Short Papers in the Geologic and Hydrologic Sciences, Articles 1-146

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH 1961

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 424-B

Scientific notes and summaries of investigations prepared by members of the Geologic, Water Resources, and Conservation Divisions in the fields of geology, hydrology, and allied sciences



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL, Secretary

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Thomas B. Nolan, Director

FOREWORD

The scientific and economic results of work by the United States Geological Survey during the fiscal year 1961, the 12 months ending June 30, 1961, will be summarized in four volumes of which this is the first. This volume includes 146 short papers on a variety of subjects in the fields of geology, hydrology, and related sciences, prepared by members of the Geologic, Water Resources, and Conservation Divisions of the Survey. These papers are of two kinds. Some are announcements of new discoveries or observations on problems of limited scope, which may or may not be described in greater detail subsequently. Others summarize conclusions drawn from more extensive or continuing investigations, which in large part will be described in greater detail in reports to be published at a later date.

Professional Papers 424-C and -D include additional short papers of the same character as those in the present volume. Professional Paper 424-A provides a synopsis of the more important new findings resulting from work during the fiscal year.

THOMAS B. NOLAN

Director.

CONTENTS

Forewor	d
Geology	of metalliferous deposits
1.	Temperature of formation of a Precambrian massive sulfide deposit, Copper King mine, Front Range, Colo., P. K. Sims and Priestley Toulmin, 3d
2.	Coffinite in uranium vein deposits of the Front Range, Colorado, by P. K. Sims, E. J. Young, and W. N. Sharp
3.	Structural control of epigenetic uranium deposits in carbonate rocks of northwestern New Mexico, by Lowell S. Hilpert
4.	Origin of uranium and gold in the quartzite-conglomerate of the Serra de Jacobina, Brazil, by Max G. White
Hydrolo	gic studies
5.	Magnitude and frequency of floods in suburban areas, by R. W. Carter
	Effect of artificial storage on peak flow, by William D. Mitchell
	Distinctive characteristics of glacier runoff, by Mark F. Meier and Wendell V. Tangborn
	Recent hydrologic trends in the Pacific Northwest, by Wilbur D. Simons
	Precipitation as a variable in the correlation of runoff data, by William J. Schneider
	Regional low flow frequency analysis, by H. C. Riggs
11.	Modified conveyance-slope applied to development of stage-fall-discharge ratings, by William C. Griffin
	Flow in an artificially roughened channel, by H. J. Koloseus and Jacob Davidian
	Dimensions of some stable alluvial channels, by Stanley A. Schumm
	Some factors influencing streambank erodibility, by I. S. McQueen
15.	An example of channel aggradation induced by flood control, by Norman J. King
	Some effects of microclimate on slope morphology and drainage basin development, by Richard F. Hadley
	Hydrologic significance of buried valleys in glacial drift, by Stanley E. Norris and George W. White
18	Plan to salvage evapotranspiration losses in the central Sevier Valley, Utah, by Richard A. Young and Carl
10.	H. Carpenter
19	Relation between storage changes at the water table and observed water-level changes, by R. W. Stallman
	The significance of vertical flow components in the vicinity of pumping wells in unconfined aquifers, by R. W. Stallman
21	Methods for study of evapotranspiration, by O. E. Leppanen
	Water movement and ion distribution in soils, by R. F. Miller and K. W. Ratzlaff
	Compression of elastic artesian aquifers, by S. W. Lohman
	Measurement of compaction of aquifer systems in areas of land subsidence, by Ben E. Lofgren
	The coefficient of storage in a region of major subsidence caused by compaction of an aquifer system, by J. F. Poland
26.	Compaction of an aquifer system computed from consolidation tests and decline in artesian head, by Raymond E. Miller
27.	Development of an ultrasonic method for measuring stream velocities, by H. O. Wires
	Preliminary design of an electric analog of liquid flow in the unsaturated zone, by R. W. Stallman
	Direct-reading conductivity bridge, by I. S. McQueen and C. R. Daum
Geology	and hydrology of eastern United States
	Age of the "ribbon rock" of Aroostook County, Maine, by Louis Pavlides, Robert B. Neuman, and William B. N. Berry
31.	Ratio of thorium to uranium in some plutonic rocks of the White Mountain plutonic-volcanic series, New Hampshire, by Arthur P. Butler, Jr.
32.	Uranium and thorium in the older plutonic rocks of New Hampshire, by John B. Lyons
33.	Distance between basins versus correlation coefficient for annual peak discharge of streams in New England,
	by Jacob Davidian and M. A. Benson
34.	Pleistocene stratigraphy of Boston, Massachusetts, by C. A. Kaye
35.	Iron ores of St. Lawrence County, northwest Adirondacks, N. Y., by B. F. Leonard and A. F. Buddington
36.	Characteristics of seiches on Oneida Lake N V by John Shen

