Enrico Bonino

was born in the Province of Bergamo in 1966 and received his degree in Geology from the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Genoa. He currently lives in Belgium where he works as a cartographer specialized in the use of satellite imaging and geographic information systems (GIS). His proficiency in the use of digital-image processing, a healthy dose of artistic talent, and a good knowledge of desktop publishing software have provided him with the skills he needed to create graphics, including dozens of posters and illustrations, for all of the displays at the Back to the Past Museum in Cancún. In addition to his passion for trilobites, Enrico is particularly interested in the life forms that developed during the Precambrian.

Carlo Kier

was born in Milan in 1961. He holds a degree in law and is currently the director of the Azul Hotel chain. He lives in Cancún, Mexico, where he is involved in efforts to preserve the marine environment. At the age of sixteen, he began a long collaboration with Milan’s Museum of Natural History, but it wasn’t until 1970 that his true passion for trilobites began to take shape. Today, that passion has become the impetus behind one of the most important collections in the world. His tireless field research across the globe and his involvement with professionals in paleontology have given him the opportunity to describe new species of trilobites and other arthropods. His personal determination and the development of the Azul Sensatori hotel complex finally brought his dream to fruition: the Back to the Past Museum, the world’s first museum dedicated entirely to trilobites.

With regard to human interest in fossils, trilobites may rank second only to dinosaurs. Having studied trilobites most of my life, the English version of The Back to the Past Museum Guide to TRILOBITES by Enrico Bonino and Carlo Kier is a pleasant treat. I am captivated by the abundant color images of more than 600 diverse species of trilobites, mostly from the authors’ own collections. Specimens amply represent famous trilobite localities around the world and typify forms from most of the 250-million-year history of trilobites. Numerous specimens are masterpieces of modern professional preparation.

Richard A. Robison

Professor Emeritus
University of Kansas
The Back to the Past Museum Guide to
Trilobites

Enrico Bonino
Carlo Kier

English translation by Wendell Ricketts
The Back to the Past Museum Guide to Trilobites / Enrico Bonino & Carlo Kier.
Includes bibliographical references and indices.

This volume, the enclosed poster Systematic relationship and Chronological extent of the nine Tri-
lobite orders (Bonino 2009), and the thematic posters on display at the Back to the Past Museum are
available from the authors or through the Museum’s web site http://www.backtothepast.com.mx

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Front cover: Death assemblage of Norwoodia sp., Cambrian, Weeks Formation, Millard County, Utah (USA).

Lower panels, from left to right: Deiracephalus aster and Olenoides sp. from the Cambrian of the Weeks Formation, Mill-
ard County, Utah (USA); Bristolia insolens and Bristolia fragilis, Cambrian, Carrara Formation, from near Emigrant Pass,
Nevada (USA).

Back cover: A fossiliferous outcrop of Lower Cambrian marls of the Carrara Formation, Nevada (USA).
Olenoides "abbotti"
Middle Cambrian
Whirlwind Formation - Drum Mountains - Utah - USA
Photo courtesy of Dave Comfort
To my parents, in whose presence I always encountered support and enthusiasm; to my wife, whose love carried me through long working evenings; and to my son, for the man he will one day become.

(E.B.)

To my parents, Vittorio and Marinella, and to my wife, Alice, for having nourished my passion even to the farthest corners of our planet.

(C.K.)
The Back to the Past Museum Guide to
TRILOBITES

Enrico Bonino
Carlo Kier

with contributions by Jake Skabelund; Dave Comfort;
Dr. Richard A. Robison; Dr. Gian-Luigi Pillola; Jih-Pai Lin, Ph.D.;
Allart van Viersen, Ph.D.; Sam ‘Ohu Gon III, Ph.D.; and Arvid J. Aase.
Cruziana omanica, probable trilobite track.
Upper Cambrian (Chagashanian)
Al Bashair Formation, Aidan Group, Huqf, Oman
Photo courtesy of Ru Smith
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Spathacalympene nasuta
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Photo courtesy of J. Skabelund and J. Cooper
Without the enthusiastic contributions of dozens of private collectors and professional paleontologists and researchers, it should be more than obvious, this book could never have been published. Nonetheless, I would like to express my personal gratitude to some of the many institutions and individuals who were pivotal in bringing this “magnum opus” to fruition.

