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Mississippian Rocks of Central Iowa

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gypseous cements takes place principally through a combination with water rather than in the manner of ordinary hydraulic cement, where the hardening is brought about by re-crystallization of the calcium, alumnia and silica present.

MISSISSIPPIAN ROCKS OF CENTRAL IOWA*.

BY H. FOSTER BAIN.

The Mississippian series includes all the rocks lying between the base of the coal measures and the top of the Devonian. They have been principally studied in southeastern Iowa and adjacent portions of neighboring states. More recently the study of the exposures of that portion of central Iowa which includes Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk and Washington counties has allowed the construction of a central Iowa section.

As shown in this region the rocks include the following divisions:

Saint Louis { Verdi beds. Springvale beds.

Augusta.

 $\label{eq:Kinderhook} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Was son ville \ limestone. \\ English \ river \ gritstone. \\ Maple \ mill \ shale. \end{array} \right.$

These beds are separated on lithologic and stratigraphic grounds. Faunal studies have not yet been carried to any degree of completion, but seem so far to confirm the divisions.

The divisions of this section are readily correlated with those of the southeast. The minor divisions of the Augusta found in the latter region are not traceable farther north.

The Maple mill shale contains certain fossils with Devonian affinities and may be ultimately placed in that series.

^{*}Abstract of a paper published in full in American Geologist, vol. xv, under the title Central Iowa Section of the Mississippian Series.