THE SPENCE SHALE AND ITS FAUNA

(With Six Plates)

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INTRODUCTION

The Spence shale occurs in the northern Wasatch Mountains, in northeastern Utah and adjacent portions of Idaho. Thus far neither this shale nor its fauna has been found south of Brigham, but it is present in both the Wasatch proper and its eastern prong, the Bear River Range. Fossils are everywhere present, sometimes in great abundance and variety.

In 1896 R. S. Spence sent some very interesting and well-preserved Middle Cambrian fossils to Dr. Charles D. Walcott. Correspondence shows that additional material was sent during the next 10 years. Late in the summer of 1906 Dr. Walcott moved camp from Blacksmith Fork to the eastern slopes of the Bear River Range in the vicinity of the locality discovered by Mr. Spence. A brief description of the sections studied in 1906, together with formational names, was published by Walcott in April 1908 (1908a). In December of the same year (1908b) the sections were republished in more detail, including preliminary faunal lists. Unfortunately, the several sections measured in both divisions of the Wasatch were combined into a composite section, thereby obscuring essential stratigraphic facts.

The Spence shale was defined (Walcott 1908a) as "argillaceous shales" about 30 feet thick with "an extremely abundant and varied lower Middle Cambrian fauna," and in the fuller description (Walcott 1908b) the words "and sandy shale" were added. This thin stratigraphic unit was regarded as a member at the base of the Ute formation. It is not a mappable unit and therefore deserves recognition only for its abundant and striking fauna.

The type locality for the Spence shale is in Spence Gulch, which is situated on the eastern slopes of the Bear River Range, about 5 miles southwest of Liberty and 15 miles west of Montpelier, Idaho. Similar beds, but with few fossils, are recognized to the south near Garden City. On the western slope of the Bear River Range, the
Spence shale fauna occurs in the base of the Ute formation in Blacksmith Fork. Deiss (1938) remeasured this section, which forms the standard for the northern Wasatch region, and concluded that the Spence was not present in Blacksmith Fork. But these studies indicate that Walcott's original assignment was probably correct. In the Wasatch proper Spence shale fossils were obtained from Two Mile Canyon, near the northern terminus of the range, and from a belt of unknown extent several miles north of Brigham.

At the latter locality the fauna is found in more calcareous shales than elsewhere. Usually, the Spence shale is a rather soft argillaceous shale, but the fossils are never completely flattened. It seems that fossiliferous lime nodules occur at most localities; at some places these are small, very hard pyritiferous concretions, and at others they consist of crystalline limestone. Irregular oolitic limestone layers are also evidently developed locally.

Shortly after the large collections were made from Spence Gulch in 1906, illustrations of the more conspicuous elements of the fauna were prepared. The 1912 monograph includes the brachiopods, and from time to time trilobite species were described incidentally in other papers. Even the present paper does not describe every species, but it gives a fairly accurate concept of the fauna, only a few obscure forms remaining. Neither are the large number of embryonic specimens considered.

The strata in the Pend Oreille Lake region (Resser, 1938) are the only precise equivalents of the Spence shale. Close affinities exist southward in the Wasatch and southwestward from and including the Ophir shale of the Oquirrh Range. Exact correlations are not attempted until several other faunas have been studied.

In order to save many repetitions of locality descriptions, they are placed here in full, and reference is made to them in the text by number only.

Locality 55c.—Middle Cambrian, Spence shale; about 5 miles southwest of Liberty, 15 miles west of Montpelier, Bear River Range, Idaho.

Locality 51L.—Middle Cambrian, Spence shale; Blacksmith Fork, about 10 miles east of Hyrum, Bear River Range, Utah.

Locality 55c.—Middle Cambrian, Spence shale; mouth of first small canyon south of Wasatch Canyon, east of Lakeview Ranch, 4½ miles north of Brigham, Wasatch Mountains, Utah.

Locality 20x.—Middle Cambrian, "Langston," Spence, Ute; near top of gulch, about 2 miles north of Brigham City, Wasatch Mountains, Utah.
Locality 5g.—Middle Cambrian, Spence shale; Two Mile Canyon, 2 miles southeast of Malad, Wasatch Mountains, Idaho.

Locality 32x.—Middle Cambrian, Ute, Spence, Bloomington; Wasatch Canyon, 5 miles north of Brigham, Wasatch Mountains, Utah.

It will be observed that part of the collections from all but localities 55c and 54L consists of other than Spence shale fossils. Consequently, assignment of species to the Spence shale is certain only for locality 55c where all fossils came from a thin bed with no chance for admixture, and locality 5g on the western side of the Wasatch Mountains. Species believed to represent the Spence fauna have been chosen from the collections of localities 55e, 20x, and 32x. This choice is based on lithology and generic assemblages on hand pieces of rock.

Westonia ella (Hall and Whitfield) was described originally from locality 55e. At several places this species presumably appears in the Spence shale fauna, but evidently is present also in the higher beds of the Ute formation. However, since the species was not found at Spence Gulch, it has been omitted from the illustrations.

Zacanthoides is present also in localities 55e and 20x, but the species are not identifiable owing to the fragmentary nature of the material.

The Archaeocyathinae are possibly represented (pl. 1, fig. 39).

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

ALGAE

MORANIA Walcott, 1919

MORANIA, sp. undet.

Plate I, fig. 40

A few Spence shale surfaces show flat algae of the Morania type. Morania is found in highly fossiliferous argillaceous shales almost everywhere in Lower and Middle Cambrian strata.

Locality 55c.

Figured specimen.—U.S.N.M. no. 96491.

ECHINODERMATA

EOCRINUS Jaekel, 1918

EOCRINUS LONGIDACTYLUS (Walcott)

Plate I, figs. 41, 42

Eocystites?? longidactylus Walcott, U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull. 30, p. 94, pl. 5, fig. 3; pl. 6, fig. 1, 1886.

The identification of this species is not altogether certain, but as far as the state of preservations allows, careful comparison seems to indicate that it should be so identified.

Localities 55c and 55e.

_Cotypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 15315; plesiotypes, no. 96492.

**WORMS**

**SELKIRKIA** Walcott, 1911

**SELKIRKIA SPENCEI**, n. sp.

Plate 1, figs. 34, 35

This species from the Spence shale averages smaller than _S. major_. The rate of taper is also less, so that the margins of _S. spencei_ are almost parallel.

