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## Permain Nautiloids for Western and Southwestern United States (Abstract)

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## CRINOIDS VARIED IN COLOR AT LE GRAND, IOWA

(ABSTRACT)

B. H. BEANE

In the Le Grand quarries there is an unusual occurrence of multicolored crinoids. Some of these crinoids are almost black, some are almost white, some are dark brown, some are light brown and some are cream colored. Each species is found always to have the same color. One familiar with the fossils can classify them accurately by the color. *Platycrinus symmetricus* is a dark brown. *Diocrinus inornatus* is a chocolate brown and *Rhodocrinus kirbyi* is almost black. Most of the inadunate species are white. One species with unusual coloring is *Rhodocrinus watersianus* with a mottled brown calyx and light colored arems.

These different colored crinoids are found closely associated, one with the other. In fact, sometimes the light colored ones are found lying across the dark colored ones, which means that there are many colors on one slab.

This peculiar condition exists at no other place at which I have collected. I have no knowledge of any other place where the crinoids are of different colors.

In the Le Grand quarries there are two distinct horizons where the crinoids are found. These two beds are separated by about forty feet of limestone. It is evident that a great period of time elapsed between the imbedding of the first and the last colonies. Yet, where the same species are found in both horizons the colors remain constant. Therefore, the same condition of petrification and coloring must have existed in both horizons.

LE GRAND, IOWA.

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## PERMIAN NAUTILOIDS FROM WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES

(ABSTRACT)

A. G. UNKLESBAY

Representatives of several genera of nautiloids are described from the Permian of western and southwestern United States. Among these are the first cephalopods to be reported from the

Minnekahta of the Black Hills and, with the exception of one species, the first to be described from the Kaibab and the Chupadera of Arizona and New Mexico.

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ETCHED BOULDER AT AMES, IOWA

(ABSTRACT)

C. S. GWYNNE

A large rounded granitic glacial erratic from the Iowa State College campus has several granitic dikes up to a few inches in width criss-crossing it. They project from the surface of the dike as much as three inches and have smooth surfaces. The surface of the granite country rock is pitted but quite sound. It is believed probably that the boulder has been etched by wind action.

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PLEISTOCENE HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER

(ABSTRACT)

A. C. TROWBRIDGE, A. J. WILLIAMS,

J. C. FRYE, AND F. A. SWENSON

From its earliest known record immediately prior to the advance of the Nebraskan glacier to the present time the course of Mississippi River was affected by each advancing ice sheet in turn. The Nebraskan glacier displaced it to the east, the Kansan glacier shoved it farther east, the Illinoian glacier pushed it back west, with the retreat of the Illinoian ice it took an easterly course again, the Iowan or earliest Wisconsin glacier diverted it from one minor channel to another, the Green River lobe of the Tazewell Wisconsin ice sheet forced it back into a western course and started the Rock Island rapids, and the latest Wisconsin or Mankato invasion resulted in a great fill and the details of the course as it now is.

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