

LAHO

Notes



December 1997

On The Cover —

Boxwork Concretion from the Warner Sandstone, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma

The cover photograph shows the raised, interlocking "boxwork" pattern on a detached slab from an outcrop of the Warner Sandstone Member of the McAlester Formation (Desmoinesian) in the SW¼ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Iron oxide minerals form the concretionary structures, which are fracture-fillings that follow joints in the sandstone. Pettijohn (1975, p. 463) says that iron oxides (particularly limonite) are common in sediments; in places, the iron oxides may be segregated into concretionary bodies. The cross-cutting fracture-fillings are secondary features that form after consolidation of the host rock. Distribution of the mineral deposits is controlled by permeability.

Amateurs sometimes mistake boxwork concretions, such as the one shown, for Mayan hieroglyphic tablets because the boxwork patterns have a man-made appearance. However, the "symbols" are impossible to decipher.

Boxwork concretions are rather common in the Warner Sandstone Member of the McAlester Formation, which typically is ferruginous. Therefore, it can be inferred that iron is present in sufficient quantities to be a source for the minerals in the fracture-fillings. The dimensions of the featured slab are about 8 in. × 18 in. For further descriptions of the Warner Sandstone Member, see Appendix 1, p. 220, in "Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (Desmoinesian), Pittsburg County, Oklahoma," this issue.

Reference Cited

Pettijohn, F. J., 1975, *Sedimentary rocks* [3rd edition]: Harper & Row, New York, 628 p.

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Notes

C

O

N

T

E

N

T

S

198

Boxwood Concretion from the Warner Sandstone,
Pittsburg County, Oklahoma

200

Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation
(Desmoinesian), Pittsburg County, Oklahoma

LeRoy A. Hemish

245

Notes on New Publications

246

Index

COMPOSITE-STRATOTYPE FOR THE MCALESTER FORMATION (DESMOINESIAN), PITTSBURG COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

*LeRoy A. Hemish*¹

Abstract

Although the McAlester Formation (Desmoinesian) is a well-established geologic unit in Oklahoma, a formal type section has never been specified for it. A composite-stratotype is designated herein in order to establish a standard by which the McAlester Formation and its boundaries can be recognized.

The McAlester Formation is poorly exposed in its type locality, presumably around the city of McAlester, Oklahoma, although a formal type locality has never been designated. Good and accessible outcrops of the McAlester Formation occur in the Blanco–Ti Creek–Gardner Creek area, ~10 mi southeast of the city of McAlester, where the formation, as shown by this study, is about 1,800–1,850 ft thick. All but one of the formation's six named members crop out in the study area, and its upper and lower boundaries are well exposed.

A continuous sequence of strata in a formation almost 2,000 ft thick is virtually impossible to find. Thus, five sections were measured and described in the study area and then compiled to make a composite-stratotype for the McAlester Formation. The new composite-stratotype is in close agreement with the original definitions of the formation's nomenclator.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to define and establish a composite-stratotype for the McAlester Formation (Appendix 1) by formally presenting and describing several reference sections for the formation (Appendix 2). It is unrealistic to expect to find a continuous, unbroken sequence of strata that is representative of the entire unit because of both the thickness of the McAlester Formation (1,600–2,000 ft) in the Hartshorne SW quadrangle (Suneson and Hemish, 1996), and its shaly character, which results in poor exposures. The area selected for the designation of a composite-stratotype, ~10 mi southeast of the city of McAlester, is within the type area for the McAlester Formation (Fig. 1). The type locality for the formation, although never formally designated, is presumed to be around the city of McAlester. "The type area is the geographic area encompassing the type locality" (North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature, 1983, p. 853). The various lithologic components of the McAlester Formation are well represented in the selected area, and good exposures of both the base and the top of the unit are present. Although outcrops of parts of the McAlester Formation can be found in and around the city of McAlester, it was necessary to establish the composite-stratotype elsewhere because of difficult access, modification of the exposures by man, and a lack of exposures of the upper and lower boundaries. The area adjacent to State Highway 63, northeast of Blanco (Fig. 1), was selected for establishment of a com-

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posite-stratotype on the basis of good quality and accessibility of outcrops, representation of all significant units, and the area's location within the type area of the McAlester Formation.

Previous Investigations

The McAlester Formation (McAlester shale as originally defined) was named and first described by Taff (1899, p. 437), who divided the formation into three parts:

The lowest one is composed almost entirely of shale, with thin sandstone and coal, in all 800 feet thick. Locally sandstone occurs with thin coal beds near the center of this shale. The Hartshorne or Grady coal occurs at the base of this shale. The middle division of the McAlester shale is composed of three to four beds of sandstone separated by shale 100 feet to 200 feet thick. Together these beds of sandstone and shale are about 500 feet thick. The upper division is almost entirely of shale nearly 700 feet thick and the McAlester coal is about 50 feet above its base. Several thin seams of coal occur in this shale also, but none have been found thick enough to be workable. The shale is blue, gray, or black, with the gray color predominating.

The lowest interval described by Taff (1899, p. 437) is approximately equivalent to the McCurtain Shale Member of present usage, exclusive of the Hartshorne coal;

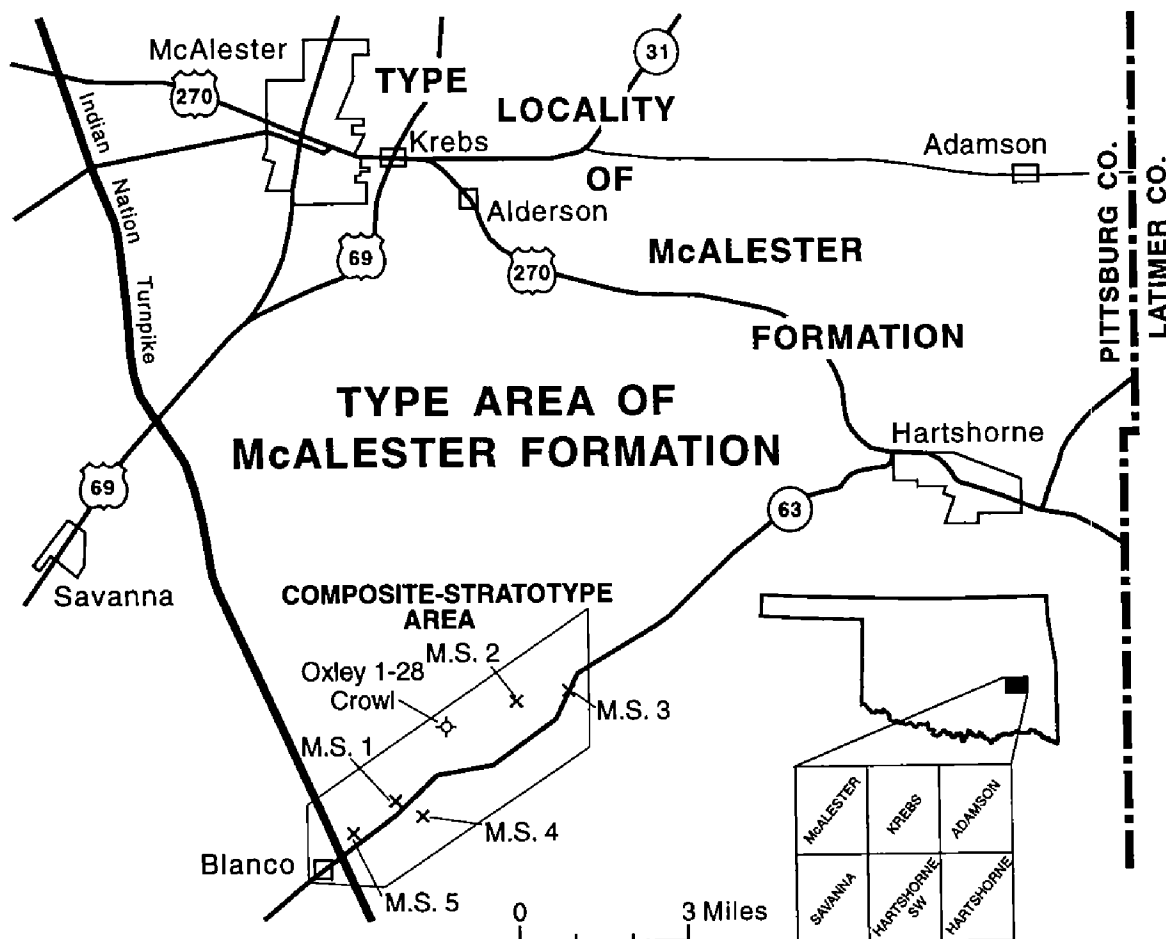


Figure 1. Map showing the type locality, type area, and the composite-stratotype area for the McAlester Formation in east-central Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The approximate locations of the five measured sections (M.S. 1–5) compiled into the composite-stratotype are marked. Quadrangle maps used in this study are shown in the inset index map.

his middle interval extends from the base of the Warner Sandstone Member (below) to the top of the Cameron Sandstone Member (above), and his uppermost interval extends from the top of the Cameron Sandstone Member (below) to the base of the Savanna Formation (above) (Fig. 2). Taff (1899, p. 437) did not provide a specific location for a type section for the McAlester Formation, but he did indicate that the type locality (of modern terminology) was “in the region of McAlester, Krebs, and Alderson” and “the basin plain north of Hartshorne.”

Taff and Adams (1900) included the upper Hartshorne coal bed in the McAlester Formation as its basal unit. Oakes and Knechtel (1948, p. 27) subsequently redefined the base of the McAlester Formation “as the top of the Upper Hartshorne coal,” the definition accepted by the Oklahoma Geological Survey at present.

Wilson (1935) and Wilson and Newell (1937) formally assigned member status to several mappable units now included in the McAlester Formation, based on earlier unpublished work (Thom, W. T., Jr., 1935, Coal map of the Stigler-Poteau district, Pittsburg, Haskell, and Le Flore Counties, Oklahoma: U. S. Geological Survey unnumbered map, preliminary edition.) The named members (from oldest to youngest) are the McCurtain Shale Member, the Warner Sandstone Member, the Lequire Sandstone Member, the Cameron Sandstone Member, the Tamaha Sandstone Member, and the Keota Sandstone Member (Fig. 2). The Lequire and Tamaha Sandstone Members are either absent or poorly developed and discontinuous in the McAlester area. However, they are well developed in the Arkoma basin to the east, where they were named. The McCurtain, Warner, Cameron, Tamaha, and Keota Members all crop out in the study area, and are described in the measured sections in Appendix 2. The Lequire Sandstone Member does not crop out in the study area, but the geophysical log of a well in the composite-stratotype area shows that it is present in the subsurface (Appendix 3).

Further discussions of the McAlester Formation, its history of nomenclature and investigations of the McAlester Formation by earlier workers are presented in Hemish and Suneson (1997). They noted that “the sandstones in the McAlester Formation are generally referred to as the Booch sandstones in the subsurface” (Hemish and Suneson, 1997, p. 17). Jordan (1957, p. 21) said that the Booch sandstone was named for the Booch farm in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma; that it is equal to the Warner sandstone; and that, at places, it is called the “Upper, Lower, First, Second, Third Booch.”

Stratigraphy

Figure 2 is a generalized stratigraphic column showing the position of the McAlester Formation within the Krebs Group in the central Arkoma basin. The positions of the six named members in the McAlester Formation are also shown.

A geologic map of the composite-stratotype area (Fig. 1) is given in Appendix 4. It shows the outcrop area of the McAlester Formation, as well as the underlying bedrock units (Atoka Formation, Hartshorne Formation) and the overlying bedrock unit (Savanna Formation). Figure 3 provides three maps from the same area, upon which the measured sections used to compile the composite-stratotype are located.

The original description of the stratigraphic units that comprise the McAlester Formation (Taff, 1899, p. 437), quoted earlier in this paper, remains valid. The McAlester Formation is underlain by the Hartshorne Formation (Fig. 2; Appendix 4). The contact is generally conformable. The McAlester Formation is overlain con-

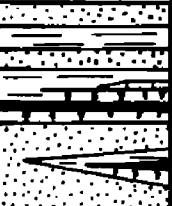
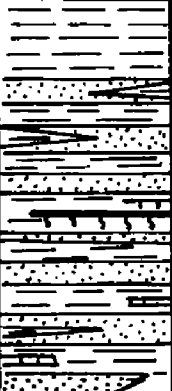
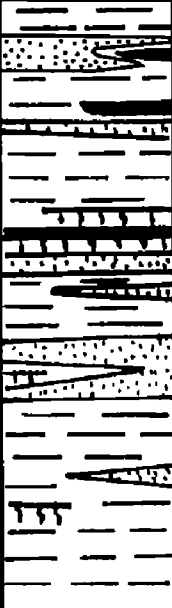

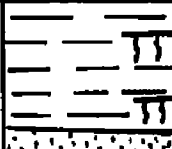
SYSTEM	SERIES	GROUP	FM.	LITHO.	MEMBER OR BED	THICKNESS (ft.)
PENNSYLVANIAN	DESMOINESIAN	Krebs	Boggy		Secor Rider coal Secor coal Lower Witteville coal Bluejacket Sandstone	1700-1900 (top eroded)
			Savanna		Cavanal coal Sam Creek (?) Ls. Spaniard (?) LS.	1100-1750
			McAlester		Keota Sandstone Keota coal Tamaha coal Tamaha Sandstone Upper McAlester coal McAlester coal Cameron Sandstone Lequire Sandstone Warner Sandstone McCurtain Shale	1600-2000
			Hartshorne		Upper Hartshorne coal Lower Hartshorne coal Hartshorne sandstone	300-750
	ATOKAN?		Atoka			1200-14000

Figure 2. Generalized stratigraphic column showing the Krebs Group and the upper part of the Atoka Formation in the central Arkoma basin. Modified from Hemish (1996b, fig. 3). See Appendix 1 for explanation of symbols.

