



Fig. 6.—Section in Northern Wisconsin showing the relations of the Laurentian, Huronian and Keweenaw Series to each other and to the overlying Upper Cambrian (Potsdam) strata.

During the deposition of the Potsdam sandstone the shore-line was close at hand, and the Adirondack area furnished material for the formation. Out from the shore-line the mud and sand were mixed, and still farther out, over the present area of the Georgia section, the shales with interbedded limestones point to deeper, quieter waters. I have yet failed to find in Vermont any Potsdam sandstone north of Burlington; and the evidence goes to prove that the upper portion of the Georgia section, with its shales and "lentils" of limestone, is equivalent to the Potsdam sandstone about the Adirondacks.

We have now hastily reviewed the principal sections of the Cambrian under which all the others now known can be grouped except those of Braintree, Massachusetts, St. John, New Brunswick and the southeastern Newfoundland sections. These are not connected paleontologically with the more western section and we distinguish them as the Atlantic border sections, and mostly of older date\* than the strata of all but the lower portions of the Wasatch, and perhaps the Tennessee sections. As the position of the Atlantic border *Paradoxides* fauna is determined on paleontologic evidence, the discussion of it will be taken up later.

In the following table, the writer expresses his view of the classification of the various formations that go to make up the Cambrian system of North America. It is subject to revision in details, but the main divisions are based on paleontologic and stratigraphic data, that I think will render them of service in the permanent classification of American Paleozoic rocks.

It is not claimed that the arrangement of the formations in the following table is original with me, as, with some changes in nomenclature, it is the same as that to be found on page 46 of the Report of the Geological

\* At St. John, New Brunswick and also in Newfoundland, the higher members of the Cambrian system, containing the later Cambrian faunas are known, but, with our present information, the lower fauna predominates, and the upper faunas will probably prove to be more closely related to the Atlantic than to the interior basin, although we may expect to find a number of species common to each.