no good continuous section. Northwestward also, about Newport and Poland, the sections stop in the lower Trenton, while away from the creek valley the drift cover is excessive. There is however a very good section in Rathbone brook, near Poland. White measured the section here and states its thickness to be 138 feet, with the Black River in place below.[1] He was unable to determine how great a thickness at the base should be regarded as being below anything shown at Trenton falls, where the base of the formation is not shown. The section also terminates in the Trenton and hence gives only a minimum value to the thickness. The incompleteness of the section hereabout is exceedingly unfortunate, since in the gorge of West Canada creek at Trenton falls, the type locality of the formation and distant only 14 miles from Middleville, the section shows a thickness of 275 feet (Prosser), or 284 feet (White), with neither base nor summit exposed.[2] Reference may be made to their papers for the details of the section, which consists mainly of thin bedded, dark blue limestones, with considerable admixture of the gray, crystalline beds, and with occasional massive layers; the whole capped by the 26 feet of massive, gray layers at Prospect [pl. 8 and 9]. Underneath this cap considerable shale is intercalated with the thin limestones through a thickness of 60 feet, giving a lithologic combination quite like that of the passage beds elsewhere. Nothing can be learned concerning these in the vicinity, unfortunately. According to White the lower portion of the Rathbone brook section underlies the base of the section at Trenton falls, but he does not hazard a suggestion as to the actual thickness involved. It seems however quite safe to say that the Trenton at Trenton falls is approximately 300 feet thick, more than double its thickness at Middleville, 14 miles away to the south of east. Only 27 miles farther to the southeast lies Canajoharie, with its 17 foot thickness for the limestone, the minimum for the State. Some of the latter diminution is due to overlapping unconformity, the base disappearing, but in either case it is obvious that the increase west from Middleville is more rapid than is the decrease eastward. Also that the increase in thickness is upward, implying that the

[1] N. Y. Acad. Sci. Trans. 15:84.

[2] 15th An. Rep't State Geol. p.626 and footnote.