First and foremost, my most heartfelt thanks go to my wife, Anne-Sophie Fontenelle, who patiently tolerated my late hours at the computer (which often became the wee, small hours) as I drafted and created illustrations for this very involved text.

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I am grateful to Dr. Maurizio Gnoli of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia and Dr. Annalisa Ferretti for the bibliographic and photographic material they so kindly provided and which made it possible to include an analysis of trilobite thin sections in this volume. In addition to his natural, good-natured optimism, Maurizio also urged me on whenever my energies flagged during the development of this project.

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The organization of some of the themes in this book is based upon schemes created by Sam ‘Ohu Gon III on his extraordinary website, http://www.trilobites.info. Having unlimited access to the materials he so kindly made available to us (such as his drawings of trilobites and his many explanatory texts) was of immense assistance as we conceived and developed the graphic component of this volume.

We could not have included the section on Sardinian trilobites without the invaluable aid of Dr. Gian Luigi Pillola and Dr. Francesco Leone, both of the University of Cagliari. The trilobite and arthropod faunas of Sardinia are the best known in Italy, though much work remains.

Because we were unable to create similarly cooperative relationships with museums and institutions in Italy’s north and south, even for the purposes of receiving limited information regarding the trilobite faunas found in the best known localities, we were unable to further extend the chapter on Italian trilobites. Such information would have been extremely important both scientifically and culturally for a full understanding of Italy’s trilobite fauna, and it would appear that even in this area (unfortunately) there is still much work to be done.

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the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, (Italy), and
the Yunnan Geological Survey, Kunming, Yunnan, (China).

Enrico Bonino
The original concept for this book was to create a catalog that illustrated the best of the specimens housed in the Back to the Past Museum in Cancún, Mexico, the first in the world dedicated to trilobites. We quickly realized, however, that the addition of in-depth material related to the morphology, paleoecology, and taxonomy of trilobites would make our effort more thorough and increase its appeal both for casual collectors and for professional paleontologists and researchers in museums, universities, and other institutions.

The profound enthusiasm that our friends and colleagues demonstrated for this project served as an additional impetus for the expansion of the book and pushed us to broaden our contacts with private collectors and research institutions all across the globe in the search for illustrations and photographs. Those new contacts, in fact, bore abundant fruit. Thanks to the photographs we obtained, we were able to enrich the second section of this volume with a series of illustrated tables that describe lesser known (but hardly less important) exposures where trilobites have been found.

This book, as we’ve already suggested, is divided into two sections. The first is dedicated to the systematic taxonomy of trilobites, while the second section (perhaps more aesthetically appealing) brings together images of nearly all the trilobites that made up the Museum’s collections as of 2010. These are organized according to age and provenance.

The drafting of the section dedicated to taxonomy required extensive bibliographic research, particularly because we wanted to avoid republishing the “classic” images and information that are so common in general-interest publications about trilobites or which are available online. As scientific knowledge has developed, especially in the areas of systematic taxonomy and cladistics, the result has been an evolution in thought and a renewed interpretation of the morphology of fossil organisms in light of taxonomic considerations. This, in turn, has led to the reorganization of a number of trilobite orders and the creation of (or the splitting into) new orders. We made the greatest possible effort to provide our readers with the most up-to-date information available. Given the sometimes unpredictable nature of the development of paleontological knowledge, however, including the reinterpretation of existing data or the discovery of new fossiliferous exposures, we cannot exclude the possibility that some of the information in this book may already be “dated” by the time it is published.

