

They consist of graptolites of the genera *Bryograptus*, *Tetragraptus* and *Dichograptus*, with a large *Orthis* and a *Cyclognathus*

The physical history of this part of Canada, in Cambrian times as shown by the Cambrian terrains in southern New Brunswick, was briefly as follows :

The basal series is marked throughout by the waning effects on its sediments of the eruptive activities of the preceding age. The series is variable in thickness, the conglomerates have some closely cemented breccias as well as the ordinary rubbly conglomerates of sedimentary origin. Occasional thin beds of felsite and petrosilex are found, and the finer sediments have a strong green or red tint, and are more or less charged with iron.

In the St. John group, the rocks of Division 1 show a gradual deepening of the sea without disturbance; and without any trace of eruptive activities after the first few bands were laid down.

When the second division of the St. John group was being deposited, the sea-bottom again came up to the surface, and was awash, or was under a thin covering of sea-water throughout this stage.

At the beginning of the third stage, the land again sank, and continued under a considerable depth of water throughout the whole of this age, as we see from the great body of fine dark grey slates, which form the bulk of the measures of this division.

Finally the sea-bottom sank deeper still, and in tranquil waters, comparatively free from currents, lived the graptolites which we now find buried in the soft carbonaceous mud (now changed to slate) found to have been deposited in this region after the close of Cambrian time.

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