below; but a close study shows it to be a portion of a lenticular mass left by erosion, and resting conformably on the shales beneath, each dipping 10° eastward. Several other instances were observed where erosion had left these masses resting on the shales; and it was not until they were found to pass beneath the shales, to have portions of the shale still preserved on their upper surface, and to contain the same species of fossils as the shale, that the writer felt sure that they were not fragments of the later formation deposited on the Cambrian beneath. It is these masses that Prof. Jules Marcou referred to the Potsdam sandstone (Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3° sér., t. ix, p. 24, 1880). In a letter to the writer, dated December 26, 1885, Prof. Marcou states that the sandrock at Parker's quarry was referred, by error, to the "Red Sandrock or Potsdam Sandstone," as his field notes of 1861 place it in the Georgia series as a "lentile."

§ 16. A section taken east of Highgate Springs, beginning on the line of the same fault as the Georgia section, gave a slightly greater thickness and also more arenaceous matter in the limestone series beneath the Georgia shales.

The section begins on the east side of the road running from St. Armand. Canada, to Swanton, Vt., near the house of Eldad Stearns:

| | | Feet. |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Compact gray silicions limestone in massive layers | 20 |
| 2. | Gray calciferous limestone, compact, hard, evenly bedded, breaking up into | |
| | shaly layers in places. Some of the layers decompose on exposure into a reddish sandy rock | 180 |
| 3. | Compact purplish, pinkish, or greenish colored silicious limestone in mas- sive layers | 30 |
| 4. | Thick layers of buff and pinkish-colored silicious limestone with fragments | |
| | of Pluchoparia Adamsi | 15 |
| 5. | Heavy-bedded, reddish-purple, fine-grained magnesian limestone, breaking | |
| | into angular fragments (Ptychoparia Adamsi in abundance) | 50 |
| • | Strike N. 30° E., dip 25° to 28° E. | |
| 6. | Shaly and massive layers of gray and purplish colored sandstones contain- | 175 |
| | ing fragments of Ptychoparia Adamsi, occurring at various norizons | 175 |
| 7. | Reddish-colored arenaceous limestone, with irregularly bedded massive lay- ers of gray silicious limestone and a few more-evenly-bedded layers carry- ing fossils: Kutorgina Labradorica, Orthisina festinata, Orthisina sp.?, Sce- nella varians, Hyolithes sp.?, Salterella pulchella?, Olenellus Thompsoni, Ptycho- paria Adamsi, Ptychoparia Tayer, Layers of gray and buff sandstone also | |
| | occur at intervals | 700 |
| | | |
| 8. | Total | 1,170 |
| | cingulata, Orthisina festinata, Olenellus Thompsoni, and Ptychoparia Adamsi | 1.000 |
| 9 | Heavy layers of silicious limestone with layers of sandstone midway av- | -, |
| 0. | tending about 100 feet | 850 |
| | Average dip, 20°; distance, 2,500 feet. A fault line here cuts off the sec | tion. |
| | § 17. The section east of Swanton does not show as great a thick | ness |

of the limestone beneath the Georgia shales, and a fault line crossing (744)