The Ordovician trilobite *Pseudogygites* from Greenland

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A single pygidium from GGU sample 316082 here referred to *Pseudogygites* Kobayashi, 1934 represents the first record of this genus from Greenland (fig. 1). It was collected from the Aleqatsiaq Fjord Formation at the type section in Washington Land, western North Greenland, from the dark shale noted by Hurst (1980, p. 17, fig. 7).

The genus is typical of the Late Ordovician (Maysville and Richmond) of North America (see Ludvigsen, 1979) where it also typically occurs in bituminous shale and limestone, which Ludvigsen considers to represent cold, shallow, oxygen-poor conditions of accumulation.

The specimen is compared to *O. arcticus* Ludvigsen (1979, p. 21, figs 8A, 9, 10B–D). The furrows of the pleural areas and axis are rather more effaced than in any specimen figured by Ludvigsen, although a fair range of variation in this character is admitted in the species.

O. arcticus is known from the Cape Phillips Formation in Devon Island, Cornwallis Island and Bathurst Island, in beds which belong to conodont Fauna 12, of late Maysville to Richmond age.

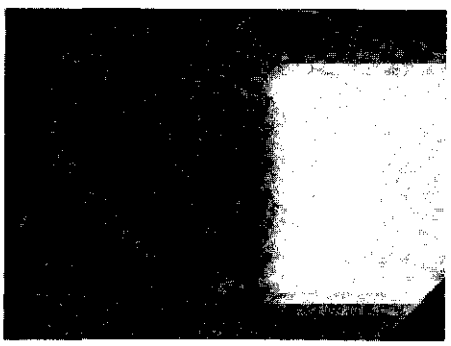

Fig. 1. *Pseudogygites* cf. *P. arcticus* Ludvigsen, 1979, latex cast of external mould, × 2. Specimen MGUH 17.511 in the type collection of the Geological Museum, Copenhagen.

References

Hurst, J. M.: Silurian stratigraphy and facies distribution in Washington Land, and western Hall Land, North Greenland. *Bull. Grønlands geol. Unders.* **138,** 95 pp.

Ludvigsen, R. 1979: The Ordovician trilobite *Pseudogygites* Kobayashi in Eastern and Arctic North America. *Royal Ontario Museum Life Sci. Contrib.* **120,** 41 pp.