toceilia flabellites, Spirifer tribulis, Beachia suessana immatura, Tentaculites acula, Diaphorostoma desmatum, etc. and, near the top, there are many specimens of Chonetes hudsonicus.

The upper 258 feet of calcareous sandstone contain in the lowest beds, Spirifer cumberlandia, S. concinnoides, etc. but fossils are rare in the lower 100 feet; the upper 158 feet contain the typical Hipparionyx fauna.

Esopus, Schoharie and Onondaga are wanting in Maryland and farther south, the Marcellus being deposited on the eroded Oriskany.

Conclusions

From the above it is seen that the Manlius is faunally very similar in the New York and New Jersey sections but differs in the Maryland section in that the latter contains many such Coeymans fossils as the bryozoan Orthopora and brachiopods closely resembling Uncinulus campbellanus (Hall) and Gypidula galeata (Dalman). The latter also contains such Cobleskill species as Calymene camerata Conrad.

The Coeymans of all the sections is similar in the development of chert in the middle beds. Sections 1, 3 and 4 agree in having a basal coral zone while 1, 2, 3 and 4 agree in having the upper beds shaly in character, with Gypidula galeata (Dalman) abundant in the whole of the formation. In Maryland (section 5) the Stromatopora horizon is at the middle of the Coeymans while the typical Gypidula galeata does not occur below the upper beds.

The New Scotland of all the sections is very similar, lithically and faunally. Spirifer macropleura (Conrad) is found in the whole formation in all the regions with the possible exception of the lower 20 feet of section 4 and the upper portion of section 2; in the latter, Gypidula pseudogaleata (Hall) is also present, thus closely resembling the Becraft. Edriocrinus pocilliformis Hall occurs in the lower beds of section 5 while it was not found earlier than the Becraft at Trilobite mountain.