

*Tichenor limestone*

This name is applied to a stratum of crinoidal limestone  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2$  feet thick that is persistent toward the east for more than a hundred miles, maintaining the same general character and varying but slightly in thickness. It has been commonly known as the Encrinal limestone, a name applied to it by Hall in 1839. Since the latter term, in the Genesee valley and Canandaigua lake sections, has been applied by others to limestone layers of similar character but occurring at distinctly different horizons, confusion had arisen and a more distinctive appellation for this stratum become imperative. It has therefore been designated Tichenor limestone<sup>1</sup> from its typical exposure in the ravine at Tichenor Point on Canandaigua lake and along the shore toward the south.

It is usually a single compact layer, hard and durable, but at some outcrops the upper or lower part is somewhat shaly, and in the cliff on Smoke's creek near Windom it is separated in two layers, the lower one 15 inches and the upper 9 inches thick.

This stratum emerges from the waters of Lake Erie near the mouth of Pike creek,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest from the southern limit of this quadrangle on the lake shore, and forms a conspicuous band in the stratigraphy of the south shore at Idlewild and Wanakah cliffs.

At Hamburg-on-the-lake it passes half a mile, and at Athol Springs 200 yards east of the railroad; at Big Tree it is exposed at 640 feet above tide in the railroad cutting near Rush creek and on the banks of the stream near the farmhouse above. At Windom it appears at 680 feet above tide in the banks of Smoke's creek for some distance near the station and crosses the bed of the stream  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile further up.

It is also exposed on the east branch of Smoke's creek, 1 mile southwest from Reserve at the top of a cascade 30 feet high, southeast of Reserve along a small brook that empties into Cazenovia creek.

The Tichenor limestone carries an abundant fauna. Dr Grabau's list contains the names of 60 species occurring in this region, of which the following are the more abundant or striking forms:

Phacops rana ( <i>Green</i> )	S. mucronotus <i>Hall</i>
Diaphorostoma lineatum ( <i>Hall</i> )	Vitulina pustulosa <i>Hall</i>
Modiomorpha concentrica ( <i>Conrad</i> )	Centronella impressa <i>Hall</i>
Rhipidomella vanuxemi <i>Hall</i>	Cryptonella planirostra <i>Hall</i>
R. penelope <i>Hall</i>	Tropidoleptus carinatus ( <i>Conrad</i> )
Spirifer granulatus ( <i>Conrad</i> )	Favosites hamiltoniae <i>Hall</i>

<sup>1</sup>N. Y. State Mus., Handbook 19, 1903, p. 22.