Page

Geology	and hydrology of eastern United States-Continued
37.	Variations of pH with depth in anthracite mine-water pools in Pennsylvania, by Wilbur T. Stuart and Thomas A. Simpson
38.	A. Simpson Angular unconformity separates Catskill and Pocono formations in western part of Anthracite region, Pennsylvania, by J. Peter Trexler, Gordon H. Wood, Jr., and Harold H. Arndt
	Reefs in the Fort Payne formation of Mississippian age, south-central Kentucky, by Robert E. Thaden, Richard Q. Lewis, J. Mark Cattermole, and Alfred R. Taylor
	The Tuscaloosa gravel in Tennessee and its relation to the structural development of the Mississippi embayment syncline, by Melvin V. Marcher
41.	Systematic pattern of Triassic dikes in the Appalachian region, by Philip B. King
42.	Rainfall and minimum flows along the Tallapoosa River, Alabama, by H. C. Riggs
43.	Stress model for the Birmingham red iron-ore district, Alabama, by Thomas A. Simpson
44. 45.	Water-temperature distribution in a tidal stream, by Frederick W. Wagener
46.	Bell, III, Harry J. Rose, Jr., and Thomas W. Stern
Geology	and hydrology of western conterminous United States
47.	A new map of western conterminous United States showing the maximum known or inferred extent of Pleistocene lakes, by JH. Feth
48. 49.	Recent flood-plain formation along the Cimarron River in Kansas, by S. A. Schumm and R. W. Lichty
50.	Reservoir evaporation and seepage, Honey Creek, Tex., by F. W. Kennon
	Pre-Pennsylvanian Paleozoic stratigraphy, Mockingbird Gap quadrangle, New Mexico, by George O. Bachman
52.	Preliminary results of test drilling in depressions on the High Plains, Lea County, N. Mex., by John S. Havens
53.	Lower member of Mural limestone of Early Cretaceous age, Bisbee quadrangle, Arizona, by Philip T. Hayes and Edwin R. Landis
	Origin of cross-strata in fluvial sandstone layers in the Chinle formation (Upper Triassic) on the Colorado Plateau, by John H. Stewart
	Fossil woods associated with uranium on the Colorado Plateau, by Richard A. Scott
	Late Cenozoic events of the Leadville district and upper Arkansas Valley, Colorado, by Ogden Tweto
	Movement of the Slumgullion earthflow near Lake City, Colo., by Dwight R. Crandell and D. J. Varnes
59.	Hydrology of small grazed and ungrazed drainage basins, Badger Wash area, western Colorado, by Gregg C. Lusby
60.	Abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Mesa County, Colo., by capture of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers, by S. W. Lohman
61.	Tripartition of the Wasatch formation near De Beque in northwestern Colorado, by John R. Donnell
62.	Diamictite facies of the Wasatch formation in the Fossil basin, southwestern Wyoming, by J. I. Tracey, Jr., S. S. Oriel, and W. W. Rubey
	Tongues of the Wasatch and Green River formations, Fort Hill area, Wyo., by S. S. Oriel
	Age of the Evanston formation, western Wyoming, by W. W. Rubey, S. S. Oriel, and J. I. Tracey, Jr.
	Permafrost and thaw depressions in a peat deposit in the Beartooth Mountains, northwestern Wyoming, by William G. Pierce
66.	Evidence for Early Cretaceous folding in the Black Hills, Wyo., by Glen A. Izett, Charles L. Pillmore, and William J. Mapel
67.	Structure of the Clark Fork area, Idaho-Montana, by J. E. Harrison, D. A. Jobin, and Elizabeth King
	Pleistocene geology of the central part of the Lemhi Range, Idaho, by Edward T. Ruppel and Mortimer H. Hait, Jr.
69.	The Michaud delta and Bonneville River near Pocatello, Idaho, by Donald E. Trimble and Wilfred J. Carr.
	Volcanic ash beds as stratigraphic markers in basin deposits near Hagerman and Glenns Ferry, Idaho, by Howard A. Powers and Harold E. Malde
	Patterned ground of possible solifluction origin at low altitude in the western Snake River Plain, Idaho, by Harold E. Malde
	Collapse structures of southern Spanish Valley, southeastern Utah, by G. W. Weir, W. P. Puffett, and C. L. Dodson
	Age relations of the Climax composite stock, Nevada Test Site, Nye County, Nevada, by F. N. Houser and F. G. Poole
	Rhyolites in the Egan range south of Ely, Nev., by Daniel R. Shawe
	Tectonic significance of radial profiles of alluvial fans in western Fresno County, Calif., by William B. Bull

