Lost Creek Reservoir

Jacksboro, texas

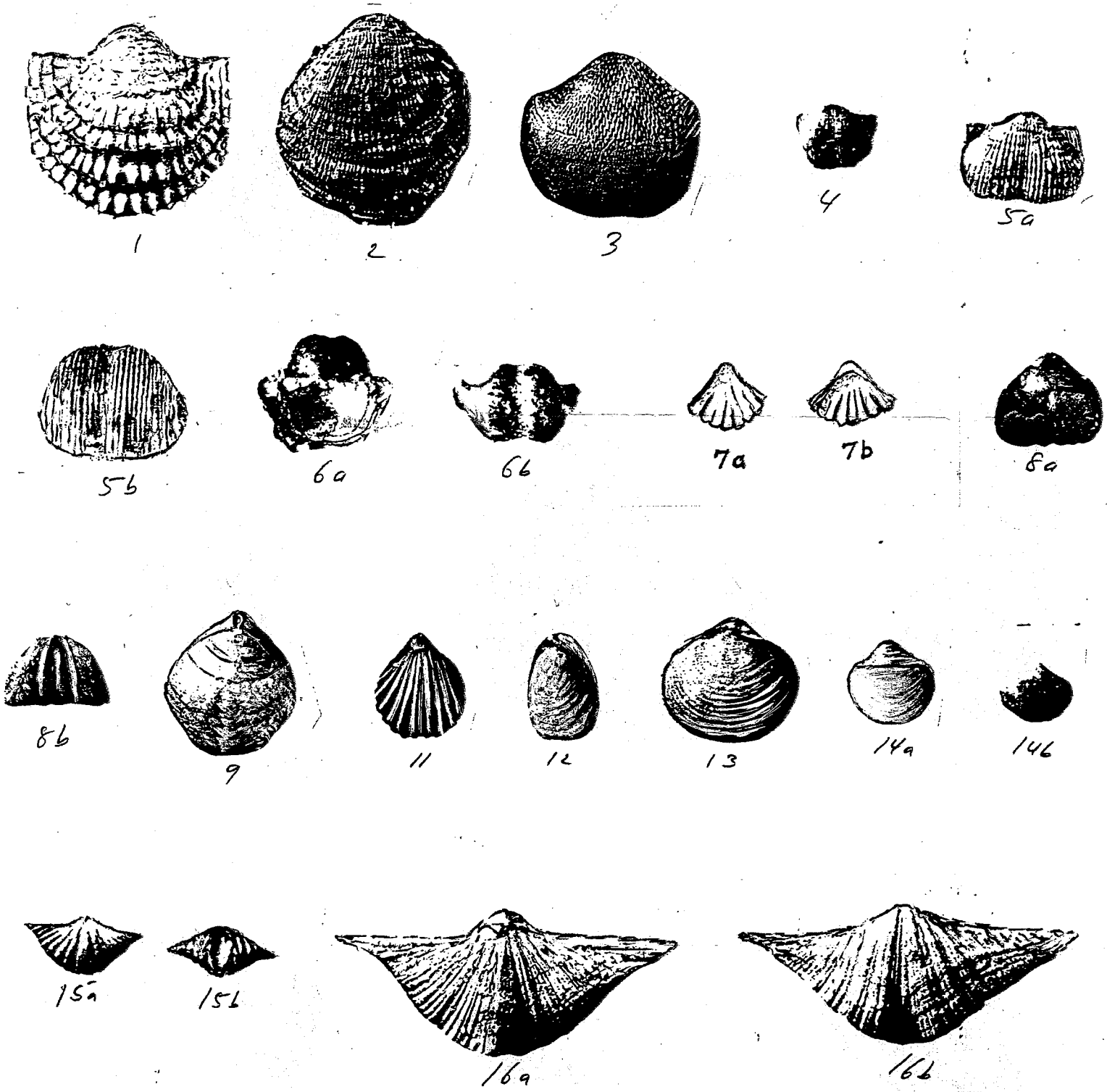
Finis Shale

The finis Shale is in the lower section of the Graham Formation, Cisco Virgilian Series of the Upper Pennsylvanian. This, approximately 300 million year old, outcrop represents one of the most richly fossiliferous exposures of marine shelf sediments in the United States.

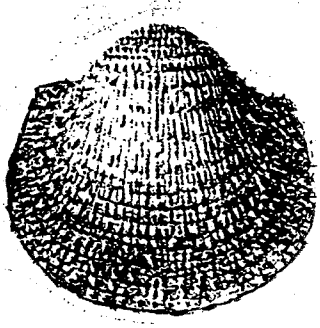
This location is a man-made exposure at the north end of Lake Jacksboro. The lower half is dark gray to almost black, carbonaceous mudstone containing conularids, rugose corals, brachiopods, gastropods and less common pelecypods. The pelagic fauna consists of ammonoids and nautiloids, plus various marine sharks. In addition, it contains an assortment of terrestrial plant debris including fossil seed pods and wood fragments.

