

THE FOSSILS OF THE RED WALL COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE  
KANSAS COAL MEASURES.

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For the purpose of definitely determining the age of the upper half of the Red Wall limestone of the Rocky Mountains the writer has prepared the following tabulated comparison of the fossils of that series of rocks with those of the Kansas Coal Measures. The Kansas fossils were taken from Dr. J. W. Beede's Carboniferous Invertebrates of Kansas (Univ. Geol. Surv. of Kansas, vol. VI, pp. 1-187, plates 1-22). Some of the Upper Red Wall fossils were identified by Prof. Meek (see Gilbert's Report, U. S. Geog. Surv. w. of the 100th meridian, vol. III, p. 178); some by Prof. White (see White's Report in vol. IV, U. S. Geog. Surv. w. of the 100th meridian); the others by the writer, under the direction of Dr. Beede of the University of Indiana. The fossils identified by Meek are marked (1), those by White (2).

RED WALL FOSSILS.

KANSAS FOSSILS.

*Fusulina secalica.*

*Fusulina secalica.*

*Camphophyllum torquum.*

*Camphophyllum torquum.*

*Archæocidaris* ?

*Archæocidaris agassiz.*

*Archæocidaris tudifer.*<sup>1</sup>

*Archæocidaris tudifer.*

*Derbyia* ?

*Derbyia bennetti.*

*Derbyia crassa.*

*Derbyia crassa.*

*Derbyia Kuokuk.*

*Derbyia Kuokuk.*

*Derbyia affinis.*

*Chonetes granulifer.*

*Chonetes mesolobus.*<sup>1</sup>

*Chonetes mesolobus.*

*Chonetes glaber.*

*Chonetes vernemlianus.*

*Productus pertenius.*

*Productus symmetricus*

<i>Productus nebrascensis.</i>	<i>Productus nebrascensis.</i>
<i>Porductus costatus.<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Productus costatus.</i>
<i>Productus semi-reticulatus.<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Productus longispinus.</i>
<i>Productus prattenianus.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Productus semi-reticulatus.</i>
<i>Productus. ?</i>	<i>Productus cora.</i>
<i>Productus, like P. portlockienus.</i>	<i>Productus sp.*</i>
<i>Reticularia perplexa.</i>	<i>Reticularia perplexa.</i>
<i>Ambocoelia planoconvexa.</i>	<i>Ambocoelia planoconvexa.</i>
<i>Spirifera kentuckensis.</i>	<i>Spiriferina kentuckyensis.*</i>
<i>Hemipronites crinistria.</i>	
<i>Hemipronites crassus.<sup>2</sup></i>	
<i>Spirifer cameratus.</i>	<i>Spirifer cameratus.</i>
<i>Pugnax uta.</i>	<i>Enteletes hemiplicata.</i>
<i>Meekella striatacostata.</i>	<i>Pugnax uta.</i>
	<i>Pugnax rockymontana</i>
	<i>Meckella striatacostata.</i>
<i>Avinculopecten interlineatus.<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Avinculopecten hertzeri.</i>
<i>Avinculopecten occidentalis.</i>	<i>Avinculopecten providencensis.</i>
<i>Avinculopecten ?</i>	<i>Avinculopecten sculptilis.</i>
<i>Monoteria mariam.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Avinculopecten interlineatus.</i>
<i>Myalina sp.</i>	<i>Avinculopecten occidentalis.</i>
<i>Myalina (?) swallowi.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Avinculopecten carboniferus.</i>
<i>Nuculana (?).</i>	<i>Avinculopecten McCoyi.</i>
<i>Schizodus (?)<sup>1</sup> sp.</i>	<i>Avinculopecten germanus.</i>
<i>Rhombopora sp.</i>	<i>Avinculopecten sp.*</i>
<i>Feuestella shumardi.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Limopteria mariam.</i>
<i>Fenestella sp.</i>	<i>Myalina sp.</i>
<i>Polypora stragulata.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Myalina swallowi.</i>
<i>Glaucome nereides.</i>	<i>Nueulana bellistriata.</i>
<i>Synocladia biseralis.</i>	<i>Schizodus wheeleri.</i>
	<i>Schizodus hari.</i>
	<i>Rhombopora lepidodendroides.</i>
	<i>Fenestella shumardi.</i>
	<i>Fenestella sp.</i>
	<i>Polypora sp.</i>
	<i>Pinnatopora tenuilineata.</i>

<i>Fistulipora nodulifera.</i>	<i>Fistuipora nodulifera.</i>
<i>Modiola (?) ?</i>	<i>Modiola subbelliptica.</i>
<i>Murchisonia sp.</i>	<i>Murchisonia sp.</i>
<i>Platysomus<sup>2</sup> sp.</i>	
<i>Phillipsia<sup>2</sup> sp.</i>	<i>Phillipsia sp.*</i>
<i>Nautilus occidentalis.</i>	<i>Nautilus planovolvis.</i>
<i>Enomphalus (like E. nodosus).<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Enomphalus sp.*</i>
<i>Euomphalus pernodosus.</i>	<i>Enomphalus pernodosus.*</i>
<i>Macrocheilus<sup>2</sup> sp.</i>	
<i>Pleurotomeria<sup>2</sup> sp.</i>	
<i>Bellerophon crassus.</i>	<i>Pleurotomeria tabulata.</i>
<i>Dielasma bovidines.</i>	<i>Pleurotomeria sp.</i>
<i>Seminula argentia.</i>	<i>Bellerophon crassus.</i>
	<i>Dielisma bovidines.</i>
	<i>Seminula argentia.</i>

Of the 36 genera of the Upper Red Wall tabulated above, 32 are represented in the fossils of the Kansas Coal Measures, and of the 32 species identified 26 are identical. The tabulated comparison, therefore, determines the age of the Upper Red Wall of Arizona to be practically the same as that of the Kansas Coal Measures.

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NOTE.—The species and genera marked (\*) were taken from Bulletin 211 of the U. S. Geological Survey. Some of the other Kansas species (not marked) were taken from Dr. Beede's Report, Kansas University Science Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 7, September, 1902.