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Origin of Limestone Conglomerates

Louise Fillman

of a very interesting Eurypterid. The carapace is sub-semicircular in outline; anterior margin well rounded; posterior margin broadly concave; sides diverging gently posteriorly and somewhat produced at the postero-lateral angles. The compound eyes are prominent, bean-shaped, situated about in the middle, and as far apart as their distance from the outer edge. Length, 8 mm., width, 13 mm. The species is named *Eurypterus thomasi* in honor of Prof. A. O. Thomas.

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ORIGIN OF LIMESTONE CONGLOMERATES

LOUISE FILLMAN

A study of the literature reveals at least eight ways in which limestone conglomerates may be formed. The following ways are noted and described in the paper: (1) derivatives from some pre-existing rock; (2) by deformation of the laminæ; (3) by pebbles derived from concretions; (4) by the secretions of limestone nodules by algae; (5) by the breaking of thin layers of limestone by storm waves; (6) by subaquatic gliding of limestone layers; (7) by lime-mud being cracked on a tidal beach; (8) by minor oscillations of the sea and the erosion of materials previously deposited.

CLASSIFICATION OF LENSES

LOUISE FILLMAN

This paper is the result of a bibliographic study of lenses, on the part of Lloyd North and the writer. In the literature some thirty-two genetic types are described. In the present paper these types are classified and described. A bibliography is appended.

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THE ROCKFORD GEODES

S. L. GALPIN

These geodes occur in Lime Creek shales. They are rather unusual in containing a number of roundish cavities rather than the customary rough opening. The cavities are lined with: 1, small