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## On the Occurrence of Rhizopods in the Pella Beds in Iowa

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## ON THE OCCURRENCE OF RHIZOPODS IN THE PELLA BEDS IN IOWA.

BY J. A. UDDEN.

In Jefferson county the Pella beds of the Saint Louis formation have a thickness of about twenty feet. They consist of heavy ledges of calcareous limestones, interbedded with seams of marly shales, the latter being best developed in the upper part of the section. The several seams and ledges appear quite persistent and some have been identified at different points a few miles apart. They have evidently been laid down at some considerable distance from the shore. Occasionally there are ledges of limestone which are very fine-grained, almost lithographic in texture. Here as elsewhere in the south part of the state, the fauna of the formation is meager in species but quite prolific in individuals. *Pugnax ottumwa*, *Spirifer keokuk*, *Zaphrentis pellaensis*, *Anisotrypa fistulosa*, and stems of crinoids appear everywhere, especially in the marls. This has long been known.

A closer examination of these rocks shows that some rhizopods also are almost invariably present. By crushing, washing and sifting, these may be found in the marls and sometimes also in the limestone. The most common form has been identified by Schuchert as *Endothyra baileyi* Hall, which is known from Indiana and Illinois. But there are at least two or three other forms not yet identified. Associated with these are two ostracods: *Cytherellina glandulosa* and *Leperditia carbonaria*, and also some minute spines and plates of an Archæocidaris [very rare]. The presence of the rhizopods corroborates the view that the Pella beds were laid down some distance out in the open sea.