New Scotland ..... 180± feet

The lowest part of 20 ± feet is a cherty limestone, containing no Spirifer macropleura but many specimens of Enterolasma strictum, Delthyris perlamellosa, Spirifer cyclopterus, etc.

The middle 140 ± feet are calcareous shales specially characterized by an abundance of Spirifer macropleura. Other fossils are Coelospira concava, Atrypina imbricata, Trematospira multistriata, etc.

The upper 20 ± feet are a hard, cherty limestone and correspond in stratigraphic position to the *Becraft*. They contain no Gypidula pseudogaleata or Spirifer concinnus. Leptaena rhomboidalis is specially abundant.

Port Ewen (estimated) ..... 80 ± feet

Not exposed.

Oriskany ..... 170 ± feet

Silicious limestone.

The lower 30 ± feet, Dalmanites dentatus zone, is specially characterized by an abundance of Chonostrophia jervisensis, Rensselaeria subglobosa, Dalmanites dentatus, etc.

The next 20 ± feet, Orbiculoidea jervisensis zone, is very similar to the Oriskany of Becraft mountain.

The upper 120 ± feet, Spirifer murchisoni zone, contains an abundance of Spirifer murchisoni, Leptocoelia flabellites, Meristella lata, Diaphorostoma ventricosum, Tentaculites elongatus, etc.

Esopus ..... 400 ± feet

5 In western Maryland at Cumberland, Keyser, etc., the following composite section has been given by Schuchert.[1]

Manlius ..... 110 feet

In the lower part, Favosites helderbergiae praecedens, Rhynchonellas like Uncinulus campbellanus and also Nucleospira are abundant.

[1]On the Lower Devonic and Ontaric Formations of Maryland. U. S. Nat. Mus. Proc. 1903. 26:413–24.