

Another specimen from the Lower Oriskany, identified provisionally with this species, appears to have as many septa before the abrupt outward bending of the tubes as after it. In this respect it differs from the type description.¹

***Orthopora regularis* (Hall)**

This small species does not appear to be quite so abundant as the following one and was found at the same horizon.

***O. rhombifera* (Hall)**

Exceedingly abundant and well preserved in the Coeymans and Lower New Scotland.

***Unitrypa nervia* (Hall)**

The most abundant fenestelloid bryozoan in the Coeymans; it does not differ from the type description.

***U. praeursa* (Hall)**

Abundant in the Coeymans; it may be a distinct variety since the margins of the expanded summits of the carinae have simply a row of nodes; in no instance was there any lengthening of these nodes noticed so as to form slender bars connecting them with the contiguous carinae as noticed by Professor Hall.²

***Vermipora serpuloides* Hall**

In one specimen from the Upper New Scotland the tubes have a diameter of from less than .5mm to .75mm, somewhat less than Professor Hall's description of the type specimen. The tubes are covered with close, prominent, concentric wrinkles. No longitudinal striae were noticed. It is quite abundant in the Lower New Scotland and much less abundant in the Upper New Scotland.

BRACHIOPODA

LINGULA

Many specimens of *Lingula* and *Orbiculoidea* occur in phosphatic nodules in the New Scotland beds. Usually the shell is too crushed

¹Pal. N. Y. 6:13, pl.9.

²Pal. N. Y. 6:54, pl.21, fig.14-18.