Localities 55c, 55e, and 54L.

_Cotypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96493.

**BRACHIOPODA**

**MICROMITRA** Meek, 1873

**MICROMITRA LEPIDA**, n. sp.

Plate 1, figs. 11-13

This species is characterized by its large size, many of the shells measuring 10 mm long and 7 mm wide. The ventral valve is rather highly elevated. The dorsal valve preserves internal markings which are the first to be found in any species of the genus. The surface of both valves is ornamented with the usual strong growth lines, and both valves show fine ribbing.

Locality 55e.

_Cotypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 51458.

**IPHIDELLA** Walcott, 1905

**IPHIDELLA GRATA**, n. sp.

Plate 1, figs. 14-18

This brachiopod was referred by Walcott to _I. pannula_, but its large size alone distinguishes it from the numerous species referred to _I. pannula_, except certain ones in the Grand Canyon and from localities northward of Montana. The characteristic ornamentation is beautifully developed and covers practically the entire shell with equal intensity. The hinge line is rather long and on the dorsal valve.
is nearly straight. The crenulated ornamentation gives way somewhat at the outer margin of old shells to strong growth lines.

Localities 55c and 54L.

*Cotyphes.*—U.S.N.M. nos. 51448, 27444.

**LINGULELLA** Salter, 1866

**LINGULELLA EUCHARIS**, *n.* sp.

Plate I, figs. 1-3

The *Lingulella* species in the Spence shale was referred to the Upper Cambrian species, *L. desiderata*. *L. eucharis* is of medium size averaging about 3 mm in length. The illustrations show that it averages broader than any of the numerous species referred to *L. desiderata*. Growth lines are normally defined, and the usual faint ribbing shows where the outer surface of the shell is exfoliated.

Localities 55c and 55e.

*Cotyphes.*—U.S.N.M. nos. 51704, 51826.

**ACROTHELE** Linnarson, 1876

**ACROTHELE AFFINIS**, *n.* sp.

Plate I, figs. 19-22

The Spence shale species of *Acrothelc* was referred to *A. subsidua*, but it averages larger and differs further in the more central position of the apex. The ventral valve had considerable elevation. The exterior of both valves is marked by strong growth lines. Well-preserved outer surfaces show characteristic crenulations. The average size of the shells is about 8 mm.

Localities 55c, 55e, and 20x.

*Cotyphes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 52015.

**ACROTRETA** Kutorga, 1848

**ACROTRETA DEFINITA** Walcott

Plate I, figs. 7-10


Locality 55c.

*Holotype and paratypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 35270.
ACROTRETA LEVATA, n. sp.
Plate 1, figs. 4-6

Another species with a very high ventral valve occurs with A. definita. Besides the height of the ventral valves, this species is characterized by its strong growth lines and the narrowness of the false pedicle groove.

Locality 55c.

Cotyposes.—U.S.N.M. no. 52108.

WIMANELLA Walcott, 1908

Walcott proposed Wimanella for smooth, nonplicate brachiopods. He failed to observe that his specimens of the type species were not well preserved and that the ribs were effaced. Because of this error many species of Wimanella have been referred to Nisusia. In fact, most Middle Cambrian forms referred to Nisusia are Wimanella, but thus far the genus does not extend above the Middle Cambrian.

WIMANELLA SPENCEI (Walcott)
Plate 1, figs. 27, 28

Nisusia (Jamesella) spencei Walcott, U. S. Geol. Surv. Mon. 51, p. 737, text fig. 62, pl. 93, figs. 7, 7a, 1912.

Localities 55c, 20x, and 32x.

Cotyposes.—U.S.N.M. no. 52435; plesiotypes, no. 96498.

WIMANELLA RARA (Walcott)
Plate 1, fig. 29

Nisusia rara Walcott, (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 53, no. 3, p. 97, pl. 9, fig. 13a, 1908; U. S. Geol. Surv. Mon. 51, p. 729, text fig. 60, 1912.

It is possible that this single shell is not a good species but merely a peculiarly preserved specimen of W. spencei.

Locality 55c.

Holotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 52295.

WIMANELLA NAUTES (Walcott)
Plate 1, figs. 23-26

Nisusia (Jamesella) nautes Walcott, U. S. Geol. Surv. Mon. 51, p. 734, pl. 93, figs. 6-6b, 1912.

Locality 55c.

Cotyposes.—U.S.N.M. no. 52432; plesiotypes, no. 96497.
GASTROPODA

HYOLITHES Eichwald, 1840

HYOLITHES CECROPS Walcott

Plate I, figs. 36-38

*Hyolithes cecrops* Walcott, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 67, no. 2, p. 27, pl. 5, figs. 3-3c, 1917.

*Hyolithes idahoensis* Resser, idem, vol. 97, no. 3, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 57, 58, 1938.

This is an abundant species, but owing to its large size and shale matrix, few complete specimens are available. Numerous operculae are preserved. Assembly of many specimens shows that the Spence shale form, together with that in the Rennie shale, is identical with the Ross Lake shale species.

Ross Lake; (loc. 63j) Popes Peak, 1½ miles south of Stephen, and other localities, British Columbia.

Rennie; (loc. 37m) North Gold Creek, Pend Oreille Lake.

Spence; localities 55c, 55e, and 54L.

*Cotypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 63724; plesiotypes, nos. 95021, 96496.

HYOLITHES ORNATELLUS, n. sp.

Plate I, figs. 30-32

This is the most highly ornamented species of *Hyolithes* known. The anterior side is flat and depressed below the rounded margins, while the posterior surface is arched. Strong striations run at right angles to the axis on the anterior surface, but on the posterior are parallel with the front margin.

Locality 55c.

*Cotypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 96494.

“ORTHOTHECA” SOLA, n. sp.

Plate I, fig. 33

A single conical tube was found among the thousands of Spence shale fossils. This shell has nearly a circular cross-section and is about 8 mm long and 4 mm wide at the aperture.

Locality 55c.

*Holotype.*—U.S.N.M. no. 96495.
AGNOSTIDA

AGNOSTUS Brongniart, 1822

AGNOSTUS BONNERENSIS Resser

Plate 2, figs. 24-26

_Agnostus bonnerensis_ Resser, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 97, no. 3, p. 6, pl. 1, figs. 16, 17, 1938.