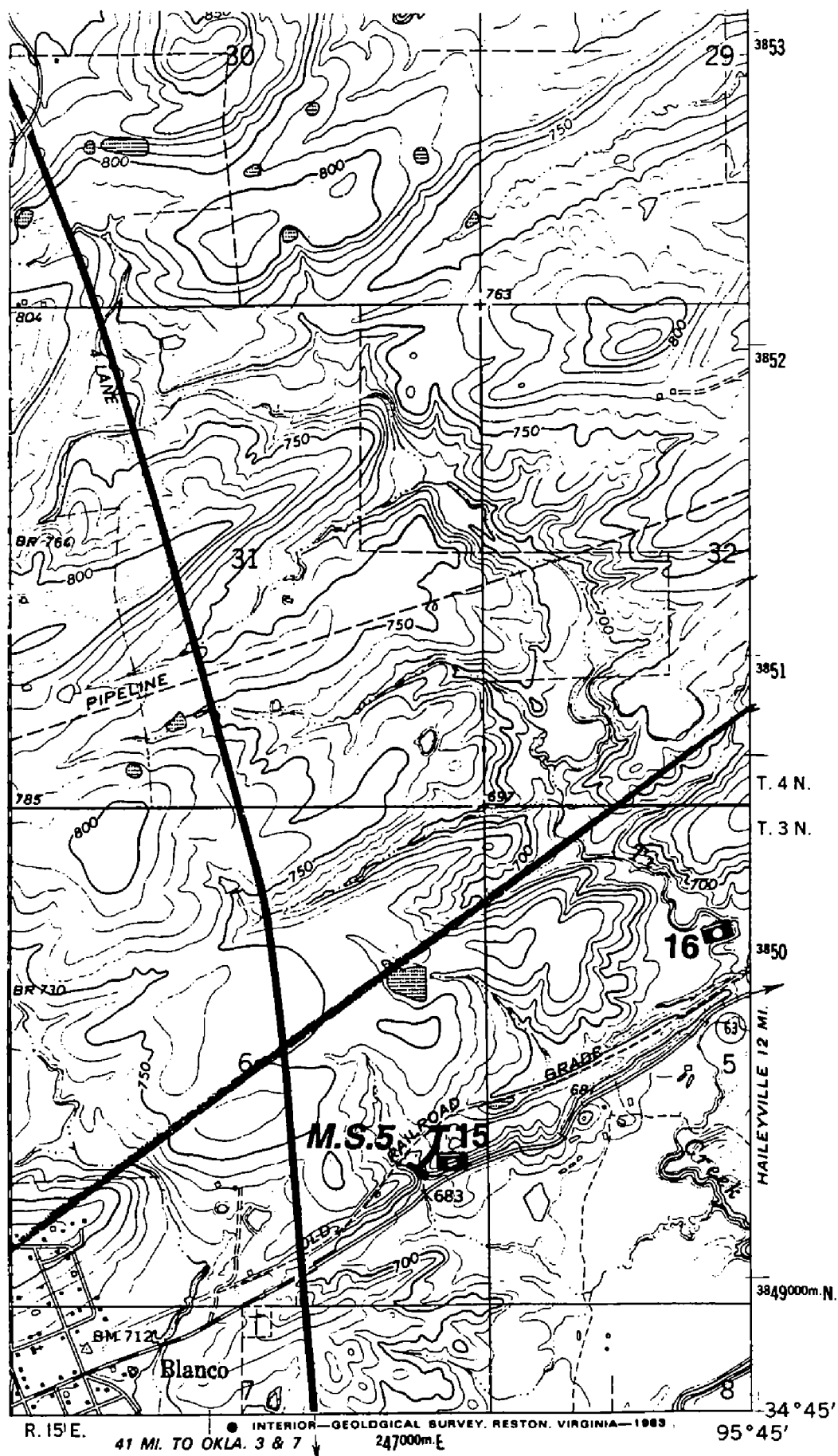


Figure 3A

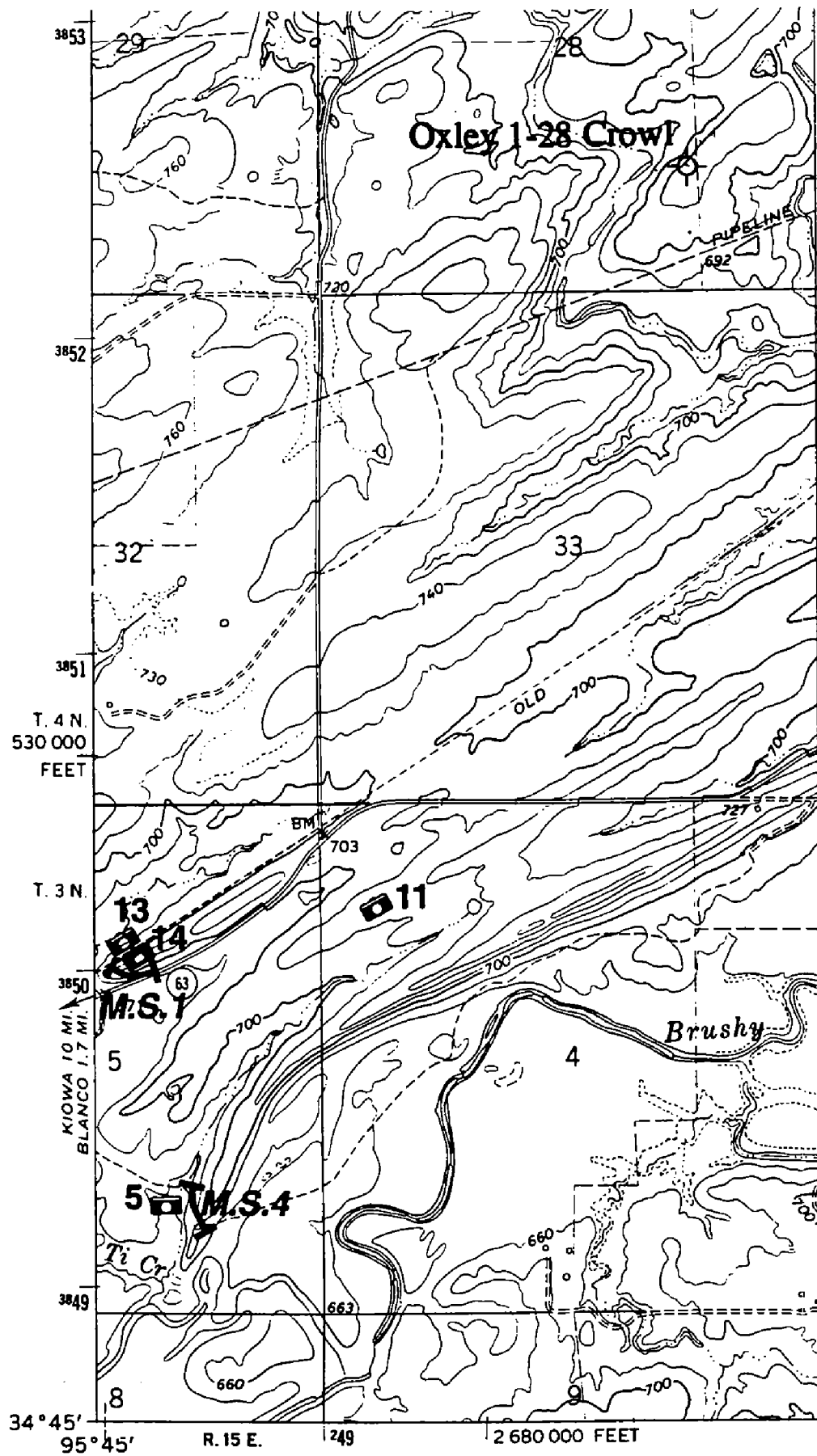


Figure 3B

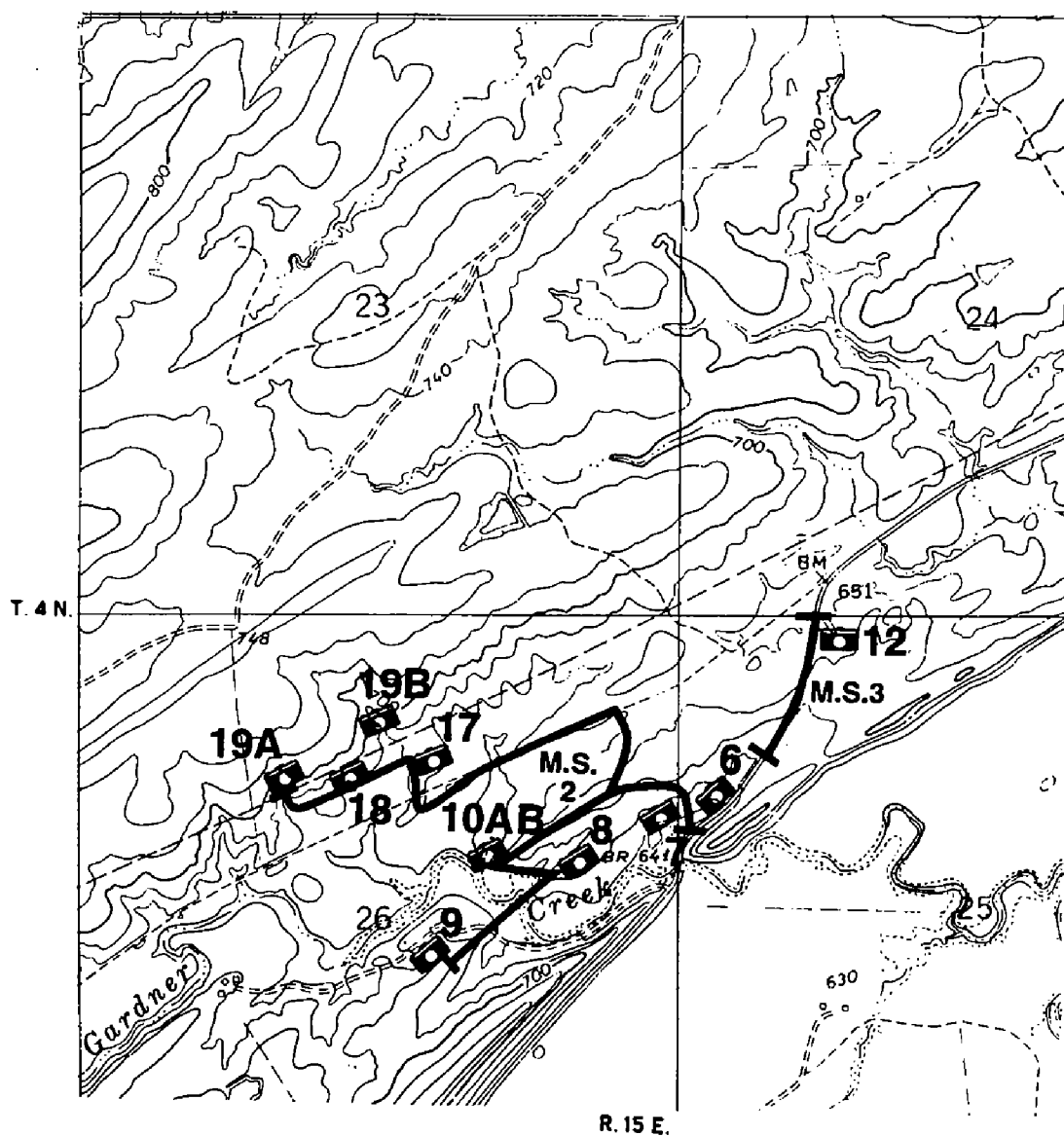



Figure 3C

EXPLANATION

I Location of measured section
with measured section number
from Appendix 2

7  Location of photo with figure number

 Location of well, Appendix 3

0 0.5 Mile

Figure 3. Excerpts of topographic maps showing the locations of measured sections (Appendix 2), the location of the Oxley No. 1-28 Crowl well (Appendix 3), and the locations of photographs used in Figures 5-19. *A* (p. 204)—From the Savanna 7.5' quadrangle map. *B* (p. 205) and *C* (above)—From the Hartshorne SW 7.5' quadrangle map.

formably by the Savanna Formation (Fig. 2; Appendix 4), although, the contact is paraconformable locally (Hemish and Suneson, 1997). The thickness of 800 ft given by Taff (1899, p. 437) for his lowest division (McCurtain Shale Member) is quite acceptable throughout the type area of the McAlester Formation. The thickness of ~500 ft given by Taff (1899, p. 437) for his middle division (which includes the Warner, Lequire, and Cameron Sandstone Members) is also acceptable, as is his estimated thickness of ~700 ft for his uppermost division. This uppermost interval includes the McAlester coal, Upper McAlester coal, Tamaha coal, Keota coal, Tamaha Sandstone Member, and Keota Sandstone Member. Thus, Taff's (1899) estimated thickness for the entire McAlester Formation is ~2,000 ft. Mapping by Hemish (1995, 1996a, 1997), Suneson (1996, 1997), and Suneson and Hemish (1996) indicates that the thickness of the McAlester Formation is variable, and about 1,600–2,000 ft in the type area of the formation.

Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation

Description of Outcropping Units

“A stratotype is the standard (original or subsequently designated) for a named geologic unit or boundary and constitutes the basis for definition or recognition of that unit or boundary; therefore, it must be illustrative and representative of the concept of the unit or boundary being defined. A composite-stratotype consists of several reference sections (which may include a type section) required to demonstrate the range or totality of a stratigraphic unit” (North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature, 1983, p. 853).

The author measured five sections (M.S. 1–5) in the McAlester Formation in the Blanco–Ti Creek–Gardner Creek area on both sides of Oklahoma State Highway 63 (Figs. 2, 3A–C). The five measured sections are in east-central Pittsburg County, within the type area of the McAlester Formation. (See Appendix 2 for detailed descriptions of the measured sections.) In order to present a reasonably complete and definitive description of the McAlester Formation, including exposures of the contacts with both the underlying and overlying formations, it was necessary to combine selected parts from each of the five measured sections into a composite-stratotype (presented in Appendix 1, along with a graphic columnar section and lithologic descriptions). Easily recognizable stratigraphic units are used to correlate the five measured sections in a compilation diagram (Fig. 4).

A rare exposure of both the Lower and Upper Hartshorne coals, along with the basal part of the McCurtain Shale Member of the McAlester Formation, occurs in the SE¼ sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 15 E., and is described in M.S. 4 (Appendix 2). The presence of both coals in the same outcrop eliminates all doubt about the validity of the contact between the Hartshorne Formation and the McAlester Formation (by definition, the top of the Upper Hartshorne coal).

Figure 5 shows the contact between the Hartshorne Formation and the overlying McAlester Formation. The segment of the composite-stratotype containing the contact (units 1–10, Appendix 1) is located ~0.5 mi south of Highway 63. It is easy to find and, during the dry season, it can be reached by vehicle on a trail across private property (Fig. 3B; Appendix 2, M.S. 4). Otherwise, a hike across a meadow and a pasture is required. The 10-ft-thick unnamed siltstone-sandstone unit (unit 10, Appendix 1) near the base of the McCurtain Shale (Fig. 6) is a convenient unit for correlation pur-

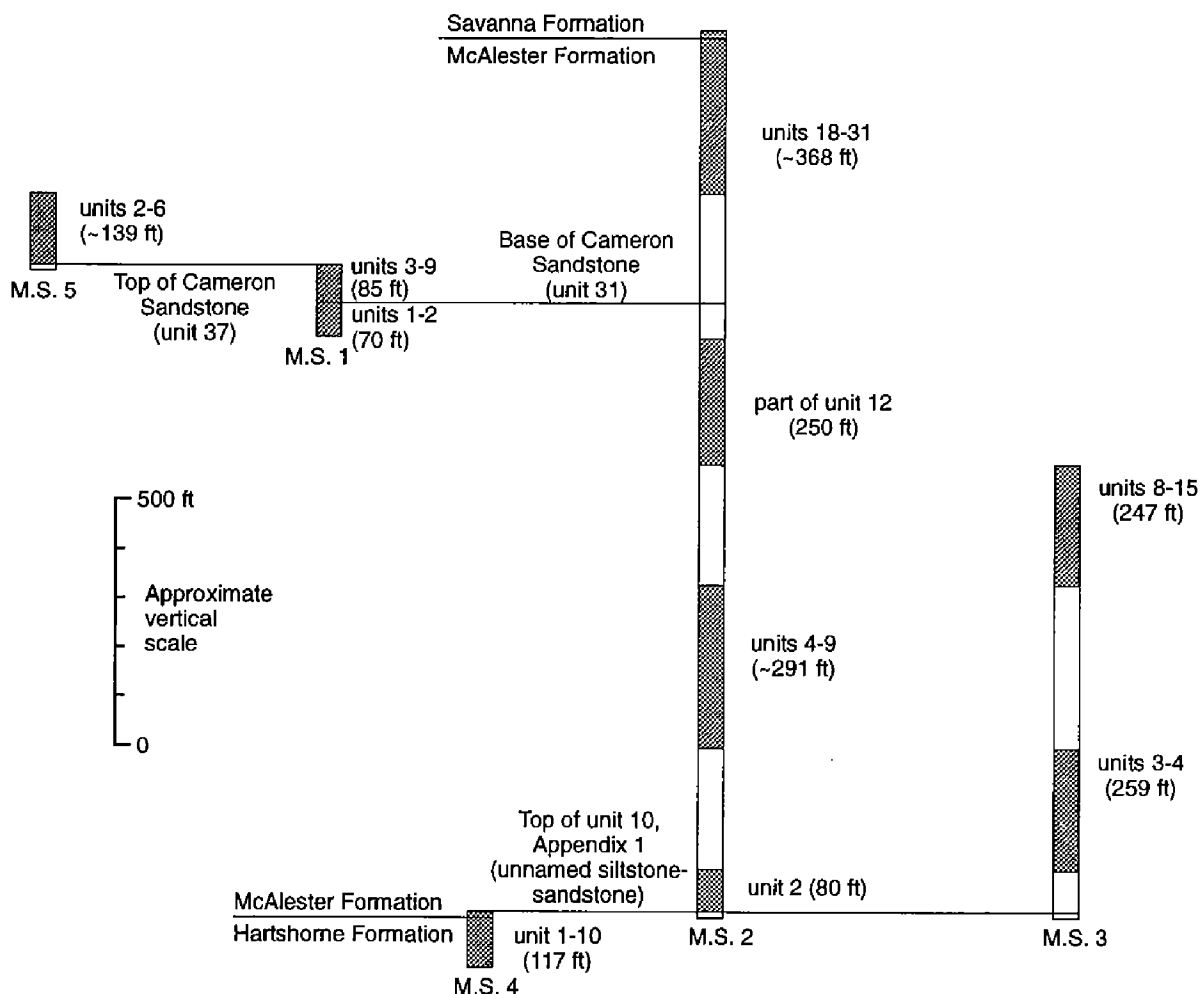


Figure 4. Correlation diagram showing how data from five measured sections (M.S. 1–5) were compiled to complete the composite-stratotype for the McAlester Formation (see Appendixes 1, 2). Correlation lines, labeled with unit numbers from the composite-stratotype (Appendix 1), indicate overlapping units among the measured sections. The segments from the measured sections that were used to compile the composite-stratotype are shaded. No horizontal scale.

poses because it is present in three of the five measured sections: M.S. 2 (lowermost unit); M.S. 3 (lowermost unit); and M.S. 4 (unit 10) (Fig. 4; Appendix 2).

Directly above unit 10 in the composite-stratotype is a medium gray shale that contains small, calcareous, brachiopod valves and other fossil fragments (unit 11, Appendix 1). The fossil shells can be found at the edge of a small pond in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. (Fig. 7).

Unit 14 in the composite-stratotype (Appendix 1) is an unnamed sandstone, generally about 7–8 ft thick, that crops out intermittently across the study area. The sandstone occurs in about the middle of the McCurtain Shale Member. Typically, it is thin- to medium-bedded (in places, thick-bedded) and parallel-bedded with current-ripple marks. Locally, however, there is cross-bedding within the unit that fills channels cut into the parallel-bedded sandstone (Fig. 8). Figure 9 shows trace fossils on an overturned slab of the same unit (unit 14, Appendix 1).

Unit 15 of the composite-stratotype is ~200 ft of olive gray shale at the top of the McCurtain Shale Member that separates unit 14 from the basal sandstone of the Warner Sandstone Member (units 16, 17, 18, Appendix 1). The lower part of the

Figure 5. Contact between the Hartshorne Formation (below) and the McAlester Formation (above), shown in eroded, barren slopes in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 3 N. R. 15 E. The contact is just below the head of the geologic pick (1.3 ft long), at the top of the 0.7-ft-thick Upper Hartshorne coal (unit 8, Appendix 1). The basal shale of the McCurtain Shale Member of the McAlester Formation (unit 9, Appendix 1) conformably overlies the coal. See Figure 3B for location of photograph.

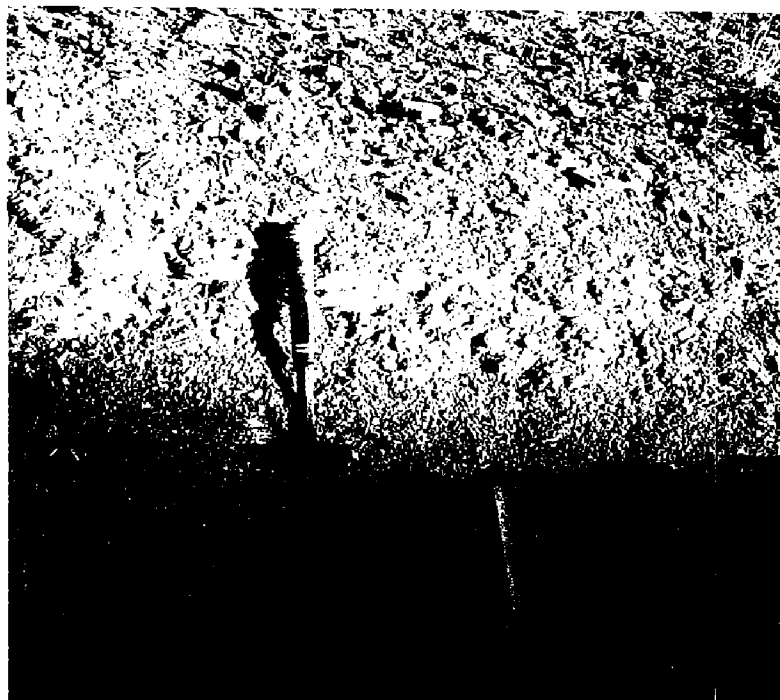


Figure 6. Shaly siltstone-sandstone near the base of the McCurtain Shale Member (unit 10, Appendix 1) shown in an outcrop adjacent to a small stream, just north of Highway 63, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. Exposure is 10 ft thick. See Figure 3C for location of photograph.

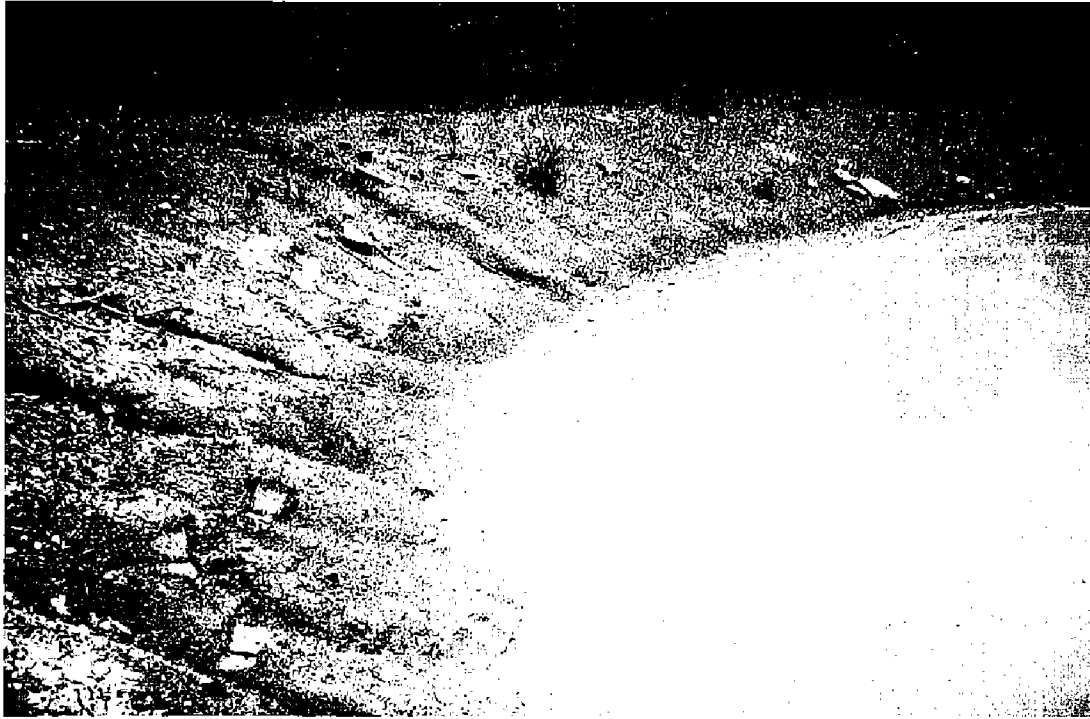


Figure 7. Fossiliferous gray shale in the lower part of the McCurtain Shale Member exposed at the edge of a small stock pond, just north of Highway 63, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. About 5 ft of shale exposed above water in pond. See Figure 3C for location of photograph.



Figure 8. Unnamed sandstone in the McCurtain Shale Member (unit 14, Appendix 1) showing channeling and cross-bedding. Photographed on crest of ridge, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N, R. 15 E. (Fig. 3C). Tape measure is ~2 in. wide.

Warner Sandstone Member, which is predominantly sandstone, is referred to informally herein as the "lower unit of the Warner Sandstone." A thick shale interval (units 19–25, Appendix 1), which includes thin sandstone beds in places, separates the lower unit of the Warner from the upper sandstone unit (unit 26, Appendix 1), which is referred to informally herein as the "upper unit of the Warner Sandstone." The entire lower unit of the Warner Sandstone generally is ~60 ft thick, but in places (see unit 7, M.S. 3, Appendix 2) it is represented by only 1 ft of hard sandstone overlain by a thick interval of shale within the Warner Sandstone Member. Figure 10 shows the blocky nature of the sandstone as well as sole markings on the underside of an overturned slab at the east end of the dam across Gardner Creek. Figure 11 shows a highly deformed facies of the lower unit of the Warner Sandstone in the NW¼ sec. 4, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. The entire Warner Sandstone Member varies in thickness across the study area, but probably averages ~300 ft. The upper unit of the Warner Sandstone (unit 26, Appendix 1) is a thin-bedded, shaly, sandstone-siltstone about 16–18 ft thick that seldom forms a resistant ridge in the area. Figure 12 shows the upper unit of the Warner Sandstone where it is exposed in the ditches on either side of Highway 63 at the northern edge of sec. 25, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.

