

The exposed portion of the Magdalena formation consists primarily of thin-bedded, light gray to black limestone, and for convenience it is divided into the following three units: the La Tuna at the base, the Berino, and the Bishop's Cap at the top.

Comparatively few fossils have been reported from the near-by localities; hence it is difficult to use them to correlate the Magdalena of the Franklin Mountains with formations in these areas. A few closely allied genera and species of gastropods and brachiopods are reported from the Taos region of northern New Mexico and from the McCoy region and the Mosquito Range of Colorado. However, the most striking similarity is to a gastropod fauna described from the St. Louis outlier of Missouri and the equivalent St. David's limestone of Illinois.

The Permian is represented by about 650 feet of exposed sediments known as the Wolfcamp. These sediments occur as outliers some distance west of the Franklin Range and are separated from the exposed Magdalena sediments by alluvial deposits; hence the contact between the Magdalena and the Wolfcamp has not been seen.

8. C. E. NEEDHAM, associate professor of geology, School of Mines, Socorro, New Mexico: Correlation of the Pennsylvanian Rocks of New Mexico.

A typical section of Pennsylvanian rocks in central New Mexico is 1,500–1,800 feet thick. The lowest beds lie below the zone of *Triticites* and *Wedekindellina* and contain *Chaetetes milleporaceus*, *Spirifer rockymontanus*, *Spirifer occidentalis*, *Cleiothyridina orbicularis*, and *Mesolobus mesolobus*. These beds are considered to be younger than Bend, Morrow, or lower Pottsville, and are believed to correlate with the lower Cherokee, lower Atoka, upper Dornick Hills, lower Deese, lower Millsap Lake, lower Hartville, upper Pottsville, and lower Allegheny.

The zone above contains *Fusulina curytcines*, *Wedekindellina euthysepta*, *Wedekindellina excentrica*, *Chaetetes milleporaceus*, *Cleiothyridina orbicularis*, and *Mesolobus mesolobus*. These beds are correlated with the upper Cherokee, McCoy, upper Hermosa, middle Hartville, upper Millsap Lake, middle Haymond, upper Atoka, middle Deese, Boggy, Wetumka, Carbondale, and upper Allegheny. The equivalent of the Marmaton and Wewoka has not been recognized but is believed to be present.

The succeeding zone is the equivalent of the Kansas City and Lansing, upper Hartville, middle Canyon, middle Gaptank, middle Hoxbar, and lower Conemaugh. It is characterized by *Triticites nebraskensis*, *Echinoconchus semipunctatus*, and *Neospirifer latus*.

Next above is a zone containing numerous advanced species of *Triticites*, *Enteletes hemiplicatus*, *Marginifera hystricula*, and *Chonetes transversalis*. This zone is the equivalent of the lower Virgil, lower Cisco, upper Gaptank, and Vamoosa. Finally, the highest Pennsylvanian beds in New Mexico contain *Triticites ventricosus* and are probably the equivalent of at least a part of the Wabaunsee and the upper part of the lower Cisco.

9. JOHN W. SKINNER, geologist, Humble Oil and Refining Company, Midland: The Upper Paleozoic Section of the Chinati Mountains, Presidio County, Texas.

Previous work in the Chinati Mountains is briefly reviewed and the various exposures of Paleozoic sediments are described. The stratigraphy is dis-