

New York. Sandstones and calcareous beds represent the Upper Cambrian in Arizona and Texas, and limestones and shales in Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, and probably in British Columbia.

The chief characteristic of the Fauna, distinguishing it from that of the preceding epoch, is the almost total independence in species, so far as now known; the absence of Paradoxides, and the substitution of Trilobites of the genus *Dicellosephalus*, of which 30 species have been described; and, further, the multiplication of Gastropods of coiled forms.

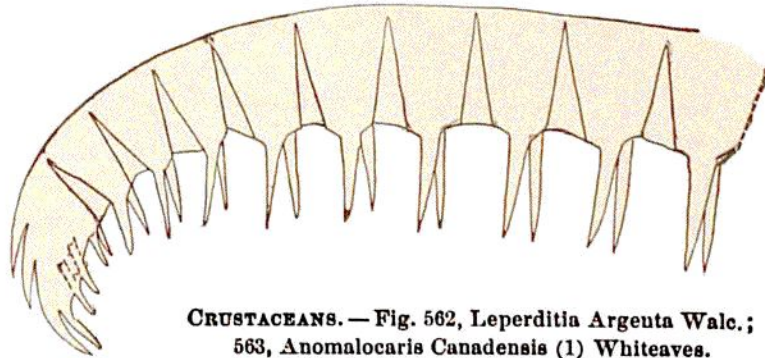
1. **Rhizopods, Sponges, Graptolites, Cystoids.** — The green sand of the beds of Wisconsin is probable evidence of the abundant presence of Rhizopods, since similar grains from later rocks were shown by Ehrenberg to have the form of casts of the interior of Rhizopod shells. Remains of Sponges and of Cystoids, allied to those of the earlier Cambrian, occur in the beds. One of the Graptolites is represented in Fig. 564, and a branch of the same enlarged in Fig. 565.

2. **Worms.** — The *Scolithus* (*S. linearis*) from the Potsdam sandstone is represented in Fig. 566. The fossil is the filling of the vertical burrow made by the worm in the sand.

562.



563.



CRUSTACEANS. — Fig. 562, *Leperditia Argenta* Walc.; 563, *Anomalocaris Canadensis* (1) Whiteaves.

564.



565.



Dendrograptus Hallianus. Prout.

566.

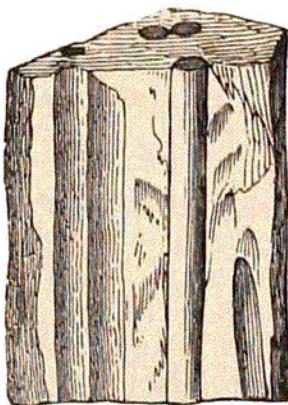
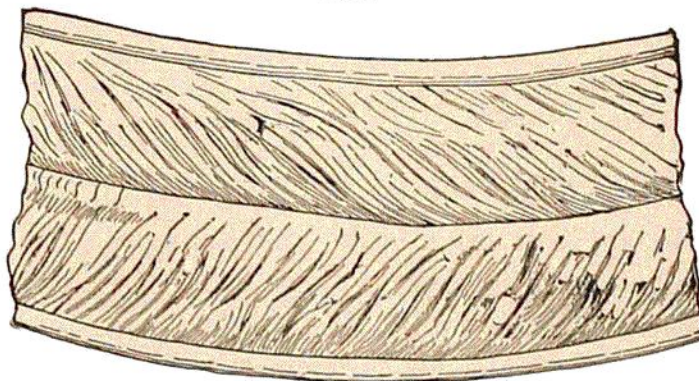


Fig. 566, *Scolithus linearis*. Hall.

567.



567, *Cruziana similis*, supposed track of a worm. Billings.