dence of several rather prominent transverse folds. The spiral portion of the shell is not preserved.

Diaphorostoma desmatum Clarke

One shell from the Upper Oriskany has three volutions; its diameter through the plane of coiling is 17mm, the greatest distance at right angles to this plane is 10mm. The concentric striae are pronounced and closely crowded. The revolving striae do not cross the concentric ones and hence only modify the interspaces. This is very similar to the *young stages of* D. lineatum of the Onondaga and Hamilton above. On the adult shell of this latter species, however, the revolving striae become more and more pronounced, producing a cancelation; in the older shells the difference in the development of the two sets of striae becomes still more marked, and the cancelation becoming scarcely noticeable, the shell appears at a glance to be only longitudinally striated, the very opposite of D. desmatum.

D. nearpassi (Weller)

One small specimen was found in the Lower Oriskany. It is 8mm in greatest diameter and 4mm high. The lines of growth are crowded and raised above the surface of the shell. No revolving striae are present.

D. ventricosum (Conrad)

Shell normal in size and form. It is very abundant in the upper beds of the Oriskany where it almost invariably occurs as internal molds. It also occurs rarely in the Lower Oriskany beds and in the Lower New Scotland.

PTEROPODA

Tentaculites acula Hall

The characteristic pteropod of the Lower Oriskany where it is quite abundant.

T. elongatus Hall

Exceedingly abundant in some bands of the Upper Oriskany. It occurs much more rarely in the Lower Oriskany while one specimen was noted in the Upper New Scotland.