In the composite-stratotype, more than 320 ft of shale (units 27–30, Appendix 1) separates the Warner Sandstone Member from the Cameron Sandstone Member



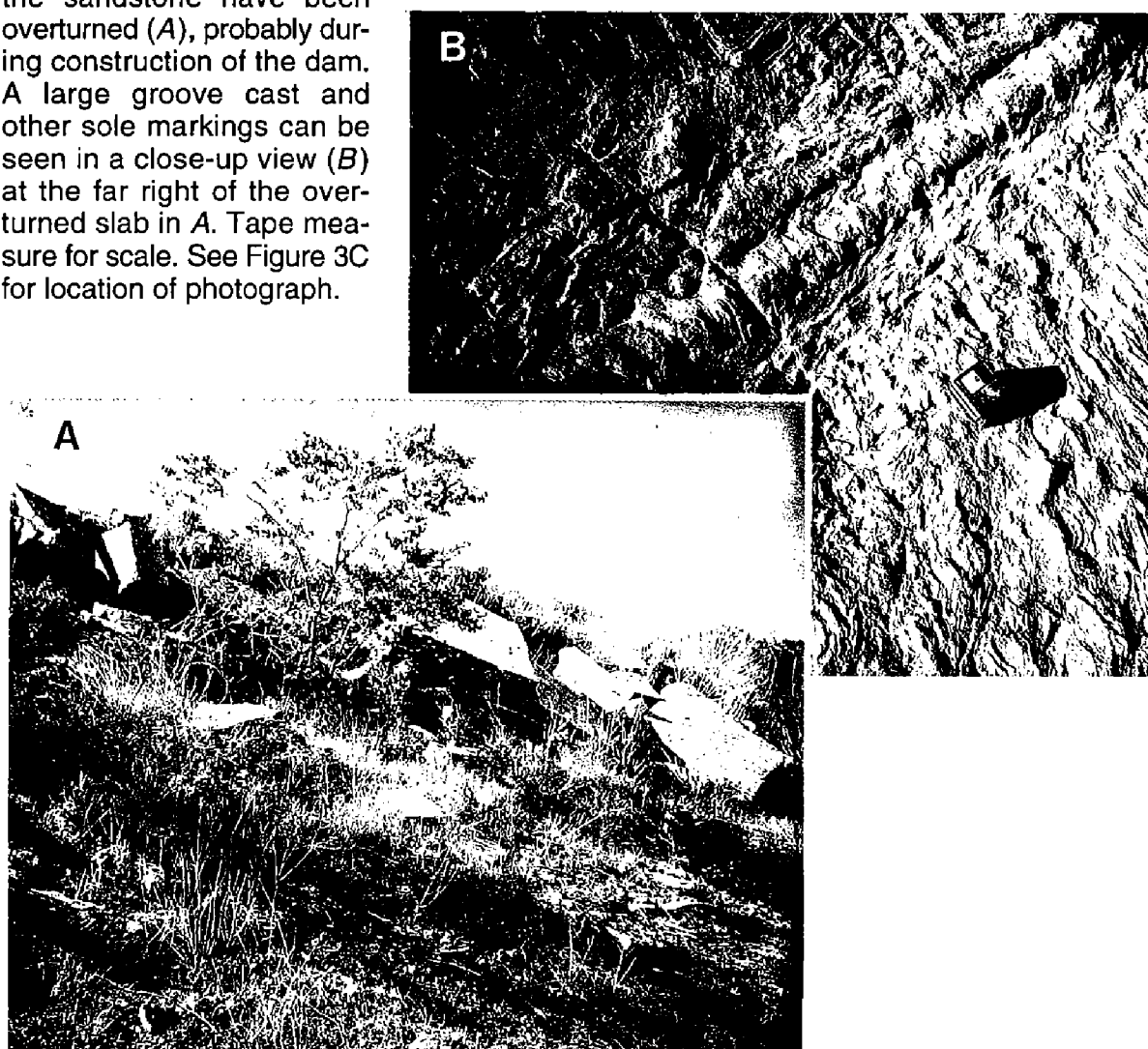
Figure 9. Trace fossils on the sole of an overturned bed of unit 14 (Appendix 1), the unnamed sandstone in the McCurtain Shale Member shown in Figure 8. Photographed in ridge at east side of spillway just southwest of Gardner Creek dam, NW¼NW¼NW¼SE¼ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. (Fig. 3). Geologic pick for scale.

(units 31–37, Appendix 1). This part of the section is largely covered and may contain the Lequire Sandstone Member. If present, the Lequire does not form a resistant ridge, is unmappable, and was not observed in the study area. However, the Lequire has been mapped in the Krebs quadrangle (just north of the Hartshorne SW quadrangle) (Hemish, 1996a), in the Hartshorne quadrangle (just east of the Hartshorne SW quadrangle) (Suneson, 1996), and in the Savanna Quadrangle, to the west (Suneson, 1997).

The Cameron Sandstone (units 31–37, Appendix 1) is well developed and well exposed in the area extending northeast from Blanco to Peaceable Road (Fig. 3A,B), where it is ≥ 85 ft thick (Fig. 4, M.S. 1). The slabby, parallel-bedded character of the Cameron is shown in Figure 13. A different, thicker-bedded, deformed facies of the Cameron is shown in Figure 14.

The McAlester coal (unit 41, Appendix 1) is exposed in a gully ~45 ft stratigraphically above the Cameron Sandstone (M.S. 5) in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. (Appendix 4). The coal is ~2 ft thick in this rare outcrop (Fig. 15). The

Figure 10. Lower unit of the Warner Sandstone Member exposed at the eastern end of the dam across Gardner Creek, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. Large blocks of the sandstone have been overturned (A), probably during construction of the dam. A large groove cast and other sole markings can be seen in a close-up view (B) at the far right of the overturned slab in A. Tape measure for scale. See Figure 3C for location of photograph.



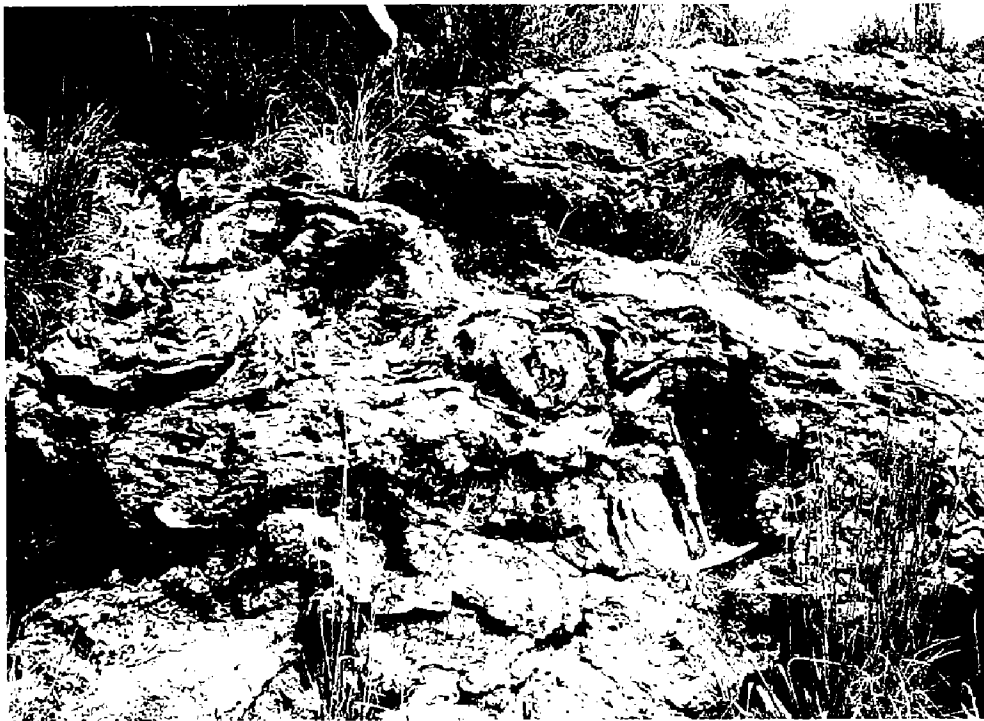


Figure 11. Convolute bedding in a deformed facies of the lower unit of the Warner Sandstone Member, well exposed in a resistant ridge ~0.25 mi south of Highway 63 in the NW¼ sec. 4, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. Geologic pick for scale. See Figure 3B for location of photograph.

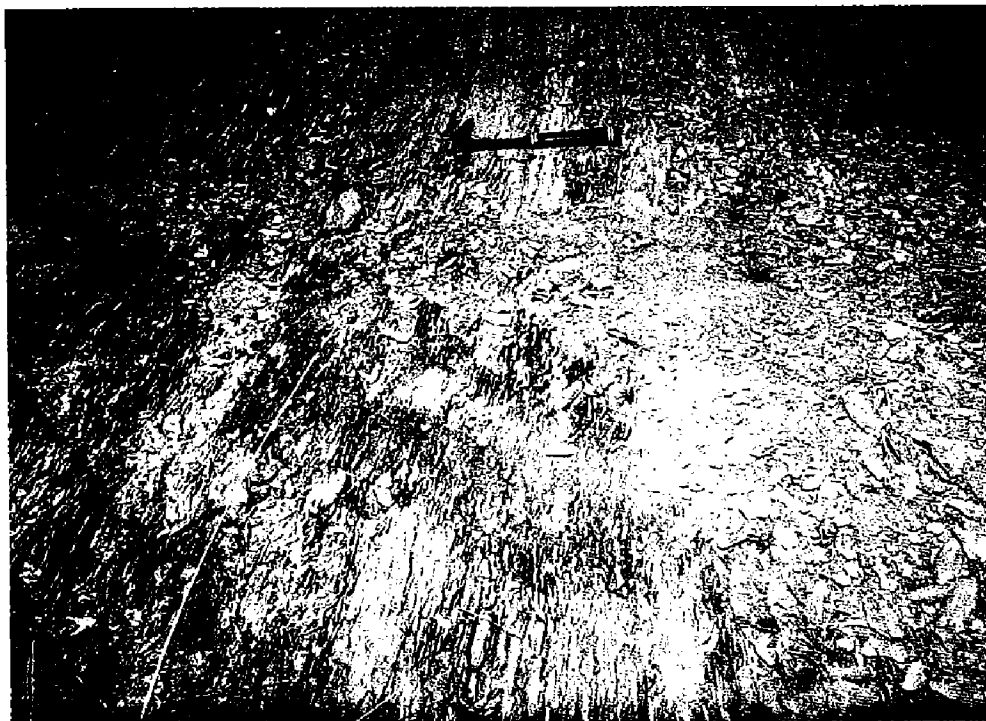


Figure 12. A view of the upper unit of the Warner Sandstone Member just east of Highway 63, NE¼NE¼NW¼NW¼ sec. 25, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., showing the thin-bedded, shaly character of the unit. The view is looking down on the edges of beds that dip 62° to the northwest (left in the photograph). Geologic pick for scale. See Figure 3C for location of photograph.

Upper McAlester coal was not observed in the study area; it probably was not deposited there.

The Tamaha Sandstone Member (unit 44, Appendix 1) is the next named unit stratigraphically higher in the composite-stratotype. It is poorly developed in the area and consists of a series of silty shales interbedded with thin, ripple-marked sandstone beds (Fig. 16) that do not form resistant ridges. The Tamaha coal (unit 46, Appendix 1) occurs 6 ft above the Tamaha Sandstone. The coal is ~10 in. thick

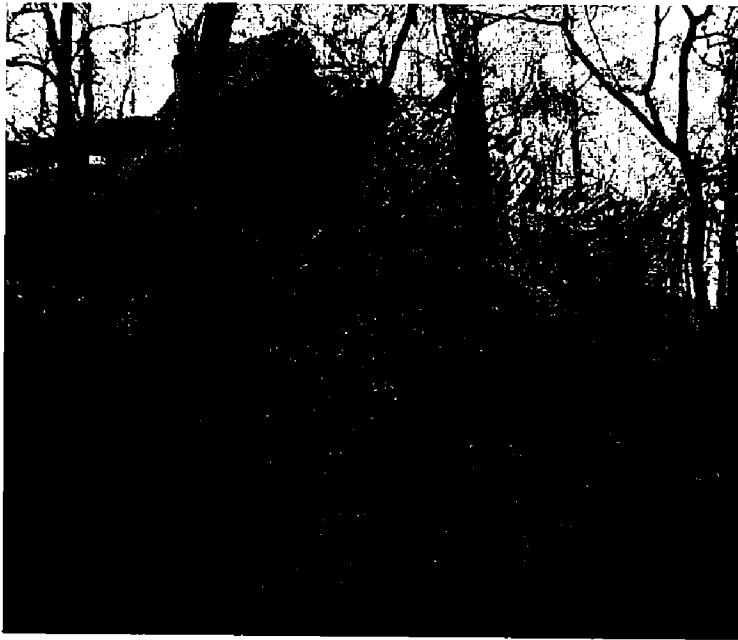


Figure 13. Steeply dipping beds (units 33 and 34, Appendix 1) of the Cameron Sandstone Member exposed in a bluff just east of Ti Creek, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. See Figure 3B for location of photograph.



Figure 14. Cameron Sandstone Member at the same location as Figure 13, but stratigraphically lower (unit 32, Appendix 1). Note the curved beds, and the soft-sediment-deformation features at the base of the unit. See Figure 3B for location of photograph.

(Fig. 17) and was observed in three outcrops in the study area: in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.; in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.; and along Ti Creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. (Appendix 4).

The Keota Sandstone Member (unit 51, Appendix 1), an interbedded sandstone-siltstone-shale unit, is 22 ft thick (Fig. 18). It is well exposed along a new gas-well road and in an abandoned shale pit in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.

The contact between the McAlester Formation and the overlying Savanna Formation is exposed in a gully in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. (Fig. 19A), just west of the new gas-well road. At the contact, which is sharp and para-conformable, a light olive gray shale with ironstone concretions (unit 55, Appendix 1) underlies a thin- to medium-bedded sandstone with low-angle cross-stratification. This sandstone is the lowermost bed of the Savanna Formation (unit 56, Appendix 13). The contact is also exposed in the channel of an intermittent stream in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., where partings in the rock clearly show the low-angle cross-stratification in the basal sandstone of the Savanna Formation (Fig. 19B).



Figure 15. Exposure of the McAlester coal (unit 41, Appendix 1) in a gully in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. Tape measure shows that the coal is 2 ft thick. See Figure 3A for location of photograph.



Figure 16. A rare outcrop of the Tamaha Sandstone Member (unit 44, Appendix 1) in the McAlester area showing its thin-bedded, shaly character. Note the ripple marks (shown by arrow) on the surfaces of the sandstone beds, which dip $\sim 50^\circ$ to the northwest (left in the photograph). Photographed on the east side of Ti Creek, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 15 E. (Fig. 3A).

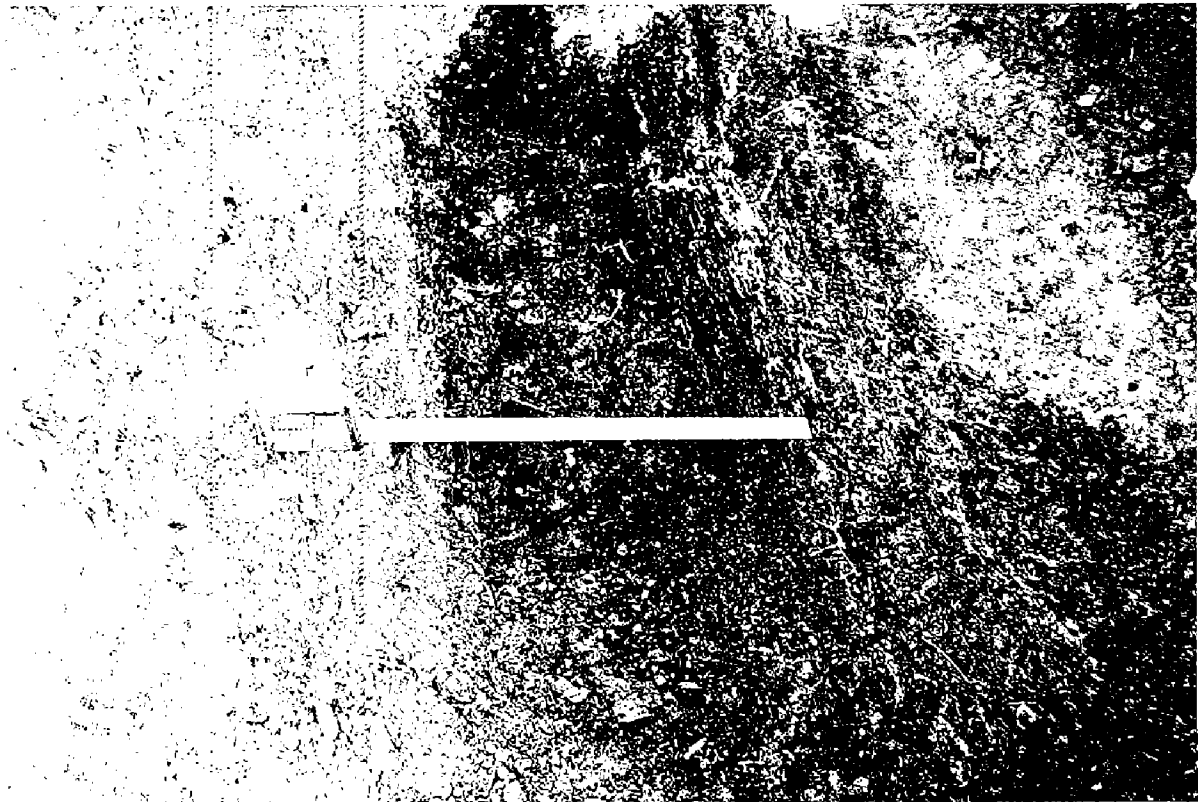


Figure 17. An outcrop of the Tamaha coal (unit 46, Appendix 1) in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. The tape measure shows the coal bed to be ~ 10 in. thick at this location. Beds dip 53° to the northwest (left in the photograph). See Figure 3C for location of photograph.



Figure 18. The Keota Sandstone Member (unit 51, Appendix 1) exposed in an abandoned shale pit in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. The Keota is variable in thickness and character in the study area. In general, it consists of thin-bedded, lenticular, shaly sandstone; shale beds are predominant. Trenching shovel for scale. See Figure 3C for location of photograph.

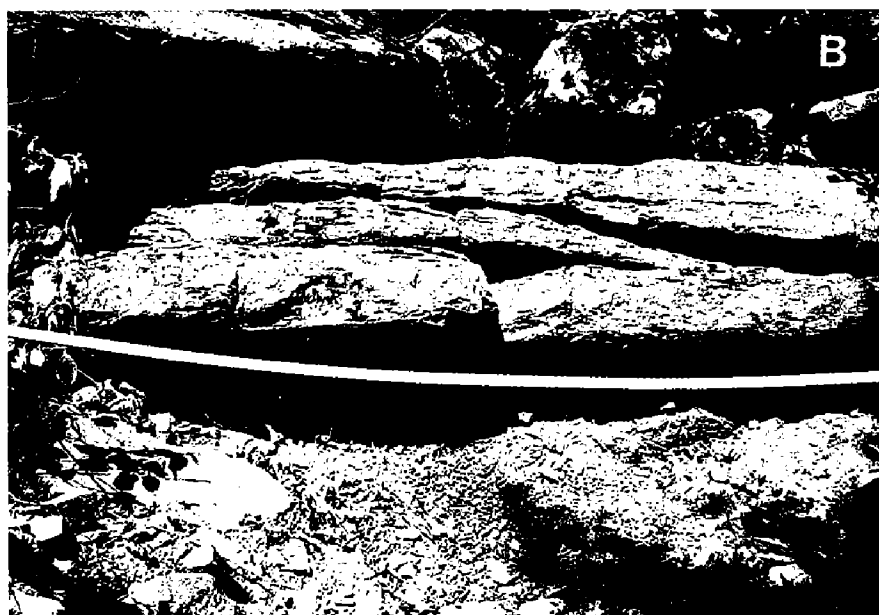
Comparison of Composite-Stratotype with Lithologic Units on Geophysical Log

A geophysical log from a well drilled in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., 1.25 mi north of Highway 63 and well within the composite-stratotype area (Figs. 1, 3B), has been analyzed and compared to the composite-stratotype. Part of the log appears in Appendix 3. It shows the electric-log character of the lithologic units and the depth at which each unit was penetrated. Lithologic interpretations and picks on the geophysical log are those of the author.