Geology	and hydrology of western conterminous United States-Continued
	Soil-moisture storage characteristics and infiltration rates as indicated by annual grasslands near Palo Alto, Calif., by F. A. Branson, R. F. Miller, and I. S McQueen
77.	Causes and mechanics of near-surface subsidence in western Fresno County, Calif., by William B. Bull
78.	Specific gravity of sandstones in the Franciscan and related Upper Mesozoic formations of California, by William P. Irwin
79.	Some extremes of climate in Death Valley, Calif., by T. W. Robinson and Charles B. Hunt
80.	Stratigraphy of desert varnish, by Charles B. Hunt
81.	Use of archeology in Recent stratigraphy, by Charles B. Hunt and Alice P. Hunt
	Evidence of strike-slip movement on northwest-trending faults in Mojave Desert, California, by T. W. Dibblee, Jr.
83.	Zoning of saline minerals at Deep Spring Lake, Calif., by Blair F. Jones
84.	Effects of rainfall and geology on the chemical composition of water in coastal streams of California, by J. H. Feth
85.	Ground water from coastal dune and beach sands, by E. R. Hampton
	Mass budget of South Cascade Glacier, 1957-60, by Mark F. Meier
	Competence of a glacial stream, by Robert K. Fahnestock
90	Structural barrier reservoirs of ground water in the Columbia River basalt, by R. C. Newcomb
•	and hydrology of Alaska and Hawaii
•	•
	Xenolithic nodules in the 1800-1801 Kaupulehu flow of Hualalai Volcano, by Donald H. Richter and Kiguma J. Murata
	Reconnaissance of the Kandik and Nation Rivers, east-central Alaska, by Earl E. Brabb
	of Puerto Rico
91.	Hydrothermally altered rocks in eastern Puerto Rico, by Fred A. Hildebrand
92.	Andalusite-topaz greisen near Caguas, east-central Puerto Rico, by Fred A. Hildebrand
93.	Ash-flow deposits, Ciales quadrangle, Puerto Rico, and their significance, by Henry L. Berryhill, Jr.
Paleonto	plogy and plant ecology
94	Replaced Paleocene Foraminifera in the Jackson Purchase area, Kentucky, by I. G. Sohn, S. M. Herrick, and T. W. Lambert
95	Coal-ball occurrences in eastern Kentucky, by James M. Schopf
96	. Age of the Ohio Creek conglomerate, Gunnison County, Colo., by D. L. Gaskill
	Bioherms in the upper part of the Pogonip in southern Nevada, by Reuben J. Ross, Jr., and Henry R. Cornwall
98	Soil moisture under juniper and pinyon compared with moisture under grassland in Arizona, by R. F. Miller, F. A. Branson, I. S. McQueen, and R. C. Culler
99	. Corals from Permian rocks of the northern Rocky Mountain region, by Helen Duncan
	. Occurrences of the Permian gastropod Omphalotrochus in northwestern United States, by Ellis L. Yochelson
	Pennsylvanian rocks in southeastern Alaska, by J. Thomas Dutro, Jr., and Raymond C. Douglass
Geophys	sics
102	. Poisson's ratio of rock salt and potash ore, by R. E. Warrick and W. H. Jackson
	Frequency content of seismograms of nuclear explosions and aftershocks, by S. W. Stewart and W. H. Diment
104	Gravity, volcanism, and crustal deformation in and near Yellowstone National Park, by L. C. Pakiser and Harry L. Baldwin, Jr.
105	. Gravity, volcanism, and crustal deformation in the Snake River Plain, Idaho, by D. P. Hill, Harry L. Baldwin, Jr., and L. C. Pakiser
106	Gravity, volcanism, and crustal deformation in Long Valley, Calif., by L. C. Pakiser
	. Gravity study of the structural geology of Sierra Valley, Calif., by W. H. Jackson, F. R. Shawe, and L. C. Pakiser
Mineral	ogy, geochemistry, and petrology
108	. Distribution of niobium in three contrasting comagmatic series of igneous rocks, by David Gottfried, Lillie Jenkins, and Frank S. Grimaldi
109	Beryllium content of cordierite, by Wallace R. Griffitts and Elmo F. Cooley
110	Germanium content of enargite and other copper sulfide minerals, by Michael Fleischer
111	Chlorine and fluorine in silicic volcanic glass, by Howard A. Powers
112	Electronprobe analysis of schreibersite (rhabdite) in the Canyon Diablo meteorite, by I. Adler and E. J.
_ _	Dwornik

