

Valcour. The lower part of division B is magnificently shown on Bluff point, in the southern part of Plattsburg township, and the full thickness, except for occasional small gaps, is well exposed in the Chazy wedge between the Beekmantown and Plattsburg faults in the northern portion of the town.¹ Both contacts show here, and large quarries are opened in the rock. The upper division is splendidly shown on Valcour island, with exhibition of both contacts. It is perhaps equally well shown in Chazy township, and the middle division is also well displayed there with full thickness; but, since the name is used for the full formation, it can not be applied to a substage.

Lowville (Birdseye) limestone. In the Mohawk valley the Beekmantown rocks are in many places capped by the thin limestone formation to which the above name has been given. The rock is mostly a gray to drab, brittle, quite pure limestone, usually in rather large massive layers from 1 to 4 feet thick, though much of it is thinner bedded also. It is everywhere penetrated with the vertical, branching tubes of the fucoids which are so characteristic of the formation, which are usually filled with crystalline calcite, and whose cross sections on many surfaces give rise to the bird's-eye appearance which gave the original name to the formation.

Its distribution is erratic and is a matter of considerable importance. It is limited to the south and west sides of the Adirondacks, in the former situation resting on the Beekmantown, and in the latter apparently on the Precambrian, though no actual contact is exposed in the whole region, so far as the writer is aware. The drift is very heavy in that region, and little or no work has been done on the rocks since the reports of Emmons and Vanuxem were published. Apparently the formation extends through Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson counties and in considerable strength, but with its base nowhere showing. Toward the north, in Jefferson, the Beekmantown and Potsdam formations begin to appear thinly underneath. Emmons reports a thickness of 30 feet near Watertown, which is probably simply an estimate. This whole western contact line is in need of careful study.

¹15th An. Rep't State Geol., p.556.