The well was spudded in the Boggy Formation at an elevation of 730 ft above sea level, well above both the Savanna and McAlester Formations. The top of the Savanna was encountered at a drilled depth of 820 ft and the Savanna-McAlester contact was encountered at 1,930 ft. The base of the McAlester was picked at a drilled depth of 3,780 ft. Thus, the thickness of the McAlester Formation in the well is 1,850 ft, which is close to the thickness of 1,816 ft determined for the composite-stratotype. Note that all of the named members in the McAlester Formation can be identified on the log.



Figure 19. *A*—Contact between the McAlester Formation (below) and the Savanna Formation (above) shown at the base of the tape measure. The photograph was taken in a gully just north of a pipeline in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. *B*—Basal sandstone unit of the Savanna Formation exposed in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E. The approximate contact with the underlying McAlester Formation, which is hidden in the dark shadow near the middle of the photograph, is shown by the white line. See Figure 3C for locations of photographs.



Summary

The three divisions of the McAlester Formation as defined by Taff (1899, p. 437) are readily distinguishable in the new composite-stratotype established herein. The formation has been divided into six named members and several unnamed shale members since Taff's original definition. All but one of the six named members crop out in the study area. Of the unnamed shale members, the only ones extensively covered in the composite-stratotype area are in the interval from the top of the Warner Sandstone Member to the base of the Cameron Sandstone Member.

The stratigraphic position of the Lequire Sandstone Member is within this same covered interval, so it was not described herein. The thickness of the McAlester Formation in the composite-stratotype is 1,816 ft. This is close to Taff's original estimate of ~2,000 ft.
































Establishment of a composite-stratotype for the McAlester Formation fills just one of the voids in the stratigraphic framework of Oklahoma. More work is needed to establish standards by which other long- and well-established geologic units in the State can be recognized.

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APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation

EXPLANATION








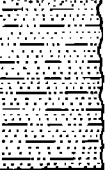
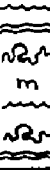

	Sandstone		Nodular bedding
	Sandstone, shaly		Ball-and-pillow
	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, interbedded		Siltstone nodules
	Siltstone		Load structures
	Siltstone, shaly		Flute and groove casts
	Shale		Boxwork weathering
	Shale, silty, sandy		Dewatering structures or dish and pillar
	Shale, black		fissile
	Limestone		Plant fossils
	Ironstone		Macerated plant material
	Coal		Trace fossils
	Underclay		Invertebrate fossils
	Covered interval		Bioturbated
			Liesegang banding
			Micaceous
			Pitted
			Fining-upward sequence
			Coarsening-upward sequence

SEDIMENTARY FEATURES

	Plane, parallel stratification
	Cross-stratification
	Low-angle cross-stratification
	Wavy bedding
	Lenticular bedding
	Swaly bedding, curved bedding
	Convolute, slumped, or contorted bedding
	Parting or current lineations
	Ripple marks

Note: Rock-color terms are these shown in the rock-color chart (Rock-Color Chart Committee, 1991).

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
2000 (ft)					DESMOINESIAN SERIES
					KREBS GROUP
					SAVANNA FORMATION
1980					56. Sandstone, yellowish gray (5Y7/2); weathers light brown (5YR5/6; 5YR6/4) to moderate brown (5YR4/4); very fine grained, shaly; mostly thin- to medium-bedded (some thick beds); bedding slightly curved; internally contains low-angle cross-stratification; trace fossils and load casts abundant on soles; contact with underlying unit sharp.
1960					McALESTER FORMATION
1940					55. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); contains dark reddish brown (10R3/4) to light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone concretions about 1-3 in. thick and 2-6 in. in diameter, notably concentrated in upper 6 in. of unit; includes some 2-in.-thick layers of medium dark gray (N4), blocky shale; contact with underlying unit sharp.
1920					
1900	11.0	58			54. Sandstone and siltstone, light olive gray (5Y6/1) with dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) staining; very fine grained, shaly, micaceous; thin- to very thin bedded; low-angle cross-stratification; bioturbated; includes some obscure wavy bedding and poorly preserved ripple marks; base sharp; thickness variable.
1880	38.6	55			53. Shale, light olive gray (5Y6/1); weathers to tiny flakes; fissile; contains light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6), discoid clay-ironstone concretions that break into resistant fragments on the outcrop; includes at base of unit a 1-in.-thick, moderate brown (5YR4/4) and light brown (5YR5/6) continuous layer of silty clay ironstone.
1860	0.7	54			
	11.0	53			52. Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); silty; includes thin, flaky, light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions.
1840	12.2	52			
	22.0	51			51. Sandstone, siltstone, and shale, interbedded; banded grayish orange (10YR7/4), light olive gray (5Y5/2), and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); micaceous; wavy-bedded; ripple-marked; trace fossils abundant; in places at base includes an 0.8-ft-thick, well-indurated layer of wavy-bedded sandstone with an irregular base (Keota Sandstone Member).
1820					
		50			Offset to abandoned shale pit ~70 yards east.
1800					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (continued)

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
1800 (ft)	20.0	50			50. Shale, very silty; banded moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4), light gray (N7) and moderate brown (5YR4/4); sharp color change at contact with underlying shale (exposed near eastern end of shale pit).
1780				☉	Offset to creek bank ~100 yards east.
1760					
1740					49. Shale, medium dark gray (N4); flaky; includes distinctive light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6), brittle, flaky stringers of clay ironstone about 1-10 ft apart, as well as irregularly shaped, banded clay-ironstone concretions that contain rare, calcareous crinoid ossicles and brachiopod valves.
1720	144.0	49		☉	48. Shale, brownish black (5YR2/1); carbonaceous, flaky; includes near base of unit, a moderate yellow (5Y7/6), unidentified mineral occurring as small irregular nodules and flakes.
1700					47. Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); flaky; contains irregularly shaped clay-ironstone concretions and thin stringers, which include plant fossils such as fern leaves and ribbed plant fragments; contact with underlying unit sharp.
1680					
1660				☉	46. Coal, brownish black (5YR2/1); impure, shaly, highly weathered; contains the same moderate yellow (5Y7/6) mineral described in unit 48 (Tamaha coal).
	0.8	48			45. Shale, medium gray (N5); weathers dark yellowish brown (10YR4/2) to light gray (N7); contains abundant, scattered, dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions about 1-3 in. in diameter.
1640	10.2	47			
	0.8	46			
	6.0	45			44. Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4) to yellowish gray (5Y7/2); very silty and sandy; includes widely-spaced 1- to 2-in.-thick layers of thin-laminated, ripple-marked, lenticular sandstone with trace fossils; also includes layers of dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) and light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone concretions so abundant that their fragments almost obscure the outcrop (Tamaha Sandstone Member).
1620	11.0	44			
		43			
1600					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (continued)

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
1600 (ft)					
1580	80.0	43			43. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2) with pale red (5R6/2) shadings; weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4); very silty; includes some olive gray (5Y4/1) layers as well as some dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone layers.
1560					
1540					
1520					
1500	92.0	42			42. Shale, medium gray (N5) to light gray (N7); silty; weathers yellowish gray (5Y7/2); fissile to irregularly blocky in part; contains abundant discontinuous layers of dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) and moderate brown (5YR4/4) clay-ironstone concretions 0.5-1.5-in. thick.
1480					
1460					41. Coal, black (N1); soft, weathered; finely cleated where less weathered (McAlester coal).
1440	2.0	40			40. Underclay, dark gray (N3) with light brown (5YR5/6) mottling; plastic, slickensided; grades into underlying unit.
1420	38.0	39			39. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); silty; weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange; contains minor dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions.
1400	6.0	38			38. Siltstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) with thin, moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) bands; weathers very pale orange (10YR8/2); shaly, very thin bedded, micaceous; plane-, parallel-bedded; includes some 0.5-in.-thick, very fine grained, wavy-bedded sandstone layers in lower half of unit; fining-upward sequence.


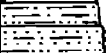

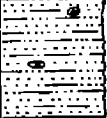







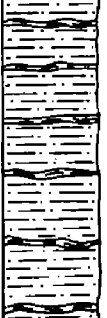









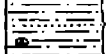

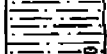




APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (continued)

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
1400 (ft)	6.5	37			37. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) with dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) bands; some moderate reddish brown (10R4/6) staining; very fine grained, mostly medium-bedded with some thin beds; swaly-bedded, with ball-and-pillow structures; surface irregular; convolute bedding just above contact with underlying unit (top unit of Cameron Sandstone Member).
1380	25.0	36			36. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); weathers light brown (5YR5/6; 5YR6/4) to moderate brown (5YR3/4; 5YR4/4) very fine grained, some Liesegang banding, very thin to thin- to medium-bedded; plane, parallel-bedded; parting lineations common; some wavy-bedded intervals; some soles have groove and flute casts and rare, small trace fossils.
1360	2.0	35			35. Sandstone, pale yellowish orange (10YR8/6) to moderate orange pink (5YR8/4); very fine grained; occurs as single thick-bedded unit with plane beds exhibiting internal cross-laminations; shows ferruginous concretions and parting lineations where broken; wavy bedded with trace fossils at contact with underlying unit.
1340	9.0	34			34. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) with dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) banding; weathers light brown (5YR5/6); very fine grained, thin- to medium-bedded; mostly plane-, parallel-bedded, but some wavy beds and ripple marks; some parting lineations.
1320	11.0	33			33. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to very pale orange (10YR8/2) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); very fine grained; very thin to thin- to medium-bedded; plane, parallel-bedded in part; wavy-bedded with internal cross-bedding in part; some Liesegang banding.
1300	23.0	32			32. Sandstone, very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4) to moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); very fine grained, very thin to thin- to medium- to thick-bedded; wavy to swaly beds; many curved beds with 2-3-ft-thick convolute beds and dewatering features; ripple-marked on some surfaces; exhibits Liesegang banding and limonite-healed fractures; boxwork and pebble cavities and pits on some soles.
1280	8.5	31			31. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); very fine grained, mostly medium-bedded; bedding discontinuous planar to curved; cross-bedded; some folded, deformed layers; numerous pits on weathered surfaces; includes an ironstone pebble conglomerate near base; thick-bedded in lower part; outcrop of lower 3.5 ft slumped; base covered (lowest exposed unit of Cameron Sandstone Member).
1260	60.0	30			30. Covered interval.
1240	10.0	29			29. Shale, medium dark gray (N4); flaky, silty; weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); contains abundant moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) siltstone nodules exhibiting bioturbation features; ~10 ft exposed in road cut just north of Highway 63; base covered.
1220		28			
1200					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (*continued*)

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
1200 (ft)					
1180					
1160					
1140					
1120					
1100	250.0	28			28. Covered interval.
1080					
1060					
1040					
1020					
1000					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation *(continued)*

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
1000 (ft)		28			27. Shale, dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); silty, highly weathered, blocky; contains thin siltstone laminae in upper part; upper contact gradational.
	3.0	27			
980	18.0	26		  	26. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); silty, shaly, very thin bedded; interlaminated with siltstone; parallel, wavy-bedded; ripple-marked; micaceous; contains rare carbonized, macerated plant fragments on some stratification surfaces; includes scattered trace fossils, many with bulbous forms; also contains scattered, light brown (5YR5/6), ironstone concretions; uniform-appearing throughout unit (upper unit of Warner Sandstone Member).
960				  	
940	67.0	25		  	25. Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); fissile; silty; contains very thin light brown (5YR5/6), silty layers of ironstone 1-6 ft apart, upper contact sharp.
920				 	
900	30.0	24		 	24. Shale, medium gray (N5); fissile to nodular; contains scattered, discontinuous layers of ovoid and discoid light brown (5YR5/6) clay ironstones.
880					
	5.0	23			23. Sandstone and shale, interbedded; sandstone is very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, very thin bedded; wavy, parallel-bedded; contains small ironstone concretions; shale is yellowish gray (5Y7/2), silty and sandy.
860					22. Shale, grayish orange (10YR7/4); very silty; contains small clay-ironstone concretions and two 1-in.-thick sandstone stringers.
840	32.0	22			
	4.0	21			21. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4); weathers moderate brown (5YR4/4); very fine grained; occurs as 1-2-in.-thick beds interbedded with grayish orange (10YR7/4), sandy shale containing ironstone concretions.
820		20			
800					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation *(continued)*

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
800 (ft)					
780	88.0	20			20. Shale, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); silty and sandy; contains small, dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions.
760					
740	15.0	19			19. Shale, olive black (5Y2/1); clayey; weathers to small flakes on the outcrop; includes 2-3-in.-thick, light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) discoid clay-ironstone concretions up to 1 ft in diameter.
	2.0	18			
	5.0	17			
720					18. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, very thin bedded, wavy-bedded, ripple-marked; interbedded with grayish orange (10YR7/4) to light brown (5YR5/6) silty shale; contact with underlying unit sharp (lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member).
700	56.0	16			17. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to very pale orange (10YR8/2) to light brown (5YR5/6); very fine grained, medium- to thick-bedded; plane-, parallel-bedded with current lineations, to wavy-bedded and marked by current ripples; some curved beds with soft-sediment deformation in places; includes nodular and boxwork ironstone concretions; flute marks and grooves on some soles; blocky to slabby (lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member).
680					
660					16. Sandstone and shale, interbedded; sandstone is pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2) and light brown (5YR5/6); very fine grained, micaceous, thin-bedded, wavy-bedded, bioturbated; trace fossils abundant; occurs as 1-5-in.-thick layers; shale is moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) to light brown (5YR5/6); silty, highly weathered; coarsening-upward sequence; unit forms resistant ridge (lower part of lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member).
640		15			
620					
600					

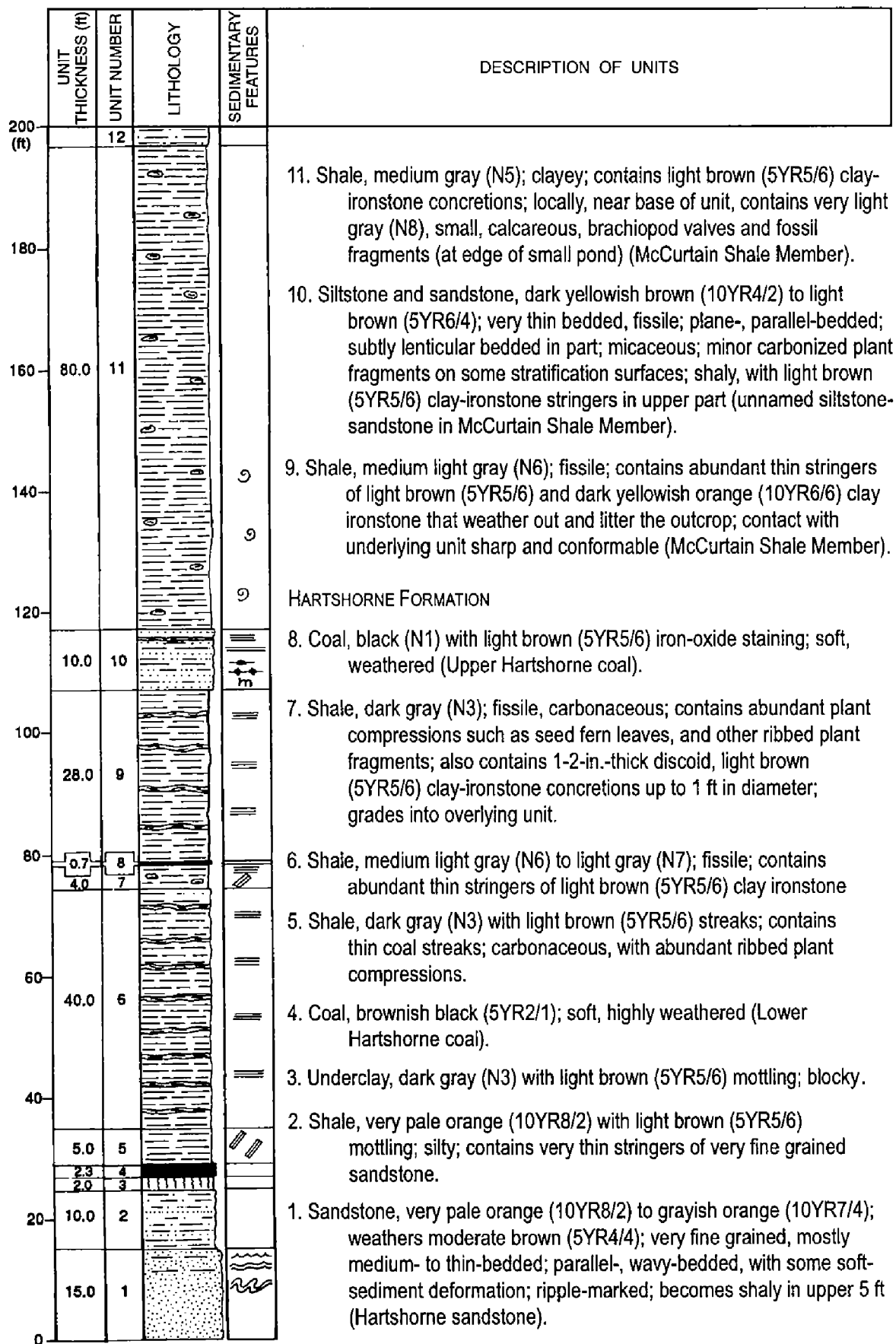
APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation *(continued)*

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
600 (ft)					
580					
560	205.0	15			15. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4); silty, flaky, contains stringers of light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions (McCurtain Shale Member).
540					
520					
500					
480					
460	7.5	14			14. Sandstone, moderate orange pink (5YR8/4) to light brown (5YR6/4; 5YR5/6); very fine grained, medium- to thick-bedded; mostly parallel-bedded and wavy-bedded; symmetrical current ripples abundant; some low-angle cross-stratification; locally fills channels cut into same unit; ironstone concretions common in nodules, in boxwork, in ripple infillings, and in interbedded lenses; trace fossils abundant on some soles; slabby to blocky (unnamed sandstone in McCurtain Shale Member).
	9.0	13			
440					13. Shale, medium gray (N5); fissile; contains abundant 1-in.-thick, light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone stringers (McCurtain Shale Member).
420		12			
400					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (*continued*)

	UNIT THICKNESS (ft)	UNIT NUMBER	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY FEATURES	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
400 (ft)					
380					
360					
340					
320					
300	250.0	12			12. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); weathers pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2); very silty; contains rare, small, light brown (5YR5/6) ironstone concretions (McCurtain Shale Member).
280					
260					
240					
220					
200					

APPENDIX 1. — Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation *(continued)*



APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections Used for Compilation of Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation

For permission to enter private property to examine measured sections 1, 4, and 5, contact Doc Coker, Route 3, McAlester, OK 74501. To examine measured section 2, contact Ruyanna Fugitt, McAlester, OK 74501.

Measured Section 1 (Pi-4-97-H)

(Ti Creek section), Hartshorne SW 7.5' Quadrangle

(Modified from Hemish and Suneson, 1997, p. 52–53.)

Measured in bluff overlooking Ti Creek, just northwest of Oklahoma State Highway 63, SW¼NW¼SW¼NE¼ sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 15 E., Pittsburg County (Hartshorne SW 7.5' quadrangle), by LeRoy A. Hemish.

Units 1–9 of this measured section are used in the composite-stratotype (units 29–37) for the McAlester Formation.

