Streptelasma strictum is also apparently more abundant in the lower than in the upper division. The upper beds are characterized by the great abundance of Coelospira concava. Common also in the upper beds are Atrypina imbricata, Stropheodonta becki, Trematospira multistriata and Cyrtolites expansus. Such forms as Stropheodonta becki and Strophonella headleyana are found much more frequently in shale than in limestone. This is also true of Spirifer macropleura but does not hold apparently for such species as Delthyris perlamellosa and Coelospira concava which are found with equal frequency in shale and in limestone.

Becraft limestone

This is a very dark gray, heavy bedded limestone. The lower portion is coarsely crystalline, a coarse calcarenite. Most of the formation, however, is finely crystalline, even at times rather shaly. A thickness of 16 feet is included in this formation. The lower 2½ feet are characterized by a great abundance of Gypidula pseudogaleata, the typical Becraft fossil. In this bed are also numerous specimens of Edriocrinus pocilliformis and Leptaena rhomboidalis. The great abundance of the latter and several other New Scotland species in the Becraft of northern New Jersey is considered by Weller to be the chief difference which distinguishes its fauna from that of the preceding and succeeding beds. 1 Gypidula pseudogaleata was not found in the rest of the formation but owing to the great abundance of Spirifer concinnus which in great numbers usually characterizes the Becraft, and also of Leptaena rhomboidalis and Atrypa reticularis, these 14 feet are included. Spirifer concinnus is at times so abundant in these upper beds as to practically make up the entire rock mass. The other fossils also are those which are specially noticeable in the Gypidula pseudogaleata beds; yet the entire Becraft here represents a temporary invasion of a few typical Becraft species into the very slightly changing New Scotland seas, so that the mass

^{. &#}x27;Weller. Sur. N. J. 3:93.