This species is abundant in the Spence shale. Middle Cambrian, Lakeview; (loc. 37n) Lakeview, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.

Locality 55c.
_Plesiotypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96499.

AGNOSTUS BRIGHAMENSIS, n. sp.

Plate 2, figs. 27-29

Photographs of this species are mounted to show the associated fauna, _Oryctocephalus, Pagetia, Clavaspidella_, and _Lingulella._

Compared with _A. bonnerensis_, this species differs first in its more circular outline for both shields. Little further difference is noticeable in the head. A sharp difference is brought about in the pygidium by the deeper transverse rhachial furrows but more particularly by the failure of the rear rhachis to penetrate the pleural lobe.

Locality 20x.
_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96500.

TRILOBITA

PAGETIDAE Kobayashi

PAGETIA Walcott, 1916

PAGETIA CLYTIA Walcott

Plate 2, figs. 30-32

_Pagetia clytia_ Walcott, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 64, no. 5, p. 408, pl. 67, figs. 2-2e, 1916.

In spite of the great abundance of this trilobite it is difficult to find really good specimens.

Localities 55c and 20x.
_Cotypes._—U.S.N.M. nos. 62862-7.
This species is now restricted by elimination of three other species included among the original illustrations. Walcott mentioned the different forms present but did not carry his observations to their logical conclusion.

Locality 55e.

*Lectotype*—U.S.N.M. no. 53434; paratypes, nos. 53432, 53438.

**ZACANTHOIDES ADJUNCTUS**, n. sp.

*Plate 3, figs. 13, 14*

*Zacanthoides idahoensis* Walcott (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 53, no. 2, p. 26, pl. 3, fig. 7, 1908. (See *Z. idahoensis*.)

Walcott figured a pygidium of this species. The pygidium of *Z. adjunctus* is characterized by a wide axis and extensive fusion of the pleura, so that the tail makes a far more solid plate than in *Z. idahoensis*. The outer spine is long but is free only as far as the end of the axis. The second pair of spines is fairly long, but slender, and the remaining three pairs of spines are short and sharp-pointed.

Locality 55e.

*Holotype and paratypes*—U.S.N.M. nos. 53429, 53427.

**ZACANTHOIDES GRADATUS**, n. sp.

*Plate 3, figs. 15-17*

*Zacanthoides idahoensis* Walcott (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 53, no. 2, p. 26, pl. 3, figs. 8, 9, 11, 1908. (See *Z. idahoensis*.)

This species is characterized by a rather broad pygidial axis. The marginal spines decrease in size slightly for the first three pairs; then abruptly for the remainder. It is thus that the species is distinguished chiefly from *Z. idahoensis* in which the pygidial spines continue to decrease at a fairly even rate from the outer to the inner pair.

The cranidium is referred to the species on the basis of its wide glabella.

Locality 55e.

*Holotype*—U.S.N.M. no. 96521; paratypes, nos. 53430-1, 3.
ZACANTHOIDES ABBREVIATUS, n. sp.

Plate 2, figs. 7-9

_Z. abbreviatus_ is represented by fewer specimens than most other species in the Spence shale. It is characterized by a rather wide axis and a considerable degree of fusion in the pygidium. Like _Z. idahoensis_ the pygidial spines decrease in size at a regular rate from the outer to the inner pair. But these spines are shorter, the axis stouter and the degree of fusion of the pygidium greater than in _Z. idahoensis_.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96501.

ZACANTHOIDES SERRATUS, n. sp.

Plate 2, figs. 4-6

This small species is relatively uncommon. Walcott had illustrations of this distinctive pygidium prepared, but recognizing it as a separate species, did not publish the figures. Aside from the slender axis throughout, the rather long thoracic pleura and the pygidial structure characterize the species. In it the spines are fused but remain distinct, terminating in rather broad short spines. These spines terminate at nearly a straight line, hence give the rear of the pygidium its serrate margin.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96502.

ZACANTHOIDES HOLOPYGUS, n. sp.

Plate 2, figs. 10-12

_Zacanthoides idahoensis_ Walcott (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 53, no. 2, p. 26, pl. 3, figs. 2-5, 10, 1908. (See _Z. idahoensis_.)

At first it was thought that this small species was merely a young stage of one of the larger forms, but careful sorting shows that such is not the case. _Z. holopygus_ varies in length from less than one-eighth of an inch to more than 2 inches. As a whole this trilobite has a more even oval shape than most species of _Zacanthoides_, which is due to the fact that the thoracic terminations are relatively broader. It is the most common Spence shale species.

_Z. holopygus_ has rather large eyes, and the anterior facial suture diverges sharply, leaving rather long anterior angles. The pygidium is fused into a solid shield, including all marginal spines except the
outer pair, the other spines being reduced to a serrated border. The long thoracic spine is not on the fifth but the last segment.

Locality 55c.

Holotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96522; paratypes, nos. 53435–6–7, 53440.

**DOLICHOMETOPINAE** Walcott

**BATHYURISCUS** Meek, 1873

**BATHYURISCUS ATOSSA** Walcott

Plate 5, fig. 15


Locality 55c.

Lectotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 62642; paratypes, nos. 62643-4.

**BATHYURISCUS BRIGHAMENSIS**, n. sp.

Plate 5, figs. 3, 4

This species is fully typical of the genus. It is characterized by a rather wide glabella, nine thoracic segments, and a rather wide pygidium. A broad indentation notches the rear margin rather deeply, and the anterior marginal pygidial spines are small.

The holotype evidently is a pathological specimen, for the anterior pleural segments on the right side have coalesced and in healing an injury have produced an extraordinarily long spine.

Locality 20x.

Holotype and paratype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96524.

**POLIELLA** Walcott, 1916

**POLIELLA CARANUS** (Walcott)

Plate 2, fig. 21


Locality 55c.

Holotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 62628.
POLIELLA ANTEROS Walcott
Plate 2, figs. 19, 20

Bathyuriscus (Polieila) anteros Walcott, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 64, no. 5, p. 349, pl. 40, fig. 5, 1916.

Locality 55c.
Holotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 62622.

