

TABLE III.  
PALÆOZOIC ROCKS OF NORTH AMERICA.

| Ages.                                  | Periods.                  | Formations.   |   |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|
| CARBONIFEROUS AGE, or AGE of ACROGENS. | Permian.                  | Permian.  |   |
|  | Carboniferous . . . .     | { Upper Coal Measures.<br>Lower Coal Measures.<br>Millstone Grit. |   |
| DEVONIAN AGE, or AGE of FISHES.        | Sub-Carboniferous . . . . | { Upper.<br>Lower.<br>Catskill.                                   |   |
|  | Catskill.                 | { Chemung.  |   |
|  | Chemung . . . . .         | { Portage.<br>Genesee.  |   |
|  | Hamilton . . . . .        | { Hamilton.<br>Marcellus.   |   |
|  | Corniferous . . . . .     | { Corniferous.<br>Schoharie.<br>Cauda-Galli.                      |   |
| SILURIAN AGE, or AGE of INVERTEBRATA.  | UPPER SILURIAN.           | Oriskany.   |   |
|  |                           | Lower Helderberg.   |   |
|  |                           | Salina.   |   |
|  | LOWER SILURIAN.           | Niagara . . . . .   | { Niagara.<br>Clinton.<br>Medina.<br>Oneida Conglomerate. |
|  |                           | Trenton . . . . .   | { Cincinnati.<br>Utica.<br>Trenton.                       |
|  |                           | Canadian . . . . .  | { Chazy.<br>Quebec.<br>Calciferous.                       |
| Primordial or Cambrian . . . . .       | { Potsdam.<br>Acadian.    |   |   |
| Archæan.                               | Archæan.                  |   |   |

**Thickness of the Stratified Rocks.**—The thickness of the stratified rocks, as far as can be reliably ascertained, is about twenty miles, or 100,000 feet. This includes the sum of the whole if they occurred in one pile, which they do not, as the series is *nowhere complete in one section*, place, or region. In the British Islands, where the stratified rocks are more complete than in any other area, the thickness to the top of the Silurian is over 60,000 feet; to the top of the Carboniferous and Permian, or summit of the Palæozoic, about 85,000 feet; and to the close of the whole, ending with the Upper Tertiaries, about 100,000 feet. On the Continent the *Secondary and Tertiary rocks* are thicker than in Britain, and at least 20,000 feet exist above the Palæozoic series. The rocks of America nowhere reach the sum of the thickness above stated. In Pennsylvania, where they are the thickest, they do not exceed 40,000 feet; the rocks of New York, *down to the Archæan*, about 13,000 feet. It is also remarkable, as bearing upon the old and therefore need no special notice. They are not physically well represented in America, but possess a rich and varied fauna; especially is this the case with the vertebrata between the Trias and the Pliocene series:—