

emi, *Stropheodonta varistriata*, *Tentaculites gyracanthus* and *Whitfieldella? nucleolata*; the latter species is, however, confined to the upper 24 feet. Principally because of the restriction of this fossil to the upper beds, the Manlius has been separated into an upper and lower portion. The lower Manlius is exposed in the lower portions of sections E and F; it contains no fossils that are not likewise found in the upper Manlius. The upper Manlius is characterized by the first appearance of such Helderbergian species as *Favosites helderbergiae* and *F. sphaericus*.

Favosites bed¹ (Lower Coeymans, transitional)

The lithic character of the lower portion of this bed is similar to that of the Manlius, being a compact, dark blue limestone. The upper portion, however, is more coarsely crystalline through the presence of many crinoid joints, being a typical calcarenite.² The lower surface of the Favosites bed is, in places, very wavy and uneven, as though deposited upon an old, water-worn surface. The bed is composed almost entirely of heads of *Stromatopora* and *Favosites*. Where weathered, it is specially recognizable by the concentrically wrinkled laminae of the hydrozoon. At times these heads seem to have been deposited upon a yielding sediment which in places appears to be a continuation upwards of the Manlius and extends between and even partially covers these heads.

The fossils are most abundant by far in the lower third of this 3 foot bed. The most characteristic are *Stromatopora concentrica?*, *Favosites helderbergiae*, *F. sphaericus* and *Zaphrentis roemeri*. There are also found such characteristic Manlius forms as *Whitfieldella? nucleolata*, ostracods (probably *Beyrichia*) and *Stropheodonta varistriata*; the last, however, occurs also in the Coeymans proper. With these occur such Helderbergian forms as *Lichenalia torta* and *Rensselaeria cf. aequiradiata*. No *Gypidula galeata* occurs in the Favosites bed but immediately above it is exceedingly abundant.

¹This name was proposed by Barrett, N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. v. II.

²Grabau. Geol. Soc. Am. Bul. 14:349.