

South America.—In the northern part of the Argentine Republic a representative of the Upper Cambrian or Olenus group has been found by Lorentz and Hyeronimus. It includes species of the genera *Lingula*, *Obolus*, *Orthis*, *Hyo-lithes*, *Arionellus*, *Agnostus*, and *Olenus*.⁴⁷

China.—Baron von Richthofen has brought to light a succession of undisturbed strata (his "Sinisian formation") which in Leao-tong and Corea attain a thickness of many thousand feet. In the higher parts of this series he found a characteristic assemblage of Primordial trilobites: *Conocoryphe* (*Conocephalites*) (4 sp.), *Anomocare* (6), *Liostracus* (3), *Dorypyge* (*Olenoides*?), *Agnostus* (1), with the brachiopods *Lingulella* (2) and *Orthis* (1).⁴⁸

India.—In the Salt Range, among shales (Neobolus beds) underlying magnesian sandstones and shales with pseudomorphs of salt, and overlying purple sandstones, with a group of beds of rock-salt and gypsum, Cambrian fossils have been detected. They include a number of brachiopods (*Lingula*, *Davidsonella*, *Neobolus*, etc.) and two trilobites, one of which has been determined to be a *Conocephalites*, nearly related to *C. formosus* from the St. John's group (p. 1228), while the other is probably an *Olenus*.⁴⁹

Australia.—In the southeast of this continent and in Tasmania traces of the existence of a Cambrian fauna have recently been detected. Mr. R. Etheridge, Jr., has described from that region forms of *Conocephalites*, *Asaphus*, *Dikelocephalus* and *Ophileta*, and some species belonging to the family of Archæocyathinæ.⁵⁰

Section ii. Silurian

Murchison was the first to discover that the so-called "Transition rocks" or "Grauwacke" of early geological lit-

scriptions of the fossils will be found. See also his papers in Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Nos. 10 and 30. For the fossils of the St. John division consult the papers of G. F. Mathew, quoted on p. 1227.

⁴⁷ E. Kayser, "Beiträge zur Geol. u. Palæont. d. Argentinischer Republik. Part II. 1876.

⁴⁸ Richthofen, "China," vol. iii. 1882. W. Dames compares this Chinese Cambrian fauna with that of the Andrarumskalk of Scandinavia: op. cit. p. 32 (ante, p. 1219). Mr. Walcott inclines to believe that the fossils rather point to a Middle Cambrian fauna (Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. No. 81, 1891, p. 379).

⁴⁹ Palæontologia Indica, ser. 13, vol. i. 1887, p. 750.

⁵⁰ Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, 1882-83, p. 151; Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, xiii. 1890, p. 10.