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Notes on the Progress of the Physiographic Evolution of Lake Cooper

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NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC
EVOLUTION OF LAKE COOPER

BEN H. WILSON

(*ABSTRACT*)

1. Lakes possess life histories which develop along orderly lines.
2. This fact holds true for artificial lakes as well as for those formed in the processes of natural earth history.
3. A historic, geographic and physiographic description of Lake Cooper.
4. A brief statement of those processes which are involved in the orderly evolution of Lake Cooper.
5. A brief examination into the present state and stage of these processes.

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE,
MT. PLEASANT, IOWA.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE BRACHIOPOD *BILOBITES*
BILOBUS IN THE SILURIAN OF IOWA

A. O. THOMAS

Plate — fig. 1

The small brachiopod, *Bilobites bilobus*, was first described by Linnaeus in the 12th edition of his *Systema Naturae* in 1767. Though frequently reported since then from several Silurian horizons in both Europe and America this is the first occurrence in the Silurian of Iowa.

The shell is very small, strongly bilobate, deeply sinuous in front, and its width anteriorly is nearly twice the length of the short straight hingeline. In general shape the shell of this brachiopod resembles a part of the flower of a small bleeding heart or Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra*).

Pedicle valve convex, highest on the umbo, beak pointed and but little incurved over the high and nearly flat cardinal area; delthyrium comparatively large, open and triangular. Brachial valve less thick than the pedicle, the umbo is low and the surface of the valve from the umbo to the anterior ends of the lobes is gently concave. Both valves marked by 30 to 40 fine radiating costae which increase by implantation; the costae are better developed