GLOSSOPLEURA Poulsen, 1927

GLOSSOPLEURA BION (Walcott)
Plate 5, figs. 1, 2

Dolichometopus bion Walcott, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 64, no. 5, p. 363, pl. 52, figs. 2-2c, 1916.

Locality 55c.
Cotytes.—U.S.N.M. nos. 62709-12.

GLOSSOPLEURA SIMILARIS, n. sp.
Plate 5, figs. 9-11

This species is similar to G. producta. The eyes, however, are shorter and the palpebral lobes smaller, and in the pygidium fusion is less complete. The species is characterized by a rather narrow pygidial border, a narrow doublure, and segmentation in both axis and pleural lobes. The palpebral lobes are strongly bowed. Fine irregular lines cover the surface.

Localities 55c and 54L.
Holotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96525; paratypes, no. 96526.

GLOSSOPLEURA UTAHENSIS Resser

Plate 5, fig. 16

Bathyuriscus anax Walcott (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 64, no. 5, p. 335, pl. 48, fig. 1b, 1916.

The pygidium, identified with Clavaspidella anax, is refigured.
Locality 55c. (Holotype locality 30a, Big Cottonwood Canyon, Wasatch Mountains.)
Holotype and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. nos. 62641, 62639.
Glossopleura gigantea, n. sp.

Plate 5, fig. 17

This is the largest species known in the genus, and is moreover one of the largest Middle Cambrian trilobites known except, of course, the enormous species of Paradoxides. The holotype is over 5 inches long, and other fragments show that the average size is nearly as great.

This species is characterized by a large glabella, somewhat swollen in front. There appear to be 8 thoracic segments. Compared with other Middle Cambrian species, the pygidium of G. gigantea has a distinctly circular outline.

Locality 20x.

Holotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96527.

CLAVASPIDELLA Poulson, 1927

CLAVASPIDELLA BITHUS (Walcott)

Plate 5, fig. 12


Locality 55c.

Lectotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 62635; paratype, no. 62636.

CLAVASPIDELLA ANAX (Walcott)

Plate 5, figs. 5, 6

Bathyuriscus anax Walcott (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 64, no. 5, p. 335, pl. 48, figs. 1, 1a, c, d, 1916.


Localities 55e and 32x.

Lectotype.—U.S.N.M. no. 62637; paratypes, nos. 62638-40.

ORYCTOCEPHALIDAE Raymond

ORYCTOCEPHALUS Walcott, 1886

ORYCTOCEPHALUS WALCOTTI Resser

Plate 2, figs. 15-18

Oryctocephalus walcotti Resser (part), Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 97, no. 3, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 23, 1938.
This species is common in the Spence shale.
Middle Cambrian, Lakeview; near Lakeview, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.
Localities 55c and 5g.
Plesiotypes.—U.S.N.M. nos. 96503-4.

ORYCTOCARE Walcott, 1908
ORYCTOCARE GEIKEI Walcott
Plate 2, figs. 22, 23

Oryctocare geikei Walcott, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 53, no. 2, p. 23, pl. 1, figs. 9, 10, 1908.

No additional specimens of this rare trilobite were found when the thousands of specimens from the locality were again examined. The mistaken reference of this species to Oryctocephalus and Utia in the Lakeview limestone of Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho, has been adjusted elsewhere.

Locality 55c. Lakeview; near Lakeview, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.
Lectotype and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. nos. 53426-28.

LEIOSTEGIDAE Bradley
OLENOIDES Meek, 1877
OLENOIDES WAHSATCHENSIS (Hall and Whitfield)
Plate 4, figs. 1, 2


Locality 20x.
Cotypes.—U.S.N.M. no. 15447.

OLENOIDES BRIGHAMENSIS, n. sp.
Plate 3, figs. 8, 9

This is a small species associated with EhmanicUa and differs from the other two Wasatch species in several respects. The cranidium does not depart from the norm, and is rather highly arched in both directions. The pygidium has six pairs of marginal spines which are rather short.

Locality 20x.
Holotype and paratype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96513.
OLENOIDES EVANSI, n. sp.

Plate 4, figs. 3, 4

This species is characterized by a quadrate glabella similar to species of Kootenia, but the pygidium has the true Olenoides feature of separate pleura. It has seven pairs of spines. The pygidium of O. evansi resembles that of O. clongatus due to its triangular shape and elongation to accommodate seven spines. The occipital ring and thoracic segments each bear a small median spine or tubercle, which are lacking from the axial rings of the pygidium.

A crushed and poorly preserved hypostoma occurs with portions of a few pygidia and is thought to belong to the species.

Locality 55e.
Holotype and paratype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96514.

KOOTENIA Walcott, 1888

KOOTENIA IDAHOENSIS, n. sp.

Plate 3, figs. 1-3

This species belongs to the serrata group of the genus and is a six-spined form. The cranidium has the usual quadrate outline and proportions, and the surface is ornamented with lines and granules. The neck spine is slender and not very long.

The thorax has seven segments terminating in rather blunt spines, which have the usual elongate, scaly granulations. Six blunt spines margin the pygidium. All spines are coarsely granulated.

Locality 55c.
Holotype and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. no. 96505.

KOOTENIA SPENCEI, n. sp.

Plate 3, figs. 4, 5

Only two incomplete pygidia have been found of this seven-spined species. Unfortunately, neither pygidium is well preserved. The pleural grooves remain on exfoliated specimens. Six pairs of the marginal spines are long and slender, possibly attaining a length greater than the pygidium. Each spine had a medial furrow for a considerable distance from the border. The seventh pair of spines is short.

Locality 55c.
Holotype and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. no. 96506.
KOOTENIA MATHEWSI, n. sp.
Plate 3, figs. 6, 7

This species belongs to the seven-spined group. It is characterized by long, round spines, the longest likely exceeding the length of the pygidium. The seventh pair is short and slender.

This species is very similar to *K. spencei*, being distinguished by the smaller spread and curvature of the spines and their lack of median grooves.

Locality 20x.

*Holotype and paratype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96507.*

KOOTENIA GRACILIS, n. sp.
Plate 3, figs. 11, 12

This beautiful trilobite is associated with *Ehmaniella* and *Olenoides brighamensis* in the thin limestone layers intercalated in the shales.

