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Micropaleontological Zones in Iowa

By L. A. THOMAS and C. A. BALSTER

Micropaleontological studies in the Iowa geologic section have been gaining impetus in the past few years, but no previous attempt has been made to assemble the accumulated information. The value of microfossils in defining and correlating stratigraphic units is generally accepted. This paper is a compilation of existing information in an attempt to establish preliminary faunal zones. Where diagnostic fossils for the various zones were not indicated by the original author we have chosen them according to relative abundance and unique occurrence, if possible. In some instances inadequate data limit the application of this method, and require listing of a larger part of the assemblage than would otherwise be necessary.

Available data permit zoning of the Ordovician, Devonian, and Pennsylvanian, as shown on the following charts.

CAMBRIAN, ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN

Cambrian strata have yielded no microfossils.

All formations of the Ordovician contain recognized microfossil zones with the exception of the St. Peter and Galena. The Brainard and Ft. Atkinson members of the Maquoketa appear to be barren. The McGregor, Pecatonica, and Glenwood members of the Platteville formation, and the Willow River and Root Valley members of the Prairie du Chien are similarly lacking in microfossils. Assemblages found in other stratigraphic units of the Ordovician are shown.

Youngquist (1947) reported the occurrence of scolecodonts and conodonts in the Alexandrian strata of the Silurian. However, no microfossils have been described from this system.

DEVONIAN

Iowa State College collections, from the Cedar Valley formation (Coralville member), contain conodonts which may constitute a distinct assemblage. Stauffer has described the conodont assemblage from the Cedar Valley in Minnesota, but those of Iowa remain to be studied.

Youngquist (1945) described a conodont assemblage from strata in the vicinity of Middle Amana and tentatively referred it to a position between the Shell Rock and Lime Creek formations. The

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Table 1ORDOVICIAN

T7		Zone Index	
Formation	Member	Zone Index	
	Brainard		
	Ft. Atkinson		
	Clermont	Macrocyproides clermontensis Spivey Bythocypris furnushi Spivey	
Maquoketa	Elgin	Primitia gibera Ulrich Primitia bellevuensis Spivey Primitia milleri Spivey Zygobolboides grafensis Spivey Zygobolboides iowensis Spivey Bythocypris batesi Spivey	
Galena	Dubuque Stewartville Prosser		
Decorah	Ion	Bollia subaequata Ulrich Schmidtella incompta Ulrich Primitia cf. P. mammata Ulrich Bollia unguloidea Ulrich Punctaparchites ovatus Kay Bassleratia typa Kay Dilobella typa Kay Conchoprimitia symmetrica Kay	
	Guttenburg	Oistodus abundans Branson and Me Winchellatia lansingensis Kay Winchellatia longispina Kay Schmidetella brevis Kay Macronotella multipunctata Kay	
Platteville	Spechts Ferry	Cyrtioniodus complicatus Stauffer Cyrognathus primis Stauffer Lonchodus spinuliferus Stauffer Oistodus curvatus Branson and Mehl Ozarkodina concinna Stauffer Paltodus elegans Stauffer Phragmodus cognitus Stauffer Prioniodus cristulus Stauffer	
	McGregor Pecatonica Glenwood		
St. Peter			
Prairie du Chien	Willow River Root Valley Oneota	Acodus oneotensis Furnish Acontiodus iowensis Furnish Clavohamulus densus Furnish Drepanodus subarcuatus Furnish Paltodus variabilis Furnish Loxodus bransoni Furnish	

value of the assemblage is not yet proved because of its questionable position.

Charophytes, foraminifera, and conodonts comprise the microfossil assemblages that supplement the zoning of the Cerro Gordo member of the Lime Creek formation. The charophytes and foraminifera have been described by Peck (1934) and Cushman and Stainbrook (1943), respectively. Youngquist (personal communication) has informed us that the conodonts from the Lime Creek are being studied.

Udden (1899) described the Sweetland Creek formation as those "shales unconformably overlying the Cedar Valley limestone and unconformably underlying the Coal Measures," exposed on Sweetland Creek east of Muscatine. At the type locality there are two distinct conodont assemblages, designated "upper" and "lower" on the chart. The shales containing these assemblages are separated by a limestone ledge. The upper assemblage is closely related to that of the Maple Mill (Thomas 1949). The lower assemblage is closely related to that described from the North Liberty section by

Table 2
UPPER DEVONIAN

	OIII	1717 0111111		
Formation	Member	Zone Index		
Mani	lo Mill	Palmatolepis perlobata Ulrich and Bassler Polygnathus semicostata Branson and		
Map	le Mill	Mehl		
Up. Sweetland Creek		Ancryoides spp. Abundant Bryantodus Abundant Nothognathella		
Low. Sheffie	(N. Liberty Sect.)	Palmatolepis permarginata Stauffer Polygnathus decorosa Stauffer Polygnathus brevicornis Youngquist and Peterson Abundant Icriodids		
State Quarry	Owen			
Lime Creek	Cerro Gordo	Endothyra? gallowayi Thomas Trochiliscids Conodonts (Not described)		
?	Juniper Hill			
Shell Rock		Prioniodus basilicus Youngquist Mehlina irregularis Youngquist Bryantodus amanensis Youngquist Ancyrodella buckeyensis Stauffer		
Cedar Valley		Icriodus postiflexus Branson and Mehl?		

Youngquist (1947a), and from the Sheffield by Youngquist and Peterson (1947). This indicates to us that the conodont assemblages of the Maple Mill and upper Sweetland Creek comprise a distinct faunal unit. The lower Sweetland Creek, Sheffield and North Liberty sections show distinct faunal affinities which indicate the correlations shown on the chart.

Mississippian

Conodonts are the only microfossils described from this system. The English River and Prospect Hill conodonts have been described by Thomas (1949) and Youngquist (1949). Additional conodonts from the Osage group, Wassonville, and St. Louis formations are being studied (Youngquist, personal communica-

Table 3
PENNSYLVANIAN

		Tarkio	Triticites ver	ntricosu]] 			
Wabaunsee group Silve group Shawnee group		Burlingame	T. plummeri	nensis	Dunbarinella			
		Deer Creek		T. cullomensis				
		Oread	T. plt	Ţ.				
Dou gr	glas coup							
g Ped	ee group			. <u>s</u>	is is			
E Ped Lan	sing group		-	ılar	ens			
`∐ Kan	asas City roup	Drum Westerville	T. Collus T. burgessae	T. irregularis	T. nebrascensis			
Pleasa	nton							
Des Moines series 	···	okeyi and F. is, F. megista	eximia					
Des Mo		White Breast coal Seahorne Munterville	Fusulina pun F. leei	nilla				
Lower	Cherokee		Fusilinella					

tion). Need of additional work on the Mississippian microfossils is clearly evident.

Pennsylvanian

Faunal zoning of the Pennsylvanian system is rather well defined and widely accepted. Recognized group boundaries are based on faunal breaks. The Lower Cherokee-Des Moines series boundary is defined by the discontinuance of Fusilinella and the appearance of Fusilina. The boundary between the Des Moines and Missouri series is marked by the first appearance of *Triticites* in the Missourian rocks.

Available information does not permit zoning of the Iowa Pennsylvanian on a basis of ostracods and conodonts as has been done in other areas.

Conclusions

This study indicates the Iowa section to have several well-defined micropaleontological zones. The necessity of additional information to facilitate complete zoning is apparent.

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