granules.

Description. Glabella gently convex, divided into small, parallel-sided preoccipital ring and large anterior lobe that extends well forwards and is broadly rounded frontally. Preoccipital ring flat, low, its length (sag.) half that of occipital ring; it widens (exag.) slightly abaxially to form pair of weakly convex, poorly defined, subcylindrical 1p lobes. Preoccipital (or 1p transglabellar) furrow transverse in direction, deeply incised laterally, shallow medially. Anterior lobe of glabella (i.e. portion of glabella in front of 1p furrows) nearly as long as wide, widest across anterolateral angles, where 1.6-1.8 times width (tr.) of occipital ring. Three equidistant pairs lateral glabellar furrows decrease in length anteriorly, 2p pair narrow, deep, and run slightly forwards adaxially, 3p pair faint, parallel to 2p; 4p pair very faint, directed slightly forwards adaxially and sited opposite anterior ends of palpebral lobes. Occipital ring about three times as wide (tr.) as long (sag.) and wider (tr.) than base of glabella; its anterior margin is curved forwards mediately, where length (sag.) about 0.22 that of glabella, and straight posterior margin turns forwards near axial furrows; there is a tiny median tubercle.

Occipital furrow deep, becoming slightly shallower medially. Axial furrows deep, broad. Narrow (tr.) palpebral lobes, well defined by deep palpebral furrows and elevated above fixation, located between 2p and 4p glabellar furrows. Palpebral areas of fixation triangular; subrectangular posterior areas decline steeply abaxially from fulcrum and occupy one-third basal width and one-quarter median length of cranidium; posterior border gently convex, widest (exag.) abaxially, bounded by deep, wide posterior border furrow. Anterior branches of facial suture run along axial furrows before turning adaxially; posterior branches curve strongly back abaxially.

Pygidium two-and-a-half times as wide as long, widest posteriorly, where posterior margin curved, slightly concave. Low, triangular axis has frontal breadth about one-third that of pygidium and extends to posterior margin of pygidium; there are four transversely rectangular axial rings and rounded terminal piece in addition to articulating half-ring. Ring furrows deep, arched forwards; axial furrows distinct, narrow. Laterally declined pleural lobes comprise four pleurae that are separated by distinct interpleural furrows and turn backwards abaxially, tips of first three pleurae extend slightly beyond posterior pygidial margin, but only those of first pleura form free points.

Surface of cranidium and pygidium smooth or covered with scattered granules.

Remarks. The species appears to occupy an isolated position within the genus. It resembles older species such as the Llanvirn *Hamatoconemis intermedius* Lu and Zhou (1979, p. 427, pl. 2, fig. 9; text-fig. 6) in having the glabellar outline less constricted at the 2p furrows, so that the width there is nearly the same as that of the preoccipital (1p) segment; and the 2p to 4p glabellar furrows are longer than those of younger species.

The pygidium closely resembles that of younger species such as *H. tetraculateus* Kielen (1960, p. 141, pl. 25, fig. 3; pl. 26, figs. 2, 4; pl. 27, figs. 6-8), but the anterior three pleurae of *H. obsoletus* extend further backwards, beyond the posterior pygidial margin, as seen in older species such as *H. primitivus primitivus* Lu (1975, p. 231, pl. 45, figs. 4-14) and *H. primitivus extraneus* Lu and Zhou (1979, p. 426, pl. 1, figs. 1-13; pl. 2, figs. 1-8), though the second and third pleurae do not end in free points in *H. obsoletus*.

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**EXPLANATION OF PLATE 64**

Figs. 1-4, 8, 9, 11, 12. *Hamatoconemis obsoletus* sp. nov. Bed 4. 1 and 2, cranidium, dorsal and right lateral views, holotype, Ni 80675, x 8. 3, cranidium, paratype, Ni 80676, x 6. 4, cranidium, paratype, Ni 80677, x 8. 8, cranidium, paratype, Ni 80678, x 6. 9, cranidium, paratype, Ni 80679, x 6. 11, pygidium, paratype, Ni 80680, x 10. 12, pygidium, paratype, Ni 80681, x 6.

Figs. 5-7, 10. *Hamatoconemis kaulingensis* Zhang, 1981. Bed 4. 5 and 6, cranidium, right lateral and dorsal views, Ni 80682, x 8. 7, cranidium, Ni 80683, x 5. 10, pygidium, Ni 80684, x 4.