Page

Aineralog	y, geochemistry, and petrology—Continued
112	The synthesis of large crystals of andersonite, by Robert Meyrowitz and Daphne R. Ross
114.	Unit-cell dimension versus composition in the systems: PbS-CdS, PbS-PbSe, ZnS-ZnSe, and CuFeS _{1.18}
	CuFeS _{1.00} , by Philip M. Bethke and Paul B. Barton, Jr.
115.	Unit-cell edges of cobalt- and cobalt-iron-bearing sphalerites, by Wayne E. Hall
116.	X-ray diffractometer method for measuring preferred orientation in clays, by Robert H. Meade Molybdenum content of glacial drift related to molybdenite-bearing bedrock, Aroostook County, Maine, by
117.	F. C. Canney, F. N. Ward, and M. J. Bright, Jr.
1:0	Anomalous heavy minerals in the High Rock quadrangle North Carolina, by Amos M. White and Arvid A.
110.	Stronguist
119	Iron content of soils and trees, Beaver Creek strip mining area, Kentucky, by Eugene T. Oborn
120.	Mineralogy of the Olive Hill clay bed, Kentucky, by John W. Hosterman and Sam H. Patterson
121.	Four environments of thorium-, niobium-, and rare-earth-bearing minerals in the Powderhorn district of
	southwestern Colorado, by D. C. Hedlund and J. C. Olson
122.	Rhenium in plant samples from the Colorado Plateau, by A. T. Myers and J. C. Hamilton
	Classification of elements in Colorado Plateau uranium deposits and multiple stages of mineralization, by A. T. Miesch
	Hydrogeochemical anomalies, Fourmile Canyon, Eureka County, Nev., by R. L. Erickson and A. P. Marranzino
	Grantsite, a new hydrated sodium calcium vanadyl vandate from New Mexico and Colorado—a preliminary description, by A. D. Weeks, M. L. Lindberg, and Robert Meyrowitz
126.	Insoluble residues and Ca:Mg ratios in the Madison group, Livingston, Mont., by Albert E. Roberts
127.	Manganese oxide minerals at Philipsburg, Mont., by William C. Prinz Uranium and radium in ground water from igneous terranes of the Pacific Northwest, by Franklin B.
	Barker and Robert C. Scott
129.	Sborgite in the Furnace Creek area, California, by James F. McAllister
Geology	and hydrology applied to engineering and public health
130.	Economic significance of a buried bedrock bench beneath the Missouri River flood plain near Council Bluffs, Iowa, by Robert D. Miller
131.	Relation of supports to geology in the Harold D. Roberts Tunnel, Colorado, by E. E. Wahlstrom, L. A. Warner, and C. S. Robinson
≈ 132.	Landslides along the Uinta fault east of Flaming Gorge, Utah, by Wallace R. Hansen
Explorat	ion and mapping techniques
133.	Geochemical prospecting for copper deposits hidden beneath alluvium in the Pima district, Arizona, by Lyman C. Huff and A. P. Marranzino
	Measurement of bulk density of drill core by gamma-ray absorption, by Carl M. Bunker and Wendell A. Bradley
135.	Mechanical control for the time-lapse motion-picture photography of geologic processes, by Robert D. Miller, Ernest E. Parshall, and Dwight R. Crandell