The second part of the book is composed of illustrated plates that trace geological time from the Cambrian to the Carboniferous (at the moment, the Museum has no Permian trilobites). Each of these plates corresponds to a unique fossiliferous exposure or Lagerstätte and includes information regarding the paleogeography and position of the continents during the period in question; the location of the site today; a description of the paleoenvironment, sedimentology, and geology (both in the past and today); and photographs and drawings of the fossils found there.

To further enrich this volume, additional information and photographs regarding worldwide fossil sites that are of unique interest (some of which, unfortunately, are no longer accessible) and which are not represented in the Back to the Past Museum’s collections have been compiled from a variety of sources.

The reader should understand that the Lagerstätten described in this book do not (and naturally cannot) represent an exhaustive list of important paleontological localities, just as the species we mention or illustrate do not represent all known trilobites. Indeed, it should come as no surprise that some well
known or interesting species are not illustrated in this work.

In general, the drawings in this volume are either the work of Enrico Bonino or were modified or readapted by him. The photographs, on the other hand, are all previously unpublished and represent trilobite specimens that have heretofore been inaccessible to the general public.

Some of the species we illustrate, moreover, have yet to be scientifically described and classified. Taken together, all of these factors make us confident that this book will be an important contribution to trilobite research and knowledge, and we hope it will be as useful and interesting to the specialist as it is to the everyday trilobite enthusiast.

Enrico Bonino & Carlo Kier
As the author of the “Paleoweb” column for PaleoItalia, the newsletter of the Italian Paleontological Society (which members receive along with the Society’s Bulletin), I was researching an article for my column when I stumbled upon Enrico Bonino’s website (http://www.keyobs.be/fr/ebonino/index.html). I was immediately struck by the richness of the materials he had assembled and by the rigor with which he approached them.

I should hasten to make clear that I have been employed for nearly forty years by the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia as a professor of paleontology. I am also a member of the “Paleozoic Group,” a team of friends and researchers dedicated to scientific investigation of the most disparate paleontological arguments related to that ancient period of Earth’s history—from some 542 to 251 million years ago.

What a happy coincidence, then, that Enrico Bonino, geologist and originator of the idea for this book, is principally interested in the first fossil evidence of life on our planet, evidence that often appears in unique localities (known to those in the field as “Fossil Lagerstätten”) which, for a variety of reasons, expose exceptionally well preserved fossils.

Trilobites are another topic dear to Enrico’s heart. Once I had finished the article I mentioned earlier, we began a profuse email correspondence, a sort of reciprocal scientific support group that was rewarding for both of us. When, some time later, he proposed the idea of creating a volume that would remedy the lack of trilobite materials available in Italian, I could do no less than offer my most enthusiastic support.

Behind all of this, of course, lies not solely the esteem in which we hold one another, but Enrico’s genuine passion for the subject matter. Add to that his excellence in wielding and elaborating scientific data and his fine aesthetic sense, and this exemplary book is the result. The Back to the Past Museum Guide to Trilobites stands out not solely for its abundance of extraordinary images but for the precision of the text and for its evident commitment to excellence.

Even beyond the book’s thorough treatment of the specific topics it covers, the reader may also be surprised by the material on trilobites and trilobite exposures in Italy (specifically, in Sardinia, Friuli and Sicily). Bravo, Enrico!

Dr. Maurizio Gnoli, Professor of Paleontology and Vertebrate Paleontology, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia.
Trilobites have been a delightful obsession of mine for some time. As a young graduate student in Zoology over twenty years ago, I gravitated to these amazing Paleozoic arthropods, whose huge diversity and worldwide presence symbolized the diversification of life on Earth. I remember hunting for and devouring any books that offered significant focus on the Trilobita. My obsession eventually found virtual expression when in 1999, more than a decade ago now, I first unveiled *A Guide to the Orders of Trilobites*, a website celebrating trilobite diversity and evolution. That website opened international doors for me, introducing me to like-minded trilobitophiles on all continents, and confirming for me that trilobites were worthy of life-long dedication. One of these “fellow trilobitophiles” is Enrico Bonino.

