

Returning to the south side, Prosser's sections through the Mohawk valley,¹ together with the supplementary ones of the writer about Little Falls, are sufficient to show well the bulk and distribution of the formation there. Along East and West Canada creeks the thickness is between 20 feet and 25 feet, beneath which, in most places, there is a gradation into the Beekmantown below through a series of passage beds of intermediate composition and appearance, which have about the same thickness as the Lowville itself. In the district between the two creeks the formation has the same general character though locally the passage beds are lacking and the formation thins. At Canajoharie, 17 miles down the river from Little Falls, the Lowville is absent, the unconformity at that horizon being more plainly marked here than at any other locality. Three miles beyond, about Spraker, the conditions are the same. At Tribes Hill, halfway between Fonda and Amsterdam, and 13 miles below Spraker, the Lowville has reappeared, though no complete section of it has been published, and the passage beds at the base are lacking. About Amsterdam and Hoffman the formation is usually present but very thin, not exceeding 8 feet, seldom reaching 5, and often falling to 2 feet, showing much variation over short intervals and sharply separated from the Beekmantown. East and northeast from this point it is usually absent though occasionally seen, and the last reported occurrence seems to be that near Saratoga, where the thickness is but 2 feet. In this neighborhood the Beekmantown is also very thin, apparently marking the place where the rising of the land during Beekmantown times was first felt, and where the separation of the Champlain and Mohawk Beekmantown basins was first effected.

The prominent features brought out by these sections are: the resting of the Lowville on the Precambrian along the western side of the region, the conspicuous unconformity at Canajoharie, the passage beds to the Beekmantown in the West Canada creek region and the great irregularity of the formation eastward from there, with its final disappearance about Saratoga. It is as plainly confined to the south and west sides of the region as the Chazy and Cassin are to the east side; and was thus deposited in

¹15th An. Rep't State Geol. p.619-59. and N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 34.