	Liquid-level tiltmeter measures uplift produced by hydraulic fracturing, by Francis S. Riley
137.	A method of recording and representing geologic features from large-diameter drill holes, by Elmer H. Baltz and James E. Weir, Jr.
Analytic	al and petrographic methods
· ·	Methods for decomposing samples of silicate rock fragments, by John C. Antweiler
	Fatigue in scintillation counting, by Francis J. Flanagan
140.	A simplified method of concentrating and preparing carbonate shells for C ¹⁴ age determinations, by Thomas C. Nichols, Jr.
141.	Colorimetric determination of iron in small samples of sphalerite, by Leonard Shapiro and Martha S. Toulmin.
	Indirect semiautomatic determination of alumina with EDTA, by J. I. Dinnin and C. A. Kinser
	Determination of copper in plant ash with neo-cuproine, by Claude Huffman, Jr., and Dwight L. Skinner
	Direct-reading spectrometric technique for determining major constituents in natural water, by Joseph Haffty and A. W. Helz
	Rapid quantitative estimates of quartz and total iron in silicate rocks by X-ray diffraction, by D. B. Tatlock
\checkmark 146.	The Koberg-Daum wind-direction and wind-velocity recorder, by G. E. Koberg and C. R. Daum
Index	
Sub	ject
	hor
	ling list of article page numbers

90. RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KANDIK AND NATION RIVERS, EAST-CENTRAL ALASKA

By EARL E. BRABB, Menlo Park, Calif.

The purpose of this report is to describe briefly the rocks and structure along two previously unmapped rivers in east central Alaska. All localities mentioned are shown on Charley River A-2, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2 and D-1 quadrangles, scale 1:63,360.

All of the rocks cropping out along the Kandik River are provisionally assigned to the Kandik formation of Early Cretaceous age. They are predominantly shale, mudstone, argillite, slate, and graywacke but include minor amounts of chert-pebble conglomerate, "clean" sandstone, pebbly mudstone, and cherty limestone. These rocks seem to represent one lithogenetic sequence. Graded beds and other features suggestive of turbidity current deposits are common. The rocks are intensely deformed between the mouth of the Kandik River and Easy Moose Creek and between Indian Grave Creek and the United States-Canada border. The beds have a general northeast strike and a moderate northwest dip between Easy Moose Creek and Indian Grave Creek, and an anomalous northwest strike and moderate northeast dip in the vicinity of the border. Pelecypods collected from the formation along the Kandik River about 2 miles upstream from the mouth of Big Sitdown Creek suggest an Early Cretaceous (Valanginian) age according to D. L. Jones (written communication, 1961).