	<i>Thickness (feet)</i>
KREBS GROUP	
MCALESTER FORMATION	
<i>Cameron Sandstone Member (units 3–9):</i>	
9. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) with dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) bands, some moderate reddish brown (10R4/6) staining; very fine grained, mostly medium-bedded with some thin beds; swaly bedded, with ball-and-pillow structures; surface irregular; convolute bedding just above contact with underlying unit	6.5
8. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); weathers light brown (5YR5/6; 5YR6/4) to moderate brown (5YR3/4; 5YR4/4); very fine grained, some Liesegang banding, very thin to thin- to medium-bedded; plane-, parallel-bedded; parting lineations common; some wavy-bedded intervals; some soles have groove and flute casts and rare, small trace fossils	25.0
7. Sandstone, pale yellowish orange (10YR8/6) to moderate orange pink (5YR8/4); very fine grained; occurs as single thick-bedded unit with plane beds exhibiting internal cross-laminations; shows ferruginous concretions and parting lineations where broken; wavy-bedded with trace fossils at contact with underlying unit	2.0
6. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) with dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) banding; weathers light brown (5YR5/6); very fine grained, thin- to medium-bedded; mostly plane-, parallel-bedded, but some wavy beds and ripple marks; some parting lineations	9.0
5. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to very pale orange (10YR8/2) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); very fine grained; very thin to thin- to medium-bedded; plane-, parallel-bedded in part; wavy-bedded with internal cross-bedding in part; some Liesegang banding	11.0
4. Sandstone, very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4) to moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); very fine grained, very thin to thin- to medium- to thick-bedded; wavy to swaly beds; many curved beds with 2- to 3-ft-thick convolute beds and dewatering features; ripple-marked on some surfaces; exhibits Liesegang banding and limonite-healed fractures; box-work and pebble cavities and pits on some soles	23.0

APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections (*continued*)

3. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); very fine grained, mostly medium-bedded; bedding discontinuous planar to curved; cross-bedded; some folded, deformed layers; numerous pits on weathered surfaces; includes an ironstone pebble conglomerate near base; thick-bedded in lower part; outcrop of lower 3.5 ft slumped; base covered (lowest exposed unit of Cameron Sandstone Member)	8.5
2. Covered interval	60.0
1. Shale, medium dark gray (N4); flaky, silty; weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); contains abundant moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) siltstone nodules exhibiting bioturbation features; ~10 ft exposed in road cut just north of Highway 63; base covered	10.0
<i>Total</i>	155.0

Measured Section 2 (Pi-6-97-H)

(Gardner Creek dam section), Hartshorne SW 7.5' Quadrangle

Measured in gully west of road, SW¼NE¼NW¼SE¼NW¼ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.; then southeast across road in shale pit; then southeast along strike to unnamed creek; then south through eroded area east of creek to abandoned railroad grade; then northeast along road on old grade to right turn in road; then in ditch along road to crest of ridge; southwest along road to east end of dam; in ridge southwest of dam at southeast edge of spillway; then back east to crest of ridge east of dam where new road runs southeast to State Highway 63; in new road ditch and in pasture west of new road; to small stream just north of Highway 63; in NW¼SW¼NW¼ sec. 25, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., by LeRoy A. Hemish.

Unit 2, units 4–9, part of unit 12, and units 18–31 of this measured section are used in the composite-stratotype (unit 11, units 14–19, unit 28, and units 43–56, respectively) for the McAlester Formation.

*Thickness
(feet)*

DESMOINESIAN SERIES

KREBS GROUP

SAVANNA FORMATION

- | | |
|---|------|
| 31. Sandstone, yellowish gray (5Y7/2); weathers light brown (5YR5/6; 5YR6/4) to moderate brown (5YR4/4); very fine grained, shaly; mostly thin- to medium-bedded (some thick beds); bedding slightly curved; internally contains low-angle cross-stratification; trace fossils and load casts abundant on soles; contact with underlying unit sharp | 11.0 |
|---|------|

MCALESTER FORMATION

- | | |
|--|------|
| 30. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); contains dark reddish brown (10R3/4) to light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone concretions about 1–3 in. thick and 2–6 in. in diameter, notably concentrated in upper 6 in. of unit; includes some 2-in.-thick layers of medium dark gray (N4), blocky shale; contact with underlying unit sharp | 38.6 |
| 29. Sandstone and siltstone, light olive gray (5Y6/1) with dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) staining; very fine grained, shaly, micaceous; thin- to very thin bedded; low-angle cross-stratification; bioturbated; includes some obscure wavy bedding and poorly preserved ripple marks; base sharp; thickness variable | 0.7 |
| 28. Shale, light olive gray (5Y6/1); weathers to tiny flakes; fissile; contains light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6), discoid clay-ironstone concretions that break into resistant fragments on the outcrop; in- | |

APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections (*continued*)

	cludes at base of unit a 1-in.-thick, moderate brown (5YR4/4) and light brown (5YR5/6) continuous layer of silty clay ironstone	11.0
27.	Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); silty; includes thin, flaky, light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions	12.2
26.	Sandstone and siltstone; banded grayish orange (10YR7/4), light olive gray (5Y5/2), and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); shaly; micaceous; wavy-bedded; ripple-marked; trace fossils abundant; in places at base includes a 0.8-ft-thick, well-indurated layer of wavy-bedded sandstone with an irregular base (Keota Sandstone Member)	22.0
	Offset to abandoned shale pit ~70 yards east.	
25.	Shale, very silty; banded moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4), light gray (N7) and moderate brown (5YR4/4); sharp color change at contact with underlying shale (exposed near eastern end of shale pit)	20.0
	Offset to creek bank ~100 yards east.	
24.	Shale, medium dark gray (N4); flaky; includes distinctive light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6), brittle, flaky stringers of clay ironstone about 1–10 ft apart, as well as irregularly shaped, banded clay-ironstone concretions that contain rare, calcareous crinoid ossicles and brachiopod valves	144.0
23.	Shale, brownish black (5YR2/1); carbonaceous, flaky; includes near base of unit, a moderate yellow (5Y7/6), unidentified mineral occurring as small irregular nodules and flakes	0.8
22.	Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); flaky; contains irregularly shaped clay-ironstone concretions and thin stringers, which include plant fossils such as fern leaves and ribbed plant fragments; contact with underlying unit sharp	10.2
21.	Coal, brownish black (5YR2/1); impure, shaly, highly weathered; contains the same moderate yellow (5Y7/6) mineral described in unit 23 (Tamaha coal)	0.8
20.	Shale, medium gray (N5); weathers dark yellowish brown (10YR4/2) to light gray (N7); contains abundant, scattered, dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions about 1–3 in. in diameter	6.0
19.	Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4) to yellowish gray (5Y7/2); very silty and sandy; includes widely spaced 1- to 2-in.-thick layers of thin-laminated, ripple-marked, lenticular sandstone with trace fossils; also includes layers of dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) and light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone concretions so abundant that their fragments almost obscure the outcrop (Tamaha Sandstone Member)	11.0
18.	Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2) with pale red (5R6/2) shadings; weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4); very silty; includes some olive gray (5Y4/1) layers as well as some dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone layers	80.0
17.	Covered interval	117.0
16.	Shale, same description as unit 18. Measured in road cut south of gravel road built on abandoned railroad grade	5.0
15.	Covered interval (to flat-bedded, ripple-marked Cameron Sandstone Member in rib just north of lake)	106.0
	Offset along road eastward to outcrop of Cameron Sandstone Member on north side of road.	
14.	Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, thin- to very thin bedded in places; very shaly in middle part of exposure; mostly plane-, parallel-	

APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections (*continued*)

	bedded, but some low-angle cross-bedding and some ripple-marked beds; trace fossils common—notably invertebrate tracks; top of unit covered (Cameron Sandstone Member)	10.5
13.	Shale, light brownish gray (5YR6/1) with dark gray (N3) and light brown (5YR5/6) streaks; some siltstone stringers in upper 6 in.	1.0
	Offset along road eastward to bend in road.	
12.	Covered interval	320.0
11.	Sandstone, moderate brown (5YR4/4) to grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, siltstone in part, shaly, thin-bedded; wavy, parallel-bedded; ripple-marked (this unit is well-exposed ~1,500 ft to the northeast along strike, just west of the bend in State Highway 63) (upper unit of Warner Sandstone Member)	16.0
10.	Shale, olive gray (5Y3/2); weathers moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4); fissile; includes some dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) stringers of clay ironstone	160.0
9.	Shale, olive black (5Y2/1); clayey; weathers to small flakes on the outcrop; includes 2–3-in.-thick, light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) discoid clay-ironstone concretions up to 1 ft in diameter	15.0
8.	Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, very thin bedded, wavy-bedded, ripple-marked; interbedded with grayish orange (10YR7/4) to light brown (5YR5/6) silty shale; contact with underlying unit sharp (lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member)	2.0
7.	Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to very pale orange (10YR8/2) to light brown (5YR5/6); very fine grained, medium- to thick-bedded; plane-, parallel-bedded with current lineations, to wavy-bedded and marked by current ripples; some curved beds with soft-sediment deformation in places; includes nodular and boxwork ironstone concretions; flute marks and grooves on some soles; blocky to slabby (lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member)	5.0
6.	Sandstone and shale, interbedded; sandstone is pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) and light brown (5YR5/6); very fine grained, micaceous, thin-bedded, wavy-bedded, bioturbated, trace fossils abundant; occurs as 1–5-in.-thick layers; shale is moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) to light brown (5YR 5/6); silty, highly weathered; coarsening-upward sequence; unit forms resistant ridge (lower part of lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member)	56.0
5.	Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4); silty, flaky, contains stringers of light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) clay-ironstone concretions (McCurtain Shale Member)	205.0
4.	Sandstone, moderate orange pink (5YR8/4) to light brown (5YR6/4; 5YR5/6); very fine grained, medium- to thick-bedded; mostly parallel-, wavy-bedded; symmetrical current ripples abundant; some low-angle cross-stratification; locally fills channels cut into same unit; ironstone concretions common in nodules, in boxwork, in ripple infillings, and in interbedded lenses; trace fossils abundant on some soles; slabby to blocky (unnamed sandstone in McCurtain Shale Member)	7.5
3.	Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4); flaky; contains ovoid and discoid light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) clay-ironstone concretions—mostly 1–2-in.-thick and 2–6-in. in diameter (McCurtain Shale Member)	306.0
2.	Shale, medium gray (N5); clayey; contains light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone concretions; locally, near base of unit, contains very light gray (N8), small calcareous brachiopod valves and fossil fragments (at edge of small	

APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections (*continued*)

pond) (McCurtain Shale Member)	80.0
1. Siltstone interlaminated with very fine grained sandstone, moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) and moderate brown (5YR3/4); some light gray (N7) layers, very thin bedded, parallel-bedded, wavy-laminated, micaceous; black carbonaceous macerated plant material on some surfaces; some layers iron-stained; trace fossils rare (unnamed siltstone-sandstone in McCurtain Shale Member)	10.0
<i>Total</i>	1,790.3

Measured Section 3 (Pi-7-97-H)

(Highway 63 section), Hartshorne SW 7.5' Quadrangle

Measured in ditches on both sides of State Highway 63, E½NW¼NW¼ sec. 25, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., starting at north edge of sec. 25, and continuing due southwest to just south of small stone bridge, by LeRoy A. Hemish.

Units 3–4 and units 8–15 of this measured section are used in the composite-stratotype (units 12–13 and units 20–27, respectively) for the McAlester Formation.

*Thickness
(feet)*

DESMOINESIAN SERIES

KREBS GROUP

MCALESTER FORMATION

15. Shale, dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) silty; highly weathered, blocky; contains thin siltstone laminae in lower part; lower contact gradational	3.0
14. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6), silty, shaly, very thin bedded; interlaminated with siltstone; parallel, wavy-bedded; ripple-marked; micaceous; contains rare carbonized macerated plant fragments on some stratification surfaces; includes scattered trace fossils, many with bulbous forms; also contains scattered, light brown (5YR5/6), ironstone concretions; uniform-appearing throughout unit (upper unit of Warner Sandstone Member)	18.0
13. Shale, olive gray (5Y4/1); fissile; silty; contains very thin light brown (5YR5/6), silty layers of ironstone 1–6 ft apart; upper contact sharp	67.0
12. Shale, medium gray (N5); fissile to nodular; contains scattered, discontinuous layers of ovoid and discoid light brown (5YR5/6) clay ironstones	30.0
11. Sandstone and shale, interbedded; sandstone is very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, very thin bedded; wavy, parallel-bedded, contains small ironstone concretions; shale is yellowish gray (5Y7/2); silty and sandy	5.0
10. Shale, grayish orange (10YR7/4); very silty; contains small clay-ironstone concretions and two 1-in.-thick sandstone stringers	32.0
9. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4); weathers moderate brown (5YR4/4); very fine grained; occurs as 1–2-in.-thick beds interbedded with grayish orange (10YR7/4), sandy shale containing ironstone concretions	4.0
8. Shale, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); silty and sandy; contains small, dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions	88.0
7. Sandstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4); weathers light brown (5YR5/6) and moderate reddish brown (10R4/6); very fine grained; occurs as a single unit ~1 ft thick with ripple marks, trace fossils, vertical burrows, and some cross-bedding (lower unit of Warner Sandstone Member)	1.0

APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections (*continued*)

6. Shale, light olive gray (5Y6/1); weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4); silty and sandy in upper part; contains abundant light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone concretions (McCurtain Shale Member)	192.0
5. Sandstone, very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4); very fine grained, mostly thin-bedded, shaly; wavy-, parallel-bedded, ripple-marked; trace fossils abundant; some cross-laminations; borings common; contains some light brown (5YR5/6) and moderate brown (5YR4/4) ironstone concretions (unnamed sandstone in McCurtain Shale Member)	7.5
4. Shale, medium gray (N5); fissile; contains abundant 1-in.-thick, light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone stringers (McCurtain Shale Member)	9.0
3. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); weathers pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2); very silty; contains rare, small, light brown (5YR5/6) ironstone concretions (McCurtain Shale Member)	250.0
2. Covered interval (McCurtain Shale Member)	80.0
1. Siltstone and sandstone, interlaminated, very pale orange (10YR8/2) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6); very thin bedded; parallel-, wavy-bedded; micaceous; contains rare carbonized plant remains (unnamed siltstone-sandstone in McCurtain Shale Member) (exposed just southeast of small stone bridge under State Highway 63)	10.0
<i>Total</i>	796.5

Measured Section 4 (Pi-8-97-H)

(Coker Ranch section), Hartshorne SW 7.5' Quadrangle

Measured in dip slope of ridge and in eroded gully along trail, from outcrop of sandstone at sharp bend in trail, northeastward down hill to barren slope just west and east of fence, in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 15 E., by LeRoy A. Hemish.

Units 1–10 of this measured section are used in the composite-stratotype (units 1–10) for the McAlester Formation.

	<i>Thickness (feet)</i>
DESMOINESIAN SERIES	
KREBS GROUP	
MCALESTER FORMATION	
10. Siltstone and sandstone, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/2) to light brown (5YR6/4); very thin bedded, fissile; plane-, parallel-bedded; subtly lenticular bedded in part; micaceous; minor carbonized plant fragments on some stratification surfaces; shaly, with light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone stringers in upper part (unnamed siltstone-sandstone in McCurtain Shale Member)	10.0
9. Shale, medium light gray (N6); fissile; contains abundant thin stringers of light brown (5YR5/6) and dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay ironstone that weather out and litter the outcrop; contact with underlying unit sharp and conformable (McCurtain Shale Member)	28.0
HARTSHORNE FORMATION	
8. Coal, black (N1) with light brown (5YR5/6) iron-oxide staining; soft, weathered (Upper Hartshorne coal)	0.7
7. Shale, dark gray (N3); fissile, carbonaceous; contains abundant plant compressions such as seed fern leaves and other ribbed plant fragments; also contains 1–2-in.-thick discoid, light brown (5YR5/6) clay-ironstone con-	

APPENDIX 2. — Measured Sections (*continued*)

cretions up to 1 ft in diameter; grades into overlying unit	4.0
6. Shale, medium light gray (N6) to light gray (N7); fissile; contains abundant thin stringers of light brown (5YR5/6) clay ironstone	40.0
5. Shale, dark gray (N3) with light brown (5YR5/6) streaks; contains thin coal streaks; carbonaceous, with abundant ribbed plant compressions	5.0
4. Coal, brownish black (5YR2/1); soft, highly weathered (Lower Hartshorne coal)	2.3
3. Underclay, dark gray (N3) with light brown (5YR5/6) mottling; blocky	2.0
2. Shale, very pale orange (10YR8/2) with light brown (5YR5/6) mottling; silty; contains very thin stringers of very fine grained sandstone	10.0
1. Sandstone, very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4); weathers moderate brown (5YR4/4); very fine grained, mostly medium- to thin-bedded; parallel-, wavy-bedded, with some soft-sediment deformation; ripple-marked; becomes shaly in upper 5 ft (Hartshorne sandstone)	15.0
<i>Total</i>	117.0

Measured Section 5 (Pi-9-97-H)

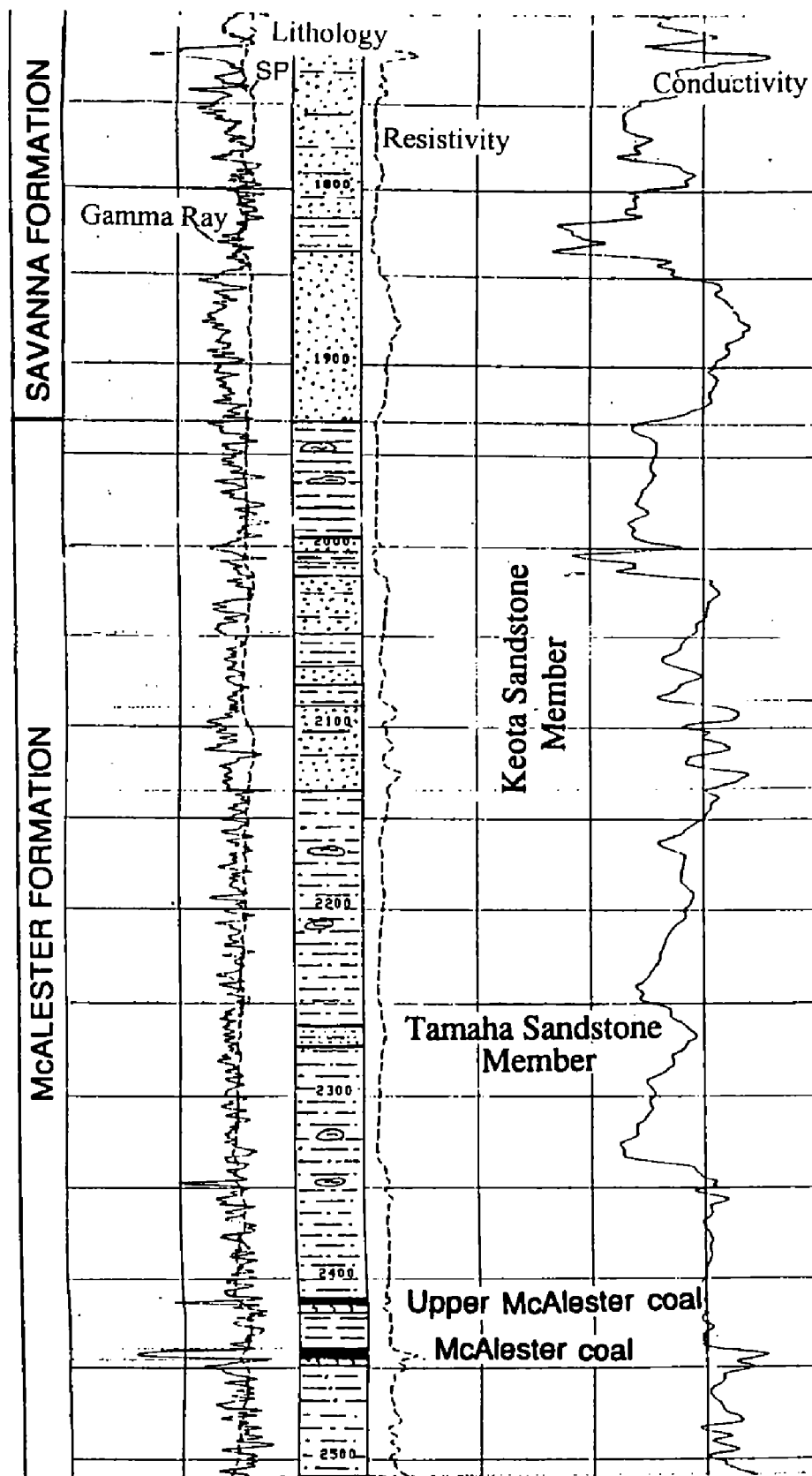
(Blanco section), Savanna 7.5' Quadrangle

Measured in gully used as spillway for large pond, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 3 N., R. 15 E., starting at abandoned railroad grade, then down gully due southwest to first, thick-bedded, resistant unit of the Cameron Sandstone just north of breached ridge, by LeRoy A. Hemish.

