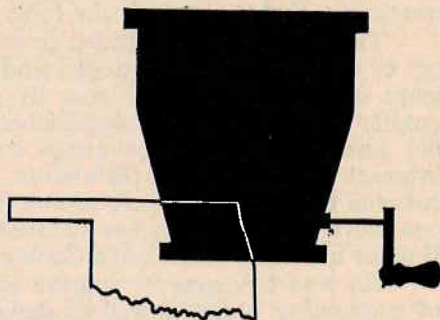


The HOPPER



DEDICATED TO OKLAHOMA'S DEVELOPMENT

**OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY** **NORMAN, OKLAHOMA**

Vol. 15, No. 12

December, 1955

"The Hopper" Becomes "Oklahoma Geology Notes"

The Hopper was founded in 1941 and has been issued in mimeographed form since that time. The office force of the Survey typed the stencils, ran the mimeograph, sorted the pages, stapled the issue, placed the pamphlet in envelopes, typed the names and addresses, and mailed The Hopper to 1800 readers. J. O. Beach was father of The Hopper and guided it, built it, and wrote much of it through the first thirteen volumes.

The journal was founded to create interest in mineral industry of Oklahoma. It has urged and will continue to urge development of such State resources by giving data on occurrences, quality, and industrial possibilities. Through the years, The Hopper has expanded its coverage to all timely geologic topics of interest to the people of Oklahoma. With the wider field in geology covered by the articles, it seems desirable to change the title to one more expressive of the content. With the January issue, The Hopper becomes "Oklahoma Geology Notes", volume 16, number 1.

As was the case in volume 15, a number of volume 16 and of succeeding volumes will be devoted to mineral production statistics, and a second number will give a bibliography of papers on Oklahoma geology published in the previous year.

The format has been changed recently. The September issue was produced by offset, the October-November number by letter press. Future numbers are all planned for letter press and self cover, a wise suggestion of Savoie Lottinville. There will be twelve numbers in ten issues, each of eight pages.

Volume I of The Hopper was issued in six numbers from July to December 1941. A tabulation of the first fifteen volumes shows:

Year	Volume	Numbers	Issues	Pages
1941	I	6	6	81 index
1942	II	12	12	120 index
1943	III	12	12	136 index
1944	IV	12	12	116 index
1945	V	12	12	120 index
1946	VI	12	12	120 index
1947	VII	12	12	120 index
1948	VIII	12	12	120 index
1949	IX	12	12	120 index
1950	X	12	12	124 index
1951	11	12	12	110
1952	12	10	7	70
1953	13	12	6	60
1954	14	12	10	223 index to vols.11-14
1955	15	12	10	about 141 index

Because of printer's requirements, copy must be closed 30 days before publication date. The journal will thus be slightly less timely than before, but the better format is desirable.

Oklahoma Stratigraphic Names of Recent Date
Carl C. Branson

Boley conglomerate of Vamoosa formation, base of Virgil series, Pennsylvanian.

Named by E. R. Ries (1954), Oklahoma Geological Survey, Bulletin 71, p. 82.

Type locality—name from town of Boley, Okfuskee County, type section in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, T. 12 N., R. 8 E.

Thickness 50-60 feet, red conglomerate, contains chert pebbles, quartz pebbles, rests upon units of the Tallant and Barnsdall formations.

Excello shale member of Senora formation, top unit of Cabaniss group, Des Moines series.

Named by Searight (1953) in Searight et al, A.A.P.G. Bull., vol. 37, p. 2748. Described in Mo. Geol. Survey, Rept. of Invest. no. 20, p. 35.

Type locality—Town of Excello, Macon County, Missouri; type section N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 56 N., R. 14 W.

Black fissile shale with phosphatic nodules, grading upward to gray shale, four feet thick in type section, lies between Breezy Hill limestone and Blackjack Creek limestone.

In Oklahoma is 5 to 10 feet thick. Craig, Nowata, Rogers, SE Tulsa, and W. Wagoner Counties, Kansas, Missouri.

