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ica being found according to Doctor Ruedemann in Baffin Land, in Manitoba and in east central United States.³

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Chapin who is an enthusiastic student of the geology of the McGregor area for an opportunity to study this fine specimen. It has been deposited by her in the paleontological collection at the University and is museum number 9289.

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THE USE OF CONE-IN-CONE STRUCTURE FOR THE PURPOSES OF CORRELATION

A. C. TESTER

Recently the writer published, in conjunction with Dr. W. H. Twenhofel, a short paper¹ concerning certain Comanchean strata of Central Kansas. Because of the northern extension of these beds beyond the Kansas boundary it seems desirable to explain one of the criteria used in tracing the beds northward.

At certain definite horizons in the Kansas Comanchean cone-in-cone layers of calcite occur. They appear to be closely related to the stage during which the Windom member bearing a Washita fauna was accumulated. Intensive study over a large area shows that the cone-in-cone layers are more persistent than the shell beds; the latter often varying from a fossil coquina to a sandy lime barren of fossils in a distance of a quarter of a mile and less. Other criteria of correlation determined in the laboratory also serve as a check on the correlations based on the cone-in-cone layers. The presence of cone-in-cone, in the absence of fossils, in many cases determined the horizon as the Comanchean strata. These beds were traced into northern Kansas and Nebraska.

As the cone-in-cone structures are known to re-occur at other horizons and associated with other formations, extreme care should be used and the application of this principle should not be carried too far.

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³ Bull. 49, New York State Museum, p. 67, 1901.

¹ Twenhofel, W. H. and Tester, A. C. New Data on the Comanchean Strata of Central Kansas: Bull. Am. Assoc. Petr. Geol., Vol. X, pp. 553-561, 1926.