

16TH ANNUAL MEETING OF GULF COAST ASSOCIATION OF GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES
AND
REGIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS

Lafayette, La., October 26-28, 1966

GENERAL

Lafayette, Louisiana, will be host city for the 16th annual meeting of the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies, October 26-28. Convention headquarters is the Lafayette Municipal Auditorium, located next to the Oil Center Complex. The Municipal Auditorium will be the site of technical sessions, exhibits, registration, and most of the social events.

The technical program includes a variety of subregional, structural, and ecological studies representative of virtually the entire Gulf Coast area. In addition to the general program, a separate S.E.P.M. Symposium will be held during one of the technical sessions.

The Honorable John J. McKeithen, Governor of Louisiana, will give the opening address. Governor McKeithen will be introduced by The Honorable J. Rayburn Bertrand, Mayor of the city of Lafayette. Presiding will be Allen M. Borland, current president of the G.C.A.G.S. Robert Copeland is general chairman of the convention.

Entertainment for the convention includes a cocktail party Wednesday evening, a dance Thursday evening, and a shrimp boil Friday night. Women's activities, planned by Mrs. E. Holmes Smart, Jr., chairman, are a fashion show and luncheon Thursday and a milk-punch brunch Friday morning. Information pertaining to nearby *Ante-Bellum* homes and historical and Acadian cultural sites is available to those interested.

FIELD TRIPS

Field trips for interested parties will be conducted October 27, 28, and 29. A flying field trip of south-central Louisiana will be conducted Thursday and Friday. Two flights of 14 passengers each are planned for both the mornings and afternoons. A field trip Saturday, October 29, to Belle Isle Dome will include a tour of the salt mine. Forty reservations are available for this trip.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(In Order of Presentation)

1. FRANK W. HARRISON, Consultant, Lafayette, La., AND ROBERT A. ANDERSON, Glasscock-Chapman, Inc., Lafayette, La.

SUB-REGIONAL REPORT OF *Camerina* ZONE, SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

A detailed subsurface evaluation of the *Camerina* Zone in the Maurice field area reveals a marked similarity with the environment of deposition of these sediments in the Lake Arthur depocenter. A stratigraphic analysis of the two areas was selected for study because each is characterized by the processes which provide a geological framework for the development of other local embayments in the subsurface of south Louisiana.

Correlation sections were prepared to illustrate the influence of growth faulting on the development of the sediments in each area. The effect of this fault system is further supported by isopachous maps of the *Heterostegina* "lime"—*Camerina* interval and the *Camerina-Miogypsinoides* Sand interval. Each dis-

plays a pronounced thickening of section on the downthrown sides of the faults relative to a corresponding section on the upthrown side. In addition, a marked increase in the number of discrete sandstone bodies occurs on the coastal sides of these south-dipping fault systems, as illustrated on a sandstone-distribution map of the *Camerina* interval.

The regional *Camerina* subsurface interpretation affords a comparison of the basic structural patterns in the Lake Arthur and Maurice depocenters, and shows the relations between the growth faults which affect the two areas.

Significant gas reserves recently have been discovered in the *Miogypsinoides* Sand of the *Camerina* Zone at Maurice field. A detailed subsurface map of this area is presented to evaluate further the extent and nature of local structure in this interval and its relative importance in the regional trend.

2. WILLIAM POPE WILBERT, Louisiana State University at New Orleans, New Orleans, La.
STRATIGRAPHY OF GEORGETOWN FORMATION, CENTRAL TEXAS

The Cretaceous Georgetown Formation is composed of irregularly interbedded fossiliferous micrite (microcrystalline limestone) and marl beds that are profusely burrowed. Beds can be recognized through great distances and are practically synchronous throughout their lateral extent, at least in the area of this report.

The Georgetown Formation is divisible into five members. They are, in ascending order, the Duck Creek, Fort Worth, Denton, Weno, and Main Street Members. The members are lithologically consistent throughout northern Travis County and Williamson and Bell Counties, Texas; the members maintain an almost constant thickness, except that the upper two members thin slightly southward. The formation is approximately 95 ft. thick in northernmost Bell County and approximately 70 ft. thick at Austin, central Travis County; 75% of this southward thinning is in the Weno and Main Street Members.

The Georgetown conformably overlies the Kiamichi Formation in the area of the Round Rock syncline; it disconformably overlies the Edwards Formation above the Belton high and on the northeastern flank of the San Marcos arch. The Georgetown is overlain conformably by the Del Rio Formation. Deposition was continuous throughout the time of accumulation of the Georgetown Formation, except for the minor interruptions that produced bedding planes.

The Georgetown was deposited in an environment that contained abundant life and where no coarse terrigenous debris was deposited.

3. R. O. STEINHOFF, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
GEOLOGY OF SOUTH BOSCO-DUSON-RIDGE AREA, ACADIA AND LAFAYETTE PARISHES, LOUISIANA

The South Bosco-Duson-Ridge fields area is in the Oligocene and Miocene oil- and gas-producing trends of Acadia and Lafayette Parishes, Louisiana. In wells drilled to sufficient depth, three facies were found: