

Northern New York, and the geologists of the Natural History Survey of that state christened it accordingly from one of these localities (Fig. 22). It was burst through at some subsequent period by some of the granitic rocks now constituting the region of the Adirondacs—or, if some of their domes were already islands in the Eozoic ocean (b, Fig. 20), their massive walls have been heaved to higher altitudes by later efforts of nature, since the rocky wrappings of their flanks have been raised to inclinations which prove disturbance subsequent to their deposition. This sandstone extends southward into Pennsylvania, where, at a still later period, it was upheaved by the convulsion which brought the Alleghanies to light. Still farther south, in Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, this ancient sea-bottom has been brought up at intervals along the dislocations of the Appalachian range; while on the west of the Mississippi it comes up again in the highlands of Texas and Arkansas, in Eastern Missouri, and the Northwestern States, and has been broken through in the Black Hills of Dacotah by a comparatively recent protrusion of granite. From Northern New York it trends down the valley of the St. Lawrence, while in the opposite direction it crosses over to the northern shore of Lakes Huron and Superior—underlies the western portion of Superior, and spreads itself out over vast areas in Wisconsin and Minnesota, whence its main outcrop sets out for the region of McKenzie's River, on the arctic slope of the continent.

These localities and regions are but the present places of outcrop or exposure of a solidified bed of sands, which was accumulating in the bottom of the ocean at the time of which we speak. What of the beings that enjoyed the throb of life in those ancient waters? The renowned paleontologist of New York, Professor James Hall, has made us acquainted with but two or three distinct creatures