*K. gracilis* is one of the few six-spined species in the genus. Evidently the seventh pair, which is usually greatly reduced, has become altogether obsolescent. The glabella is long, but otherwise the cranidium is normal in all respects. Fusion is normal in the pygidium and the long, slender spines are straight and hence well spread out.

Locality 20x.

*Holotype and paratype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96508.*

PTYCHOPARIDAE Matthew

ALOKISTOCARE Lorenz, 1906

ALOKISTOCARE IDAHOENSE, n. sp.
Plate 4, figs. 8, 9

This species has 23 or 24 thoracic segments and is finely granulated on the outer surface. Exfoliated surfaces show lines and punctuation. The genal spines extend back to about the fifth thoracic segment. The pygidium is completely fused.

Locality 55c.

*Holotype and paratype.—U.S.N.M. no. 96507.*

ALOKISTOCARE SPENCENSE, n. sp.
Plate 4, figs. 10, 11

This is also an abundant species associated with *A. idahoense*. Compared to that species, *A. spencense* is characterized by a narrower
craniidium. In keeping with that narrowness, the trilobite as a whole is more slender.

Localities 55c, 55e, and 20x.

*Holotype and paratypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 90516.

**ALOKISTOCARE LATICAUDUM, n. sp.**

Plate 4, figs. 15-19

This species is characterized by a wide brim and wide, long, genal spines, a wide pygidium and 17 thoracic segments. The genal spines extend back to about the 14th segment. Fusion has not obliterated pleural furrows in the pygidium.

Localities 55c and 55e.

*Holotype and paratype.*—U.S.N.M. nos. 90517, 8.

**ALOKISTOCARE SEPTUM, n. sp.**

Plate 4, figs. 5-7

This is a wide-tailed form like *A. laticaudum*. It differs in having a narrower glabella. But the distinctive feature is the great genal spines which extend almost to the pygidium.

Locality 55c.

*Holotype and paratype.*—U.S.N.M. no. 90520.

**ALOKISTOCARE PUNCTATUM, n. sp.**

Plate 4, figs. 20, 21

Reduction of brim brings this species closer to *Chancia*, than most species referred to *Alokistocare*. But since a rim is not differentiated by thickening, this form is called *Alokistocare*.

The craniidium is rather wide and the anterior margin not so much curved. On exfoliated specimens the eye lines are heavy and the surface is strongly punctate. One specimen retains 15 thoracic segments, indicating a thorax of possibly 20 segments.

Locality 55e.

*Holotype and paratypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 90519.

**CHANCIA Walcott, 1924**

**CHANCIA EBDOME Walcott**

Plate 4, figs. 12-14


Locality 55c.

*Holotype.*—U.S.N.M. no. 70274.
CHANCIA EVAX Walcott
Plate 5, figs. 18, 19

*Chancia evax* Walcott, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 75, no. 3, p. 81, pl. 17, fig. 27, 1925.

Localities 55c and 55e.

_Holotype._—U.S.N.M. no. 70275.

CHANCIA ANGUSTA, n. sp.
Plate 5, figs. 13, 14

This species differs from *C. ebdomae* chiefly in that the cranidium is narrower, and that the surface of the head is more finely granulose. *C. angusta* is characterized by a glabella which tapers at the usual rate and attains slightly more than half the cranidial length. Three pairs of furrows are faintly defined, the rear pair being directed sharply backward. Eyelines are well developed on the underside of test. Eyes moderately elevated.

Exfoliated specimens have all furrows accentuated, and the doublure impression modifies the appearance of the unfurrowed brim.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96523.

ALOKISTOCARELLA Resser, 1938

ALOKISTOCARELLA SPENCEI, n. sp.
Plate 3, fig. 10

This species is represented by several cranidia, all of which are, unfortunately, almost entirely exfoliated. This, of course, accentuates all furrows and ridges. *A. spencei* is characterized by a truncate glabella of normal size and an upturned narrow rim. The width of the fixigene at the eye is about equal to that of the glabella at the same point, which makes the cranidium wide.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype._—U.S.N.M. no. 96509.

ELRATHIA Walcott, 1924

ELRATHIA SPENCEI, n. sp.
Plate 6, figs. 15-17

This species has 17 thoracic segments. The cranidium is wide, the glabella occupying about three-fourths its length. The small pygidium is characteristic of the genus, and it has an indented rear margin.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96540.
ELRATHIA RARA, n. sp.
Plate 6, fig. 18

This species is based on a single individual, consisting of the cranidium and 17 segments. Most of the cranidium is exfoliated, and shows strong striations on the preglabellar area. A narrow, straight rim is demarcated.

Locality 55c.
*Holotype.*—U.S.N.M. no. 96541.

ELRATHINA Resser, 1937

ELRATHINA OFFULA, n. sp.
Plate 2, figs. 13, 14

This genus and species is represented by only a few cranidia. The illustrations show the relative proportion of the several parts, the characteristic constriction of brim width, and the slightly concave brim, with the rim only weakly defined. Eyes are rather small.

Locality 55c.
*Holotype and paratype.*—U.S.N.M. no. 96510.

EHMANIELLA Resser, 1937

EHMANIELLA QUADRANS (Hall and Whitfield)
Plate 6, figs. 28-32

*Crepicephalus*? (*Loganellus*) *quadrans* HALL and WHITFIELD, U. S. Geol. Expl. 40th Par., vol. 4, p. 238, pl. 2, figs. 11-13, 1877.


Localities 20x, 55c, and 54L.
*Holotype and paratypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 15432; plesiotype, no. 96539.

CLAPPASPIS Deiss, 1939

The genotype, *C. typica* Deiss, comes from the Pentagon shale of Lewis and Clark Range, Montana. Average size and shape, normal development of eye lines and furrows, and eyes situated slightly behind the middle of the head, characterize the genus. All species are evidently ornamented by some sort of granulated surface. Deiss did not have any entire individuals and so could not illustrate the thorax. Several Spence shale individuals have 14 thoracic segments.

Five species in the Spence shale are referred to *Clappaspis*.
Clappaspis appears to be related to Ehmaniella or at least most closely resembles that genus. The only differences of consequence are the slightly narrower preglabellar area and the granulated surface, for the pygidia are clearly constructed on the same plan.

