Cambrian, and in Murchison's expressing his satisfaction that geologists and paleontologists everywhere, in America as well as in Europe, had already adopted, through the use of his publications, his subdivisions and terms. Later, after collections of Cambrian or Primordial fossils had been much enlarged through new discoveries, the names Cambrian and Lower Silurian became accepted for successive divisions of the Paleozoic series.

The term Cambrian is derived from the old name of Wales, and Silurian from the tribe of Silures, which inhabited southeastern Wales and Monmouth, England.

For a more detailed history of the terms Cambrian and Silurian, see the Am. Jour. Sc., xxxix., 1890; also Murchison's Life by A. Geikie, 1875.

AMERICAN.

SUBDIVISIONS.

- 3. Potsdam period, Reports New York Geologists, 1838, 1842. UPPER CAMBRIAN, Walcott. Later Cambrian.
- 2. Acadian period, Dawson, Acad. Geol., 1868. MIDDLE CAMBRIAN, or Paradoxides zone, Walcott, 1887. Named Acadian from the locality at St. John, New Brunswick.
- 1. Georgian period, 1886; Lower Cambrian or Olenellus zone, 1887, C. D. Walcott, *Bull. U. S. G. S.* Keweenawian, T. B. Brooks, *Am. Jour. Sc.*, xi. 206, 1876; Keweenawan, Chamberlin, 1883; Irving, 1887; Keweenian, A. Winchell, 1886.

ROCKS-KINDS AND DISTRIBUTION.

General Distribution. — The Cambrian rocks rest upon the upturned Archæan terranes, and usually outcrop along the borders of Archæan areas. In eastern North America they occur, adjoining the Archæan nucleus, on one or both sides of the Appalachian protaxis, from Canada to Alabama, and occupy parts of some, if not all, of the channels or troughs of Archæan confines from the Adirondacks to the eastern limits of Newfoundland. They are in part beach-made and wind-made sandstones, or offshore limestones, or slates or schists that originally were mud beds; and the layers often bear ripple-marks, shrinkage cracks, worm-burrows, and, in some places, tracks of animals.

Similar relations to the Archæan exist at various localities of the Lower Cambrian over the continent, to the far west. They are found about Archæan outcrops in Texas and South Dakota, and along the Rocky Mountain protaxis in British America and the United States, and also farther west in Nevada; and occasionally they are reached, over the Pacific slope, by the cañon cuts of rivers thousands of feet in depth, as in that of the Colorado.

The accompanying sketch of a portion of the "Pictured Rocks" in the Lake Superior sandstone, near Carp River, Michigan, illustrates the usual