

***Rensselaeria aequiradiata* (Conrad)**

One specimen is 25mm long and 15mm wide at the widest place which is anterior to the middle of the shell. The greatest thickness, 11mm, is posterior to the middle. Another one from the Lower Oriskany measures 23+mm by 15mm, the complete length could not be determined owing to the broken condition of the front of the shell.

***R. subglobosa* Weller**

This shell was called by Dr S. T. Barrett,¹ on the identification of Professor Hall, *Rensselaeria mutabilis* Hall. But Dr Barrett explains that it is much larger than any known before. It differs from this, however, also in its surface markings and was hence made into a new species by Dr Weller.² This is one of the most abundant shells of the Trilobite bed, and is nearly always well preserved.

***Megalanteris ovalis*? Hall**

Two specimens were provisionally identified with this species; both are internal molds of the pedicle valve and agree very closely with the figures and description given by Hall.³

***Atrypa reticularis* (Linnaeus)**

Found only in the Coeymans, Becraft and Onondaga, the purely calcareous formations; it is quite abundant in each of these.

***Atrypina imbricata* Hall**

Quite abundant in the Upper New Scotland but no specimen was noticed in the Lower New Scotland. A large shell measured 9mm by 9.5mm by 4.5mm in length, breadth and thickness respectively.

***Spirifer vanuxemi* Hall**

One of the most abundant and constant shells in the Manlius. The usual size of the brachial valve is 5mm by 8mm by 2mm in length,

¹Notes on the Lower Helderberg Rocks of Port Jervis, N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. Ann. 1876. 11:290.

²Geol. Sur. N. J. 3:329, pl.42, fig.11-18.

³*Rensselaeria ovalis* Hall. Pal. N. Y. 1859. 3:458, pl.106, fig.2a-1.