

placed about 1.5mm apart on the main part of the shell but crowded as they curve around the anterior ear. The posterior ear is not preserved but was apparently much larger than the anterior one. On the ventral part of the shell the primary ribs increase in width anteroposteriorly from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch while the grooves increase but slightly in breadth.

*P. ? naviformis* (Conrad)

One well preserved left valve from the Coeymans has all the characteristics of this species. Hall cites it from the Pentamerus limestone, whether lower or upper he does not say.<sup>1</sup>

*Megambonia aviculoidea* Hall

Owing to the coarsely crystalline character of these shells, they are seldom sufficiently well preserved to admit of identification for the rock on breaking fractures more easily through than around them. It is apparently quite abundant in the Upper Manlius.

*Actinopteria communis* (Hall)

The specimens identified with this species have rounded radiating ribs and are not nodose. One quite well preserved specimen was found in the Lower New Scotland.

*A. textilis* (Hall)

Very abundant in the Lower Oriskany. The surface has strong radiating ribs which at the base are distant from one another about three times their width. In the middle of each intermediate space is a finer radiating ray. Concentric ridges give a canceled appearance to the entire surface. The large specimens from here are of a size similar to those termed small by Professor Hall.<sup>2</sup> A comparatively large specimen was 30mm long from tip to tip of ears and 32mm in greatest length from the hinge to the front of the shell.

*A. textilis* var. *arenaria* (Hall)

This differs from the above merely in having the concentric ridges accentuated, becoming imbricating lamellae and spinose where they

<sup>1</sup>See Conrad. Acad. Nat. Sci. Jour. 1842. 8:210, pl.1, for original description.

<sup>2</sup>Pal. N. Y. 3:288, pl.53, fig.2-10.