

whether it is organic at all; even if it were, the reference to the genus is conjectural, as such a trilobite might belong to the genus *Olenellus*, *Olenoides*, *Dicellosephalus*, or even *Crepicephalus*, as we have specimens of the latter from the Potsdam of Alabama 20 centimeters in length, including terminal spines of the *pygidium*. The brachiopod from the Catlinite quarry, described as *Lingula calumet*, looks very much like an *Obolella*. It is therefore evident that the fossils of the Catlinite beds do not fix the geologic horizon so that we can correlate them, although the section is much like that of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and the Catlinite beds are probably Pre-Cambrian. Geographically, we should speak of the Wasatch section first, but, as the section and fauna are more thoroughly known in Nevada, that area will now be considered.

NEVADA.

§ 52. The Georgia horizon, in the Cambrian section of the Eureka mining district of Central Nevada, is shown in the accompanying section, taken from Mr. Arnold Hague's Report on the Geology of the Eureka District, p. 253 (Abstract in Ann. Rep. Director U. S. Geol. Survey, 1881-'82):

[Cambrian, 7,700 feet.]

5.	Hamburg shale	350	Yellow argillaceous shale; layers of chert nodules throughout the bed, but more abundant near the top.
4.	Hamburg limestone	1,200	Dark-gray and granular limestone; surface weathering rough and ragged; only slight traces of bedding.
3.	Secret Cañon shale	1,600	Yellow and gray argillaceous shales, passing into shaly limestone near the top; interstratified layers of shale and thinly bedded limestones.
2.	Prospect Mountain limestone...	3,050	Gray compact limestone, lighter in color than the Hamburg limestone, traversed with thin seams of calcite; bedding planes very imperfect.
1.	Prospect Mountain quartzite ...	1,500	Bedded brownish-white quartzites, weathering dark brown; ferruginous near the base; intercalated thin layers of arenaceous shales; beds whiter near the summit.
	Total section	7,700	

§ 53. At the summit of 1 the quartzite becomes more thinly bedded and passes into an arenaceous shale which is more or less calcareous and, in its extension northward, is replaced by limestone. This belt of