

Parker
Ithaca N.Y. Jan 5th '83

Principal Dawson: Dear Sir,

I enclose one of the sheets of photos I am
having taken of some of my best specimens
of my cabinet. The two lower figures are
marine shells. The left hand one Fig 1
is a _____ of the Portage Group,
about 75 feet below the lower layers
of the Chemung. Locality, Dr. Ken-
nis, Cayuga Lake Shore. The Portage
Group is remarkably destitute of all
plants & animal remains. A few small shells
are found at "Corner of Lake" Ithaca N.Y. 4 to 8
ft. below Chemung. When too 125 ft. I have
never found anything but small frag-
ments of a tree fern, till I obtained
a large Gastro pod, some years ago. The
shell Fig 1, was found July 30th '82 by
me on Lake shore, ^{about 75 ft. below Chemung}. The size in the photo.
is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches \times $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. Its actual size
in the specimen is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches \times $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
It is a rare shell. I know of no other in any
cabinet or collection.

Fig. 2 is a comularia. The concentric grooving is peculiarly fine in the specimen. It is a Chenopod branch specimen. It was at N. S. Bond by me on the Smoky Chick low bluffs lands. (near mountain land) It also is reduced from 6 inches by 7 inches (extreme of specimen) to $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches. Several specimens exist of this peculiar grooving, but few better than this.

Fig. 4 is a plant, thin, ribbed and like a piece of grass. This day dear Sir, I wish you to name and explain. It is in the specimen $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{12}$ (two twelfths) of an inch wide, a little thicker than a grass blade. (recent grass I mean.) It is a common a little rare, specimen, Chenopod, 200 ft, or so above Portage, from Ezra Cornell, (The Mount of quarries).

Fig 5, is the most interesting specimen. It is the only one I ever heard of of the plant it contains. The extreme length in the specimen is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Extreme broad th 8 inches.

The plant (a) is six inches long \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at (a). It has at (b) a ridge whence it was broken off of a larger trunk below. (Probably a fern tree). At its left it branches out

back and center of the fern tree trunk, as
my specimens clearly show, in my
collection.

At (i) is another plant that is clear in
the specimen, but obscure in the photograph.
It is the smooth, thin epidermis of either
a seaweed; or is a part of the pectinate
effluence of the Bleeding Fern Tree, &
has round marks at (x)(y)(z). It is a ^{small} common
plant or part of plant, in Lower
Chang, at Sthaca N.Y.

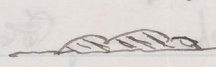
Specimen 5. is Chang, 350 ft above
Portage Group, from Smith Hill Group of
Dr. Earl, Sthaca N.Y.

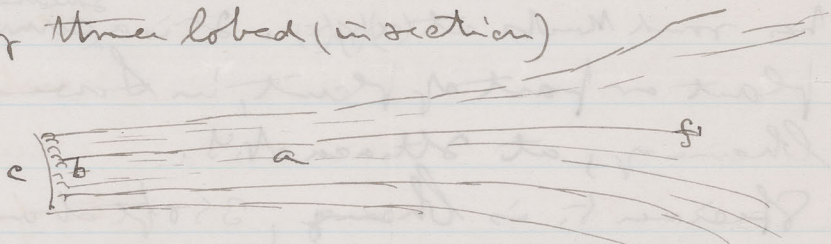
Hoping these plants will interest you
and that you can explain and name
them better than I I send the prints to
you, to examine & report on.

Who else shall I send copies to? You
ought to Karas, and can send copies to
them.

Perfectly,

S. J. Parker.

200 (b) probably into a tube of efflorescence
the staminate flower of the plant. The
ribbed trunk of this branching plant is more
clear in the specimen than in the photo. part.
Below (b) is a part of the coal plant stem or
trunk (c) (see sketch) that is not seen in the
photo. The stem of the plant at (b) is
shaped thus  that is distinct
by three lobed (in section)



Both in the specimen and photo, the
base (c) is clear. The ridge (b) and the
separating stem at (a) & the wide spreading
branch at (f).

The question is what is the plant? &c, that
you are the one to explain.

Also in the specimen you see at (d) (d)
certain other plant remains, which are the
bundles or faeculi of a fern tree, that
are common in the inside of large specimens.
The burning fern tree was probably 4 to
10 ft high, had coal tree bark, & these
faeculi that were intermediate between

