

For such sections recourse must be had to the district nearer the upper end of the lake. Here the dips are steeper, and there are two localities in Shoreham Vt, where the full section is shown, and the section about Fort Ticonderoga is quite complete also. These sections have been studied in detail by Brainard and Seeley, and the results obtained there applied to other parts of the Champlain region.¹ No other work approaching this for detail and accuracy has been done on the formation in the Champlain region. In their type section at Shoreham they have recognized five subdivisions of the formation, as follows:²

	Feet
A Dark iron-gray magnesian limestone, usually in beds 1 or 2 feet in thickness, more or less silicious, in some beds even approaching a sandstone. Nodules of white quartz are frequently seen in the upper layers, and near the top large irregular masses of impure black chert, which, when the calcareous matter is dissolved out by long exposure, often appears fibrous or scoriaceous. Thickness.....	310
B Dove-colored limestone, intermingled with light gray dolomite in massive beds; sometimes for a thickness of 12 or 15 feet no planes of stratification are discernible. In the lower beds, and in those just above the middle, the dolomite predominates; the middle and upper beds are nearly pure limestone; other beds show on their weathered surfaces, raised reticulating lines of gray dolomite. Thickness.....	295
C, 1 Gray, thin bedded, fine grained, calciferous sandstone, on the edges often weathering in fine lines, 40 or 50 to the inch, and resembling close grained wood. Weathered fragments are frequently riddled with small holes, called <i>Scolithus minutus</i> by Mr. Wing...	60
2 Magnesian limestone in thick beds, weathering drab	100
3 Sandstone, sometimes pure and firm, but usually calciferous or dolomitic.....	70
4 Magnesian limestone like no. 2, frequently containing patches of black chert.....	120

Thickness of C..... 350

¹Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 3:1-23.

²*Op. cit.* p.2-3.