**CLAPPASPIS SPENCEI, n. sp.**
Plate 6, figs. 5, 6

This is the widest of the five species recognized in the Spence shale. It is further distinguished by two sets of granules rather evenly distributed, the smaller ones being more numerous. Exfoliated specimens have coarse irregular striations on the preglabellar area.

Locality 55c.
*Holotype and paratypes.— U.S.N.M. no. 96530.*

**CLAPPASPIS IDAHOENSIS, n. sp.**
Plate 6, figs. 26, 27

Three complete individuals represent this species. The cranidium is narrower than *C. spencei* and has a shorter, more conical glabella. *C. idahoensis* is characterized by scattered granules of uneven size. The thorax has 14 segments.

Locality 55c.
*Holotype and paratypes.— U.S.N.M. no. 96531.*

**CLAPPASPIS LANATA, n. sp.**
Plate 6, fig. 7

A single cranidium represents this species, which has a narrow cranidium, long glabella, and the surface is closely crowded with small granules. Rather heavy striations occur on the preglabellar area.

Locality 55c.
*Holotype.— U.S.N.M. no. 96532.*

**CLAPPASPIS CORIACEA, n. sp.**
Plate 6, figs. 11, 12

This species is rather wide. Coarse granules are widely scattered over the surface, which is covered with a small set of closely crowded granulations. Exfoliated specimens appear pitted.

Locality 55c.
*Holotype and paratypes.— U.S.N.M. no. 96533.*
CLAPPASPIS DOTIS, n. sp.

Plate 6, figs. 13, 14

This species is represented by the largest number of specimens. It is characterized by a short glabella, and closely crowded granulations which are of medium size.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96534.

FAMILY UNDESIGNATED

VISTOIA Walcott, 1925

VISTOIA? MINUTA, n. sp.

Plate 2, figs. 1, 2

One of the illustrated specimens of this species is mounted as a cranidium, but this may be only an accidental resemblance. Certainly most of the examples available are pygidia. Whenever such trilobites as these retain their full relief, difficulty is experienced in distinguishing heads and tails. Consequently, the question is not brought to a final conclusion.

Even though this trilobite is very small, it is referred to _Vistoia_ chiefly because it fits no other Middle Cambrian genus in any respect. It may well be that entire specimens will show that the cranidium disagrees with that of _Vistoia prisca_ and then a new genus can be erected.

Aside from its small size, _V. ? minuta_ is characterized by simplicity. The pygidium has a simple, highly arched semicircular outline. An axis about a third the width of the pygidium is faintly outlined by shallow dorsal furrows, which do not unite in the rear except by the faintest trace. One specimen retains several simple thoracic segments.

Localities 55c and 5g.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96511.

UTIA Walcott, 1925

UTIA CURIO Walcott

Plate 2, figure 3


Several hundred specimens of this unique trilobite have now been segregated. One of the cotype cranidia has about nine thoracic segments attached, but no pygidium has been assigned to the species.
Locality 55c. Lakeview; (loc. 37n) Lakeview, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.

*Cotypes.*—U.S.N.M. nos. 70235-7; plesiotypes, no. 95041.

**BYTHICHEILUS, n. gen.**

Trilobites of less than average size. Cranidium rather large. Glabella well defined except in front where the dorsal furrow coalesces with the depression in the brim. Fixigenes about as wide as the glabella. Eyelines formed by abrupt depression of anterior fixigenes. Eyes rather large, situated back of the cranidial midpoint. Brim less than one-third cranidial length. Narrow, striated upturned rim clearly defined. Preglabellar area depressed in a peculiar manner, which suggests generic name. Librigenes narrow with moderate genal spines. Striated rim sharply upturned almost to the tip of the genal spines.

Thorax with 14 segments, rather straight, parallel to each other, divided evenly by pleural furrows and bent down rather abruptly at geniculation.

Pygidium small, completely fused, with dorsal furrow shallow and not clearly defined around the rear.

*Genotype.*—*B. typicum,* new species.

**BYTHICHEILUS TYPICUM, n. sp.**

Plate 6, figs. 1-4

The generic description and illustrations present the specific features adequately.

Locality 55c.

*Holotype and paratypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 96537.

**BYTHICHEILUS ALVEATUM, n. sp.**

Plate 6, figs. 8-10

This species differs from *B. typicum* in having a longer depression in the preglabellar area, a less upturned rim, less indentation of the front of the glabella by the median depression, and stronger eyeridges due to the more abrupt slope of the brim.

*B. alveatum* is characterized by a curved anterior margin, fixigenes about three-fourths as wide as the glabella, and by a depressed preglabellar area. Exfoliated specimens show pronounced glabellar furrows and strong eyelines.

Locality 55c.

*Holotype and paratypes.*—U.S.N.M. no. 96538.
SPENCIA, n. gen.

Small trilobites characterized by a rather large, slightly tapered glabella which extends to the anterior furrow. Brim reduced to thickened rim, wider in the middle than at the ends. This causes the anterior furrow to join the dorsal furrow in front of the glabella. Fixigenes convex, anteriorly nearly as wide as the glabella. Eyelines fairly prominent. Eyes small, situated slightly behind the middle of the head.

Libragnenes small, with short but sharp-pointed genal spines.

Thorax has 16 segments. The pygidium is small, trilobate, and well fused.

Surface of cranidium and ridges of the thoracic segments marked by scattered granules.

Genotype.—S. typicalis, new species.

SPENCIA TYPICALIS, n. sp.

Plate 6, figs. 22-25

This species is characterized by scattered granules and a rather wide space where the anterior and dorsal furrows join.

Locality 55c.

Holotype and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. no. 96535.

SPENCIA PLENA, n. sp.

Plate 6, figs. 19-21

This species is characterized chiefly by the swollen rim and the narrowing of the preglabellar area or rather the anterior and dorsal furrows. Scattered granules occur on the more elevated portions of the cranidium.

Locality 55c.

Holotype and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. no. 96536.

STAUROHOLCUS, n. gen.

Small trilobites; only cranidia known. Glabella about three-fourths the length of cephalon, without furrows, truncate with rounded anterior corners, tapering only slightly. Fixigenes fully as wide as glabella. Eyelines faint, but clearly defined. Eyes small, situated about the mid-point. Occipital spine present. Brim rounded at anterior corners. Rim thickened in center, upturned. Preglabellar area
depressed in center, giving rise to the appearance of the anterior and dorsal furrows crossing each other in the center.

