

North of Rondout at Glenerie, the entire Oriskany has a thickness of but 20 feet.

Here the Oriskany contains the following mixture of New Scotland and Oriskany species as noted by van Ingen. Common ones only will be noted.

New Scotland species	<i>Leptocoelia flabellites</i>
<i>Chaetetes sphaericus</i>	<i>Beachia suessana</i>
<i>Dalmanella perelegans</i>	<i>Chonostrophia complanata</i>
<i>Eatonia medialis</i>	<i>Cyrtina rostrata</i>
<i>E. singularis</i>	<i>Edriocrinus sacculus</i>
<i>Orthothetes woolworthanus</i>	<i>Hipparionyx proximus</i>
<i>Rhipidomella oblata</i>	<i>Meristella lata</i>
<i>Spirifer cyclopterus</i>	<i>Spirifer arenosus</i>
Oriskany species	<i>S. modestus</i>
<i>Actinopteria arenaria</i>	<i>S. murchisoni</i>
<i>Anoplotheca dichotoma</i>	<i>Tentaculites elongatus</i>

Esopus 300-325 feet

4 Nearpass quarry in northwestern New Jersey. Weller.

About 3 or 4 miles to the southwest in the continuation of Trilobite mountain, occurs an excellent exposure, specially of the lower beds, in the limestone quarry of William Nearpass. This section was studied by Stuart Weller¹ and the following measurements given.²

Manlius 35 feet

The most characteristic fossils are *Spirifer vanuxemi* (only in the upper portion), *Stropheodonta varistriata*, *Leperditia alta* and *Tentaculites gyracanthus*. Stromatoporoid masses are abundant in the lowest part.

Coeymans 40 ± feet

A more or less cherty limestone. In the basal portion is an abundance of *Favosites helderbergiae* and *Stromatopora*. The most characteristic fossils of this formation are *Gypidula galeata*, *Spirifer cyclopterus*, *Uncinulus mutabilis*, etc.

¹1902. Geol. Sur. N. J., Paleontology, 3:56-102.

²— p. 58-60.