Fossils—*Eoasianites angulatus* (Girty), *Orbiculoidea missouriensis* (Shumard), *Petrodus* sp., *Edestus* sp.

Hilltop formation, Missouri series

Named by Tanner (1953), A.A.P.G., Bull., vol. 37, p. 2406.

Type locality—Name from Hilltop School in sec. 23, T. 8 N., R. 7 E., Seminole County; type section in and near We-woka Brick & Tile Co. pit, sec. 11, T. 8 N., R. 7 E.

Rests on Belle City limestone, is overlain by Vamoosa fm. Consists of dark blue-gray shale, buff siltstone and sandstone, thin limestone.

Occurrence—From T. 6 N. in Pontotoc County through Seminole County into Okfuskee County.

Correlation—Barnsdall, Chanute, and Dewey formations, and upper units of Nellie Bly formation.

Other references—Tanner (1954), Shale Shaker, vol. 4, no. 5, p. 4, 5, 8, 9; Tanner (1956), Okla. Geol. Survey, Bull. 74 (in press).

Fossils (from Tanner unpublished thesis)—Crinoid columns, *Hustedia* sp., *Acanthopecten carboniferus* (Stevens), *Nucula anodontoides* (Meek), *Nuculana* sp., *Tropidophorus* sp., *Worthenia tabulata* (Conrad), *Pseudorthoceras knoxense* (McChesney).

Baum limestone member of Paluxy formation, Trinity series, Lower Cretaceous. Named by Tomlinson (1952), Ardmore Geol. Soc., Guidebook, p. 3, 4.

Description by Wayland (1954) A.A.P.G., Bull., vol. 38, p. 2400-2406.

Further description by Wayland (1955), Okla. Geol. Survey Circular 33, p. 10-16.

Type locality—Name from village of Baum in sec. 35; type section, hill 1.2 miles east of Baum, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, T. 3 S., R. 3 E.

Rests unconformably on Paleozoic rocks, is overlain by Paluxy sand.

Thickness zero to 73 feet. Consists of massive algal limestone, local red clay, limestone conglomerate, arkose.

Occurrence—Ravina-Mannsville area, Johnston and Carter Counties.

Fossils—algae, ostracodes, charophyte oogonia.

Target limestone member Springer formation, Springer series, Pennsylvanian. Named by Bennison (1954) A.A.P.G., Bull., vol. 38, p. 913.

Type locality—Name from Target Creek on Ardmore Air Force Base.

Thickness zero to 10 feet, gray argillaceous limestone, lies in Springer formation 430 feet below base of Primrose sandstone, 60 feet below probable equivalent of Lake Ardmore sandstone.

Occurrence—secs. 2 and 3, T. 3 S., R. 2 E., Carter County.

Fossils—*Zaphrentis*, 8 bryozoan species, 6 brachiopod species, *Myalina*, 6 ostracode species.

Lukfata sandstone formation, Cambrian (?)

Named by Pitt (1955), O.G.S., Circ. 34, p. 13.

Type locality—name from Lukfata Creek, type section near center sec. 17, T. 5 S., R. 24 E. and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 5 S., R. 24 E.

Thickness about 145 feet, consists of lower shale with thin-bedded limestones, middle gray to black shale and thin-bedded sandstone, upper silty sandstone. Base not exposed, lies beneath Collier formation.

Occurrence—Lukfata Creek area, McCurtain County.

Post Oak conglomerate member of Wichita formation, Leonard series, Permian. Named by Chase (1954), A.A.P.G., Bull., vol. 38, p. 2034.

Type locality—name from Post Oak Creek and Post Oak Mission; type section at NE cor. sec. 7, T. 2 N., R. 14 W.

Conglomerate in four genetic facies, with granite boulders, with rhyolite porphyry boulders, with limestone boulders, of basic pebbles with zeolite-opal cement (Tepee Creek fm.) Tongues into Wellington formation and may be in part as young as early Garber, as old as late Wolfcamp.

Occurrence—periphery of Wichita Mountains, in Comanche, Kiowa, and Caddo Counties.

