Virginia, is confined, like the upper Silurian formations, to the central division of the Appalachian Region in western Washington and Allegany counties. The deposits of the Monterey formation are typically rather coarse-grained, somewhat friable sandstones, white or yellow in color. At times the materials become very coarse-grained, resulting in a clearly defined conglomerate, while at other times, especially in the western portion of the area, the materials are fine-grained, with here and there interstratified layers of coarser materials. These deposits afford excellent glass sand. The sandstone is very fossiliferous and carries the typical Oriskany fauna of the north. The formation has a thickness of about 300 feet.

The Romney Formation (Hamilton shales).—The Romney formation, so called from its typical development in Romney, West Virginia, is also confined to the central division of the Appalachian Region and occupies very much the same areas as those above given for the Monterey (Oriskany) sandstones. The formation consists of black and drab shales with thin bands of limestone. No sandstones are known to enter into the composition of the deposits, which are uniformly fine-grained and homogeneous. The strata are fossiliferous and bear a fauna which is closely related to that of the Hamilton shales farther north. The formation has a thickness of about 750 feet.

The Jennings Formation (Chemung group).—The Jennings formation, so called from its typical development at Jennings Gap, Virginia, is found both throughout the central and western divisions of the Appalachian Region. With the Appalachian mountains proper it is frequently repeated throughout western Washington and Allegany counties and occurs as the oldest formation represented in the Alleghany mountains of Garrett county. It underlies the well known "glades." The deposits of the Jennings formation consist of dull green or gray shales with interbedded fine-grained sandstones, although the latter are not generally prominent. In some instances the sandstone beds are sufficiently resistant to form well-marked ridges, as is shown in the area to the east of Cumberland. Near the top of the formation there is a conglomerate, which serves to establish the upper limits of the formation in Maryland. The thickness of the Jennings