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THE CHEMUNG FORMATION OF IOWA AND WESTERN NEW YORK

A. C. TESTER

This paper summarizes the facts as presented in the papers by Laudon and Curry and reviews the general interpretations made by previous writers concerning the relationships of the Iowa and New York upper Devonian.

A comparison is made of the Kinderhook fauna of Iowa and the fauna of the Devo-Carboniferous beds of southwestern New York and comparative stratigraphic sections of the areas between Iowa and New York are presented. The conclusion is reached that the upper Chemung of New York interfingers with transition beds which are tentatively correlated with the Kinderhook-Chattanooga formations, but that later Mississippian rocks were not deposited in southwestern New York.

NAMING OF BURLINGTON LIMESTONE

CHARLES KEYES

The main body of the original Early Carbonic Mississippian series of Winchell,¹ appears to get its title, not from the distinguished paleontologist of New York, and one-time State Geologist of Iowa, as is so often asserted, but from a much earlier designation. Nicolle², so early as 1841, clearly denominated the high limestone bluff at the town of Burlington, as the "Burlington section," noting characteristic fossils occurring in the rocks, but not distinguishing the basal shales covered mostly by heavy talus, which Worthen³ afterwards terms the Kinderhook shales, the beds previously called by Meek,⁴ Swallow,⁵ Hall,⁶ White & Whitefield⁷ and others, the Chemung group, after the New York terminology.

This is one of the sections from which in 1809, the English

¹ Proc. American Philos. Soc., Vol. XI, p. 79, 1869.

² Rept. Intended to Illus., Map of Hydrographic Basin of Upper Mississippi River, Sen. Doc., 26th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. V, Pt. ii, No. 277, 1841.

³ Illinois Geol. Surv., Vol. I, p. 43, 1866.

⁴ Missouri. Geol. Surv., 1st and 2nd Ann. Repts., Pt. ii, p. 101, 1855.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 176.

⁶ Geology of Iowa, Vol. I, p. 88, 1858.

⁷ Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. VIII, p. 289, 1862.