sils has been described by Prof. G. Meneghini, comprising three species of *Paradoxides*, six of *Conocephalites*, five of *Anomocare*, five of *Olenus*, as well as other forms.[41]

North America.—During the last decade a large amount of attention has been paid by the geologists of the United States and of Canada to the study of stratigraphy and fossil contents of the Cambrian rocks of North America, and the result of their labors has been to show that, whether as regards extent and thickness of strata, or variety and abundance of organic remains, these rocks surpass in importance the corresponding European series. The European types of sedimentation are replaced by a varied assemblage of materials, among which limestone plays a large part; and this change, as might be expected, is accompanied by a remarkable contrast in the general facies of the fossils. Nevertheless, the leading type-genera of Europe have been found in their usual sequence, so that it has been possible to subdivide the American Cambrian system into three groups which can be broadly correlated with the threefold arrangement adopted in Europe.

From the straits of Belle Isle the Cambrian formations of North America run through Newfoundland and Nova Scotia into New Brunswick. From the eastern coast of Gaspé they stretch along the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario. In several approximately parallel bands they range through the northeastern states of the Union, spreading out more widely in the north of New York State, and in Vermont and eastern Massachusetts. They rise along the Appalachian ridge, striking through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, down into Alabama, to a distance in the eastern part of the continent of about 2000 miles. In the heart of the continent, again, they rise to the surface, and, flanking the vast pre-Cambrian region of the north, extend over a wide area between Lake Superior and the valley of the Mississippi in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An isolated tract of them is found in Missouri, and another in Texas. The great terrestrial movements which ridged up the Rocky Mountains and their offshoots have brought the Cambrian rocks once more to the surface from under the vast pile of younger formations beneath which, during a large part of geological time, they lay buried. Hence along the axes of these elevations of the terrestrial crust they can be traced in many lines of outcrop

[41] Memorie per serv. alla descriz. della Cart. Geol. d'Italia, III. part 2, 1888.