Earl Caymian and early Middle Cambrian global and Laurentian series and stages (Hollingsworth, 2011).

**Distribution of the Trilobite Faunas**

Early Cambrian trilobite faunas occur throughout the Forteau Formation and in the lowest strata of the overlying Hawke Bay Formation. They divide into two broad faunas—Olenelloida, mostly occur in deep-water shale and mudrocks, and Corynexochida, are hosted in shallow-water limestone, including archeocyathid reefs.

The Devils Cove member, basal Forteau Formation - a regionally widespread pink limestone - hosts *Calodiscus lobatus* (Hall, 1847), *Elliptocephala logani* (Walcott, 1910), and *Labradoria misera* (Billings, 1861a). *Calodiscus lobatus* and *E. logani* range high in the formation regionally, but *L. misera* is restricted to the lower 20 m of the formation in Labrador (includes archeocyathid reefs).

*Bonnia parvula* (Billings, 1861a), *B. senecta* (Billings, 1861a), *E. logani* and *Olenellus transitans* (Walcott, 1910) are the most common trilobites in the Forteau Formation. These three generally characterize shallow-water limestone and the last deep-water shale. Other taxa include *Bonnia* sp. nov. *Boyce*, *Bristolia mohavensis* (Crickmay in Hazzard and Crickmay, 1933), *Fritzolenselius lapworthi* (Reach and Horne, 1892), *Olenellus clarki* (Resser, 1928), *Olenellus thompsoni* (Hall, 1859), *Wanneria walcottana* (Wanner, 1901), *Zacanthopsis* sp. A *Boyce*, and various unidentified pchycoparids. Many occur in GMNP; most are new to Newfoundland.

The basal Hawke Bay Formation is host to *Bonnia columbensis* Resser, 1936, *Bristolia mohavensis*, *Mesonacis bonnensis* (Resser and Howell, 1938), and *M. fremonti* (Walcott, 1910).

**Laurentian Correlation of the Trilobite Faunas**

The Dyeran trilobite faunas of the middle Labrador Group can be correlated widely around the margin of Laurentia. *Elliptocephala logani* is characteristic of the middle third, and *B. columbensis* the uppermost part of the *Bonnia* – *Olenellus* Zone of the Sekwi Formation, Mackenzie Mountains, northwest Canada. *Fritzolenselius lapworthi* is known from the ‘Fucoid Beds’ of the Taconic Laurentia, and *Olenellus transitans* and *O. thompsoni* occur in the Potters Formation, Vermont, and *Wanneria walcottana* in the Kinzers Formation, Pennsylvania.

In the Great Basin (western USA), *Bristolia mohavensis* is the nominate species of the *Bristolia mohavensis* Zone (see above figures) in the Latham Shale. *Olenellus clarki* ranges from the lower *Arcuollenus arcutus* Zone to the uppermost *Bobolennelius euparia* Zone; *M. fremonti* ranges from the middle of the *Arcuollenus arcutus* Zone to the top of the *Nepheleolus multinosus* Zone. This suggests overall that the trilobite fauna of the basal Hawke Bay Formation is restricted to the upper third of the *Bonnia–Olenellus* Zone.

**Global Correlation of the Trilobite Faunas**

*Calodiscus lobatus* indicates a correlation with the *Serridiscus bellimarginatus*-Triangularapis anna-Hebediscus atloborensis* assemblage in Avalonia, West Gondwana, Taconic Laurentia, and Siberia, but it also occurs in younger Cambrian strata e.g., the *Pagetides* assemblage in the Taconic region of New York State, the *Protolenus* Limestone of England, and the *Cephalopyge notabilis* Zone (upper *Hupelolus* Zone of Morocco).