

widest portion. One specimen from the Favosites bed was noticed incrusting a mass of Stromatopora and being in turn incrustated by it. Very small specimens of what appear to be this species are quite abundant in some of the Upper Manlius beds; but owing to the great density of the rock, only pieces too fragmentary to be identified were acquired.

PELMATOZOA

Edriocrinus pocilliformis Hall

Very abundant in the Becraft where alone it occurs. Only the bases of this crinoid have been found preserved and the radial plates could not be made out on them. Those from the shaly limestone are, as a rule, smaller than those from the heavier beds. The former average 6mm in the diameter of the summit of the base and 7mm in length; the latter average 8mm by 10mm. The larger species, *E. sacculus* Hall, was not noticed in the higher Oriskany beds.

BRYOZOA

Lichenalia torta Hall

Very abundant, but the celluliferous tissue has usually been removed, leaving only the surface of the epitheca. It was found quite abundantly in the whole of the Helderbergian with the possible exception of the New Scotland. It also occurs in the Favosites bed.

Lioelema cellulosum (Hall)

Very abundant in the Coeymans and quite well preserved on the weathered surfaces of the beds.

L. ponderosum (Hall)

This bryozoan was found only in the lower New Scotland and there not abundantly.

Monotrypa tabulata Hall

An elongated, spheroidal corallum of this species from the Lower New Scotland has an average of 20 corrugations on the outer surface of the cell tubes in 5mm, with a diameter for the cell tubes of about .4mm.

Monotrypella? abrupta (Hall)

One specimen from the Lower New Scotland averages about 10 septa in 1mm beyond the abrupt outward turning of the tubes.