

5-sided forms among them, and the thickness indicated, make a relation to the Medusæ doubtful. Nathorst states, however, that he has experimented with some species of Medusæ and obtained similar impressions. Moreover, some modern Medusæ have occasionally varieties with five divisions.

A general review of the fossils of the Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian will be found in Walcott's papers: *Bulletins U. S. Geol. Survey*, Nos. 10, 30, and 81, and *Tenth Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*; and details here are therefore unnecessary.

See, also, papers by Billings, *Palæozoic Fossils*, Canada Survey; J. W. Salter, *Q. J. G. Soc.*, xv., 551, 1859; James Hall, *Sixteenth Ann. Report, N. Y. State Cabinet*, pp. 119-184, 1863; G. F. Matthew, *Royal Soc. Canada Proc. and Trans.*, vols. i.-v., vii.-ix.; C. F. Hartt, in Dawson's *Acadian Geology*; S. W. Ford, *Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3d series, vols. 2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22; Rominger, *Phil. Acad. Sc. Proc.* 1887, p. 12; Whiteaves, *Am. Jour. Sc.*, 3d series, xvi., 224; Whitfield, *Geol. Survey Wis.*, iv., and *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull.*, i., p. 139; Shaler and Foerste, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. Camb.*, xvi., 115, 1888; also Walcott, *Am. Jour. Sc.*, xxxiv., xxxvi., and *U. S. Nat. Mus. Proc.*, vols. xi.-xiii. Besides the above, there are recent studies of the Genera of Cambrian Brachiopods by Hall and Clarke (*Pal. N. Y.*, vol. viii., 1892); a paper on the Classification of the Brachiopods by C. Schuchert (*Am. Geologist*, March, 1893); and a paper on the Development of Brachiopods by C. E. Beecher (*Am. Jour. Sc.*, xli., 1891). Beecher separates from the genus *Kutorgina* of Billings (the type of which is *K. cingulata*, an articulate Brachiopod) the species *Kutorgina (Obolus) Labradorica* of Billings, var. *Swantonensis* of Walcott (which is inarticulate and undergoes no modification of form during growth), and makes it the type of the new genus *Paterina*.

The investigation of the Cambrian rocks, in late years, has greatly increased the number of known species. An extended description of the Lower Cambrian fauna is published in the *Tenth Ann. Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey*, 1890, by Walcott. Matthew has described many species of the Middle Cambrian, and the Upper Cambrian faunas are being studied by Walcott. Over 100 genera and 400 species are already described from the Cambrian of North America. Walcott gives the following table of the number of genera and species of fossils in the Lower Cambrian alone of North America (1890):—

	Gen.	Sp.		Gen.	Sp.
Spongiozoans	4	4	Brachiopods	10	20
Hydrozoans	2	2	Gastropods	6	15
Actinozoans	5	9	Pteropods	4	15
Echinoderms	1	1	Trilobites	15	51
Tracks, trails, burrows	4	6	Other Crustaceans	5	8
			Total	56	131

Adding species not included above, mostly described by G. F. Matthew, of New Brunswick, the total number of American genera is nearly 70, and of species 170.

FOREIGN.

The Cambrian rocks of Great Britain outcrop in North and South Wales, and in Shropshire, just east of Wales. The principal regions identified by fossils are the Longmynd, of slate and grits, in Shropshire; the Harlech, and the Bangor and Llanberis toward the Menai Straits, of sandstones, flags, and slates, in North Wales; the St. Davids (ancient Menevia), of sandstones, slates, grits, and conglomerate, in South Wales; and that of the Malvern Hills. In Ireland, Cambrian rocks occur at Brayhead and in Wex-