_Name._—σταίρον = cross; δακρος = furrow.

_Genotype._—S. typicalis, new species.

**STAUROHOLCUS TYPICALIS, n. sp.**

Plate 5, figs. 7, 8

The illustrations and generic description portray the specific characters.

Locality 55c.

_Holotype and paratypes._—U.S.N.M. no. 96528.

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Walcott, C. D.


**EXPLANATION OF PLATES**

All figures are natural size unless otherwise designated. Species without locality references are all from locality 55c.

**Plate 1**

_Lingulella eucharis, new species._

Fig. 1. Ventral valve (× 3).

Figs. 2, 3. Two dorsal valves (× 3½).

_Acrotrata levata, new species._

Fig. 4. Narrow false pedicle groove (× 6).

Fig. 5. Interior of ventral valve (× 6).

Fig. 6. Interior of dorsal valve (× 3).

_Acrotrata definita_ Walcott._

Fig. 7. Exterior ventral valve (× 4).

Figs. 8, 9. Exterior and interior of dorsal valves (× 4).

Figs. 10. Interior ventral valve (× 4).

_Micromitra leptida, new species._

Fig. 11. Somewhat crushed ventral valve (× 1½).

Figs. 12, 13. Exterior and interior of dorsal valve (× 1½).
Iphidella grata, new species ........................................ 4
   Figs. 14, 18. Ventral valves (× 3).
   Figs. 15, 17. Molds of the exterior surface of dorsal valves (× 2).
   Fig. 16. Dorsal valve (× 3).

Acrotheca affinis, new species ....................................... 5
   Fig. 19. Ventral valve (× 2).
   Fig. 20. Dorsal valve (× 1.5).
   Figs. 21, 22. Interiors (× 2.5).

Wimanella nantes (Walcott) ............................................ 6
   Fig. 23. Ventral valve (× 2).
   Fig. 24. Dorsal valve (× 2).
   Fig. 25. Dorsal valve (× 3).
   Fig. 26. Ventral valve (× 1.5).

Wimanella spencei (Walcott) ............................................. 6
   Figs. 27, 28. Ventral valve and mold of exterior.

Wimanella rara (Walcott) .............................................. 6
   Fig. 29. Only specimen known.

Hyolithes ornatellus, new species ..................................... 7
   Figs. 30, 32. Posterior surface (× 2).
   Fig. 31. Anterior surface (× 2).

"Orthotheca" sola, new species ....................................... 7
   Fig. 33. Round conical tube (× 2).

Selkirkia spencei, new species ........................................ 4
   Figs. 34, 35. Several flattened tubes.

Hyolithes eccrops Walcott ............................................. 7
   Fig. 36. Posterior surface.
   Fig. 37. Specimen showing cameration.
   Fig. 38. Operculum.

Archaeocyathus? ......................................................... 3
   Fig. 39. Sides of tubes shown in lower and "ends" turned toward
   observer in upper portion (× 6).

Morania, sp. undet .................................................... 3
   Fig. 40. Irregular ovate pieces of the alga.

Eocrinus longidactylus (Walcott) .................................... 3
   Fig. 41. Plate with the most common style of ornamentation (× 6).
   Fig. 42. Poorly preserved calyx with several attached arms (× 2.5).
Zacanthoides abbreviatns, new species ........................................... 10
  Figs. 7 (X2), 8. Small pygidia showing the stout axis.
  Fig. 9. Nearly complete holotype.
Zacanthoides holopygus, new species ........................................... 10
  Fig. 10. Holotype.
  Fig. 11. Several individuals.
  Fig. 12. Pygidium (X2).
Elrathina offula, new species ...................................................... 19
  Figs. 13 (X2), 14 (X1.5). Paratype and holotype cranidia.
Oryctocephalus walcotti Resser .................................................... 13
  Fig. 15. Pygidium, thorax and doublure with attached hypostoma
  (X1.5).
  Figs. 16 (X1.5), 18. Cranidia.
  Fig. 17. Pygidium (X2).
Policella anteros (Walcott) .......................................................... 12
  Fig. 19. Holotype.
  Fig. 20. Underside with hypostoma.
Policella cavanus (Walcott) .......................................................... 11
  Fig. 21. Holotype (X2).
Oryctocare geikei Walcott ........................................................... 14
  Fig. 22. Holotype (X5).
  Fig. 23. Pygidium (X2).
Agnostus bonnerensis Resser ....................................................... 8
  Fig. 24. A good example (X6).
  Figs. 25, 26. Separate shields (X6).
Agnostus brighamensis, new species .............................................. 8
  Fig. 27. Holotype pygidium (X6).
  Fig. 28. Cranidium, Pagetia and Lingulella (X6).
  Fig. 29. Pygidium, Oryctocephalus and Clavaspidella (X3).
  Locality 20x.
Pagetia clitia Walcott ............................................................... 8
  Fig. 30. Several entire individuals (X6).
  Fig. 31. Cranidium (X6).
  Fig. 32. Pygidium (X6).

PLATE 3

Kootenia idahoensis, new species .................................................. 15
  Fig. 1. Holotype.
  Fig. 2. Partially exfoliated pygidium.
  Fig. 3. Cranidium with occipital spine.
Kootenia spcucci, new species ...................................................... 15
  Fig. 4. Holotype pygidium (X1.5).
  Fig. 5. Portion of pygidium showing pleural development (X1.5).
Kootenia mathewsii, new species .................................................. 16
  Fig. 6. Holotype pygidium.
  Fig. 7. Squeeze of an imperfect cranidium.
  Locality 20x.
Olenoides brehmiensis, new species.......................................................... 14
  Fig. 8. Cranidium.
  Fig. 9. Squeeze of pygidium.
  Locality 20x.

Alokistocarella spencei, new species.................................................... 18
  Fig. 10. Holotype cranidium.

Kootenya gracilis, new species.............................................................. 16
  Fig. 11. Squeeze of cranidium.
  Fig. 12. Holotype pygidium.
  Locality 20x.

Zacanthoides adjunctus, new species....................................................... 9
  Fig. 13. Holotype.
  Fig. 14. Well-preserved pygidium.