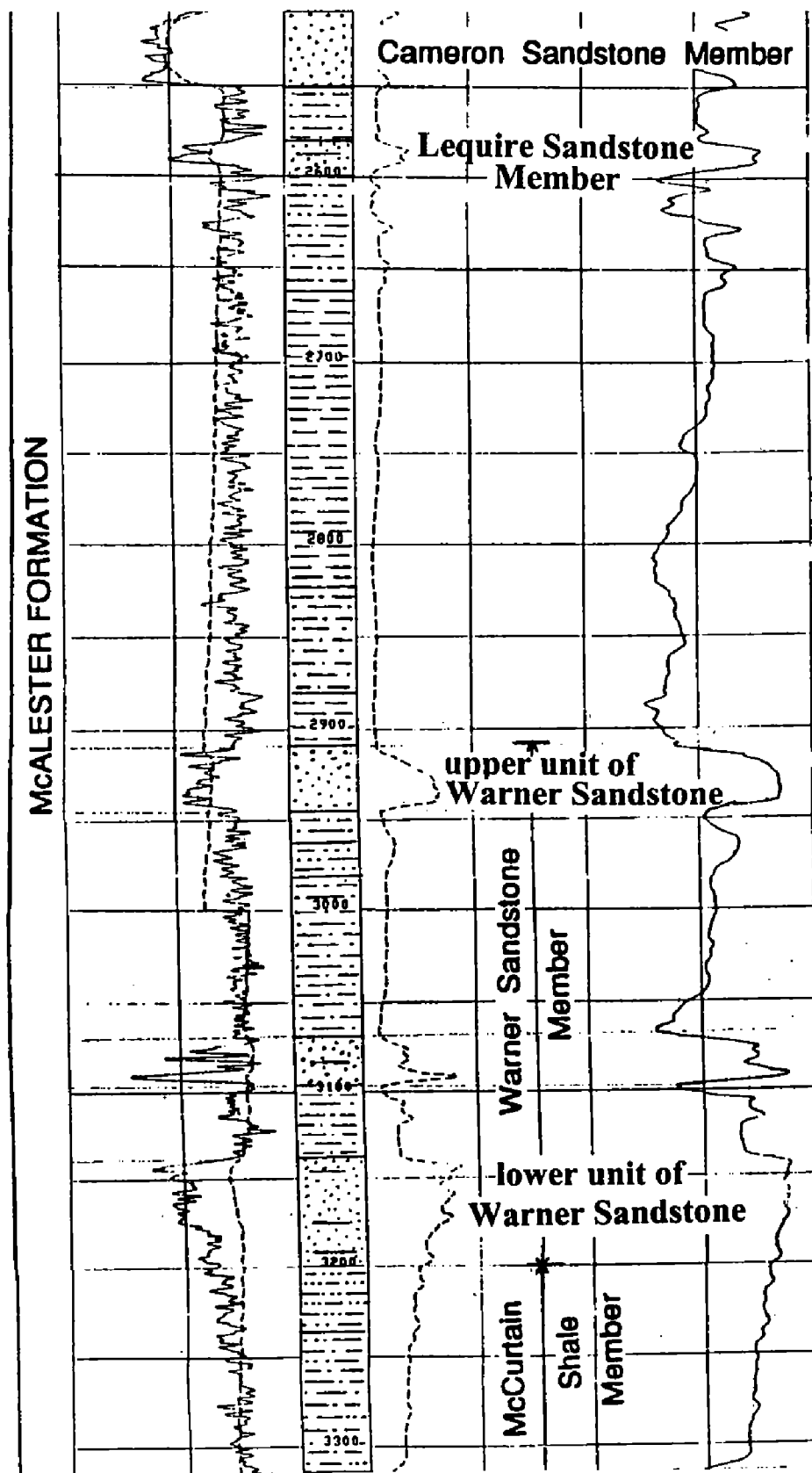
Units 2–6 of this measured section are part of the composite-stratotype (units 38–42) for the McAlester Formation.

	<i>Thickness (feet)</i>
DESMOINESIAN SERIES	
KREBS GROUP	
MCALESTER FORMATION	
6. Shale, medium gray (N5) to light gray (N7); silty; weathers yellowish gray (5Y 7/2); fissile to irregularly blocky in part; contains abundant discontinuous layers of dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) and moderate brown (5YR4/4) clay-ironstone concretions 0.5–1.5 in. thick	92.0
5. Coal, black (N1); soft, weathered; finely cleated where less weathered (McAlester coal)	2.0
4. Underclay, dark gray (N3) with light brown (5YR5/6) mottling; plastic, slickensided; grades into underlying unit	1.2
3. Shale, light olive gray (5Y5/2); silty; weathers grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange; contains minor dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) clay-ironstone concretions	38.0
2. Siltstone, grayish orange (10YR7/4) with thin, moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) bands; weathers very pale orange (10YR8/2); shaly, very thin bedded, micaceous; plane-, parallel-bedded; includes some 0.5-in.-thick, very fine grained, wavy-bedded sandstone layers in lower half of unit; fining-upward sequence	6.0
1. Sandstone, light brown (5YR6/4; 5YR5/6); very fine grained; mostly medium-bedded; blocky; upper surface irregularly ripple marked; contact with overlying unit sharp (top unit of Cameron Sandstone)	1.0
<i>Total</i>	140.2

**APPENDIX 3: Part of electric-log from Oxley No. 1-28 Crowl well,
1,320 ft from the south line and 1,320 ft from the east line
of sec. 28, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., Pittsburg County, Oklahoma**

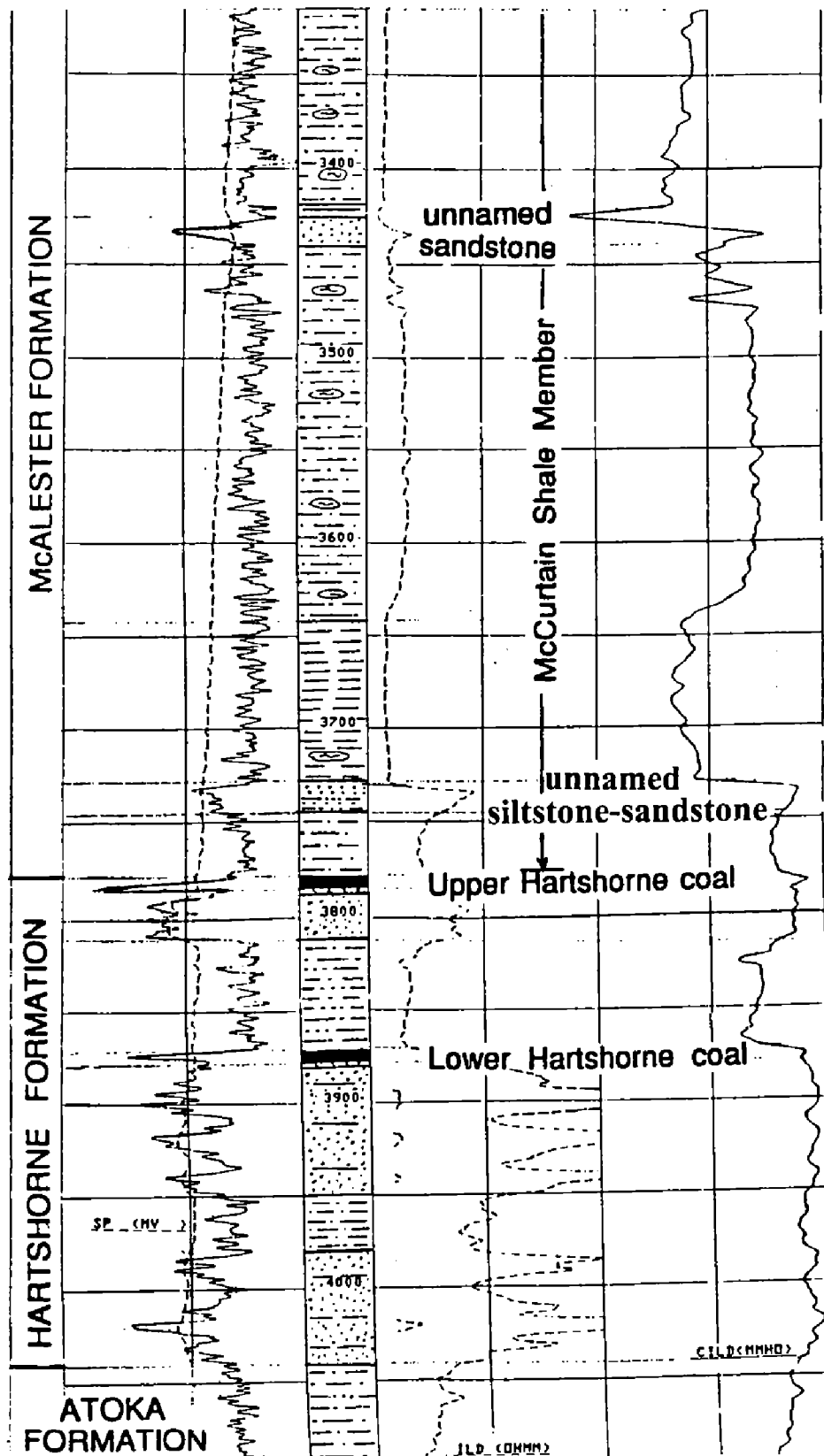


APPENDIX 3: Part of electric-log from Oxley No. 1-28 Crowl well (continued)



(continued on next page)

APPENDIX 3: Part of electric-log from Oxley No. 1-28 Crowl well (continued)



Stratigraphic and lithologic interpretations by LeRoy A. Hemish.
Explanation of lithologic symbols given in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX 4. — Geologic map showing outcrop area of the McAlester Formation in the study area, as well as the underlying bedrock units (Atoka and Hartshorne Formations) and the overlying bedrock unit (Savanna Formation)

Excerpted and modified from Suneson and Hemish (1996) and Suneson (1997).

Description of units for map shown on p. 242–243

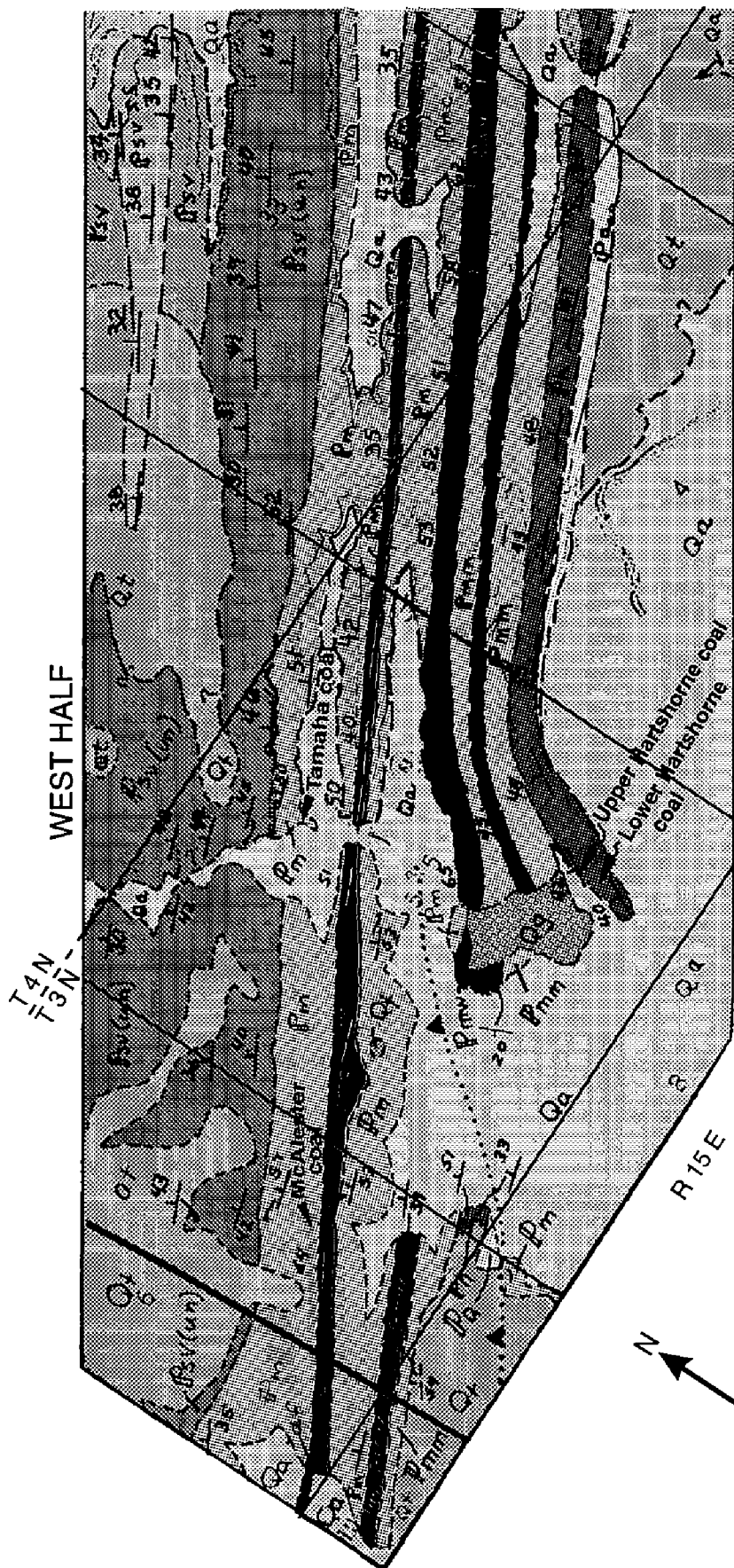
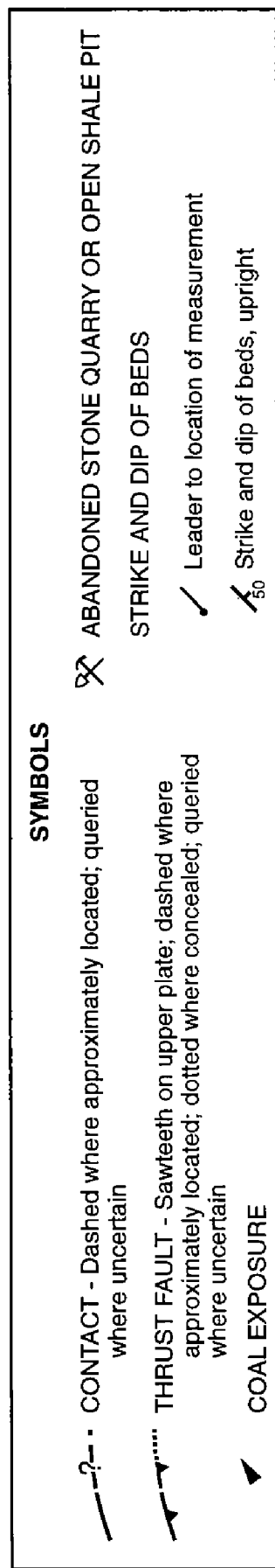
- af ARTIFICIAL FILL—Material used for dams.
- Qa ALLUVIUM (QUATERNARY)—Gravel, sand, silt, and clay on flood plains of present-day streams. Thickness: variable, but generally <20 ft where observed.
- Qt TERRACE DEPOSITS (QUATERNARY)—Subangular to subrounded cobbles, gravel, sand and silt forming a veneer on the surfaces of terraces that stand about 15–50 ft above the beds of present-day streams. Thickness: variable, but generally <20 ft.
- Qg GERTY SAND (QUATERNARY)—Unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay in abandoned river channel found at elevations well above modern flood plains. Main constituents of the gravel are rounded cobbles and pebbles of quartz, quartzite, chert, flint, jasper, and silicified wood. Thickness: varies from a thin veneer to an estimated maximum of 50 ft.
- Psv SAVANNA FORMATION (PENNSYLVANIAN)—Predominantly pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2) to olive gray (5Y3/2) to medium dark gray (N4) shales (Psv) with several mappable moderate brown (5YR4/4) to grayish orange (10YR7/4) to moderate reddish brown (10R4/6), fine- to very fine grained, noncalcareous sandstone units (Psvss). The sandstones are massive to thin-bedded and shaly. They commonly are cross-bedded and ripple marked and in places contain abundant soft-sediment deformation features. Sole marks (trace fossils; brush and prod marks; flute, groove, and load casts) at the base of some sandstone beds are locally common. Most shales in the Savanna include thin, unmappable sandstone units. Coal beds may be present locally, but none were observed in outcrop. In the southwestern part of the map area, where beds dip more steeply, sandstone and shale units are undifferentiated and labeled Psv(un). Thickness: 1,250–1,450 ft.
- Pm MCALESTER FORMATION (PENNSYLVANIAN)—Consists of six named members, of which three are mappable, including (oldest to youngest): the McCurtain Shale Member (Pmm), the Warner Sandstone Member (Pmw), and the Cameron Sandstone Member (Pmc). A fourth named sandstone member is present (the Keota Sandstone Member), but it is not mappable in the area. Unnamed shale, labeled Pm, separates the named sandstones.

The McCurtain Shale Member (Pmm) predominantly is a poorly exposed, olive gray (5Y3/2 to 5Y4/1), laminated, silty shale that is subject to spheroidal weathering. Ironstone concretions are common; marine fossils and trace fossils are present but uncommon. Carbonized plant material locally occurs on bedding planes. Included are a 10-ft-thick silty sandstone bed near the base, and, near the middle, a 6–12-ft-thick, light brown (5YR6/4; 5YR5/6), very fine grained, parallel, wavy-bedded, unnamed sandstone mapped as Pmmss. Thickness: ~600 ft.

The Warner Sandstone Member (Pmw) predominantly is a relatively well exposed, grayish orange (10YR7/4) to yellowish gray (5Y7/2), fine- to very fine grained, noncalcareous, silty sandstone. Beds typically weather to slabs or flagstones and less commonly to equidimensional blocks. Individual sandstone beds vary from <1 ft to >3 ft in thickness and occur as isolated beds separated from others by covered intervals that probably are shale and siltstone. Ripple marks, cross-stratification, and wavy or

(Description of units continued on p. 244)

APPENDIX 4. — Geologic map showing outcrop area of the McAlester Formation in the study area, as well as the underlying bedrock units (Atoka and Hartshorne Formations) and the overlying bedrock unit (Savanna Formation)

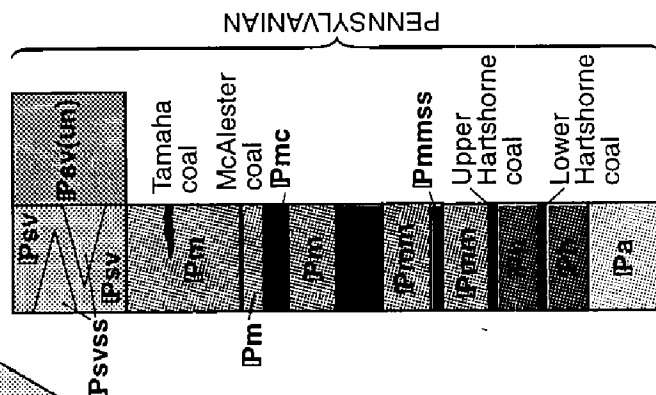


[illegible]

R 15 E

—

af	QUATERNARY	
Qa	Holocene	Pleistocene
Qt		
Qp		



APPENDIX 4. — Geologic map showing outcrop area (*continued*)

Description of units (*continued from p. 241*)

swaly bedding characterize most beds; some beds are unstratified, and some show plane-parallel stratifications and/or soft-sediment-deformation features. Sole marks are rare. Sandstone beds locally appear to grade into flaser-bedded siltstone-sandstone sequences as thick as several tens of feet. As much as 50 ft of sandstone and covered intervals separating sandstone beds is exposed, but the unit is probably thicker and is shown that way on the map. The Warner is fossiliferous in the SW¼ sec. 26, T. 4 N., R. 15 E., and includes marine fauna consisting predominantly of brachiopods. Although it is mapped as a single unit, the Warner Sandstone Member consists of several moderately continuous to discontinuous sandstone beds separated by covered intervals. Thickness: ~300 ft.

The Cameron Sandstone Member (Pmc), is a relatively well exposed, yellowish gray (5Y7/2) to dusky yellow (5Y6/4), very fine grained, noncalcareous, silty sandstone that typically weathers to flagstones that are ripple marked. Individual outcrops vary from isolated sandstone beds 1–2 ft thick to stacked sandstones 85 ft thick. Although mapped as a single unit, the Cameron Sandstone Member includes covered intervals (probably shale and siltstone) that separate sandstone beds. Locally, the Cameron Sandstone Member weathers to blocks or slabs. Common sedimentary structures, in addition to ripple marks, include cross-stratification and wavy beds. Lenticular bedding (pinch and swell) and soft-sediment deformation features are rare. The sandstone locally appears to grade both updip and downdip and along strike into flaser-bedded siltstone-sandstone sequences. Outcrop thickness does not exceed 85 ft.