1981 *Hammatocnemis kanlingensis* Zhang, p. 209, pl. 77, figs. 5-7.

Holotype. Cranium, XTR 344, figured Zhang (1981, pl. 77, fig. 7), from the Qiang Formation of Kanling, Kejing county, Xinjiang, China.

Figured specimens. Two crania (NI 80682, 80683) and one pygidium (NI 80684), from Bed 4.

Remarks. The species is generally comparable with *H. tetrasulcatus* Kielen, 1960 but the anterior lobe of the globella is longer (sag.), oval in plan, and less expanded forwards. *H. kanlingensis* also resembles *H. ovalis* Sheng (1964, p. 560, pl. 2, figs. 2a–c; Lu 1975, p. 441, pl. 45, figs. 1-3), from the Caradoc to early Ashgill of the Yangtze region, from which it differs in having the preocipital (=1p) lateral globellar lobes linked by a prominent median ring.

Specimens from the Ashgill of central Asia determined as *H. tetrasulcatus* by Apollonov (1974, p. 62, pl. 13, figs. 1-8; pl. 14, figs. 1-6) and by Petrunkina (in Repina et al. 1975, p. 219, pl. 46, figs. 1-3, 6-14) differ from the Polish species in the shape of the anterior lobe of the globella and may be synonymous with *H. kanlingensis*.

**Genus Ovalocephalus** Koroleva, 1959

Type species. *Ovalocephalus kelleri* Koroleva, 1959, from the late Caradoc of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Remarks. One of the diagnostic features of *Ovalocephalus* appears to be the lack of 3p and 4p lateral globellar furrows, but judging from the present material assigned to the type species, *O. kelleri*, 3p and 4p are represented by small pits beside the axial furrows on the external surface or by noticeable muscle scars on the exfoliated surface, as seen also in an Ashgill specimen from Kazakhstan figured by Apollonov (1974, pl. 13, fig. 9). Both the length and the degree of development of the anterior lateral globellar furrows vary in *Hammatocnemis*. According to Lu and Zhou (1979, p. 423) one of the evolutionary trends affecting the globella is the shortening of the anterior globellar furrows; similar effacement of the corresponding furrows can be seen in, for example, *H. obsoletus* sp. nov. and seems to be of no more than specific importance. Other diagnostic features of *Ovalocephalus* are the presence of genal spines (seen also in our material) and the sub-rounded anterior margin of the globella. However, genal spines such as are developed in juvenile specimens of *Hammatocnemis* (see Kielen 1960, pl. 25, fig. 3; Lu and Zhou 1979, pl. 3, fig. 10) exist also in some mature crania of the genus, for example, *H. longicervis* Zhou (in Lu et al. 1976, p. 75, pl. 13, fig. 13), though they are shorter. The shape of the globella in *Hammatocnemis* varies both between and within species.

Present material indicates that the frontal globellar lobe of *Ovalocephalus* is oval to rounded–rhombic in outline, and is more or less comparable with some specimens of *Hammatocnemis ovalis* Sheng (see Lu 1975, pl. 45, figs. 2 and 3). All the pygidia in the present collection agree with that of *Hammatocnemis*. It seems likely that *Hammatocnemis* may eventually be considered a junior subjective synonym of *Ovalocephalus*.

**Ovalocephalus kelleri** Koroleva, 1959

Plate 64, figs. 13-15; Plate 65, figs. 5, 13

1959 *Ovalocephalus kelleri* Koroleva, p. 1316, text-fig. 3.

1972 *Ovalocephalus kelleri* Koroleva; Abdullaev, p. 110, pl. 45, fig. 1.

1974 *Ovalocephalus kelleri* Koroleva; Apollonov, p. 65, pl. 13, fig. 9.

1975 *Ovalocephalus kelleri* Koroleva; Petrunkina in Repina et al., p. 220, pl. 46, figs. 15 and 16.

Holotype. Cranium, figured Koroleva (1959, text-fig. 3), from a limestone of late Caradoc age in western Kazakhstan.
Figured specimens. Three cranidia (NI 80685, 80686, 80699) and one pygidium (NI 80700) from Bed 12.

