

It will be seen, therefore, that the nearest European parallel to the combination of thick arenaceous with thick calcareous accumulations, which distinguishes the Cambrian system of North America, is to be found in the northwest of Scotland. In this connection it is interesting to note that the general facies of the Scottish Cambrian fossils, so distinct from that of the rocks of Wales and the rest of Europe, and so much more akin to that of the United States and Canada, is accompanied by a markedly North American type of sedimentary material.

The following table gives the latest classification of the Cambrian system of North America:⁴⁵

Upper or Potsdam (Olenus and Dikelo- cephalus fauna).	}	Sandstones of N. and E. sides of Adirondack Mountains of New York and adjacent parts of Canada. On the same horizon lie the limestones S. of Adirondacks and Dutchess County, New York; and the shales of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. In the west come the sandstones of the Upper Mississippi Valley, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, the sandstones and calcareous beds of N. Arizona, and the limestones and shales of Nevada. In the far northeast are the black shales at the top of the New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island Sections, and the shales and sandstones of Conception Bay, Newfoundland (Belle Isle).
Middle or Acadic (Paradoxides fauna).	}	Shales and slates of Eastern Massachusetts (Braintree), New Brunswick (St. John), and Eastern Newfoundland (Avalon). With these typical rocks are correlated part of the limestones of Dutchess County, New York (Stissing) and the central parts of the Tennessee and Alabama sections (Coosa), with limestones in central Nevada and British Columbia (Mount Stephen).
Lower or Georgian (Olenellus fauna).	}	The typical locality is in western Vermont where shales and limestones are developed. With these are paralleled the quartzite of W. slope of Green Mountains and Appalachian chain in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama; the shales and interbedded limestones and slates of S. Vermont and New York southward to Alabama; the limestone, sandstone and shale of Straits of Belle Isle (Labrador), N.W. Coast of Newfoundland and peninsula of Avalon (Placentia); the basal series of Hanford Brook Section, Caton's Island, etc., New Brunswick; the shales and limestones of E. and S. Massachusetts (Attleborough); the lower portion of the Eureka and Highland ranges, Nevada (Prospect); a portion of the Wahsatch Cambrian Section (Cottonwood) and the base of the Castle Mountain, British Columbia.

A large assemblage of fossils has been obtained from the Cambrian rocks of North America. The fauna of the Olenellus-zone has been fully described in a separate monograph by Mr. Walcott. The middle group in New Brunswick (St. John) has also yielded an abundant fauna which has been described by Mr. Mathew.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ C. D. Walcott, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. No. 81, 1891, p. 360.

⁴⁶ Walcott, 10th Ann. Report U. S. Geol. Surv. 1890, where plates and de-