1. The Cambrian, 2. The Silurian, 3. The Devonian, or Old Red Sandstone, 4. The Carboniferous or Coal Formation, and 5. The Permian System.

1. The Cambrian or Huronian Series.

There has been much discussion among English geologists as to the upper limit of the Cambrian system. The most satisfactory classification makes of it a vast thickness of sandstones, schists, and slates underlying the Lingula flags in England, and the Potsdam sandstone in this country. Scarcely any organic remains are found in it in Europe, and none as yet in this country. Perhaps half of this group in Great Britain is clay slate. Its beds are there 26,000 feet thick. The term Cambrian is derived from the ancient name of Wales.

These rocks cover extensive areas in Great Britain, particularly in Wales, from which the well-known Welsh roofing slate is obtained; also in Ireland, Bohemia, and Scandinavia. They have been recognized in this country but recently. Logan has described a series of rocks about Lake Huron, referable to this group, which he has called the *Huronian Group*. The lowest member is a bluish slate, reposing unconformably upon the Laurentian rocks, succeeded upwards by various colored sandstones, slates, and an occasional band of limestone; the whole being 12,000 feet thick. Professor Rogers has described some rocks of that age in Pennsylvania.

2. The Silurian Series.

This system rests unconformably upon the Huronian series at Lake Huron, and elsewhere in this country upon the Laurentian group, and in Europe upon the Cambrian series. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower* Silurian, distinguished from each other by want of conformity and peculiar organic remains.



Fig. 54.