When Enrico announced that he and Carlo Kier were working on a new book dedicated to trilobites, it drew my attention immediately. It was not a primarily technical work, such as the *Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology* (Volume O - the so-called “Trilobite Bible”), and yet neither was it a purely popular account. The authors offer us a substantive work, exploring the “world of trilobites,” their origins, morphology, classification, ecology, and paleogeography in extensively researched and richly illustrated sections.

They follow the text with a large photographic catalogue of trilobites (and some close relatives) organized in geochronological order and by Lagerstätten (trilobites from all over the world are illustrated, including more than 600 species) that is more than adequate to demonstrate the richness and distinctiveness of this singularly wonderful class of ancient arthropods. Even some specimens only very recently discovered (2009) and published are included, such as the giant asaphids from the Valongo Formation of Portugal.

A work such as this could not have come into being without the cooperation of a large, international community of collectors, preparators, researchers, and public institutions that participated in sharing some of the finest trilobite specimens known, and I enjoyed contributing illustrations and feedback to this project over the years. The majority of the trilobites in this book are to be found in the Back to the Past Museum (an impressive collection, one of the best private exhibitions of trilobites in the world).

It was an additional delight, however, to recognize specimens from the collections of other notable collectors such as Peter Cameron, Sam Stubbs, Mark Marshall, Jake Skabelund and many others not possible to name here.

Like many who devote their lives to our extinct trilobed antecedents, Enrico and Carlo don’t consider the amount of time, research, international networking, and artistic creation that were necessary to create this book. Rather, The Back to the Past Museum Guide to Trilobites is a product of the joy that comes from immersion into the world of creatures hundreds of millions of years gone by, a joy that we can all now share!

Samuel M. Gon III, Ph.D.
Creator and webmaster of “*A Guide to the Orders of Trilobites*”
http://www.trilobites.info
Honolulu, Hawai‘i
Cancún, Mexico, located on the east coast of the Yucatán Peninsula and bathed by the blue waters of the Caribbean Sea, provides the setting for the Back to the Past Museum. Here, not far from the famous Chicxulub Crater, the impact site of a meteorite that struck the Earth some sixty-five million years ago, is housed the first museum dedicated entirely to trilobites. The rarity, quality, and scientific importance of the specimens on display at the Back to the Past Museum (more than three hundred species are represented) make this one of the most important collections of trilobites in the world.

The acronym “BPM coll.” indicates specimens drawn from the Museum’s collections.

These jewels, which have found their way to the Museum literally from the four corners of the globe, are the culmination of years of field research, acquisitions, or exchanges by the Museum’s director, Carlo Kier, the co-author of this book. The individuals whose work has made the Museum’s projects possible include Enrico Bonino (geologist, and the Museum’s scientific consultant and artistic director), Jake Skabelund (an American biologist and well known professional fossil hunter), and Carlo Kier. Behind the wings are specialists such as Dave Comfort, Bob Carroll, and Scott Vergiels who are responsible for the preparation of display specimens and whose contributions are literally indispensable. It hardly needs to be said that nothing of what visitors see at the Museum would be visible without their patient, professional preparation of the Museum’s invaluable fossil specimens.

The Museum, in addition to providing a careful scientific description of each of the specimens on display, is especially committed to its educational function as well. Each display case contains a reconstruction of the environment at the time the organisms lived, as well as photographs and illustrations that explain the geology of the sites where trilobites are found and the flora and fauna that shared an ecological niche with them.

A visit to the Museum begins at the dawn of the Paleozoic and continues in a virtual voyage through time across the millennia, from the Cambrian to the Permian. Each geological period is richly illustrated with specimens that are often one-of-a-kind, and the background of each display case follows the color standards established by the International Commission on Stratigraphy for the official geological time scale.

Fig. 1. Close-up of a display dedicated to trilobites from the Devonian of Morocco.
Fig. 2. Entrance to the Museum. On the right: the time scale showing the distribution of trilobites as compared to other members of the animal and plant kingdoms. In the background: display cases containing the Museum’s collections, organized chronologically and according to provenance.

