

§ 29. The section, as determined north and west of Saratoga Springs and north as far as Corinth, New York, has, at the base, about 200 feet of evenly-bedded, compact, grayish to yellowish colored sandstone, that rests unconformably against or upon spurs or ridges of Archean gneiss. Including the upper beds of sandstone, the section three miles north of Saratoga village gives in ascending order:

	Feet.
1. Sandstone.....	40
2. Oölitic limestone .....	30
3. Dark-gray, evenly-bedded limestone.....	50
4. Unfossiliferous, impure, compact, more or less silicious limestone.....	95
5. Massive-bedded, slightly magnesian, gray and dove colored limestones with numerous small, narrow-chambered cephalopods near the summit .....	35
6. Massive layers of steel-gray, more or less arenaceous limestone.....	125
7. Bird's-eye limestone .....	6
8. Black River limestone.....	4
9. Trenton limestone .....	40+

§ 30. The passage from the Potsdam fossil-bearing limestone (3) of the section to the dove-colored limestones (5) carrying the cephalopods is through a considerable thickness of more or less impure, slightly arenaceous limestone that has been known as the Calciferous sandrock in this region, but at Rock City Falls the Bird's-eye limestone rests directly on similar beds, and from a study of the strata to the northeast, in the vicinity of Glens Falls, I am inclined to think that it is impossible to recognize, by lithologic characters, the Calciferous formation as distinct from the Chazy limestone horizon; and at Glens Falls *Maclurea magna* and great numbers of an *Ophilita* like *O. compacta* are found in the same stratum of rock but a little distance beneath the Trenton limestone, an occurrence that renders it very difficult to state what is to be assigned to the Calciferous horizon in this region and also in the valley of Lake Champlain, as our section at Chazy, N. Y., gave 700 feet of limestone with Chazy fossils to the base, where the limestone rested on the sandy, fucoidal layers just above the Potsdam sandstone. These fucoidal layers have been referred to the Calciferous on but very slight evidence.<sup>1</sup>

§ 31. The limestone (2, 3) capping the sandstone (1) of the section is also found at Whitehall and at Comstock's Landing, Washington County, New York, where it has been, as was the limestone (2, 3), referred to the Calciferous. The limestone 2 and 3 appears to have been, on the southwestern side of the Adirondack Mountains, the closing deposit of the Cambrian; and there is but little doubt that if we could find a fauna in the limestone (4) of the section it would serve to connect the Cambrian and Lower Silurian (Ordovician) faunas.

<sup>1</sup> This nonconformity by non-deposition, noticed by Logan, is nowhere better illustrated than in this section; the entire Calciferous or Phillipsburg formation, so near at hand, is absent. The same irregularity of deposits, indicating varying levels in the sea bed, is noticeable around the Adirondacks to the southern side.