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*VI. Early Cambrian Stratigraphy in the North American Cordillera, with Discussion of Albertella and Related Faunas.*

By LANCASTER D. BURLING.

INTRODUCTION.

In 1913, Schofield first noticed the presence near Elko, British Columbia, of fossils immediately superjacent to a great series of rocks (the Galton) generally assigned to the Pre-Cambrian. Together with Mr. Schofield the writer visited the locality during the latter part of the same field season and secured fossils from four closely related horizons in the basal layers of the Burton formation in the immediate vicinity of the Burton mine, about 2 miles northwest of the town of Elko, British Columbia.

Schofield has called attention to this discovery in a review of the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the northern Cordillera.<sup>1</sup>

In adjoining areas the Galton series is mantled by the Devonian<sup>2</sup>, and Willis<sup>3</sup> found the Carboniferous resting unconformably upon a similar series of rocks in northern Montana, so that the importance of the discovery at Elko depended largely upon the age of the fossils. This is particularly true for the reason that the Pre-Cambrian age of the underlying beds has been called in question.<sup>4</sup> That the upper and best represented of the faunas secured by Schofield and myself should happen to

<sup>1</sup>Geol. Surv. Can., Museum Bull. No. 2, 1914, pp. 79-91.

<sup>2</sup>Idem, p. 83.

<sup>3</sup>Bull. Geol. Soc. America, vol. 13, 1902, p. 325.

<sup>4</sup>Daly, R. A.: Geol. Surv., Can., Memoir No. 38, 1912, pp. 174-178.