late the various sections and faunas of the entire Cambrian System of North America, all the sections will be drawn on a plan, so that the divisions of each section will show their relations to each other as far as practicable. The Vermont section is placed on the Middle Cambrian line by the evidence given by its contained fauna.

- § 91. Section 5 shows the Upper Cambrian horizon and the Lower Silurian section up to the top of the Trenton limestone as developed in New York State. The Middle Cambrian is unknown to me in New York except east of the Hudson River, although it may occur in the southeastern portions of the State. The Troy and other sections of the Middle Cambrian on a line south of the Georgia section are included under section 4 of the table; also, that of the Straits of Belle Isle.
- § 92. The object of the table being to show the stratigraphic relations of the three divisions of the Cambrian fauna, many details are omitted that may be expected when a review of the Upper Cambrian or Potsdam fauna is completed.

TABLE OF THE MIDDLE CAMBRIAN FAUNA.

§ 93. In the following table the extent and character of the fauna are shown and also its geographic distribution.

Under the head of Highland Range we include the fauna at Pioche, in the Ely Range, and the species from the Timpahute Range and Silver Peak, Nevada, as they are all from the same geologic horizon and geographic area.

Table of distribution of Middle Cambrian fauna.

	Bic Harbor.	Labrador.	Newfoundland.	Troy, N. Y.	Eureka, Nev.	Highland Range.	Wasatch Mountains.	House Range.	Oquirrh Range.
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