Cambrian sedimentation in the Mount Bosworth and Mount Robson regions of British Columbia, see pages 105-110, relates to the occurrence of this fauna. In neither of these sections is the *Albertella* fauna found below *Olenellus*, and as has been outlined on the pages just referred to the occurrence of the latter genus above an *Albertella* in the Mount Stephen section seems to argue rather for the recurrence in the basal Middle Cambrian of a surviving member of the Mesonacidæ than for the Lower Cambrian age of a fauna so distinct from its predecessors as the one in question.

The collections from China which have so recently been described[1] contain a representative of the genus *Albertella*, to which the specific name *pacifica* has been applied.[2] It is to be distinguished from the species of *Albertella* described for the Cordilleran region by the presence upon its posterior margin of four instead of two spines, but it is referred to the genus without hesitation by Mr. Walcott. It occurs 1,000 feet above a white quartzite in a low bluff on the shore of Tschang-hsing-tau island, in Liau-tung, Manchuria, and is the highest horizon from which fossils were obtained. Its resemblance to *Albertella* and its reference to a position well up in the Middle Cambrian appear to warrant its inclusion in the present discussion.

The field relations of the horizon of the *Albertella* fauna may be summarized as follows: (*a*) In the Dearborn River section of Montana and at Elko, British Columbia, it is without close relations to known faunal horizons and occurs in a shale series conformably overlying a basal sandstone; (*b*) on Mount Bosworth it was found in the drift but was referred to the Lower Cambrian because of the presence in a section 8 miles away (Mount Stephen) of *Olenellus* fragments both above and below its correlated horizon, a siliceous shale interbedded in a gradational sandstone, shale, and limestone series; (*c*) in the Mount Robson region it occurs in the section 350 feet down in a 900 foot formation described[3] as composed of "bluish grey thin

[1] Walcott: Research in China, vol. 3, 1913, pp. 1-276.
[2] Idem, p. 106, pl. 12, fig. 3.
[3] Walcott: Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 57, No. 12, 1913, p. 338.