Fig. 3. Each Lagerstätte is represented by a display that includes drawings and photographs that illustrate the most important fossil fauna from that site, and is accompanied by a description of the site’s geology and paleogeography, sedimentology, and position on the geological time scale.

The Museum is constantly being updated as new specimens are acquired and integrated into the displays. Our main goal is to inspire new generations of collectors and future paleontologists and to expand awareness of these ancient and fascinating organisms which colonized almost all Paleozoic oceans for nearly three hundred million years.

*The Back to the Past Museum*
In addition, for those who can’t easily travel to visit us, we have created a website expressly so that the Museum’s collection and displays can be more widely seen and enjoyed. The website also provides access to the Museum’s online store where books, posters, dioramas, and even trilobites themselves can be purchased. The address is: http://www.backtothepast.com.mx
Some Notes on Classification and Terminology
(based upon Lebrun, 2002; modified).

With the intention of establishing order in the complex diversity of the animal and plant kingdoms, the publication of the tenth edition of Carl von Linné’s Systema Naturae (1758) gave rise to the creation of an elaborate hierarchical classification system – the beginning of zoological nomenclature.

The basic unit of this hierarchy was the species, and the system’s purpose was to group organisms together according to their interrelationships. Each species was given a two-part or “binomial” scientific name composed, first, of the name of the genus to which an organism belonged. The genus name was followed by the species or “specific” name, which is the hierarchical level just below the genus.

The genus (or generic name) is always written with an initial capital letter, while the specific name is always written in lower case. Both names are printed in italics (for example, Selenopeltis buchii). If the name has been mentioned previously in a text – or in the case of a list of species that belong to the same genus – the generic name may be abbreviated using its first letter (S. buchii), but it can never be omitted. In general, scientific names are presumed to have Latin or Greek roots, such as in the case of the trilobite Asteropyge longispina. The generic name is formed from the Greek words asteros (star) and pyge (buttocks) and the species name is a combination of longi (long) and spina (spine).

This rule, however, has more recently been abandoned in large part, and zoological naming has been left to the liberal interpretations of the specialists who study and describe new taxa.
The name of the “author” or authors follows the binary or Linnaean classification; these are the workers who first named and described the organism – for example, the trilobites Isotelus gigas De Kay 1824 or Crozonaspis kerforrei Clarkson & Henry 1970. When the author’s name appears within parentheses, such as, for example, in the case of Panderia beaumonti (Rouault 1847) – this indicates that the fossil had originally been given a different name. Rouault, for example, first called the trilobite in question Il-laenus beaumonti, though it was later assigned to a different genus.

Abbreviations such as “cf.” (confere or “compare with”) or “aff.” (affinis or “akin to”) are used to signal uncertainty regarding the classification of a particular organism – for example, Calymene cf. breviceps and Lonchodomas aff. pennatus. Finally, the abbreviation “sp.” following the genus name (e.g., Phacops sp.) indicates that the genus has been identified but not the species.

A genus (the plural is “genera”) includes one or more species that share a number of characteristics. Moving up the taxonomical hierarchy, a group of genera with shared features are contained within a family, whose name ends in the suffix “-idae.” Groups of families, in turn, may be placed within superfamilies (suffix “-oidea”), suborders (suffix “-ina”), and collected into orders (suffix “-ida”), orders into classes, and classes into phyla (the singular is phylum). At the very top of the hierarchy is the Kingdom.

To take a concrete example: Neseuretus (Neseuretus) tristani tardus Hammann 1983 belongs to the Family Calymenidae Hawle & Corda 1847, the Order Phacopida Salter 1846, the Class Trilobita Walch 1771, the Phylum Arthropoda Siebold & Stannius 1845 and, finally, to the Kingdom Animalia. Within these basic taxonomic categories we find intermediate subdivisions: subspecies, subgenera, superfamilies (suffix “-inae”), and so on.