Shale in the McAlester Formation (Pm) predominantly is olive gray (5Y3/2 to 5Y4/1) to olive black (5Y2/1) to grayish black (N2). It is silty shale that contains rare, thin, siltstone beds. This shale typically weathers to thin flakes or chips and locally contains iron-oxide-stained concretions and carbonized plant debris. The McAlester coal occurs a few feet above the Cameron Sandstone Member in the map area. A thin, impure coal occurs ~260 ft below the top of the formation. Thickness of the McAlester Formation is 1,800–1,850 ft in the composite-stratotype area.

- Ph HARTSHORNE FORMATION (PENNSYLVANIAN)—Predominantly grayish orange (10YR7/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) to yellowish gray (5Y7/2), fine-grained, silty, ripple-marked, mostly thin-bedded (1–6-in.-thick beds) relatively well exposed, noncalcareous sandstone interbedded with poorly exposed, platy-weathering, flaser- to lenticular-bedded siltstone and shale. Outcrops form 0.5–2-ft-thick tombstone topography, ledges 2–10 ft high, and more rarely cliffs as high as 40 ft. The formation is characterized by sandstone outcrops separated by covered intervals that probably overlie shale and siltstone. Ridges underlain by the Hartshorne Formation typically are littered with slabs and flagstones. Some sandstone beds are continuous for hundreds of feet; others show pronounced lenticularity and thickening and thinning. Channel-form structures are rare. Common sedimentary structures include ripple marks, wavy bedding, trace fossils, and large- (1–4 ft) and small- (inches) scale cross-stratification. Cross-stratification is typically unidirectional and generally east to west; locally, herringbone cross-stratification shows two opposing current directions. The sandstone is quartzose and typically contains rare mica. Iron oxide generally coats individual grains. Carbonized plant debris locally occurs on bedding planes. The Hartshorne Formation contains two named coal beds, the Lower and Upper Hartshorne coals. The base of the Hartshorne Formation appears to be a disconformity. Thickness: individual outcrops rarely more than 50 ft. thick, but maximum thickness of formation is ~300 ft.
- Pa ATOKA FORMATION (PENNSYLVANIAN)—Predominantly very poorly exposed, grayish black (N2) to olive gray (5Y3/2), slightly to very silty, fissile to platy, noncalcareous shale. Locally contains sparse concretions and layers and is subject to spheroidal weathering.

Notes ON NEW PUBLICATIONS

Listings of Model Values for the Simulation of Ground-Water Flow in the Cimarron River Alluvium and Terrace Deposits from Freedom to Guthrie, Oklahoma

Prepared by G. P. Adams in cooperation with the Oklahoma Geological Survey, this USGS open-file report includes a 111-page booklet and a 3½-in. DS/HD IBM-compatible computer diskette. The report contains MODFLOW input and output listings for the simulation of ground-water flow in alluvium and terrace deposits associated with the Cimarron River from Freedom to Guthrie, Oklahoma. The values are to be used in conjunction with USGS Water Resources Investigations Report 95-4066, *Geohydrology of Alluvium and Terrace Deposits of the Cimarron River from Freedom to Guthrie, Oklahoma* (for a description, see "Notes on New Publications," *Oklahoma Geology Notes*, p. 224, October 1996).

The simulation used a digital ground-water flow model and was evaluated by a management and statistical program.

Order OF 95-0735 from: U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225, telephone (303) 202-4210. Cost is \$25.50, plus \$3.50 per order for handling. The report is also available for viewing at the Oklahoma Geological Survey main office at 100 E. Boyd, Room N-131, Norman, Oklahoma, telephone (405) 325-3031 or (800) 330-3996; ask for file no. 2061.

Annual Yield and Selected Hydrologic Data for the Arkansas River Basin Compact, Arkansas–Oklahoma, 1995 Water Year

Compiled by J. E. Porter, with cooperation from the Arkansas River Compact Commission, Arkansas–Oklahoma, this report contains 64 pages.

Order OF 96-0441 from: U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225, telephone (303) 202-4210. Cost is \$10.25 for a paper copy or \$4 for microfiche, plus \$3.50 per order for handling.

Schlumberger Soundings at the Norman Landfill, Norman, Oklahoma

In 1995 the U.S. Geological Survey made 17 dc electrical soundings at the Norman, Oklahoma, landfill using the Schlumberger array. An additional 23 Schlumberger soundings were made in 1996. The soundings were made to determine the extent of the subsurface spread of the conductive leachate, and to assist in determining the alluvial aquifer geometry. This 44-page report, by R. J. Bisdorf, presents the new data and its automatic interpretation, as well as the original 17 soundings.

Order OF 96-0668 from: U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225, telephone (303) 202-4210. Cost is \$6.75 for a paper copy or \$4 for microfiche, plus \$3.50 per order for handling.

INDEX¹

Volume 57, 1997

A

abstracts

American Association of Petroleum Geologists	60,143,180
Geological Society of America	60,108,143,180
<i>Journal of Geology</i>	180
Oklahoma Academy of Science	28
Alabaster Caverns State Park, seismograph station	38
Allen, Mark W.—Chevron Folds in the Arkansas Novaculite, Western Potato Hills, Ouachita Mountains [cover-photo description]	2
“alligator fossil”	122
Al-Shaieb, Zuhair, <i>see</i> Price, Catherine; Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; and Puckette, Jim	
<i>see also</i> Puckette, Jim; and Al-Shaieb, Zuhair	
Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; Price, Catherine; and Puckette, Jim—Basin-Scale Compartments and Their Genesis [abstract]	180
Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; and Puckette, Jim—Sequence Stratigraphy and Reservoir Evolution in the Hunton Group, Anadarko Basin	181
American Association of Petroleum Geologists	
abstracts	60,143,180
annual convention	22
Mid-Continent section meeting	106
Southwest section convention	56
Anderson, John R., II—Pennsylvanian <i>Plocezyga</i> Microgastropod Biostratigraphy of the United States [abstract]	117
Andrews, Richard D., coauthor of <i>Fluvial-Dominated Deltaic (FDD) Oil Reservoirs in Oklahoma: The Red Fork Play</i> (SP 97-1)	19
OGS hires	178
Antlers Formation	4,124
archeology, fossil proboscideans	72
Arkansas Novaculite	2
Arndt, Robert H., in memoriam	20
Asnul, Bahar, <i>see</i> Kerr, Dennis R.; Ye, Liangmiao; Kelkar, Mohan; and Asnul, Bahar	
Astakhov, D. K.; Germanovich, L. N.; Lowell, R. P.; and Ring, L. M.—Thermoelastic Mechanism of Pulsations in Hydrothermal Venting [abstract]	35
Atoka County	4

B

Bartholmey, E. C., <i>see</i> Chandler, Sandra L.; Braden, Angela K.; Stephen, Daniel A.; Kelly, Bronwyn K.; Bartholmey, E. C.; and Hoaster, J. Janine	
Bartlesville play, FDD Oil Reservoir project	141
Berendsen, Pieter—Consequences of Neotectonic Recurrent Movement Along Precambrian Structures on the Stratigraphic Record, Midcontinent U.S.A. [abstract]	149
History and Evolution of Reactivated Basement Faults in Kansas and Contiguous Areas, USA [abstract]	149
Bergström, S. M.—The Oldtimers Were Right: New Data on the Relations Between the Type Cincinnati and the Upper Ordovician in the Upper Mississippi Valley, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and the Western Interior [abstract]	117

¹Reference is to first page of article containing indexed item.

Bisnett, Angela J.; and Heckel, Philip H.—Sequence Stratigraphy Helps to Distinguish Offshore from Nearshore Black Shales in the Midcontinent Pennsylvanian Succession [abstract]	146
Boardman, Darwin R., II—Correlation of Upper Carboniferous and Lower Permian (Desmoinesian-Wolfcampian) 4th Order (Milankovitch Band) Depositional Sequences from the Midcontinent to the Eastern Shelf of the Midland Basin: A New Approach to High Resolution Stratigraphy [abstract]	189
<i>see</i> Daugherty, Michael R.; and Boardman, Darwin R., II	
<i>see also</i> Work, David M.; and Boardman, Darwin R., II	
boxwork concretion, Warner Sandstone	198
Boykin, William, <i>see</i> Maher, Thomas M.; and Boykin, William	
Braden, Angela K., <i>see</i> Chandler, Sandra L.; Braden, Angela K.; Stephen, Daniel A.; Kelly, Bronwyn K.; Bartholmey, E. C.; and Hoaster, J. Janine	
Braden, Angela K.; and Manger, Walter L.—Morphometry of the Conodont Platform <i>Idiognathodus</i> and Its Use for Morrowan-Atokan (Pennsylvanian) Biostratigraphy [abstract]	111
Breit, G. N.; Cozzarelli, I. M.; Johnson, R. D.; and Norvell, J.—Interaction of Alluvial Sediments and a Leachate Plume from a Landfill Near Norman, Oklahoma [abstract]	144
Brinkman, Daniel L., <i>see</i> Cifelli, Richard L.; Gardner, James D.; Nydam, Randall L.; and Brinkman, Daniel L.	
Brown, Raymon L.—Gravity Anomalies Associated with Rift Faulting in Southern Oklahoma [abstract]	194
Gravity Anomaly Indications of the Cambrian Rift Geometry in Southern Oklahoma [abstract]	193
Brown, William G.—Examples of Scale-Independent Structural Models from the Arbuckle Mountains as Examples for Subsurface Interpretations [abstract]	195
Burchfiel, Clark, <i>see</i> Ye, Hongzhuan; Royden, Leigh; Burchfiel, Clark; and Schuepbach, Martin	
Busbey, Arthur, III, <i>see</i> Guest, Deneice C.; Morgan, Ken; Donovan, R. Nowell; and Busbey, Arthur, III	
<i>see also</i> Juscuk, Steven J.; Busbey, Arthur B., III; and Donovan, R. Nowell	
C	
Campbell, Jock A.; and Yang, Xianhong—Anatomy and Oil Recovery from Fluvial Deltaic Reservoirs in the Cottage Grove Sandstone, Lake Blackwell Field, Central Oklahoma [abstract]	183
Cemen, Ibrahim, <i>see</i> Evans, Justin; and Cemen, Ibrahim	
<i>see also</i> Ronck, Jeff; and Cemen, Ibrahim	
Chandler, Sandra L.; Braden, Angela K.; Stephen, Daniel A.; Kelly, Bronwyn K.; Bartholmey, E. C.; and Hoaster, J. Janine—Possible Carbonate Olistoliths, St. Joe Limestone (Lower Mississippian), Northwestern Arkansas [abstract]	145
Chaplin, James R.—Ancient and Modern Deltas: Some Perspectives and Stratigraphic Implications [abstract]	185
Ichnology of Transgressive-Regressive Surfaces in Mixed Carbonate-Siliciclastic Sequences, Early Permian Chase Group, Oklahoma [abstract]	147
Storm-Generated Disturbances Within an Early Pennsylvanian (Atokan) Muddy Epeiric Sea: Arkoma Basin, Oklahoma [abstract]	34
Chouparova, Elli; Philp, R. Paul; and Rottmann, Kurt—The Effect of Water Flooding on Produced Oil Composition from Bartlesville Reservoir, Prairie Gem Field, Central Oklahoma [abstract]	184
Cifelli, Richard L.—Dinosaur Trackway, Cimarron County [cover-photo description]	158
editor of <i>Techniques for Recovery and Preparation of Microvertebrate Fossils</i> (SP 96-4)	18

First Notice on Mesozoic Mammals from Oklahoma	4
Cifelli, Richard L.; Gardner, James D.; Nydam, Randall L.; and Brinkman, Daniel L.— Additions to the Vertebrate Fauna of the Antlers Formation (Lower Cretaceous), Southeastern Oklahoma	124
Cimarron County, dinosaur trackway	158
Cozzarelli, I. M., <i>see</i> Breit, G. N.; Cozzarelli, I. M.; Johnson, R. D.; and Norvell, J.	
Cranganu, Constantin; and Deming, David—A Heat Flow Map of Oklahoma [abstract]	28
Cretaceous Period, vertebrate fossils	124
Czaplewski, Nicholas J., <i>see</i> Wyckoff, Don G.; and Czaplewski, Nicholas J.	
Daniel, J. A.; Starks, P. J.; Garbrecht, J.; and Williams, R. D.—Hydrology, Water Quality and Global Change Research on the Little Washita River Watershed [abstract]	143
Daugherty, Michael R.; and Boardman, Darwin R., II—Paleoenvironmental Model for the Origin of Carboniferous–Lower Permian Dark Gray to Black Shales from the North American Midcontinent [abstract]	114
Deming, David, <i>see</i> Cranganu, Constantin; and Deming, David <i>see also</i> Herrin, J. Matthew; and Deming, David <i>see also</i> Lee, Youngmin; and Deming, David	
Dickinson, William R., <i>see</i> Riggs, Nancy R.; Dickinson, William R.; Lehman, Thomas M.; and Gehrels, George E.	
dinosaur trackway, Cimarron County	158
Donovan, R. Nowell—Initiation of the Arbuckle Platform in the Slick Hills, Oklahoma [abstract]	67
<i>see</i> Guest, Deneice C.; Morgan, Ken; Donovan, R. Nowell; and Busbey, Arthur, III <i>see also</i> Juszczuk, Steven J.; Busbey, Arthur B., III; and Donovan, R. Nowell <i>see also</i> Juszczuk, Steven J.; and Donovan, R. Nowell	
Donovan, R. Nowell; and Juszczuk, Steven J.—The Slick Hills of Southwestern Oklahoma: Their Significance in Understanding Pennsylvanian Tectonics in the Southern Part of the Laurentian Craton [abstract]	64
Dworkin, S. I., <i>see</i> Gao, G.; Dworkin, S. I.; Land, L. S.; and Elmore, R. D.	
E–F	
earthquakes, Oklahoma, 1996	40
Eddy-Dilek, Carol A., <i>see</i> Kidder, David L.; Hussein, Rashid A. M.; Mapes, Royal H.; and Eddy-Dilek, Carol A.	
Ehinger, Robert F.—Application of Dipmeter Data to Structurally Complex Areas in the Mid-Continent [abstract]	189
elephants, fossil	72
Elmore, R. D., <i>see</i> Gao, G.; Dworkin, S. I.; Land, L. S.; and Elmore, R. D.	
Ethington, R. L., <i>see</i> Repetski, J. E.; Loch, J. D.; and Ethington, R. L.	
Evans, Justin; and Cemen, Ibrahim—Structural Geometry of Thrust Faulting in the Baker Mountain and Panola Quadrangles, Southeastern Oklahoma [abstract]	32
Faulkner, Curtis J.—Astogeny and Morphometric Analysis of Discoid <i>Palaeacis</i> (Anthozoa: Tabulata) from the Upper and Middle Pennsylvanian of Eastern Oklahoma and North-Central Texas [abstract]	110
Astogeny and Substrate Preference of <i>Sutherlandia</i> (Anthozoa: Tabulata) from the Upper Desmoinesian Lost Branch Formation (Pennsylvanian), North- eastern Oklahoma [abstract]	110
Fluvial-Dominated Deltaic (FDD) Oil Reservoir project	53,104,141
Förster, Andrea, <i>see</i> Merriam, Daniel F.; and Förster, Andrea	
Fort Sill (Richards Spur)	160
fossils	
dinosaur footprints	158
Lower Permian vertebrates	160
Mesozoic mammals	4
proboscideans in Oklahoma	72

pseudofossils	122
<i>Stigmaria ficoides</i>	70
vertebrates from Antlers Formation	124
G	
Gao, G.; Dworkin, S. I.; Land, L. S.; and Elmore, R. D.—Geochemistry of Late Ordovician Viola Limestone, Oklahoma: Implications for Marine Carbonate Mineralogy and Isotopic Compositions [abstract]	194
Garbrecht, J., <i>see</i> Daniel, J. A.; Starks, P. J.; Garbrecht, J.; and Williams, R. D.	
Gardner, James D., <i>see</i> Cifelli, Richard L.; Gardner, James D.; Nydam, Randall L.; and Brinkman, Daniel L.	
Gas Research Institute, new publications	58
Gehrels, George E., <i>see</i> Riggs, Nancy R.; Dickinson, William R.; Lehman, Thomas M.; and Gehrels, George E.	
Geological Society of America	
abstracts	60,108,143,180
annual meeting	135
new publication	142
Germanovich, L. N., <i>see</i> Astakhov, D. K.; Germanovich, L. N.; Lowell, R. P.; and Ring, L. M.	
Gilbert, M. C., <i>see</i> Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; Hames, W. E.; and Wright, J. E.	
<i>see also</i> Hogan, J. P.; Kar, A.; and Gilbert, M. C.	
<i>see also</i> Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; and Gilbert, M. C.	
<i>see also</i> Price, Jonathan D.; Hogan, John P.; and Gilbert, M. Charles	
<i>see also</i> Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; London, D.; and Morgan, G. B., VI	
Gilbert, M. Charles; and Hogan, John P.—What's New in Oklahoma's Old Basement [abstract]	191
Grossman, Ethan L., <i>see</i> Mii, Horng-Sheng; Grossman, Ethan L.; and Yancey, Thomas E.	
Guest, Deneice C.; Morgan, Ken; Donovan, R. Nowell; and Busbey, Arthur, III—Lithologic Mapping of the Arbuckle Group Formation in the Slick Hills of Southwestern Oklahoma, Utilizing Remote Sensing/Geographic Information Systems [abstract]	66
H	
Hames, W. E., <i>see</i> Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; Hames, W. E.; and Wright, J. E.	
Hasan, Syed E.—A Case Study of Implementation of Environmental Justice [abstract]	143
Heckel, Philip H., <i>see</i> Bisnett, Angela J.; and Heckel, Philip H.	
Hemish, LeRoy A.—“Alligator Fossil” and Other Oklahoma Pseudofossils [cover-photo description]	122
author of Geologic Map of the McAlester Quadrangle, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (STATEMAP)	132
author of <i>Lithologic Descriptions of Pennsylvanian Strata, North and East of Tulsa, Oklahoma</i> (SP 97-2)	54
Badlands Development in the Humid Environment of Eastern Oklahoma [abstract]	153
Boxwork Concretion from the Warner Sandstone, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma [cover-photo description]	198
Composite-Stratotype for the McAlester Formation (Desmoinesian), Pittsburg County, Oklahoma	200
Geologic Mapping by the Oklahoma Geological Survey in Southeastern Oklahoma [abstract]	33
<i>Stigmaria ficoides</i> in Growth Position [cover-photo description]	70
<i>see</i> Suneson, Neil H.; and Hemish, LeRoy A.	

