

T. gyracanthus (Eaton)

This very characteristic Manlius fossil is very abundant both in the lower and upper portions of this formation. In one or two narrow zones of the Upper Manlius it practically occupies the bed to the exclusion of all else. The shell is normal in its development.

Conularia pyramidalis var. *jervisensis* n. var.

The specimens identified with this species are from the Upper Oriskany. They agree fully with Hall's original description of those from the shaly Helderbergian beds below, with the exception that on our shells the transverse striae are twice as numerous as on the typical species. Near the apex there are 20 striae to three lines while on the rest of the shell there are 30. Hall¹ gives 15 or 16 in three lines but says that at intervals near the aperture they are sometimes more crowded. Here the crowding has become the normal condition. The dimensions of a specimen incomplete posteriorly are 22mm in length, 9 mm in width at aperture.

CEPHALOPODA

Cyrtolites? expansus Hall

Five or possibly six specimens from the Upper New Scotland are all smaller than those described by Professor Hall.² The largest measures 15mm by 11mm by 16mm in width and length at aperture and length from apex to anterior portion of aperture respectively. The carination is quite prominent and two of the specimens show concentric striae. Only one specimen gives indication of a broadly expanded aperture.

Orthoceras helderbergiae? Hall

The internal mold from the Coeymans identified provisionally with this species agrees closely with the short description given by Professor Hall.³

Orthoceras sp.

One internal mold, 1½ inches long by ⅞ inch wide at the larger end by ⅝ inch at the smaller end, found in the Lower New Scotland.

¹Pal. N. Y. 3:347.

²Pal. N. Y. 3:479, pl. 114.

³Pal. N. Y. 3:345.