

Table showing faunal distribution according to horizons¹

	MANLIUS		COEYMAN'S		NEW SCOTLAND		Beccraft	Port Ewen	ORISKANY		Onondaga
	Lower	Upper	Favosites bed	Coeymans proper	Lower	Upper			D. dentatus horizon	S. murchisoni horizon	
<i>Spongia</i>											
1 <i>Hindia fibrosa</i> Roemer.....					?						
<i>Hydrosia</i>											
2 <i>Stromatopora concentrica</i> ? Goldfuss.....			r-C								
<i>Actinozoa</i>											
3 <i>Blotrophophyllum promissum</i> Hall.....											?
4 <i>Ceratopora</i> sp.....											?
5 <i>Enterolasma strictum</i> Hall.....				c	c-C	r-C	r				
6 <i>Favosites helderbergiae</i> Hall.....		r	c-C	c-C							
7 <i>F. sphaericus</i> Hall.....		r	p-C	r-c	r						
8 <i>Favosites</i> sp.....				r	r						R
9 <i>Zaphrentis roemeri</i> E. & H.....			r								
10 <i>Zaphrentis</i> sp.....											?
<i>Pelmatozoa</i>											
11 <i>Edriocrinus pocilliformis</i> Hall.....							c-C				

¹ The classes are arranged in zoologic order; the species are in alphabetic order.

C indicates very common; c, common; r, rare and R, very rare.

The two letters in a square indicate the range in abundance of that species in the beds in which it occurred at all; for example, number 3, occurs rarely, commonly or very abundantly in the different beds of the Upper New Scotland, yet in some outcrops it was entirely wanting. *Gypidula* galeata of the Coeymans proper is practically the only species which is present in every outcrop; though several other species approach it in this respect, noticeably *Spirifer murchisoni* in the Upper Oriskany and *Spirifer concinnus* in the Beccraft.