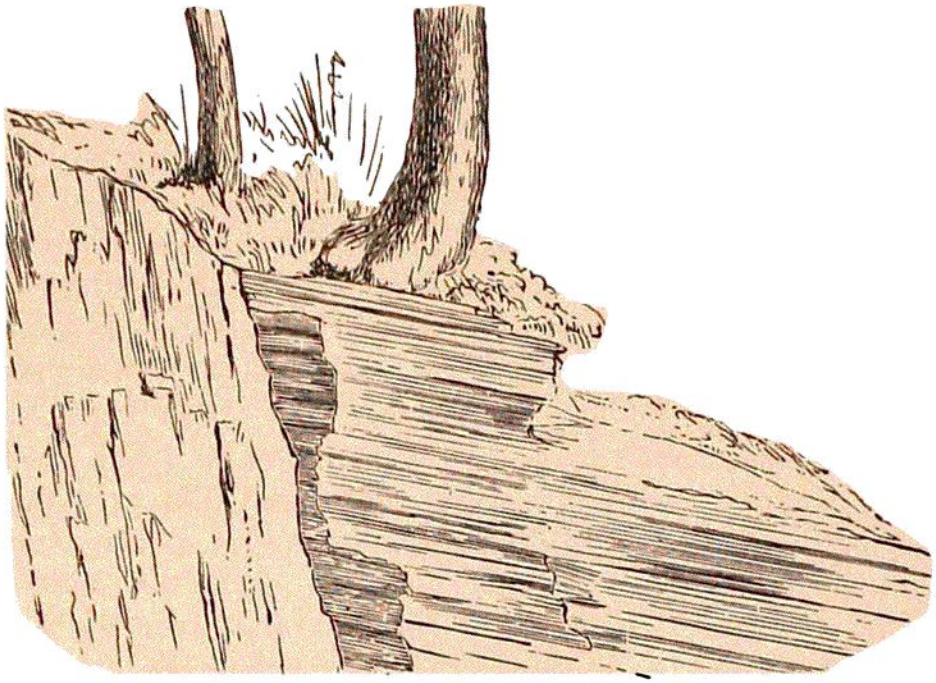
unconformability between the Cambrian beds and the Archæan, exemplifying the fact that the upturned Archæan made the bottom of the Cambrian seas, over which the great sandflats, or other sand depositions, were made. The view also shows that the Cambrian beds had been slightly tilted since their formation.

505.



Unconformability at Carp River, Chippewa County, Mich. J. D. Whitney.

The fossiliferous beds in eastern Newfoundland of the Lower Cambrian consist of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, of shallow water origin, and are hence evidence that the Cambrian continent stretched eastward as far as the existing continent. It probably had the Pacific for its western border; for through the investigations, principally of C. D. Walcott, outcrops have been discovered over the Rocky Mountain border to points within 500 to 400 miles of the Pacific coast; and further investigation is likely to carry the discoveries as far west as Archæan ridges exist.

In the Lower Cambrian region of South Mountain, southeastern Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna and in the adjoining part of Maryland, the Cambrian series overlies unconformably, according to the study of the rocks, and the region, by G. H. Williams and C. D. Walcott, beds and dikes of various igneous rocks, as basalts and rhyolytes, and also tufaceous accumulations of the same origin (1892, 1894).

The Keweenaw Group, probably Lower Cambrian. — No allusion is made above to the Keweenaw group, because it was a local formation. It occupies a belt of country on the south side of Lake Superior, covering Keweenaw Point, where it is best displayed, and extending from thence westward. It is called the copper-bearing sandstone formation from its characteristic rocks and its noted copper mines. But the feature of greatest geological