HELDERBERGIAN SPECIES

Favosites helderbergiae	Zaphrentis roemeri
F. sphaericus	Rensselaeria cf. aequiradiata

MANLIUS SPECIES

Whitfieldella ? nucleolata	Stropheodonta varistriata
Beyrichia?	

Notwithstanding the absence of Gypidula galeata I have no hesitancy from the above fauna in placing the Favosites bed in the Coeymans limestone group. For detailed discussion of this bed see C 2, F 2 and H 2.

Coeymans (proper) middle and upper

The Coeymans (proper) is a heavy bedded, dark gray limestone, about 40 feet thick. It is usually very coarsely crystalline, being a typical calcarenite. The lower portion is chert free but in the upper part occur thin chert bands, ⅛ of an inch to 1 inch thick. It is characterized throughout its whole thickness by an abundance of specimens of Gypidula galeata.

The chert free beds contain in abundance Uncinulus nucleolatus, U. pyramidatus, Rhynchospira formosa, Spirifer cyclopterus, Atrypa reticularis, Favosites helderbergiae and F. sphaericus, while in the chert-bearing beds we meet such typical New Scotland forms occurring very abundantly as Meristella laevis, Streptelasma strictum, Leptaena rhomboidalis, Dalmanella subcarinata and Delthyris perlamellosa. Some of the chert bands contain very many bryozoa; specially abundant are Orthopora rhombifera, O. regularis, Unitrypa praecursa and Lioclema cellulosum. Lichenalia torta is found abundantly in both the upper and lower parts of the Coeymans. The Coeymans or pre-New Scotland species found here are Rhynchonella semiplicata?, Stropheodonta varistriata and Gypidula galeata. Thus it is seen that the chert-bearing beds form a transition from the Coeymans to the New Scotland. But principally on the ground that no specimen