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PAEDEUMIAS AND THE MESONACIDÆ, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES, HAVING AT LEAST 44 SEGMENTS, FROM THE LOWER CAMBRIAN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. (a)

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By common consent we are accustomed to regard the crustacea as derived from the annelids, and we have pointed to their abundantly segmented body as a reason for assigning this ancestorship to them. As late as 1915 (b) it was possible, however, to say that there are never less than two nor more than 29 segments in the thorax of a trilobite. Walcott (c) has recently described and figured a specimen with 42 normal segments. The specimen to be described contains at least 44 segments (the end is broken away), 29 of which are rudimentary segments posterior to a spine-bearing fifteenth. The great number of segments gives sufficient interest to this trilobite to warrant its description, and a discussion of its bearing on the evolution of the Mesonacidae.

Paedeumias robsonensis n. sp.

Paedeumias n. sp., Burling, 1916, Bull. Geol. Soc. America, vol. 27, pp. 158-159.

Paedeumias n. sp., Burling, 1916, Geol. Surv. Canada, Summ. Rept. for 1915, p. 100.

Description.—Outline of the cephalon almost semi-circular, marginal rim relatively wide and flat, genal and intergenal spines distinct. Glabella crushed in front, but apparently parallel-sided and reaching in front to the marginal rim. Eyes prominent, broad at the anterior end, where they merge into and even cross portions of the glabella, and narrow at the posterior end which lies just within the posterior margins, is raised, and does not reach the sides of the glabella. Glabellar furrows deeply marked, four pairs being visible in the unmashed portion of the glabella described. The two posterior pairs are almost transverse, and extend two-thirds of the way from the dorsal furrow to the centre of the glabella; the third pair, counting

(a) Published by the permission of the Deputy Minister of Mines.

(b) Schuchert, Pirsson and Schuchert's Textbook of Geology, 1915, p. 606.

(c) Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 64, 1916, p. 162, pl. 26, figs. 4b, 4c.