

of the Keweenaw land. When Keweenaw land is spoken of, I refer to that formed of the strata of the Keweenaw system and the Archean rocks with which it was associated.

Before the Keweenaw land was depressed the Middle Cambrian fauna passed through or around the barriers between the Atlantic and western seas, and, as the Keweenaw land was disappearing beneath the waters, the Upper Cambrian fauna spread over the area occupied by it and left its record to aid us in fixing the geologic date of the submergence of the Keweenaw land and to explain the absence of the Paradoxides or Atlantic fauna in the early Cambrian strata of the western side of the Continent. In the diagrammatic section (fig. 9), I have endeavored to show the relations of the Potsdam or Upper Cambrian to the Keweenaw land.

The evidence of the existence of the Keweenaw land is both stratigraphic and paleontologic. That life existed in the seas at the time of the deposition of the sediments of the Keweenaw system, is shown by its presence in the Chuar formation of the Grand Cañon series.

It may be urged that there is too much theorizing, on insufficient data, in the preceding statements, but, while waiting the accumulation of evidence it is well to have a working theory and as such the "pre-Cambrian Keweenaw land" is proposed, and the fragmentary remains, less the Archean portions, called a "pre-Cambrian Paleozoic System."