Note – *Notis*

Redescription of a Lower Cambrian eodiscid trilobite from Norway

PER AHLBERG

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A Lower Cambrian eodiscid trilobite from the *Holmia* Shale at Tømten, close to Lake Mjøsa, Southeast Norway is redescribed. It was originally identified as *Weymouthia nobilis* (Ford 1872). However, it is here determined as *Runcinodiscus* cf. *index* Rushton, 1976.

P. Ahlberg, Avd. för historisk geologi och paleontologi, Geologiska institutionen, Sölvegatan 13, S-223 62 Lund, Sweden.

In 1917 Johan Kiær described a pygidium of an eodiscid trilobite from the Lower Cambrian *Holmia* Shale at Tømten, close to Lake Mjøsa, Southeast Norway. Kiær referred the specimen to *Weymouthia nobilis* (Ford 1872), originally described from the Taconic region of New York State. However, according to Bassett at al. (1976, p. 630), *W. nobilis* must be regarded as a nomen dubium. Outside North America, *W. nobilis* is also described from the *Protolenus* Limestone (Ac_5), the Protolenid-Strenuellid Zone, at Comley, Shropshire, England (Cobbold 1931). Rushton (*in* Bassett et al. 1976, p. 637) showed that the English specimens are specifically distinct from *W. nobilis* as described by Ford (1872), and he erected the genus and species *Runcinodiscus index* (see also Shaw 1950, p. 585; Rasetti 1952, p. 447; Rushton 1966, p. 12). Reexamination of Kiær's *W. nobilis* reveals it to be closely comparable to *R. index* and herein I tentatively assign it to that species.

Order Agnostida Salter, 1864

Family EODISCIDAE Raymond, 1913

Genus *Runcinodiscus* Rushton, 1976

Type species. – *Runcinodiscus index* Rushton, 1976.

Runcinodiscus cf. *index* Rushton, 1976

Fig. 1

Synonymy. – *Weymouthia nobilis* Ford – Kiær 1917, pp. 28–29, Pl. 3, figs. 12 and 12a–b.

Material. – An external mould of a single pygidium collected by J. Braastad in 1912 (figured by Kiær 1917, Pl. 3, figs. 12 and 12a–b). It is preserved in the type collection of Paleontologisk Museum, Oslo (PMO) as No. 24357.

Description. – The pygidium is effaced and gently convex in both directions. The maximum width, being on a transverse line passing the antero-lateral corners, is greater than the sagittal length (ratio 1.3:1.0). The articulating half-ring is depressed and occupies slightly less than a third of the maximum width of the pygidium. The border furrow is distinct. The anterior border is geniculate and forms a fulcrum and facet about half-way between the dorsal furrow and the antero-lateral corner. The posterior and postero-lateral border narrows backwards, and at the posterior end it is hidden beneath the flanks. The posterior and postero-lateral margin are broadly rounded. At least three pairs of ventral spines are present. The surface is smooth. The features of the internal surface are unknown.

Dimensions (mm)	
Length (sag.) of pygidium	3.4
Max. width of pygidium	4.3
Width (tr.) of articulating half-ring	1.3

Remarks. As noted by Rushton (*in* Bassett et al. 1976, p. 637), the articulating half-ring of *Runcinodiscus index* is slightly wider than that of the Norwegian specimen, but in all other respects the pygidia are identical. Rushton (*in* Bassett et. al. 1976, p. 635, Fig. 4) showed that *R. index* is effaced on the external but not on the internal

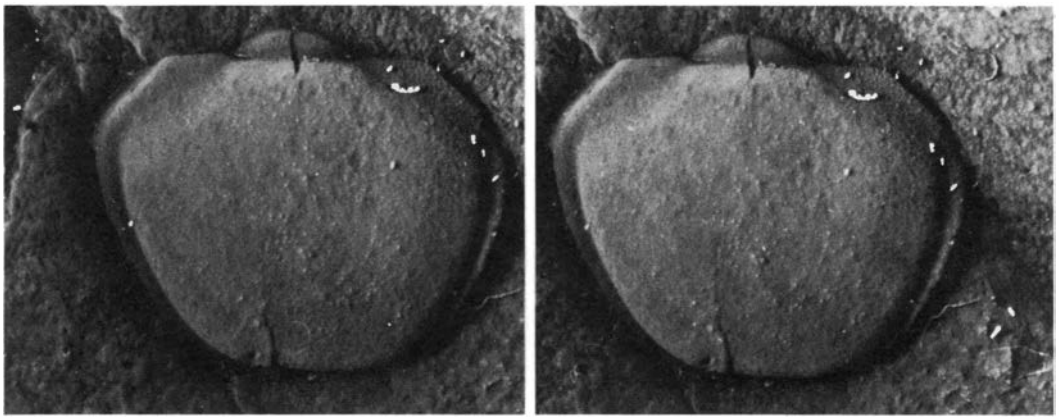

Fig. 1. Runcinodiscus cf. *index* Rushton, 1976. Pygidium. Latex cast from external mould. Stereo pair. *Holmia* Shale at Tømten, close to Lake Mjøsa, Southeast Norway. Figured by Kiær 1917, Pl. 3, figs. 12 and 12a–b. PMO 24357. ×13. Photograph by Sven Stridsberg.

surface. The specimen under description consists of an external mould only, and no positive identification can be based on the single specimen. I therefore consider that this specimen is best identified under open nomenclature as *R.* cf. *index*.

Occurrence. – *Holmia kjerulfi* group Zone (Bergström & Ahlberg 1981) at Tømten, close to Lake Mjøsa, Southeast Norway.

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