Cladistics

Cladistics, or cladistic taxonomy (from the Greek word klados = branch), is a systematic scheme for classifying living organisms. Cladistics, also known as phylogenetic systematics, originated in the work of Willi Hennig (1913-1976), and its system is based upon the degree of inferred kinship between and among organisms – or, to say it another way, on their temporal distance from their last shared ancestor. In the cladistic classification method, animals and plants are divided into monophyletic taxonomic groups (clades) that comprise the common ancestor and all its descendents.

The evolutionary relationships within a clade are established on the basis of shared features (homologies) and on the assumption that such features indicate the presence of a common ancestor. Classification is also based upon the presumption that two new species may be formed by the sudden separation from a common ancestor rather than through gradual evolutionary change. A clade that is included in a larger unit is said to be “nested” within that clade.

A clade possesses a single ancient member in common, and the phylogenetic lines of descent from that branch are called monophyletic groups. A taxon is said to be polyphyletic, on the other hand, if it does not share a common ancestor with another taxon, and polyphyletic groups have little pertinence to cladistics. Frequently, they reflect a sort of popular association of organisms that share some features (the algae, for instance), though, in fact, they actually represent a number of clades with distinct origins.

A monophyletic group is characterized by one or more autapomorphies (features that are uniquely present in the terminal phase of a group). Autapomorphies are observed exclusively in one member of a clade and not elsewhere, not even in closely related organisms, and it is essential to point out that such autapomorphies may, in some cases, be lost in adulthood, even if they are maintained at an embryonic
level following paedogenesis (that is, sexual development that is accelerated with respect to a normal individual).

Paedogenesis contrasts with neoteny, the more-or-less marked retention, by adults in a species, of traits previously seen only in juveniles. The term paedomorphosis is used, instead, when features are present in a sexually mature adult that are typical of earlier stages of development. In a practical sense, we are speaking of adult forms that retain aspects reminiscent of juvenile stages of life.

A clade is differentiated from others by derived features that do not appear in other clades (apomorphy), though it may be evolutionarily related to other clades through a common ancestor and exhibit shared derived characters (synapomorphies). If a clade does not include all the descendents of a common ancestor (that is, it includes most of the species derived from the ancestral progenitor but excludes some branches), the clade is called paraphyletic. A symplesiomorphy is a primitive feature shared by two or more taxa; that feature may appear in other taxa as well if they share an ancestor with the taxon in question, but cannot be used to define a clade.

All of these relationships are represented in diagrams called cladograms, formed of a series of two-pronged branches. Each point of branching represents a divergence from a common ancestor. A cladistic analysis may be based on a wide variety of data, including DNA sequencing (so-called “molecular data”) and on biochemical and morphological information.

In addition, the reader may come across the following terms in the scientific literature, which we describe here as a matter of thoroughness.

– The nomen nudum (plural: nomina nuda) or “naked name” is printed in normal characters (i.e., not in italics) to indicate that an organism’s name has not yet been accepted and standardized by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN). If the organism’s name is later formalized, it is then written in italics (e.g., Canis latrans, the coyote). The formal scientific name given to an organism may or may not correspond to its previous nomen nudum.

– The nomen oblitum (from Latin, “forgotten name”) refers to names that have not been used by the scientific community since 1899 and when a name has either been replaced by a more recent name (called the nomen protectum) or when a formally accepted homonym exists. The former name, no longer in use, is said to be “forgotten” and the nomen protectum takes precedence.

– The nomen dubium (“doubtful name”) is used to indicate fossils that have no distinct or unique features that permit them to be classified according to rigorous scientific standards. This may happen when the holotype (the physical specimen upon which a species description is originally based) has been lost or lacks all the information necessary for a true taxonomic classification.

