86 Spirifer vanuxemi Hall r
89 Stropheodonta varistriata (Conrad) c
103 Whitfieldella? nucleolata (Hall) r
103 Whitfieldella? nucleolata (Hall) c

Loxonema?
144 Beyrichia manliusensis Weller r
146 Leperditia alta Conrad r

E11 A rather finely grained limestone. Upper Manlius... 2½ feet

89 Stropheodonta varistriata (Conrad) c
103 Whitfieldella? nucleolata (Hall) r
114 Holopea antiqua? (Vanuxem) c
114 Holopea antiqua? (Vanuxem) c

E1m A rather coarsely grained limestone which is quite fossiliferous. A little chert was noticed in the lower portion. Upper Manlius .................................................. 15 inches

89 Stropheodonta varistriata (Conrad) c
103 Whitfieldella? nucleolata (Hall) r
144 Beyrichia manliusensis Weller R

From E1m to the base of the Favosites bed no strata are exposed. Upper Manlius ............................................. 13 feet

Section F

A few rods northeast of the last section is a large abandoned quarry in the center of which this section begins.

F1 The Manlius is here separated into an outer and an inner portion by an old quarry floor. It is possible that the outer portion represents a block of the same rock as the inner, that, undermined by the larger stream that formerly flowed through this valley, has fallen to its present position. Such fallen blocks occur ¾ of a mile farther to the northeast at what is locally known as the Ramapo Hole.

Though this explanation is possible it does not seem probable. The strike and dip are the same for both portions of this locality. The fossils also indicate that the rocks are from different horizons. The outer portion (F1) has a thickness of 13 feet and is much weathered. It has the same lithic character as E1. No chert band was noticed. The following is a detailed subdivision from the base upward. Lower Manlius.

F1a Dark blue limestone. Lower Manlius .......... 1 foot

F1b Gnarled bed. A concretionary, dark blue limestone, composed almost wholly of nodules varying in diameter from ¾ inch to 1 inch, which on weathered surfaces are shown to be Stromatoporoid