

Classification of North American Cambrian Rocks.

	Lower Calciferous.	Lower portion of the Calciferous formation of New York and Canada. Lower Magnesian of Wisconsin, Missouri, etc.
UPPER CAMBRIAN.	Potsdam, Knox, Tonto.	Potsdam of New York, Canada, Wisconsin, Texas, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada; Tonto of Arizona; Knox Shales of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The Alabama section may extend down into the Middle Cambrian.
MIDDLE CAMBRIAN.	Georgia. L'Anse au Loup. Prospect.	Georgia formation of Vermont, Canada and New York. Limestones of L'Anse au Loup, Labrador. Lower part of Cambrian section of Eureka, and Highland Range, Nevada. Upper portion of Wasatch Cambrian section, Utah.
LOWER CAMBRIAN.	St. John. Brintree, Newfoundland. Wasatch. Tennessee.	Paradoxides beds of Brintree, Mass., St. John, New Brunswick, St. John's area of Newfoundland, Lower portion of Wasatch section, Utah. The Ocoee conglomerate and slates of East Tennessee are doubtfully included.

Survey of Newfoundland for 1865, published in 1866, by Sir William Logan, and based largely on the paleontological work of Mr. E. Billings.

Fauna of the Cambrian System.

As has long been well known, the Trilobita form by far the largest portion of the Cambrian fauna. Of the ninety-two genera and three hundred and ninety-three species known to me at present from the American Cambrian, 31 genera and 226 species are placed under the Trilobita, and 61 genera and 167 species under all the other classes. The Brachiopoda come next with 15 genera and 67 species; Crustacea with 10 genera and 15 species, etc.

In the accompanying table a summary is given of the Cambrian faunas of North America, as far as known to me, up to the present date. A critical study of the Upper Cambrian faunas will eliminate some of the genera and species and, also, add others. The study of the Lower Cambrian fauna of New Brunswick is now being carried forward by Mr. G. F. Matthew, and that of the Upper Cambrian by myself; and probably within two years the Cambrian fauna of North America will include more than 100 genera and 400 species, as to-day there are 92 genera and 393 species published, that I have included in the fauna. There are a number of genera and species not included that do not appear to be based on organic remains, or are synonyms of some of those that are included.

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