

tocoelia flabellites, *Spirifer tribulis*, *Beachia suessana immatura*, *Tentaculites acula*, *Diaphorostoma desmatum*, etc. and, near the top, there are many specimens of *Chonetes hudsonicus*.

The upper 258 feet of calcareous sandstone contain in the lowest beds, *Spirifer cumberlandiae*, *S. concinnoides*, etc. but fossils are rare in the lower 100 feet; the upper 158 feet contain the typical *Hipparionyx* fauna.

Esopus, *Schoharie* and *Onondaga* are wanting in Maryland and farther south, the *Marcellus* being deposited on the eroded *Oriskany*.

Conclusions

From the above it is seen that the *Manlius* is faunally very similar in the New York and New Jersey sections but differs in the Maryland section in that the latter contains many such Coeymans fossils as the bryozoan *Orthopora* and brachiopods closely resembling *Uncinulus campbellanus* (Hall) and *Gypidula galeata* (Dalman). The latter also contains such Cobleskill species as *Calymmene camerata* Conrad.

The Coeymans of all the sections is similar in the development of chert in the middle beds. Sections 1, 3 and 4 agree in having a basal coral zone while 1, 2, 3 and 4 agree in having the upper beds shaly in character, with *Gypidula galeata* (Dalman) abundant in the whole of the formation. In Maryland (section 5) the *Stromatopora* horizon is at the middle of the Coeymans while the typical *Gypidula galeata* does not occur below the upper beds.

The New Scotland of all the sections is very similar, lithically and faunally. *Spirifer macroleura* (Conrad) is found in the whole formation in all the regions with the possible exception of the lower 20 feet of section 4 and the upper portion of section 2; in the latter, *Gypidula pseudogaleata* (Hall) is also present, thus closely resembling the Becraft. *Edriocrinus pocilliformis* Hall occurs in the lower beds of section 5 while it was not found earlier than the Becraft at Trilobite mountain.