Slate, shale, mudstone, argillite, and minor gray-wacke and quartzite cropping out along the Nation River between the mouths of Tindir and Jungle Creeks are also provisionally referred to as the Kandik formation. These rocks are moderately to intensely deformed and appear to have an anomalous northwest strike. Several minor southeastward-

plunging folds in these rocks can be seen near the mouth of Ettrain Creek. Most of the rocks are not well dated but all of the fossils collected from them indicate an Early Cretaceous age. For example, Foraminifera collected from shale along the Nation River near the mouth of Tindir Creek are possibly of early Neocomian age, according to H. R. Bergquist (written communication, 1961). Megafossils collected from the same beds and from another locality nearby were identified by D. L. Jones (written communication) as *Polyptychites* and *Buchia* cf. B. crassicollis and are also suggestive of an early Neocomian (Valanginian) age.

The Kandik formation may be in fault contact with petroliferous shale and limestone of Triassic age, Tahkandit limestone of Permian age, and Nation River formation of Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian?) age, which crop out along the Nation River about-1 mile upstream from the mouth of Waterfall Creek. These late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic rocks have a northeast strike and, for the most part, a northwest dip. Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and minor coal and "red beds" cropping out along the Nation River between Waterfall and Hard Luck Creeks are also provisionally referred to the Nation River formation. These rocks have a northeast strike and southeast dip. They are apparently in fault contact with shale and limestone about 2 miles downstream from the mouth of Hard Luck Creek. Corals from the limestone are of Silurian or Devonian age, according to W. A. Oliver, Jr. (written communication, 1961).

No oil seeps or deposits of economic interest were found.

101. PENNSYLVANIAN ROCKS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

By J. THOMAS DUTRO, JR., and RAYMOND C. DOUGLASS, Washington, D. C.

The apparent scarcity of marine rocks of Pennsylvanian age in Alaska has been a stratigraphic anomaly that has puzzled geologists for nearly 50 years. In his summary of the geology of Alaska, P. S. Smith (1939, p. 26) emphasized the importance of a limestone at a single locality in Soda Bay, Prince of Wales Island, concluding:

More detailed examination of the locality will be required before this determination (Pennsylvanian?) can be regarded as definite, but should it be confirmed by that study it would be of special importance, because it would prove the presence of Pennsylvanian rocks, which are unknown not only elsewhere in southeastern Alaska but in any other part of the Territory.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

Material collected from this locality is not sufficiently diagnostic to establish the precise age of the beds in question. A restudy of the coelenterates by Helen Duncan, the gastropods by Ellis Yochelson, and the foraminifers by Douglass has been inconclusive. The fossils could represent a lower Namurian fauna (highest Mississippian equivalent) which might reasonably occur above the Upper Mississippian equivalent.

pian Gigantoproductus beds, present also at Soda Bay. On the other hand, the strata of doubtful age could correlate with the Lower Pennsylvanian beds with Gastrioceras, which crop out in Trocadero Bay, just to the north on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island (Gordon, 1955).

Fusuline foraminifers were listed in several collections from southeastern Alaska by G. H. Girty in Buddington and Chapin (1929, p. 112–115). Girty stated that the evidence, although not unequivocal, suggested a Mississippian age. L. G. Henbest (written communication, 1936) called Girty's attention to the significance of the Fusulinellas in a collection from northern Kuiu Island; this information, together with the evidence from crinoids and a reevaluation by Girty of the rest of the fossils, was the basis for Kirk's (1937a, p. 110) Pennsylvanian age assignment. Our detailed reexamination of this collection has resulted in a definite Middle Pennsylvanian age determination.

Field geologists should be alert to the possibility that Pennsylvanian rocks are more widespread in the area than hitherto assumed. Further study is needed to determine the areal extent of these rocks

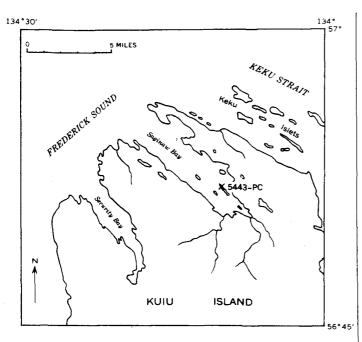


FIGURE 101.1—Locality of Middle Pennsylvanian collection (USGS 5443-PC) near the head of Saginaw Bay, northern Kuiu Island, southeastern Alaska.

and their precise stratigraphic relations with the Mississippian and Permian strata.

