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The Clarinda Oil Prospect

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naturalist, Thomas Nuttall, collected fossils which he regarded as identical with those occurring in the Derbyshire (England) rocks afterwards assigned to the Carbonic. Owen⁸ called these rocks the "Encrinital group of Burlington."

So the famous crinoid beds are already widely known as the Burlington beds when Hall comes out West. Without mentioning Nicollet's usage of the term, and quoting Encrinital as a synonym, he boldly designates⁹ the bluff section the Burlington limestone, as if this were the first time the word had been thought of in a terrenal sense.

But credit of the naming of this formation, its first description, and the enumeration of its characteristic fossils manifestly properly belongs to that pioneer Frenchman, Joseph N. Nicollet.

THE CLARINDA OIL PROSPECT

JAMES H. LEES

Work has been prosecuted on an oil prospect about six miles south of Clarinda since November of 1928. A part of the record of strata is given in volume XXXIII of the reports of the Iowa Geological Survey. Since the publication of that report the well has been deepened somewhat. A description of the strata penetrated will be given and comparison will be made with the new well at Greenfield to the north and with the oil prospect at Nebraska City to the west.

A LARGE FRAGMENT OF A PROBOSCIDIAN TUSK FOUND NEAR GLENWOOD, IOWA, AND NOTES OF SIMILAR FINDS

PAUL ROWE

In September, 1929, Mr. Howard Miller showed the writer a partly exposed tusk which he thought was a petrified log. It was dug out on October 7th, and found to be 6 feet long, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 6 inches at the big end, and over 5 inches in diameter at the broken end. It lay in the bed of some tiny glacial or post-glacial stream. Most of it fell to fragments when moved.

At a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west the author has found 7 proboscidian teeth and some other bones in the present stream bed.

⁸ U. S. Geol. Surv. Iowa Wisc. and Minn., p. 91, 1852.

⁹ American Assoc. Adv. Sci., Vol. X, p. 53, 1856.