

it is but natural that we should expect to find in eastern New York manifestations of Salina time rather than the Medina and the Clinton. The so called Clinton quartzites (=Binnewater quartzites) lying above the red shales were so designated because they are in some respects similar to the Clinton formation of western New York, and probably also because of their similarity to the green shales with iron pyrites lying beneath the Cobleskill in Schoharie county which were formerly also correlated with the Clinton. In this connection it is interesting to note that the view as given above was held by Mather.¹

With this correlation in view, it follows that, if the quartzite with the iron pyrites in eastern New York is the equivalent of the green shales of the Schoharie section then the quartzite of eastern New York is Salina and not Clinton, since it is known that the green shales of Schoharie county are of an age not earlier than late Salina. South from High Falls the quartzite below the Wilbur limestone becomes more calcareous and of a shaly nature. At Accord, a few miles south from High Falls, the shales are seen in the cut on the Ontario & Western Railroad. At this place the beds are light colored, soft, argillaceous shales with considerable mineral matter. They are exposed for a thickness of 18 feet. Southwest from this point there are no favorable exposures for the examination of these shales in New York.

If we regard the red shales above the Shawangunk grit and conglomerate as Salina in age, it is quite probable that the Shawangunk in this portion of the State is much later than has been generally supposed. Recent studies indicate that the Shawangunk represents the invading basal member of the Salina series.

Poxino Island shale

This is the term applied to irregular bedded, buff colored, calcareous beds which are exposed just across the New York State line in the Nearpass section in New Jersey and farther south. At the Nearpass section they are but obscurely shown for a thickness of 1 foot, and they here form the lowest member

¹Geol. N. Y. 1st Dist. 1843. p. 353, 354.