

minima, *Obolella prima*, *Palaeacmea typica*, *Climactichnites* sp.? and *Ptychoparia minuta*. Following the sandstone south from Au Sable Chasm, it is seen outcropping all along the base of the mountains; at the Falls in the Hudson at Corinth, a good section is shown; in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, the calcareous layers begin to appear resting on the sandstone, and a little west of Saratoga Springs numerous fossils are found that correspond in character to the higher Potsdam sandstone faunas of Wisconsin; they are associated with others of a more distinctive type. The species now known are:

<i>Cryptozoa proliferum</i> .	<i>Billingsia Saratogensis</i> .
<i>Lingulepis acuminata</i> .	<i>Matthevia variabilis</i> .
<i>Platyceras minutissimum</i> .	<i>Dicellocephalus Hartti</i> .
<i>Platyceras Hoyti</i> .	<i>Dicellocephalus speciosus</i> .
<i>Metoptoma cornutiforme</i> .	<i>Ptychoparia calcifera</i> .
<i>Metoptoma simplex</i> .	<i>Ptychoparia (A.) Saratogensis</i> .

§ 27. This fauna was first noticed in a paper printed in advance of the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the New York State Museum of Natural History. It was there referred to the Calciferous horizon, January, 1879. The fauna was referred to as Potsdam in 1883 (Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. xxvi, p. 439, foot-note), and the reference to the Calciferous corrected in 1884 (Science, vol. iii, p. 136, February, 1884), and attention again called to the relations of the fauna to that of the Potsdam sandstone of Wisconsin, and a list of species given.

Prof. Jules Marcou refers to the latter reference and uses the data in his work on the "Taconic System and its position in Stratigraphic Geology" (Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci. and Arts, new ser., vol. xii, p. 222, 1885).

§ 28. The means of comparison now at hand show the Saratoga Potsdam fauna to be still more closely related to the Wisconsin Potsdam sandstone fauna.

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<i>Cryptozoa proliferum</i>
<i>Lingulepis acuminata</i>	<i>Lingulepis pinnæformis</i> .
<i>Platyceras minutissimum</i>	<i>Platyceras minutissimum</i> .
<i>Platyceras Hoyti</i>
<i>Metoptoma cornutiforme</i>	<i>Metoptoma cornutiforme</i> .
<i>Metoptoma simplex</i>
<i>Billingsia Saratogensis</i>
<i>Matthevia variabilis</i>
<i>Dicellocephalus Hartti</i>	<i>Dicellocephalus Pepinensis</i> .
<i>Dicellocephalus speciosus</i>	<i>Dicellocephalus Lodensis</i> .
<i>Ptychoparia calcifera</i>	<i>Ptychoparia Wisconsensis</i> .
<i>Ptychoparia (A.) Saratogensis</i>	<i>Ptychoparia Oweni</i> (of Hall).

Platyceras minutissimum and *Metoptoma cornutiforme* occur at Osceola Mills, Wisconsin, and *Dicellocephalus speciosus* appears to be identical with *D. Lodensis*.