Remarks. Cranidia in the present collection are indistinguishable from the holotype. This species is characterized by the longer anterior lobe of the glabella, the effaced 3p and 4p furrows, and the presence of a pair of prominent genal spines. The outline of the anterior glabellar lobe varies from oval (Pl. 64, fig. 15) to rounded—rhombic (Pl. 64, figs. 13 and 14, Pl. 65, fig. 5), and the anterior glabellar margin is strongly convex forwards.

Family ECHINURIDAE Angelin, 1854
Subfamily CYRILLINAE Holliday, 1942
Genus LYRAPPYGE Fortey, 1980

Type species. Lyrappyge ebriosa Fortey, 1980, from the middle part of the Olenisletta Member (middle Arenig), Valhallafonna Formation, northern Ny Friesland, Spitsbergen.

Lyrappyge gauroenuensis (Zhou in Zhou et al. 1977)

Plate 65, figs. 1, 2, 9, 14

1975 *Atracocyge* sp. Lu, p. 445, pl. 46, fig. 1.
1977 *Atracocyge gauroenuensis* Zhou in Zhou et al., p. 260, pl. 79, figs. 1a, b, and 2.
1981 *Atracocyge gauroenuensis* Zhou; Lu and Zhou, p. 19, pl. 3, fig. 9.
1983 *Atracocyge xiangnanensis* Q. Z. Zhang in Qiu et al., p. 242, pl. 83, fig. 3.
1998 *Atracocyge gauroenuensis* Zhou; Q. Z. Zhang in Qiu et al., p. 242, pl. 83, fig. 4.

Holotype. Dorsal shield, II IV 70198, figured Zhou in Zhou et al. (1977), pl. 79, fig. 2, from the Linhsiang Formation (early Ashgill), Gaoluo, Xuan County, Hupei Province, China.

Figured specimens. Two cranidia (NI 80691, 80692) and two pygidia (NI 80693, 80694) from Bed 12.

Description. Glabella transversely convex, subparallel-sided posteriorly, expands strongly from adaxial extremities of palpebral ridges into a wide frontal lobe that is highest posteriorly and declines gently forwards. Maximum glabellar width (between anterolateral corners of glabella) is about twice the basal glabellar width and equal to the glabellar length. Three pairs short, deep, pit-like lateral glabellar furrows are equispaced on flanks of posterior lobe of glabella. 3p furrows bifurcate adaxially and shallow abaxially, their faint anterior branches located beside distal ends of eye ridges. Distinct, deep occipital furrow curves forwards abaxially. Occipital ring circular in plan, its length (sag.) one seventh that of cranidium. Axial furrows deep posteriorly, slightly shallower anteriorly, with pair of anterior pits sited in line with centre of frontal glabellar lobe. Narrow (sag.), upturned anterior border narrows laterally and is well defined medi ally by anterior border furrow. Conceivable palpebral ridges run obliquely backwards abaxially. Anterior branches of facial suture converge forwards and turn inwards.

Pygidium subtriangular in plan, about 1:4 times as wide as long. Strongly convex, conical axis occupies about one-quarter anterior breadth of pygidium and comprises five well-defined axial rings and a terminal piece; ring furrows deep laterally, shallow medially. Axial furrow deep, broad. Pleural regions consist of pair anterior half ribs, three pairs ribs, and a triangular post-axial piece. Ribs of first pair are transverse adaxially but curve backwards and slightly inwards abaxially; remaining ribs curve backwards and inwards; pleural furrow short (tr.), about half length (tr.) of pleurae; deep, long interpleural furrows separate ribs into two bands, of which the anterior bands are highly convex, widen to become spatulate posteriorly, and terminate in free points.

Surface finely granular except for fixigenae, which are densely pitted.

Remarks. The species resembles *Lyrappyge ebriosa* Fortey (1980a, p. 100, pl. 23, figs. 10–14; pl. 24, figs. 1–9) rather than *Atracocyge verrucosa* (Dalman), type species of *Atracocyge*, the holotype of which, from the Ashgill of south Wales, was re-figured by Dean (1974, p. 97, text-fig. 4a, b). *L.?* gauroenuensis differs from *L. ebriosa* as follows: absence of anteromedian, longitudinal glabellar furrow; absence of preglabellar furrow, though its abaxial extremities are indicated by the anterior pits; much narrower (tr.) posterior lobe of glabella; much shorter lateral glabellar furrows; three instead of four pairs pleural ribs; pygidial spines spatulate.
Type species. *Ensomostracites laciniatus* Wahlenberg, 1818, from the *Dalmanitina* Beds (Ashgill) of Bestorp, Moseberg, Sweden.

