The construction of this assemblage as a whole as indicative of a very late upper Siluric marine fauna is justified and we would therefore put together the entire mass of the strata 550 to 600 feet thick, as appertaining to this horizon, that is the series of limestones and shales extending from the reefs bordering the north flank of Mt Joli, southward almost to the first palpable shear zone.

In the layers of the south flank of the mountain which strike n. 30° w., are essentially vertical but with many undulations and irregular inclinations toward the north, and are thin, fairly pure limestone strata from 2 to 5 inches in thickness separated by sandy shale masses, fossils have been found:

Hindia (apparently identical with foregoing)
Subretepora
Dalmanella testudinaria *Dalman*
Rafinesquina *sp.*
Strophomena *sp.* strongly geniculate form (very common)
Parastrophia hemiplicata *Hall* small form
Zygospira *cf.* uphami *Winchell & Schuchert*
Ortonia *sp.*
Ampyx hastatus *Ruedemann*
Tretaspis reticulatus *Ruedemann* (very common)
Calymmene callicephala *Green*
Pterygometopus *cf.* intermedius *Walcott*
Ptychopyge ulrichi *Clarke* (common)
Illaenus americanus *Billings*

This very striking though small array of species is emphatically indicative of early Siluric age, we might say in a general sense equivalent to the Trenton, but can not escape the inference that it is early Trenton with suggestions of Pretrenton age. The trilobites are specially noteworthy, for Ampyx hastatus and Tretaspis reticulatus have been found before only in the lower Trenton conglomerate of Rysedorph hill near Albany and definitely indicate not the Trenton fauna normal to the Mississippian province of that time, but the invading fauna from the Atlantic province whose closer affiliations are with European species.

Two spots in the sea wall have afforded these fossils, one not far from the south end of the cliff where were taken

Calymmene callicephala
Dalmanella testudinaria
Rafinesquina
Parastrophia hemiplicata
Zygospira

These were from calcareous nodules embedded in the shales.