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New Species of Carboniferous Spores from the Des Moines Coals of Iowa

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NEW SPECIES OF CARBONIFEROUS SPORES FROM
THE DES MOINES COALS OF IOWA

L. R. WILSON AND E. A. COE

A stratigraphic study of the plant microfossils in the Iowa Pennsylvanian coals by the maceration method has been in progress during the past three years.

A statistical correlation was made between two coal sections near What Cheer, Iowa, by the selection and use of six distinctive microfossils.

Further examination of 42 samples of coal from eight Iowa counties yielded many spore types of which eight are now described as new genera and species.

No serious attempt has been made to use the described spores as horizon markers.

COE COLLEGE,
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UNCONFORMITY AT THE BASE OF THE HENRIETTA
GROUP IN IOWA¹

L. M. CLINE

In Missouri the base of the Henrietta group is drawn at the base of the Lower Fort Scott limestone. This thin but persistent limestone is easily recognized in the field and can be identified in many well sections in northern Missouri and in Iowa. While the Lower Fort Scott limestone may form the most practical boundary for the Henrietta in Iowa, it does not form the most natural lower limit of this group. After deposition of the Bevier coal and prior to the deposition of the Mulky coal there was a period of uplift and widespread channeling. Locally, as in Dallas and Guthrie Counties, numerous small faults cut beds of late Cherokee age and resting on these disturbed strata are sandstone and conglomerate which mark the beginning of Henrietta deposition.

¹ Published with the permission of the Director of the Iowa Geological Survey.

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