*Lichas aff. laciniatus* (Wahlenberg, 1818)

Plate 65, figs. 15–18

Figured specimens. Two crania (NI 80688, 80690), one hypostoma (NI 80689) and one pygidium (NI 80687), all from Bed 12.

Remarks. Cranidium has central glabellar lobe expanded gradually forwards, its neck narrower than the mean width of, and set lower than, the lateral glabellar lobes. According to Warburg (1925, p. 306) these features suggest *L. laciniatus* rather than *L. affinis* Angelin, 1854. *L. laciniatus* has been recorded from the Ashgill to lowest Llandovery of Sweden (Warburg 1925, 1939), northern England (Reed 1896, as *Lichas conformis* var. *keilakensis* Reed; Temple 1969) and eastern Ireland (Dean 1974). Specimens from different areas exhibit slightly different surface sculpture. Surface of the present cranium, covered with densely grouped, small, low granules of different sizes, is comparable with a specimen figured by Temple (1969, pl. 2, figs. 1–9) but differs from those figured by Warburg (1939, pl. 9, fig. 3a, b) and Dean (1974, pl. 34, figs. 2, 3, 9), which show larger but sparsely distributed granules. The Chinese hypostoma resembles that of a Silurian specimen (Temple 1969, pl. 3, figs. 1–3) in the branched middle furrow, but the posterior branches turn adaxially behind the maculae and meet in a distinct transverse furrow. The associated small pygidium from China is shorter (sag.), more broadly rounded posteriorly, with an additional pair of tiny, closely spaced posterior spines but otherwise agrees well with the holotype (Wahlenberg 1818, pl. 2, fig. 2*; Warburg 1925, text-fig. 20; 1939, pl. 9, fig. 1; Temple 1969, pl. 3, fig. 5). However, the specimen, only 2.3 mm wide and 1.4 mm long, is much smaller than any previously recorded pygidium of *L. laciniatus*.

Family *Ptychagnostidae* Angelin, 1854

Genus *Lichas* Dalman, 1827

Type species. *Ensomostracites laciniatus* Wahlenberg, 1818, from the *Dalmanitina* Beds (Ashgill) of Bestorp, Moseberg, Sweden.

*Lichas aff. laciniatus* (Wahlenberg, 1818)

Plate 65, figs. 15–18

Figured specimens. Two crania (NI 80688, 80690), one hypostoma (NI 80689) and one pygidium (NI 80687), all from Bed 12.

Remarks. Cranidium has central glabellar lobe expanded gradually forwards, its neck narrower than the mean width of, and set lower than, the lateral glabellar lobes. According to Warburg (1925, p. 306) these features suggest *L. laciniatus* rather than *L. affinis* Angelin, 1854. *L. laciniatus* has been recorded from the Ashgill to lowest Llandovery of Sweden (Warburg 1925, 1939), northern England (Reed 1896, as *Lichas conformis* var. *keilakensis* Reed; Temple 1969) and eastern Ireland (Dean 1974). Specimens from different areas exhibit slightly different surface sculpture. Surface of the present cranium, covered with densely grouped, small, low granules of different sizes, is comparable with a specimen figured by Temple (1969, pl. 2, figs. 1–9) but differs from those figured by Warburg (1939, pl. 9, fig. 3a, b) and Dean (1974, pl. 34, figs. 2, 3, 9), which show larger but sparsely distributed granules. The Chinese hypostoma resembles that of a Silurian specimen (Temple 1969, pl. 3, figs. 1–3) in the branched middle furrow, but the posterior branches turn adaxially behind the maculae and meet in a distinct transverse furrow. The associated small pygidium from China is shorter (sag.), more broadly rounded posteriorly, with an additional pair of tiny, closely spaced posterior spines but otherwise agrees well with the holotype (Wahlenberg 1818, pl. 2, fig. 2*; Warburg 1925, text-fig. 20; 1939, pl. 9, fig. 1; Temple 1969, pl. 3, fig. 5). However, the specimen, only 2.3 mm wide and 1.4 mm long, is much smaller than any previously recorded pygidium of *L. laciniatus*.

Family *Ptychagnostidae* Angelin, 1854

Genus *Lichas* Dalman, 1827

Type species. *Ensomostracites laciniatus* Wahlenberg, 1818, from the *Dalmanitina* Beds (Ashgill) of Bestorp, Moseberg, Sweden.

