

The following is the section measured by Mr. Ford:

8. Bluish-gray slate, about .....	10 feet.
7. Even-bedded limestone, becoming brecciated at top.....	5 feet.
6. Green calcareous slate.....	10 feet.
5. Reddish quartz rock .....	9 inches.
4. Green calcareous slate.....	6 inches.
3. Reddish quartz rock.....	1 foot.
2. Dark-blue compact limestone, in regular courses, with slight shaly part-ings .....	13 feet.
1. Bluish-gray slate.....	80 feet.
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Total thickness about .....	120 feet.

Two species are known from No. 2, *Lingulella cœlata* and *Microdiscus speciosus*, and *Hyalithellus micans*? occurs in No. 1.

§ 47. A section that I hurriedly examined with Mr. S. W. Ford, on Kinderhook Creek, above Stockport, Columbia County, New York, gives a greater thickness than the sections to the north, and is more like the sections given by Dr. Emmons as occurring in Washington County, New York.

All the thicknesses are estimated from the base up:

	Feet.
1. Greenish-drab argillaceous or silico-argillaceous shale .....	2,000
2. Gray limestone, evenly bedded, shaly, and also brecciated.....	50
3. Bluish-gray silico-argillaceous shale, with compact arenaceous layers at irregular intervals .....	800
4. Evenly-bedded and brecciated limestone, with <i>Olenellus</i> and <i>Lingulella cœlata</i> .....	25
5. Dark and grayish shale, changing into slaty shale towards the summit.....	1,200
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	4,075

The section shows the *Olenellus* horizon underlaid by a great thickness of shaly beds and that the massive limestone of the Georgia section is absent at this point. It is dangerous, however, to correlate in this way, as the shales may have been deposited to a much greater thickness than to the north in Vermont and the *Olenellus* fauna given a greater vertical distribution.

§ 48. Stratigraphically we cannot now connect the sections of Franklin County, Vermont, and those of Eastern New York with those of the Straits of Belle Isle or Newfoundland. I think it is only a question of careful field work to connect the Vermont and New York sections; the Vermont section will probably be traced northward into Canada, and the source of the conglomerates of the island of Orleans, Bic Harbor, &c., discovered. The presence of almost similar conglomerates in the Troy section, in connection with evenly-bedded strata carrying the same fauna, points to one condition under which the conglomerates may occur, but it is hazardous to consider that this is the method of its origin along the St. Lawrence, as at Point Levis, where the débris derived from three geological formations was buried in a common matrix.