

K48 Mostly concealed strata but of lithic characters similar to the preceding. Onondaga..... 24 feet

K49 Strata rather shaly, mostly concealed. Onondaga... 15 feet

K50 A rather heavy bedded gray limestone. One layer near the middle is quite fossiliferous. This outcrops along the Newburg turnpike, opposite the barn of Mr Ludwig Laux; the outcrop is very noticeable from the great abundance of *Atrypa reticularis* (Linn.). Onondaga..... 10 feet

4 *Ceratopora* sp. R

8 *Favosites* sp. R

23 *Atrypa reticularis* (Linn.) C

33 *Coelospira concava* (Hall) R

*Phacops rana* (Green) r

K51 Cherty, exceedingly closely grained limestone, in beds 3 to 6 inches thick. The chert is most abundant in 2 to 6 inch bands parallel to the bedding but is found also scattered irregularly throughout all the beds. The chert does not occupy a bed to the exclusion of the limestone, as is usually the case in the New Scotland and Oriskany, but occurs in very irregular masses through it; this gives the rock when weathered an exceedingly rough appearance and at times it is pitted and amygdaloidal like. This rock is exposed for only about 600 feet along the Newburg turnpike, on the northeast side of the road, and rises in places almost on the dip to a height of 30 to 50 feet. Onondaga..... 7 feet

### Section L

Section L begins at the foot of an old limestone quarry<sup>1</sup> about 150 rods northeast of section K.

L1 Strata covered from the marsh to the first rock outcrop at the base of an old quarry. Lower New Scotland and Upper New Scotland..... 170 feet

L2 A dense, finely grained, bluish gray limestone. The lower and upper layers are quite shaly and show light and dark laminae. No chert was noticed. Fossils were abundant, in certain beds. As is usually the case, few or no fossils were found in the beds showing the light and dark laminae, except in the very lowest band. Upper New Scotland..... 5 feet

<sup>1</sup>This is doubtless the Upper Quarry of Barrett from which he gave the name "Upper Quarry stone" to the Becraft. Am. Jour. Sci. 3, 13:386.