Zacanthoides gradatus, new species....................................................... 9
  Fig. 15. Well-preserved pygidium.
  Fig. 16. Cranidium with right libragene.
  Fig. 17. Holotype.

Zacanthoides idahoensis, new species.................................................... 9
  Fig. 18. Cranidium with occipital spine.
  Figs. 19, 20. Nearly complete individuals.

Plate 4

Olenoides walsatchensis (Hall and Whitfield)........................................... 14
  Fig. 1. Squeeze of cranidium.
  Fig. 2. Pygidium.
  Locality 20x.

Olenoides crensi, new species.............................................................. 15
  Fig. 3. Cranidium
  Fig. 4. Holotype.
  Locality 55e.

Alokistocare septum, new species......................................................... 17
  Fig. 5. Individual showing brim well.
  Fig. 6. Small cranidium.
  Fig. 7. Holotype.

Alokistocare idahoense, new species.................................................... 16
  Fig. 8. Libragene (X 1.5).
  Fig. 9. Holotype.

Alokistocare spencei, new species......................................................... 16
  Fig. 10. Holotype.
  Fig. 11. Another individual showing pygidium and changed aspect due to broken brim.

Chania ebdome Walcott............................................................ 17
  Fig. 12. Cranidium.
  Fig. 13. Cranidium and displaced libragene.
  Fig. 14. A well-preserved specimen.
Aliskocare laticaudum, new species................................. 17
  Figs. 15, 16. Cranidia in calcareous shale.
  Locality 55e.
  Fig. 17. Incomplete individual.
  Fig. 18. Holotype.
  Fig. 19. Specimen lacking the libragenes.

Aliskocare punctatum, new species................................. 17
  Fig. 20. Cranidium and portion of thorax.
  Fig. 21. Cranidium.
  Locality 55e.

PLATE 5

Glossopleura bion (Walcott)........................................... 12
  Fig. 1. Cranidium and impression of pygidium.
  Fig. 2. Large pygidium.

Bathyuriscus brighamensis, new species.............................. 11
  Fig. 3. Holotype.
  Fig. 4. Impression of pygidium.
  Locality 20x.

Clavaspisella anx (Walcott)........................................... 13
  Fig. 5. Cranidium.
  Fig. 6. Lectotype.
  Locality 55e.

Staurolithus typicus, new species.................................... 24
  Fig. 7. Exfoliated cranidium.
  Fig. 8. Holotype cranidium (× 2).

Glossopleura similaris, new species................................ 12
  Fig. 9. Cranidium and libragene with Hyolithec eecrops.
  Fig. 10. Pygidium.
  Locality 56 L.
  Fig. 11. Holotype pygidium.

Clavispisella bitius (Walcott)....................................... 13
  Fig. 12. Lectotype pygidium.

Chancia angusta, new species............................... 18
  Fig. 13. Paratype.
  Fig. 14. Holotype.

Bathyuriscus atossa Walcott......................................... 11
  Fig. 15. Holotype.

Glossopleura utahensis Resser.................................... 12
  Fig. 16. Paratype pygidium.
  Locality 55e.

Glossopleura gigantea, new species................................ 13
  Fig. 17. Holotype (× 5).
  Locality 20x.

Chancia exax Walcott............................................ 18
  Fig. 18. Plesiotype cranidium.
  Fig. 19. Holotype.
Bythicelius typicum, new species.................................................. 22
Fig. 1. Complete individual and cranidium (X 1.5).
Fig. 2. Individual lacking librigenes (X 2.5).
Fig. 3. Holotype (X 2).
Fig. 4. Small example (X 3).
Clappaspis spencei, new species.................................................. 20
Fig. 5. Exfoliated cranidium.
Fig. 6. Partially exfoliated holotype (X 2).
Clappaspis lanata, new species.................................................. 20
Fig. 7. Holotype (X 1.5).
Bythicelius alveatum, new species.................................................. 22
Fig. 8. Exfoliated cranidia (X 2.5).
Fig. 9. Exfoliated conventionally lighted cranidium (X 2).
Fig. 10. Holotype (X 2.5).
Clappaspis coriacea, new species.................................................. 20
Fig. 11. Cranidium.
Fig. 12. Holotype cranidium (X 2).
Clappaspis dotis, new species.................................................. 21
Fig. 13. Cranidium, with Specie plena (X 2).
Fig. 14. Holotype (X 2).
Elrathia spencei, new species.................................................. 18
Fig. 15. Holotype (X 2).
Fig. 16. Smaller individual retaining librigenes (X 2).
Fig. 17. Exfoliated specimen (X 2).
Elrathia rara, new species.................................................. 19
Fig. 18. Holotype (X 2).
Specie plena, new species.................................................. 23
Fig. 19. Partially exfoliated holotype cranidium (X 3).
Fig. 20. Small cranidium (X 3).
Fig. 21. Cranidia with Bythicelius alveatum (X 2).
Specie typicalis, new species.................................................. 23
Fig. 22. Cranidium showing granules (X 1.5).
Fig. 23. Small cranidium (X 1.5).
Fig. 24. Holotype (X 2).
Fig. 25. Cranidium (X 1.5).
Clappaspis idahoensis, new species............................................. 20
Fig. 26. Holotype.
Fig. 27. Two smaller individuals.
Ehmaniclla quadrans (Hall and Whitfield)...................................... 19
Fig. 28. Original type of cranidium (X 2.5).
Fig. 29. A less distorted cranidium (X 3).
Fig. 30. Associated librigen (X 2.5).
Fig. 31. Pygidium (X 3).
Locality 20x.
Fig. 32. Limestone nodule with cranidia and fragments of pygidia.
Locality 55e.
Brachiopods, Hyolithes, and other fossils

(See explanation of plates at end of text.)
AGNOSTIDA AND TRILOBITES
(See explanation of plates at end of text.)
KOOTENIA, OLENOIDES, AND ZACANTHOIDES

(See explanation of plates at end of text.)
OLENOIDES, ALOKISTOCARE, AND CHANCIA

(See explanation of plates at end of text.)
Spence Shale Trilobites
(See explanation of plates at end of text.)
Spence Shale Trilobites
(See explanation of plates at end of text.)