ever, be definitely correlated with the Cobleskill limestone, as typically developed in Schoharie county. The lower part of the formation is the equivalent of what has been termed Salina waterlime and Wilbur limestone in a previous report.[1]

FOSSILIFEROUS SECTIONS

The following fossiliferous sections extending from the well known locality of the Decker Ferry formation, as exposed 3 miles south of Port Jervis, and extending northeastward into Ulster county will serve to show the stratigraphic relations of the fossiliferous beds up to the Coeymans limestone.

Nearpass section 3 miles south from Port Jervis N. Y.

1 **Poxino Island shale.** In an excavation a little distance above the base of the cliff there is an exposure of a bed of buff shale 1 foot in thickness. This exposure is being rapidly covered by talus. No fossils.

2 **Bossardville limestone.** Thin banded limestone of alternate light and dark colored laminae. On account of the shaly nature of the rock, the entire thickness of slightly more than 12 feet can be readily examined; Leperditia altoides Weller found abundantly in layers near top; Oncoceras cf. ovoides Hall the only other fossil observed.

3 **Decker Ferry.** The lower 24 feet of this formation consists of several layers of hard crystalline limestone with some shaly beds. This portion of the section is highly fossiliferous and from the specially characteristic fossil Chonetes jerseyensis Weller, it has been designated the Chonetes jerseyensis zone. Though found in the other zones of the Decker Ferry formation and rarely in the Cobleskill limestone of Schoharie county, Atrypa reticularis Linn. is very abundant in the lower portion of the Decker Ferry, and farther north in Ulster county it is so plentiful as to make a distinct band in the Wilbur limestone.

4 **Decker Ferry.** Red crystalline limestone 2 feet. This layer is characterized by the species described by Weller as Ptilo-

[1] N. Y. State Paleontol. An. Rep't 1903, p. 1142.