

followed by beds of blue-black limestone, dove limestone, and gray magnesian limestone. The upper portion of the formation is said to lack the black limestone and to consist of alternations of dove limestone and gray magnesian limestone, light gray to white thin-bedded, impure limestone, and yellow water-lime. It will be noted that this succession is very similar to that shown in the sections presented above. The fauna has not yet been described, but it is said to contain numerous small ostracods, an undescribed *Bathyurus*, gastropods, cephalopods, and several species of *Tetradium*.

SUMMARY.

The sections in the vicinity of Ottawa show about 250 feet of strata between the Beekmantown and the base of the Black River. These strata are characterized by two groups of species. The lower 125 to 135 feet contain a small fauna, some of whose species are found in the upper part of the Chazy formation of the Champlain Valley, and this portion is undoubtedly to be correlated with the Upper Chazy, or at least with the Upper Chazy as exhibited north and west of Montreal. The writer some years ago suggested the name Aylmer* formation for the Chazy of the Ottawa Valley, and it will probably be well to restrict this term to the beds characterized by the Chazy fossils, and use it as the local designation of these lower beds.

The upper portion of the section consists of 115 to 125 feet of limestone, sandstone and shale, with fossils more nearly akin to those found in the Black River and lacking the typical Chazy species. The fauna of these beds is very imperfectly known, and, owing to the poor state of preservation of the specimens at most localities, its elucidation will require a considerable amount of field work and study. This portion of the section, while united by several species which range throughout the whole thickness, is capable of subdivision into two members, the lower of which contains most of the shale and sandstone, and the upper the pure limestone. The lower portion contains an immense number of small ostracods, and, in the middle, great numbers of gastropods and other fossils. This member is from 65 to 75 feet in thickness.

The upper member is composed mostly of pure limestone, has a larger fauna than either of the other formations, the upper 15 feet being especially fossiliferous. This is the Lowville of the New York section and the thickness is about 50 feet.

*Annals Carnegie Museum, Vol. III, p. 380, 1905.