*Lichas aff. laciniatus* (Wahlenberg, 1818)

Plate 65, figs. 15–18

Figured specimens. Two crania (NI 80688, 80690), one hypostoma (NI 80689) and one pygidium (NI 80687), all from Bed 12.

Remarks. Cranidium has central glabellar lobe expanded gradually forwards, its neck narrower than the mean width of, and set lower than, the lateral glabellar lobes. According to Warburg (1925, p. 306) these features suggest *L. laciniatus* rather than *L. affinis* Angelin, 1854. *L. laciniatus* has been recorded from the Ashgill to lowest Llandovery of Sweden (Warburg 1925, 1939), northern England (Reed 1896, as *Lichas conformis* var. *keilakensis* Reed; Temple 1969) and eastern Ireland (Dean 1974). Specimens from different areas exhibit slightly different surface sculpture. Surface of the present cranium, covered with densely grouped, small, low granules of different sizes, is comparable with a specimen figured by Temple (1969, pl. 2, figs. 1–9) but differs from those figured by Warburg (1939, pl. 9, fig. 3a, b) and Dean (1974, pl. 34, figs. 2, 3, 9), which show larger but sparsely distributed granules. The Chinese hypostoma resembles that of a Silurian specimen (Temple 1969, pl. 3, figs. 1–3) in the branched middle furrow, but the posterior branches turn adaxially behind the maculae and meet in a distinct transverse furrow. The associated small pygidium from China is shorter (sag.), more broadly rounded posteriorly, with an additional pair of tiny, closely spaced posterior spines but otherwise agrees well with the holotype (Wahlenberg 1818, pl. 2, fig. 2*; Warburg 1925, text-fig. 20; 1939, pl. 9, fig. 1; Temple 1969, pl. 3, fig. 5). However, the specimen, only 2.3 mm wide and 1.4 mm long, is much smaller than any previously recorded pygidium of *L. laciniatus*.

**Family ESOCOLIDAE Angelin, 1854**

**Genus CYPHONISCUS Salter, 1853**

Type species. *Cyphoniscus socialis* Salter, 1853, from the Chair of Kildare Limestone (Ashgill) of Kildare, eastern Ireland.

*Cyphoniscus cf. socialis* Salter, 1853

Plate 65, figs. 8, 12

Figured specimen. Cranidium, NI 80701, from Bed 4.

**EXPLANATION OF PLATE 65**


Figs. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10. *Parasiteterides turkestanicus* Petrunia in Reepen et al. 1975. Bed 12. 3. cranidium, NI 80695, ×8. 4. cranidium, NI 80696, ×6. 6 and 7. cranidium, dorsal and right lateral views, NI 80697, ×6. 10. cranidium, NI 80698, ×6.


Fig. 11. *Hammatocrinus obsOLEtus* sp. nov. Bed 4. Small cranidium, paratype, NI 80702, ×12.

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Remarks. The single cranium has a proportionately longer glabella and the palpebral lobes are situated slightly further forwards, but otherwise agrees well with the lectotype and other cranidia from the Chair of Kildare Limestone (Salter 1853, pl. 9, figs. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7; Whittington 1956, pl. 130, figs. 1, 9, 11; Dean 1971, pl. 20, figs. 11, 13; pl. 21, figs. 1, 4–6). *C. socialis* has also been recorded from the Ashgill of Uzbekistan (Abdullayev 1972), Kazakhstan (Apollonov 1974), and southern Tyan Shan (Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975). Cranidia figured by both Petrunina (in Repina et al. 1975, pl. 48, figs. 17–20) and Apollonov (1974, pl. 17, figs. 4, 8) show the glabella more elongated than that of the lectotype, and in this respect agree with our specimen. Other cranidia figured by Apollonov (1974, pl. 17, figs. 6, 7, 9) compare closely with those from the type locality and may indicate intraspecific variation in the ratio of glabellar length : width. If so, the present specimen would be referable to *C. socialis sensu stricto*, but for the time being it is left under open nomenclature.

**Genus Paratriasias Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975**

*Type species.* *Paratriasias turkestanicus* Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975, from the *Kielanella-Tetrapus* Beds of Ulugtay District, Turkestan and Alai Ridges (southern Tyan Shan), Uzbek SSR.

