

2. Oneonta (of Ithaca or lower Portage age);
1. Kiskatom reds (of Hamilton age).

Strictly speaking, the type Oneonta is only the upper Ithaca (*Cincinnatus*), but no name is yet available for the red equivalents of the lower Ithaca (*Otselic*), nor can we yet separate at east the Sherburne-Genesee horizons from these, though probably present. The original Catskill included 1 to 3, but in the later subdivision the Kiskatom was misidentified as Oneonta, while the term Catskill was restricted to 2 and 3, including thus the true Oneonta strata. To keep as close as may be to the intention of these writers, it is proposed to maintain the name Oneonta for all beds properly so correlated, meantime pushing the restricted term Catskill up to the still higher beds forming the peaks of all the true or eastern Catskills, whose age has been proved to be Enfield (upper Senecan). It is clear, however, that this name Catskill can no longer properly be used for those red beds farther west in Pennsylvania and New York that are of later and various ages, though they happen to possess the same continental facies.

Radical as these revisions may seem, that have put the "Portage" of Ohio far above the Chemung and the Catskill below the latter, it has nevertheless been our uniform experience that our mistakes were those of not going far enough. The field facts have forced us farther and farther from the long-accepted ideas. The future may force still greater departures. An indication of this is the unpublished field work of Mr. Charles E. Fralich, of Bradford, Pennsylvania (Torrey, Fralich and Simmons), on the Standish flags of the upper Genesee, showing a great eastward expansion of these and their equivalence to the "Sherburne" beds at Ithaca, formerly referred to the Portage.

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### NO METEORITE

IN the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of November 16, 1932, under the caption "Inspecting Sky Visitor," was a two column picture of a girl sitting on a table beside a large rock. Underneath it was the following statement: "A piece of a 200-pound meteorite, found two years ago by J. G. Shaw, Northside editor, in a field in Clarion County, is shown in the above photograph. Interest in the meteorite and the history of its fall to earth in a Clarion County oat field in 1896 was intensified by the promised display of Leonids, which were due shortly before daylight this morning."

I wrote at once to Mr. Shaw, the editor of *The North Side Ledger*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and under date of November 21 he replied that one night in August, 1896, a meteor was seen by people driving home. It appeared to land right beside them in a

field about 150 feet from the road. The horses were so frightened that they ran away. A day or two later one of the party returned to the field and "found a boulder near where an oat shock had been set on fire and destroyed by either the sparks or heat from the yet warm meteorite. Nearly one half of it was found to be of iron composition and the remainder stone."

This is the stone now on exhibition in the office of *The North Side Ledger*, 715 West Diamond St., N. S., Pittsburgh. The iron portion was broken off years ago and is believed to be in the possession of a Mr. Swank, brick manufacturer, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

On receipt of Mr. Shaw's letter, I wrote to Professor Charles R. Fettke, head of the department of geology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, requesting that he examine the stone and give an opinion as to whether it is a meteorite. Professor Fettke's reply of December 7 is exceedingly interesting:

I had an opportunity this afternoon to examine the so-called "meteorite" on exhibition at the office of J. G. Shaw, editor of *The North Side Ledger*, and found it to consist of a large boulder of medium-grained quartz sandstone. It is full of fossil plant fragments, largely compressed stems and branches, some of which are an inch or more in width. Carbonized plant tissues are associated with some of the fossils. The boulder has undoubtedly been derived from one of the sandstones of Pottsville or Allegheny age cropping out in the locality where it was found. A coating of limonite may possibly have occurred on the part which is said to have been removed and which is now owned by Mr. Swank, of Johnstown.

This proves that the stone in Mr Shaw's possession is not of meteoric origin. Possibly a small meteorite, maybe only an inch in diameter, struck and ignited the oat shock, and buried itself in the ground. It may be concluded that if a meteorite landed in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, one night in August, 1896, it has not been found.

R. W. STONE

PENNSYLVANIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### MORE FRESH-WATER MEDUSAE

EVIDENTLY the rare and discontinuously distributed fresh-water jellyfish, *Craspedacusta ryderi* (Potts), is appearing from time to time in various parts of the country, and possibly oftener than reported in scientific literature. I am adding a record of the discovery of this medusa in Summit Lake, within the city of Akron, at about the same time as the discovery in Pennsylvania by Dr. Brooks.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> SCIENCE, 76: 465, 1932.