	Feet
D, 1 Blue limestone in beds 1 or 2 feet thick, breaking with a flinty fracture, often with considerable dolomitic matter intermixed, giving the weathered surface a rough, curdled appearance; becoming more and more interstratified with calciferous sandstone in thin layers, which frequently weathers to a friable, ocherous rotten stone....	80
2 Drab and brown magnesian limestone, containing also toward the middle several beds of tough sandstone..	75
3 Sandy limestone in thin beds, weathering on the edges in horizontal ridges one or two inches apart, giving to the escarpments a peculiar, banded appearance. A few thin beds of pure limestone are interstratified with the silicious limestone.....	120
4 Blue limestone in thin beds, separated from each other by very thin, tough slaty layers, which protrude on the weathered edges in undulating lines. The limestone often appears to be a conglomerate, the small inclosed pebbles being somewhat angular and arenaceous.....	100
Thickness of D.....	375
E Fine grained, magnesian limestone in beds 1 or 2 feet in thickness, weathering drab, yellowish or brown. Occasionally pure limestone layers occur, which are fossiliferous, and rarely thin layers of slate. Thickness.....	470
Total thickness.....	1800

Cassin formation. In the upper part of division D and in division E are numerous fossiliferous horizons carrying a rather abundant fauna. These beds are confined to the Champlain valley so far as the immediate region is concerned, and have therefore the same restricted distribution as the following Chazy. In discussing Brainard and Seeley's paper, Professor Whitfield recognizes and emphasizes this point and the considerable differences between these upper beds and the ordinary, sparingly fossiliferous character of the normal Beekmantown. He urges the similarity of the fauna to that of the Quebec group of Canada, argues that these beds have more natural affinity with the Chazy than with the