KUIU ISLAND LOCALITY

Collection 5443-PC came from a 40-foot thick bed of limestone, intercalated in a series of interlayered chert, quartzite, and chert-bearing limestone, at the northwest end of the long island near the head of Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island (figure 101.1). Lithologically similar rock sequences are relatively widespread in southeastern Alaska at the top of what was considered Mississippian by Buddington and Chapin (1929, p. 110), and Pennsylvanian fossils should be sought in this part of the section during future field investigations.

For a miniferaidentified in this collection (5443–PC = f2277 = Buddington field No. 930) are:

Climacammina sp.

endothyrid foraminifer, undet.

Tetrataxis sp.

Bradyina sp.

Nummulostegina? sp.

Fusulinella spp.

Probably two species of Fusulinella are represented. One is a loosely coiled form with plane septa and small, nearly symmetrical chomata. This form resembles F. bocki Möller, 1878. It is smaller and shows less fluting of the septa than is shown by

forms referred to this species by Forbes (1960) from Spitzbergen. The species is quite like—and may be referable to—Fusulinella jamesensis Thompson, Pitrat, and Sanderson (1953), described from British Columbia.

The other species is more tightly coiled, fusiform to elongate, and has asymmetrical chomata extending along the septa and floors toward the poles, somewhat resembling *Wedekindellina*. Fusulinella iowensis Thompson (1936) is similar in many ways to the Alaskan specimens.

The foraminiferal fauna indicates an early Middle Pennsylvanian age, possibly an Atoka equivalent.

Although Girty prepared a long fossil list from this locality, many of the forms either were not determined as to species or were listed as new. A restudy of the collection has resulted in the identification of the following larger fossils:

Clithrocrinus pyriformis Kirk

Synbathocrinus sp.

Delocrinus sp.

Cyathaxonia sp.

aulophylloid corals, genus undet.

horn coral, undet.

Fenestella sp.

"Batostomella" sp.

Cystodictya sp.

rhomboporoid bryozoan, indet.

multifoliate fistuliporoid, undet.

Leioclema? sp.

Petrocrania? sp.

Rhipidomella aff. R. nevadensis (Meek)

Schizophoria aff. S. resupinoides (Cox)

Derbyia? sp.

Chonetes sp.

Chonetina? sp. (compare C. flemingi crassir-adiata Dunbar and Condra)

Juresania aff. J. ovalis Dunbar and Condra Krotovia? sp.

Linoproductus (sensu stricto) spp.

dictyoclostid brachiopod, genus indet.

"Marginifera" sp.

Spirifer aff. S. rockymontanus Marcou

Neospirifer sp.

Spiriferella aff. S. texana (Shumard)

Martinia? sp.

Composita sp. (small)

Crurithyris sp.

Phricodothyris? sp.

Stenoscisma sp.

Hustedia sp.

Rhynchopora cf. R. magnicosta Mather

Crenispirifer? sp.

Punctospirifer? sp.

Dielasma spp.

Aviculopecten sp.

Schizodus sp.

Platyceras sp.

cf. Straparollus (Euomphalus?) savagei Knight
euomphalacean gastropod, indet.
pleurotomariacean gastropod, indet.
bellerophontacean gastropod, indet.
ostracodes, indet.

This revised list of megafossils clearly indicates a Pennsylvanian age. Several species to which the Alaskan fossils have been compared are restricted to the lower part of the Pennsylvanian, insofar as their distribution is known at present. For example, Rhipidomella nevadensis (Meek), Chonetina flemingi crassiradiata Dunbar and Condra, Spirifer rockymontanus Marcou, Rhynchopora magnicosta Mather, and Straparollus savagei Knight are all compatible with the early Middle Pennsylvanian age assignment suggested by the fusulines. The other fossils do not conflict with such an assignment.

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