– The nomen novum (“new name”) is a scientific name created specifically to replace a name that is already in use but which is no longer considered legitimate (e.g., because it is a homonym or is spelled the same as an existing, older name.) A nomen novum is not applied, however, when a name is changed on the basis of a new taxonomic interpretation.
TRILOBITA

Biota (Classification by Systema Naturae 2000)
Domain: Eukaryota Whittaker & Margulis, 1978
Realm: Animalia Linnaeus, 1758
Subkingdom: Bilateria Hatschek, 1888 (Bilaterians Cavalier-Smith, 1983)
Branch: Protostomia Grobben, 1908
Infrakingdom: Ecdysozoa Aguinaldo et al., 1997
Superphylum: Panarthropoda Cuvier
Phylum: Arthropoda Latreille, 1829
Subphylum: Arachnomorpha Heider, 1913
Infraphylum: Trilobita
Class: Trilobita Walch, 1771

Distribution: Lower Cambrian (~524Ma) – Upper Permian (251Ma).
Environment: marine, all ecological niches were occupied.
Feeding: full alimentary pyramid.
Exoskeleton: calcitic at lower concentration in magnesium.
Dimensions: from less than a millimeter to near one meter long.
Importance: paleoecological, paleobiogeographical, and partially biostratigraphic.


Monatsheft 9: 541-552.


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General Index
This index lists the genera and species of trilobites that are illustrated or discussed in this volume. Species are listed in alphabetical order.

We were not always able to determine the author who first officially described the species and, in those cases, the entry for that column has been left blank. A page number in bold face refers the reader to photographic material, while normal type corresponds to a description or other mention in the text.

The final columns on the right reports the order to which the species belongs: AGN (Agnostida), ASA (Asaphida), COR (Corynexochida), HAR (Harpetida), LIC (Lichida), NEK (Nektaspida), ODO (Odontopleurida), PHA (Phacopida), PRO (Proetida), PTY (Ptychopariida), RED (Redlichiida), UND (Undetermined), and the geological period in which they lived.

The reader is referred to Jell & Adrain (2003) for more in-depth information. Authors’ names were taken from their work as well as from the Index to Organism Names (ION) site: http://www.organism-names.com/.

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Olenoides inflatus
Middle Cambrian - Marjum Fm. - House Range, Millard County, USA
(BPM coll.)
Enrico Bonino

was born in the Province of Bergamo in 1966 and received his degree in Geology from the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Genoa. He currently lives in Belgium where he works as a cartographer specialized in the use of satellite imaging and geographic information systems (GIS). His proficiency in the use of digital-image processing, a healthy dose of artistic talent, and a good knowledge of desktop publishing software have provided him with the skills he needed to create graphics, including dozens of posters and illustrations, for all of the displays at the Back to the Past Museum in Cancún. In addition to his passion for trilobites, Enrico is particularly interested in the life forms that developed during the Precambrian.

Carlo Kier

was born in Milan in 1961. He holds a degree in law and is currently the director of the Azul Hotel chain. He lives in Cancún, Mexico, where he is involved in efforts to preserve the marine environment. At the age of sixteen, he began a long collaboration with Milan’s Museum of Natural History, but it wasn’t until 1970 that his true passion for trilobites began to take shape. Today, that passion has become the impetus behind one of the most important collections in the world. His tireless field research across the globe and his involvement with professionals in paleontology have given him the opportunity to describe new species of trilobites and other arthropods. His personal determination and the development of the Azul Sensatori hotel complex finally brought his dream to fruition: the Back to the Past Museum, the world’s first museum dedicated entirely to trilobites.

Richard A. Robison

Professor Emeritus

University of Kansas

With regard to human interest in fossils, trilobites may rank second only to dinosaurs. Having studied trilobites most of my life, the English version of The Back to the Past Museum Guide to TRILOBITES by Enrico Bonino and Carlo Kier is a pleasant treat. I am captivated by the abundant color images of more than 600 diverse species of trilobites, mostly from the authors’ own collections. Specimens amply represent famous trilobite localities around the world and typify forms from most of the 250-million-year history of trilobites. Numerous specimens are masterpieces of modern professional preparation.