

**KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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**FAUNAL CHART OF THE TOPEKA LIMESTONE FORMATION**

by

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Faunal Chart  
of the

Topeka Limestone Formation

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1940

The fossils on which this report is based were collected on the trips made in conjunction with study of the Topeka limestone. The collecting was done in restricted beds and each kept separate. These were then identified and have been grouped for the following table.

Where the stratigraphy is relatively simple in the northern Kansas area, the nomenclature of the Topeka limestone as proposed by Condra and Reed (1937) has been followed. In southern Kansas these subdivisions were not recognized and zonal divisions were established. These divisions are those from the correlation chart of Williams.

"Red Limestone" Coal Creek limestone member. This is the uppermost member of The Topeka limestone in the south of Kansas. The fauna and the distinctive red-brown color as well as the stratigraphic position serve to identify this bed.

Upper shaly zone - This zone is that shale (and few thin limestones) below the "Red Limestone" and above the limestone which appears on the chart in about the middle.

Middle limestone zone - this is a more or less persistent zone of limestone coming roughly in the middle of the Topeka limestone formation in the South.

Lower Shaly zone -- this is the shale just below the middle limestone and above the persistent basal limestone of the Topeka.

"Hartford" limestone -- this is the thick massive limestone of the basal part of the Topeka limestone. Definitely recognized nearly everywhere.

The fossils have been indicated in relative position according to the zone. Although it may not appear that the fossils are of much

use from this chart, a closer zonation would bring this out. However at the present time correlations are not so well known to permit this.

It may also be true that the arbitrary zones set up (divisions based only on lithology) are not actual equivalents in all sections.

The following list contains only those fossils collected in the field and later identified. Those seen in the field and not collected have not been included. This as well as a new zonation of the fauna is possible at any time by comparison of our sections with a standard correlation.