- Hemish, LeRoy A.; and Suneson, Neil H., authors of *Stratigraphy and Resources of the Krebs Group (Desmoinesian), South-Central Arkoma Basin, Oklahoma* (Guidebook 30) 132
- Hendrickson, Walter J., *see* Smith, Paul W.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.
see also Williams, Craig M.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; and Woods, Ronald J.
- Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.—Advances in Regional Geology: A Regional Stratigraphic Correlation and Production Allocation Project Within the Anadarko Basin and Shelf of Oklahoma with Emphasis on the “Washes” [abstract] 182
- Herrin, J. Matthew; and Deming, David—Thermal Conductivity of U.S. Coals [abstract] 28
- Hitzman, Daniel C., *see* Tucker, James D.; Hitzman, Daniel C.; and Rountree, Brooks A.
- Hoaster, J. Janine, *see* Chandler, Sandra L.; Braden, Angela K.; Stephen, Daniel A.; Kelly, Bronwyn K.; Bartholmey, E. C.; and Hoaster, J. Janine
- Hogan, John P., *see* Gilbert, M. Charles; and Hogan, John P.
see also Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; and Gilbert, M. C.
see also Price, Jonathan D.; Hogan, John P.; and Gilbert, M. Charles
see also Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; London, D.; and Morgan, G. B., VI
- Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; Hames, W. E.; and Wright, J. E.—Magmatic History of an Ancient Crustal Rift [abstract] 60
- Hogan, J. P.; Kar, A.; and Gilbert, M. C.—Reading the Earth’s Story [abstract] 155
- Howe, James R., *see* Thompson, Thomas L.; and Howe, James R.
- Hussein, Rashid A. M., *see* Kidder, David L.; Hussein, Rashid A. M.; Mapes, Royal H.; and Eddy-Dilek, Carol A.
- I–K**
- Ice Age in Oklahoma, 1997 Gecalendar 101
- Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, midyear meeting held in Oklahoma City 53
- Johnson, Kenneth S., coauthor of *Geology of the Southern Midcontinent* (SP 89-2, second printing) 55
- Johnson, Kenneth S.; and Suneson, Neil H., editors of *Rockhounding and Earth-Science Activities in Oklahoma, 1995 Workshop* (SP 96-5) 18
- Johnson, R. D., *see* Breit, G. N.; Cozzarelli, I. M.; Johnson, R. D.; and Norvell, J. *Journal of Geology*, abstracts 180
- Juszczuk, Steven J., *see* Donovan, R. Nowell; and Juszczuk, Steven J.
- Juszczuk, Steven J.; Busbey, Arthur B., III; and Donovan, R. Nowell—An Integrated Macintosh Geological Workstation: Structural Geology in the Slick Hills of Oklahoma [abstract] 66
- Juszczuk, Steven J.; and Donovan, R. Nowell—Geological and Geophysical Studies of the Bally Mountain Area, Western Slick Hills, Southwest Oklahoma [abstract] 65
- Kar, A., *see* Hogan, J. P.; Kar, A.; and Gilbert, M. C.
- Kelkar, Mohan, *see* Kerr, Dennis R.; Ye, Liangmiao; Kelkar, Mohan; and Asnul, Bahar
- Keller, G. Randy—Structure of Continental Rifts: Role of Older Features and Magmatism [abstract] 62
- Kelley, Shari A.—Evidence for Regional Cenozoic Denudation of the Ouachita Trend and Southern High Plains Based on Apatite Fission-Track Thermochronology [abstract] 191
see Winkler, Jennifer E.; Kelley, Shari; and Stern, Robert J.
- Kelly, Bronwyn K., *see* Chandler, Sandra L.; Braden, Angela K.; Stephen, Daniel A.; Kelly, Bronwyn K.; Bartholmey, E. C.; and Hoaster, J. Janine
- Kelly, Bronwyn K.; and Manger, Walter L.—Lithostratigraphy and Conodont Bio-

stratigraphy of the Devonian-Mississippian Boundary, Southern Ozark Region, Northwestern Arkansas and Northeastern Oklahoma [abstract]	111
Kerr, Dennis R.; Ye, Liangmiao; Kelkar, Mohan; and Asnul, Bahar—Reservoir Characterization and Improved Water-Flood Performance in Glenn Pool Field: A DOE Class I Project [abstract]	152
Kidder, David, <i>see</i> Molineux, Ann; Mapes, Royal H.; Kidder, David; and Mapes, Gene	
Kidder, David L.; Hussein, Rashid A. M.; Mapes, Royal H.; and Eddy-Dilek, Carol A.—Regional Diagenetic Variation in Maximum-Transgression Phosphates from Midcontinent Pennsylvanian Shales [abstract]	146
L	
Land, L. S., <i>see</i> Gao, G.; Dworkin, S. I.; Land, L. S.; and Elmore, R. D.	
Lawson, James E. Jr.—Alabaster Caverns State Park Staff Completes 20 Years of Seismic Recording [cover-photo description]	38
Lawson, James E., Jr., and Luza, Kenneth V.—Oklahoma Earthquakes, 1996	
Lee, Youngmin; and Deming, David—Heat Flow in the Anadarko Basin, Southwestern Oklahoma: Implications for Hydrocarbon Generation and Overpressuring [abstract]	29
Lehman, Thomas M., <i>see</i> Riggs, Nancy R.; Dickinson, William R.; Lehman, Thomas M.; and Gehrels, George E.	
Loch, J. D., <i>see</i> Repetski, J. E.; Loch, J. D.; and Ethington, R. L.	
London, D., <i>see</i> Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; London, D.; and Morgan, G. B., VI	
Lortz, Linda M.—Folding Style and Deformation Mechanisms in Arbuckle Group Carbonates, Slick Hills, Oklahoma [abstract]	68
Lowell, R. P., <i>see</i> Astakhov, D. K.; Germanovich, L. N.; Lowell, R. P.; and Ring, L. M.	
Lower Permian vertebrate fossils	160
Luza, Kenneth V., <i>see</i> Lawson, James E., Jr.	
M	
Madden, Cary T.—Most Primitive and Earliest Mammoths in North America [abstract]	108
Maher, Thomas M.; and Boykin, William—Use of the Photoelectric Absorption Cross Section Index (Pe) as a Qualitative Permeability Indicator in Deep, Overpressured Reservoirs—Anadarko Basin, Oklahoma [abstract]	187
mammals, Oklahoma Mesozoic Era	4
Manger, Walter L.—Waulsortian Mound Development Associated with Kinderhookian (Lower Mississippian) Transgressive Systems Tract, Missouri and Oklahoma [abstract]	145
<i>see</i> Braden, Angela K.; and Manger, Walter L.	
<i>see also</i> Kelly, Bronwyn K.; and Manger, Walter L.	
<i>see also</i> Meeks, Lisa K.; Manger, Walter L.; and Stephen, Daniel A.	
<i>see also</i> Stephen, Daniel A.; Manger, Walter L.; and Meeks, Lisa K.	
Mapes, Gene, <i>see</i> Molineux, Ann; Mapes, Royal H.; Kidder, David; and Mapes, Gene	
Mapes, Royal H., <i>see</i> Kidder, David L.; Hussein, Rashid A. M.; Mapes, Royal H.; and Eddy-Dilek, Carol A.	
<i>see also</i> Molineux, Ann; Mapes, Royal H.; Kidder, David; and Mapes, Gene	
marine clastics workshop	104
Mazzullo, S. J.—Characterization of Lower Permian, Cyclic Carbonate Reservoirs (Chase Group) in the Midcontinent Based on Outcrop Model-Analogs [abstract]	186
Sequence Stratigraphic, Paleobathymetric, and Tectonic Controls on Reservoir Architecture in Lower Permian (Chase Group), Cyclic Carbonates in the Midcontinent USA [abstract]	148
McAlester Formation	198,200

McCaskill, Jerry Glen, Jr.—Multiple Stratigraphic Indicators of Major Strike-Slip Along the Eola Fault, Subsurface Arbuckle Mountains, Oklahoma [abstract]	195
Meeks, Lisa K., <i>see</i> Stephen, Daniel A.; Manger, Walter L.; and Meeks, Lisa K.	
Meeks, Lisa K.; Manger, Walter L.; and Stephen, Daniel A.—Recurrent Cephalopod Mass Mortality, Fayetteville Black Shale (Mississippian-Chesterian), South- ern Ozark Region [abstract]	112
Merriam, Daniel F.; and Förster, Andrea—Late Paleozoic Recurrent Structural Movement in the Midcontinent (USA) as Recorded by “Plains-Type Folds” [abstract]	148
Mesozoic Era mammals	4
Mii, Horng-Sheng; Grossman, Ethan L.; and Yancey, Thomas E.—Early Carbonif- erous Paleoenvironmental Change: The Stable Carbon and Oxygen Isotope Records in Brachiopod Shells from North America [abstract]	116
Miller, Keith B., <i>see</i> West, Ronald R.; and Miller, Keith B.	
mineral industry of Oklahoma, 1996	171
mining in Oklahoma	171
Molineux, Ann; Mapes, Royal H.; Kidder, David; and Mapes, Gene—Phosphatic Hardground Lag Deposits in Upper Carboniferous Cyclothems in Texas and Oklahoma [abstract]	116
Mollison, John M.—Near Surface Granite Weathering of Mount Scott Granite [abstract]	30
Montgomery, Scott L.—Stewart Field, Finney County, Kansas: Seismic Definition of Thin Channel Reservoirs [abstract]	187
Morgan, G. B., VI, <i>see</i> Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; London, D.; and Morgan, G. B., VI	
Morgan, Ken, <i>see</i> Guest, Deneice C.; Morgan, Ken; Donovan, R. Nowell; and Busbey, Arthur, III	
Morrison Formation	158
Mueller, P. A., <i>see</i> Shuster, R. D.; and Mueller, P. A.	
 <i>N–O</i>	
Norvell, J., <i>see</i> Breit, G. N.; Cozzarelli, I. M.; Johnson, R. D.; and Norvell, J.	
Nydam, Randall L., <i>see</i> Cifelli, Richard L.; Gardner, James D.; Nydam, Randall L.; and Brinkman, Daniel L.	
Oklahoma Academy of Science	
abstracts	28
fall meetings	140
spring field meeting	122
Oklahoma City Geological Society, new officers elected	179
Oklahoma Geological Survey	
Alabaster Caverns seismograph	38
Arndt, Robert H., in memoriam	20
cosponsors marine clastics workshop	104
FDD Oil Reservoir project	53,104,141
Geophysical Observatory	
earthquakes recorded	40
Internet addresses for earthquake information	43
Natural Resources Information System (NRIS) Facility	102
new publications	
<i>Fluvial-Dominated Deltaic (FDD) Oil Reservoirs in Oklahoma: The Red Fork Play (SP 97-1)</i>	19
Geologic Map of the Hartshorne Southwest Quadrangle, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (STATEMAP)	54,132
Geologic Map of the McAlester Quadrangle, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (STATEMAP)	132

Geologic Map of the Savanna Quadrangle, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (STATEMAP)	132
<i>Geology of the Southern Midcontinent</i> (SP 89-2, second printing)	55
<i>Lithologic Descriptions of Pennsylvanian Strata, North and East of Tulsa, Oklahoma</i> (SP 97-2)	54
Revised Supplement to OGS Geologic Map 28, <i>Oklahoma Oil and Gas Fields Rockhounding and Earth-Science Activities in Oklahoma, 1995 Workshop</i> (SP 96-5)	133
<i>Stratigraphy and Resources of the Krebs Group (Desmoinesian), South-Central Arkoma Basin, Oklahoma</i> (Guidebook 30)	18
<i>Techniques for Recovery and Preparation of Microvertebrate Fossils</i> (SP 96-4)	132
Rick Andrews hired as petroleum geologist	18
Olszewski, Thomas; and West, Ronald R.—The Relationship Between Ecology and Taphonomy in the Fossil Record—An Example from the Wewoka Formation (Upper Pennsylvanian, Oklahoma [abstract])	178
Ortoleva, Peter J.—Three Dimensional Basin Reaction-Transport-Mechanical Modeling: A Comprehensive, Fully Coupled Computational Approach [abstract]	109
Ouachita Mountains	188
	2
P	
paleontology	
dinosaur trackway	158
fossil plants	70
fossil proboscideans	72
fossil vertebrates from Antlers Formation	124
Lower Permian vertebrate fossils	160
Mesozoic mammals	4
pseudofossils	122
petroleum, FDD Oil Reservoir project	53,104,141
Petroleum Technology Transfer Council (PTTC) Computer User Lab	102
Philp, R. Paul, <i>see</i> Chouparova, Elli; Philp, R. Paul; and Rottmann, Kurt	
<i>see also</i> Wang, Huai Da; and Philp, R. Paul	
Pittsburg County	198,200
Potato Hills	2
Price, Catherine, <i>see</i> Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; Price, Catherine; and Puckette, Jim	
Price, Catherine; Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; and Puckette, Jim—Fault-Associated Cementation: The Lateral Seal of the MCC in the Anadarko Basin [abstract]	30
Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; and Gilbert, M. C.—Catching Gabbro Plutons in a Crustal Magma Trap [abstract]	31
Price, J. D.; Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; London, D.; and Morgan, G. B., VI—Fluorine in A-Type Granites: Experimental Studies of the Mount Scott Granite [abstract]	60
Price, Jonathan D.; Hogan, John P.; and Gilbert, M. Charles—Mineralogical Variation Within the Compositionally Homogeneous Mount Scott Granite [abstract]	61
Plutonic Relationships Within the Eastern Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma [abstract]	190
proboscideans, Oklahoma fossils	72
pseudofossils, in Oklahoma	122
Puckette, Jim, <i>see</i> Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; Price, Catherine; and Puckette, Jim	
<i>see also</i> Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; and Puckette, Jim	
<i>see also</i> Price, Catherine; Al-Shaieb, Zuhair; and Puckette, Jim	
Puckette, Jim; and Al-Shaieb, Zuhair—Pressure Architecture of the Anadarko Basin: Implications for Exploration and Production [abstract]	180
R	
Red Fork play, FDD Oil Reservoir project	104

Reisz, Robert R.; Wilson, Heather; and Scott, Diane—Varanopseid Synapsid Skeletal Elements from Richards Spur, a Lower Permian Fissure Fill Near Fort Sill, Oklahoma	160
Repetski, J. E.; Loch, J. D.; and Ethington, R. L.—Revised Lower Ordovician Biostratigraphic Framework for the Ozark Region, Midcontinent U.S.A., and Implications for Sequence Stratigraphic Interpretations [abstract]	150
Richards Spur	160
Riggs, Nancy R.; Dickinson, William R.; Lehman, Thomas M.; and Gehrels, George E.—Detrital Zircon Tie Between Upper Triassic Chinle-Equivalent Strata in Nevada and the Dockum Group of Texas [abstract]	63
Ring, L. M., <i>see</i> Astakhov, D. K.; Germanovich, L. N.; Lowell, R. P.; and Ring, L. M.	
Ronck, Jeff; and Cemen, Ibrahim—Structural Geometry of Thrust Faulting in the Wister Lake Area of the Frontal Ouachitas, Arkoma Basin, SE Oklahoma [abstract]	33
Rottmann, Kurt, <i>see</i> Chouparova, Elli; Philp, R. Paul; and Rottmann, Kurt	
Rountree, Brooks A., <i>see</i> Tucker, James D.; Hitzman, Daniel C.; and Rountree, Brooks A.	
Royden, Leigh., <i>see</i> Ye, Hongzhuan; Royden, Leigh; Burchfiel, Clark; and Schuepback, Martin	
 S	
Savanna Formation	70
Saxon, Christopher P.—Fold-Thrust Deformation Along Portions of the Arbuckle Thrust System and Frontal Wichitas, Southern Oklahoma [abstract]	192
Schuepback, Martin, <i>see</i> Ye, Hongzhuan; Royden, Leigh; Burchfiel, Clark; and Schuepback, Martin	
Scott, Diane, <i>see</i> Reisz, Robert R.; Wilson, Heather; and Scott, Diane	
Scott, Vernon P.—The Evolution of Independent Study Courses in Geology at Oklahoma State University and Elsewhere—New Solutions for Old Problems [abstract]	154
seismology, Oklahoma	38,40
Shuster, R. D.; and Mueller, P. A.—Nature of the Mesoproterozoic “Granite-Rhyolite” Province [abstract]	63
Smith, Connie—OGS Hires Petroleum Geologist Rick Andrews	178
OGS Spring Workshops Well Attended	104
Robert H. Arndt, in memoriam	20
Smith, Paul W., <i>see</i> Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.	
<i>see also</i> Williams, Craig M.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; and Woods, Ronald J.	
Smith, Paul W.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.—Effects of Depth on Reservoir Characteristics and Production in Morrow and Springer Well Completions in the Anadarko Basin [abstract]	182
Snow, John T.—Earth System Science—The Framework for Multidisciplinary Education in the Earth Sciences [abstract]	155
Starks, P. J., <i>see</i> Daniel, J. A.; Starks, P. J.; Garbrecht, J.; and Williams, R. D.	
Stephen, Daniel A., <i>see</i> Chandler, Sandra L.; Braden, Angela K.; Stephen, Daniel A.; Kelly, Bronwyn K.; Bartholmey, E. C.; and Hoaster, J. Janine	
<i>see also</i> Meeks, Lisa K.; Manger, Walter L.; and Stephen, Daniel A.	
Stephen, Daniel A.; Manger, Walter L.; and Meeks, Lisa K.—Possible Reproductive Mass Mortality and Pathologic Gigantism in Middle Carboniferous (Chesterian-Morrowan) Cephalopod Assemblages, Southern Midcontinent [abstract]	113
Stern, Robert J., <i>see</i> Winkler, Jennifer E.; Kelley, Shari; and Stern, Robert J.	
<i>Stigmara ficioides</i> , fossil shown in growth position	70
Stock, Carl W.—Lower Silurian (Llandovery) Stromatoporoids from the Blackgum	

Formation of Eastern Oklahoma [abstract]	113
Lower Silurian (Llandovery) Stromatoporoids from the Hendricks Formation of Northern Michigan [abstract]	114
stratigraphy, McAlester Formation, Pittsburg County	198,200
Sullivent, Kimberly D.—The Effect of Brine on the Microbial Degradation of Hydrocarbons: A Progress Report from the Tallgrass Prairie Preserve, Oklahoma [abstract]	151
Suneson, Neil H., author of Geologic Map of the Savanna Quadrangle, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (STATEMAP)	132
<i>see</i> Hemish, LeRoy A.; and Suneson Neil H.	
<i>see also</i> Johnson, Kenneth S.; and Suneson, Neil H.	
Suneson, Neil H.; and Hemish, LeRoy A., authors of Geologic Map of the Hartshorne Southwest Quadrangle, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (STATEMAP)	54,132
 <i>T–U</i>	
Thompson, Thomas L.; and Howe, James R.—Structural Inversion in Southern Oklahoma by Late Paleozoic Transpression, a Working Hypothesis [abstract]	192
Tonkawa play, FDD Oil Reservoirs project	53
Tucker, James D.; Hitzman, Daniel C.; and Rountree, Brooks A.—Detailed Microbial Reservoir Characterization Identifies Reservoir Heterogeneities Within a Mature Field in Oklahoma [abstract]	151
U.S. Geological Survey, new publications	27,58,142,245
University of Oklahoma	
Geo Information Systems, FDD Oil Reservoirs project	53,141
School of Geology and Geophysics, endowed professorship established	59
School of Petroleum and Geological Engineering, FDD Oil Reservoirs project	53,141
 <i>W</i>	
Wang, Huai Da; and Philp, R. Paul—Geochemical Study of Potential Source Rocks and Crude Oils in the Anadarko Basin, Oklahoma [abstract]	185
Weber, Jane—The OGS NRIS Facility	102
West, Ronald R., <i>see</i> Olszewski, Thomas; and West, Ronald R.	
West, Ronald R.; and Miller, Keith B.—Carboniferous Chaetetid Reef Mounds in a “Dirty” Environment [abstract]	108
Wilkinson, R. P.—Is the Washita Valley Fault a Strike-Slip Fault or a Thrust Fault, and Who Cares? [abstract]	195
Williams, Craig M., <i>see</i> Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.	
<i>see also</i> Smith, Paul W.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.	
Williams, Craig M.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; and Woods, Ronald J.—A Regional Stratigraphic Correlation, Reservoir Characterization and Production Allocation Project Within the Anadarko Basin and Shelf of Oklahoma with Emphasis on the Springer Group [abstract]	183
Williams, R. D., <i>see</i> Daniel, J. A.; Starks, P. J.; Garbrecht, J.; and Williams, R. D.	
Wilson, Heather, <i>see</i> Reisz, Robert R.; Wilson, Heather; and Scott, Diane	
Winkler, Jennifer E.; Kelley, Shari; and Stern, Robert J.—Late Mesozoic to Early Cenozoic Denudation of the Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma, Based on Apatite Fission-Track Dating [abstract]	64
Woods, Ronald J., <i>see</i> Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.	
<i>see also</i> Smith, Paul W.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Williams, Craig M.; and Woods, Ronald J.	
<i>see also</i> Williams, Craig M.; Hendrickson, Walter J.; Smith, Paul W.; and Woods, Ronald J.	

- Work, David M.; and Boardman, Darwin R., II—Ammonoid Biostratigraphy Across the Missourian-Virgilian Boundary in the North American Midcontinent and North-Central Texas [abstract] 115
- Wright, J. E., *see* Hogan, J. P.; Gilbert, M. C.; Hames, W. E.; and Wright, J. E.
- Wyckoff, Don G.; and Czaplewski, Nicholas J.—Paleontological and Archeological Perspectives of Fossil Proboscideans in Oklahoma 72
- Y**
- Yancey, Thomas E., *see* Mii, Horng-Sheng; Grossman, Ethan L.; and Yancey, Thomas E.
- Yang, Xianhong, *see* Campbell, Jock A.; and Yang, Xianhong
- Ye, Hongzhuan; Royden, Leigh; Burchfiel, Clark; and Schuepback, Martin—Late Paleozoic Deformation of Interior North America: The Greater Ancestral Rocky Mountains [abstract] 188
- Ye, Liangmiao—Sequence Stratigraphic Architecture and Energy Resources of Bartlesville Sandstone [abstract] 153
- see* Kerr, Dennis R.; Ye, Liangmiao; Kelkar, Mohan; and Asnul, Bahar

