

in the shale than in the limestone, e. g. it is questionably present in the dense blue limestone of K7, while 21 inches higher in K8, a dark gray shale, it is exceedingly abundant.

***S. macrus* Hall**

Quite abundant in the lower beds of the Onondaga. No perfect valves were found. One very small specimen with a length of about 7mm and a width of 20mm has a cardinal area 2mm high and moderately concave; it has apparently six plications on each side of the sinus. Another partial pedicle valve, 10mm by 24mm, has nine plications on each side of the sinus, crossed by many lamellose, concentric striae. It looks very much like *S. mucronatus* but has a very much higher cardinal area. The largest specimen observed has an apparent width of 40mm.

***Delthyris perlamellosa* (Hall)**

Abundant in the Coeymans and the whole of the New Scotland. It is very rarely found in the Becraft. This usually occurs in the same lithologic beds in the New Scotland as *S. macroleura* but unlike it, an apparently greater vitality enabled it to thrive in pure waters also.

***Reticularia fimbriata* (Conrad)**

One shell from the lower Onondaga measures 22mm by 35mm by 18mm. The sinus is broad and of medium depth (not quite 2mm). The fold is quite high toward the front (3.5mm), but fades out before reaching the umbo. There are five low, rounded plications on each side of the fold and six on each side of the sinus. The concentric lamellae are quite prominent and imbricating toward the front of the shell. The specimen is much exfoliated but there appears to be an average of two elongate nodes to 1mm of width. Several specimens of fragmentary *Spirifers* from the upper portion of the exposed Onondaga may also belong to this species.

***R. modesta* (Hall)**

This little spirifer is present in our collection only from the Coeymans, Lower New Scotland and Upper Oriskany.