Remarks. The diagnosis given by Petrunina (in Repina et al. 1975, p. 227) is as follows (free translation from the Russian): 'Cranium elongated-trapezoid in outline with entire anterior border arched forwards. Glabella evenly convex, expanding forwards. Axial furrows distinct. Premargellar field absent. Anterior border quite wide, convex, evenly curved. Anterior border shallow. Fixigena narrow, strongly sloping downwards. Palpebral lobe small, forwardly located. Posterior border strongly widening abaxially. Anterior branches of facial sutures weakly divergent. Surface covered with fine lines.' *Tiriessia* McCoy, 1846 and *Holodemia* Cooper, 1953 are considered synonymous (Dean 1962, p. 342), but as the former is preoccupied by *Tiriessia* Stephens, 1833 (see Sherborn 1931, p. 6528) *Holodemia* should be used instead. Characteristic features of *Paratriasias* that differ from those of *Holodemia* include: glabella less expanded forwards; narrower fixigenae; presence of well-defined anterior border; anterior branches of facial suture divergent.

Cranidia described below are essentially indistinguishable from the holotype of the type species but are better preserved and provide additional detail. The anterior border furrow is, in fact, deep and broad as shown in the original material (Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975, pl. 47, figs. 1, 4–7). As in *Holodemia* there is a median occipital tubercle and three pairs of smooth patches on the flanks of the glabella represent glabellar furrows. The Bertillon pattern ornamentation of the exoskeletal surface is comparable with that of *Holodemia* (see Dean 1962, pl. 49, figs. 1–8), but the raised lines are more densely grouped and there are no granules on the intervening spaces.

*Paratriasias turkestanicus* Petrunina in Repina et al. 1975

Plate 65, figs. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10

1975 *Paratriasias turkestanicus* Petrunina in Repina et al. p. 227, pl. 47, figs. 1, 4–7.

Figured specimens. Four cranidia (NI 80695–80698) from Bed 12.

**Description.** Cranium trapezoidal in plan, longer than wide, broadly rounded anteriorly. Glabella strongly convex transversely, gently rounded in profile; its outline is suboval, transversely straight posteriorly, broadly rounded anteriorly, gently expanded forwards, about four-fifths as long as wide with maximum width developed at one third length of glabella from its anterior margin. Three pairs lateral glabellar furrows represented by smooth, suboval patches on flanks of glabella; 3p pair directed forwards and sited opposite palpebral lobes; 2p pair transverse, opposite centre of glabella; 1p pair subparallel to 2p pair and widen (exssag.) abaxially. Occipital ring carries a tiny median tubercle, has sagittal length about one-sixth that of glabella, and shortens (exssag.) and curves forwards abaxially. Occipital furrow deeply incised. Axial furrows deep and wide, and become still wider posteriorly. Fixigenae steeply declined, sub-triangular in plan, basal width one-fifth that of cranium and three times anterior width. Palpebral lobes small, very narrow, raised, abaxially curved, their length (exssag.) equal to that of anterior border; anterior ends of palpebral lobes just reach
anterior border furrow. Anterior branches of the facial suture very short, posterior branches long, straight, extending across the posterior part of the lateral border to cut posterior border distally. Anterior border convex, semicircular in cross-section, slightly narrower (exs.) medially, and well defined by deep, broad (exs.) anterior border furrow. Posterior border widens (exs.) laterally.

Surface covered with scattered granules; anterior border, glabella and occipital ring carry Bertillon pattern of anastomosing raised lines subparallel to glabellar margin. Similar anastomosing raised lines are more densely grouped on the frons, subparallel to the lateral margins of the cranidium.

Acknowledgements. We wish to express our deep indebtedness to Zhou Zhiqiang, Xi'an Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, and to Liu Pingjun and Wei Anqi, China Qing Bureau of Petroleum Prospecting, for providing most of the material on which this paper is based; the columnar section of the Cheda Formation used here (text-fig. 2) is based on their unpublished data. The work was carried out in the Department of Geology, University College, Cardiff, during a visit by Zhou Zhiyi sponsored by the Royal Society and the Academia Sinica. We thank Zhou Zhiqiang, R. M. Owens, S. F. Morris and R. A. Forse for helpful discussions, and J. Harris, Hu Shangqing, Wen Meiying, and Yang Rongqin for technical assistance.

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Typescript received 19 September 1985
Revised typescript received 15 April 1986