Doe Creek sandstone member of Marlow formation, Whitehorse group, Guadalupe series, Permian

Named by Evans (1953), Okla. Acad. Sci., Proc., vol. 33, p. 196.

Type locality—Name for Doe Creek in T. 25, N., R. 18 W., Woodward County. Type section not designated, perhaps in Doe Creek mounds, which are buttes along valley of Doe Creek.

Member is zero to 36 feet thick, consists of deep red calcareous sandstone which bears fossils at many places. Evans considers the strata as possible deposits along the shore of an inland sea. The Doe Creek lies within the Marlow formation at a higher level than the Verden sandstone.

Occurrence—Cleveland Hills, Whitehorse mounds, Wildcat mounds, Woods County; Doe Creek mounds and vicinity of Woodward, Woodward County.

Note—the original Whitehorse sandstone of the Whitehorse Springs locality is the Doe Creek. The name Whitehorse has been subsequently applied to the group consisting of the Marlow formation and the Rush Springs sandstone.

Fossils—*Composita mexicana* (Hall), *C. subcircularis* Brill, *Dielasma schucherti* Beede, *Pseudodielasma perplexum* Brill, *Lioclema dozierenense* Moore, *Aviculopecten vanvleeti* Beede, *Conocardium oklahomense* Beede, *Doziella gouldii* (Beede), *Gryphellina sellardsi* (Beede), *Pleurophorus albequus* Beede, *P. albequus longus* Beede, *Schizodus oklahomensis* Beede, *Baylea capertoni* (Beede), *Cyclites depressus* (Beede), *Cyclobathmus haworthi* (Beede), *Girtyspira ? alvaensis* (Beede), *Naticopsis transversa* (Beede), *Spirorbis* sp.

Collings Ranch conglomerate, Virgil series, Pennsylvanian.

Named by Ham (1954), A.A.P.G., Bull., vol. 38, p. 2035.

Type locality—name for Ellsworth Collings ranch; type area in sec. 25, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.

Thickness to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. Boulder conglomerate, pinkish gray, limestone and dolomite cobbles from Cambrian, Ordovician and Hunton sources. Rests on early Paleozoics, lies below Vanoss. Is of Ada (?) age.

Russell Creek limestone member of Senora formation, Cabaniss group, Des Moines series, Pennsylvanian.

Named by Branson (1954), Okla. Acad. Sci., Proc., vol. 33, p. 191.

Type locality—Name from Russell Creek, type section on the creek in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 29 N., R. 20 E., Craig County.

Ferruginous, clayey, carbonaceous gray limestone, 10 inches to 2 feet thick in one bed. Cap rock of Mineral coal seam.

Occurrence—northern Craig County across Kansas and into Missouri.

Fossils—*Fusulina equabilis* Alexander, *Lophophyllidium*, “*Marginifera*”, small gastropods.

Doneley limestone member of Savanna formation, Krebs group, Des Moines series, Pennsylvanian.

Named by Branson (1954), Okla. Acad. Sci., Proc., vol. 33, p. 192.

Type locality—name for Doneley School in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, T. 26 N., R. 20 E. Type section in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 26 N., R. 20 E.

Thickness 2 inches to 10 inches, argillaceous gray limestone grading into clay ironstone. Limestone is cap rock of Rowe coal and lies on the coal to 4 feet above.

Occurrence—from near Warner, McIntosh County, through Wagoner, Rogers, Mayes, and Craig Counties into Kansas.

Fossils—12 brachiopod species, crinoids, bryozoans, coral, gastropods.

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Most Oklahoma Counties are Oil and Gas Producers

The new issue of Oil and Gas Field Development in United States (Year Book, 1955, review of 1954) by the National Oil Scouts and Landmen's Association (vol. 25, p. 595) points out that 60 Oklahoma counties currently yield oil, 6 yield gas, and 11 are not yet productive of either oil or gas. The nonproductive counties are Adair, Blaine, Cherokee, Choctaw, Delaware, Harmon, Johnston, Pushmataha, Roger Mills, and Woodward.