the south, the Chazy deposits rapidly thin out, and the formation was not deposited on the south and west sides of the region at all. Subsidence thereabouts must therefore have intermitted during Chazy time and likely during the latter part of Beekmantown time as well. In fact, the downward movement seems to have been replaced by one in the contrary direction, bringing above sea-level an area of considerable, though unknown, extent to the south and west of the Adirondacks, a condition in which it remained throughout Chazy time. The altitude above sea-level must have been very slight, since the surface shows little sign of wear.

The Chazy basin then spread over the north and east sides of the region only, its open water connection being with the eastern, and not with the interior sea, the extent of the latter being considerably contracted during this time.

Lowville limestone. This is a comparatively thin band of pure limestone which directly overlies the Beekmantown on the south and west sides of the Adirondacks, but does not appear at all on the north and east. The Chazy elevation on the southwest was terminated by depression, and at about the same time or previously, elevation occurred, draining the sea from the Chazy basin. The Lowville is plainly unconformable to the Beekmantown surface, varies much in thickness and is wholly wanting in places, evincing the irregularity of surface on which it was laid down.

The conditions under which the Lowville was deposited did not permit the entrance of, or else were unfavorable to the life of a marine fauna. If the former be the explanation, there must have been a land barrier between it and the sea to the south; if the latter, the cause is purely conjectural. Certainly the rock is very barren of fossils for the most part.

Black River and Trenton formations. Both the Chazy formation on the northeast and the Lowville on the southwest are overlain by a series of limestone beds which are plainly of marine origin, showing that following the Lowville, subsidence was