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John D. Taylor

*University of Arkansas, Fayetteville*

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## AN ARKANSAS TRILOBITE FROM LOWER ORDOVICIAN ROCKS

John D. Taylor\*  
University of Arkansas

The cast and mold impressions of a complete trilobite (Plate 1) have been collected from the Powell Formation of Lower Ordovician Age in Marion County, south of Yellville, Arkansas. The approximate location is NE 1/4, Section 21, T. 18 N., R. 16 W. near the place where Arkansas Road Number 14 crosses Mill Creek. The specimens were collected by an unidentified science student of the Yellville High School. Mr. George Wheeler, Principal of Green Forest Grade School, was a Biology teacher at Yellville High School at the time. He believed the specimens were found in the early 1950's but wasn't sure of the exact date. Mr. Doyle Davenport, Superintendent of the Yellville-Summit School System, kindly gave the author permission to place the cast and mold impressions in the University of Arkansas Museum. The author expresses appreciation to Dr. James H. Quinn, University of Arkansas, for his cooperation in the preparation of this announcement and description of the trilobite which appears to be new to science. The photographs were made by James Edson who is a graduate student in Geology at the University of Arkansas.

Superfamily	ASAPHACEA	Burmeister, 1843
Family	Asaphidae	Burmeister, 1843
Subfamily	Isotelinae	Angelin, 1854

The trilobite has an elliptically-shaped exoskeleton with an opisthoparian suture. The suture is similar to *Lannacus nericimensis* (Wiman) but the posterior part projects more laterally toward the genal area. The cephalon and pygidium are nearly equal in size and both have a wide, distinct flattened border. The length (sagittal) is about one half the width (transverse). The obscurely defined glabella is expanded in front of the eyes and also near the posterior border of the cephalon. The eyes are of medium size and are situated near the mid-line of the cephalon and adjacent to the glabella.

The thoracic section contains eight segments and the axial and pleural furrows are distinct. The thorax is similar to *Lannacus nericimensis* (Wiman) although the thoracic axis is slightly wider than the pleural regions.

The pygidium has a wide, distinct flattened border. The elevated axial and pleural fields are smooth and lacking in segmentation. The weakly defined axis widens anteriorly. The junction of the thorax and cephalon and pygidium are convex anteriorly.

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\*Instructor of Geology

Repository: The specimens described here 68 - 203 - 1a & 1b are catalogued in the University of Arkansas Museum.

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- Harrington, H. J., and others, 1959, Arthropoda 1, pt. O of Treatise on invertebrate paleontology: Geol. Soc. America and Univ. Kansas Press, 560 p.  
Tjernvik, T. E. 1956. *On The Early Ordovician of Sweden*. Geol. Instt. Univ. Uppsala, Bull., v. 36, no. 9, p. 251.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

Figure 1a. Concave impression

Triobite — Sagittal, 72 mm., transverse, 45 mm.

Cephalon — Sagittal, 23 mm., transverse, 45 mm.

Pygidium — Sagittal, 28 mm., transverse, 42 mm.

Figure 1b. Convex impression

PLATE 1



Figure 1a



Figure 1b