The upper half is a lighter gray and becomes progressively lighter, sandier and extremely fossiliferous in the upper few meters beneath the Jacksboro Limestone which caps the exposure.

Thanks to Pennsylvanian Fossils of North Texas by Mark Mckinzie and John Mcleod for the above information.



1). Fimbriaria plummeri 2). Cancrinella sp. 3). Waagenonochia sp. 4). Hystriculina wabashensis 5). Retaria lassallensis 6). Kozlowskia splendens 7). Wellerella osagensis 8). Leiorhynchoidea? rockymontana 9). Composita sp. 11). Hustedia mormoni 12). Dielasma sp. 13). Phricodothyris perplexa 14). Crurithyris planoconvexa 15). Punctospirifer kentuckyensis 16). Neospirifer sp.



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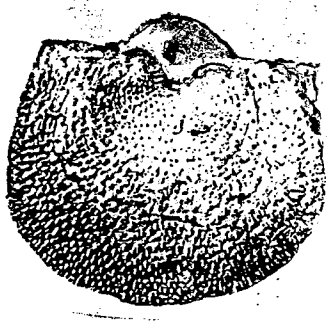
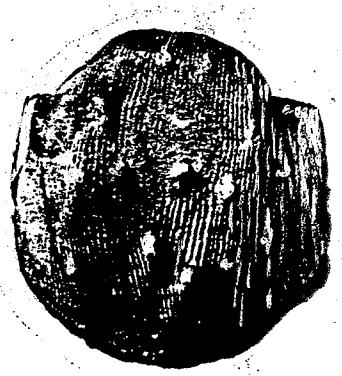


1b



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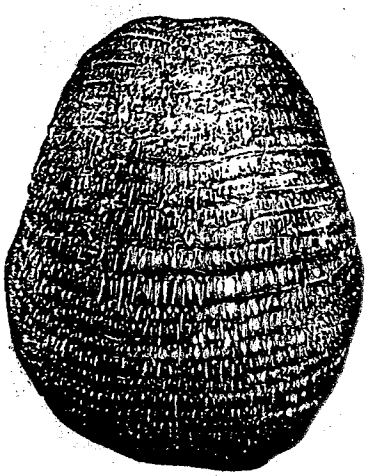

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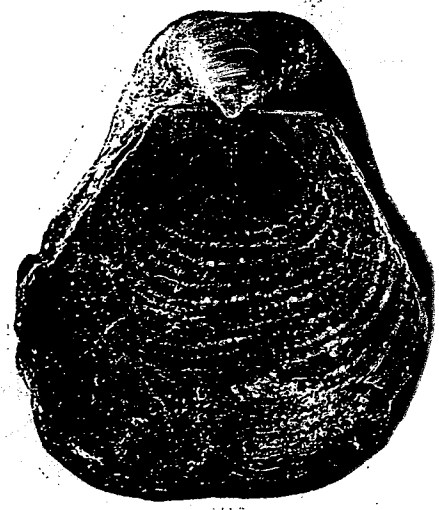

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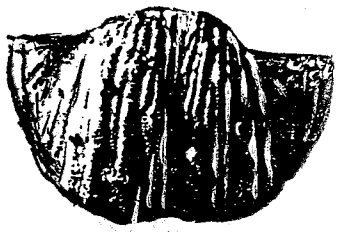

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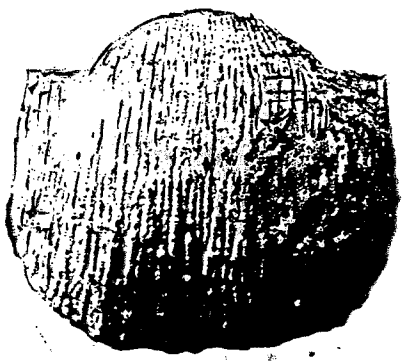
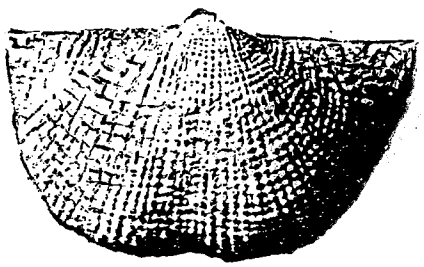


6a



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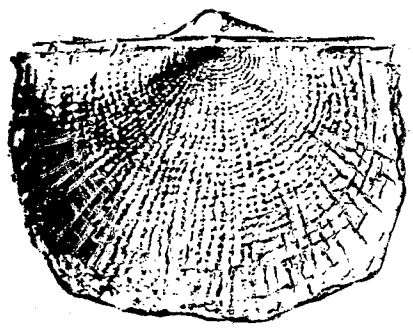
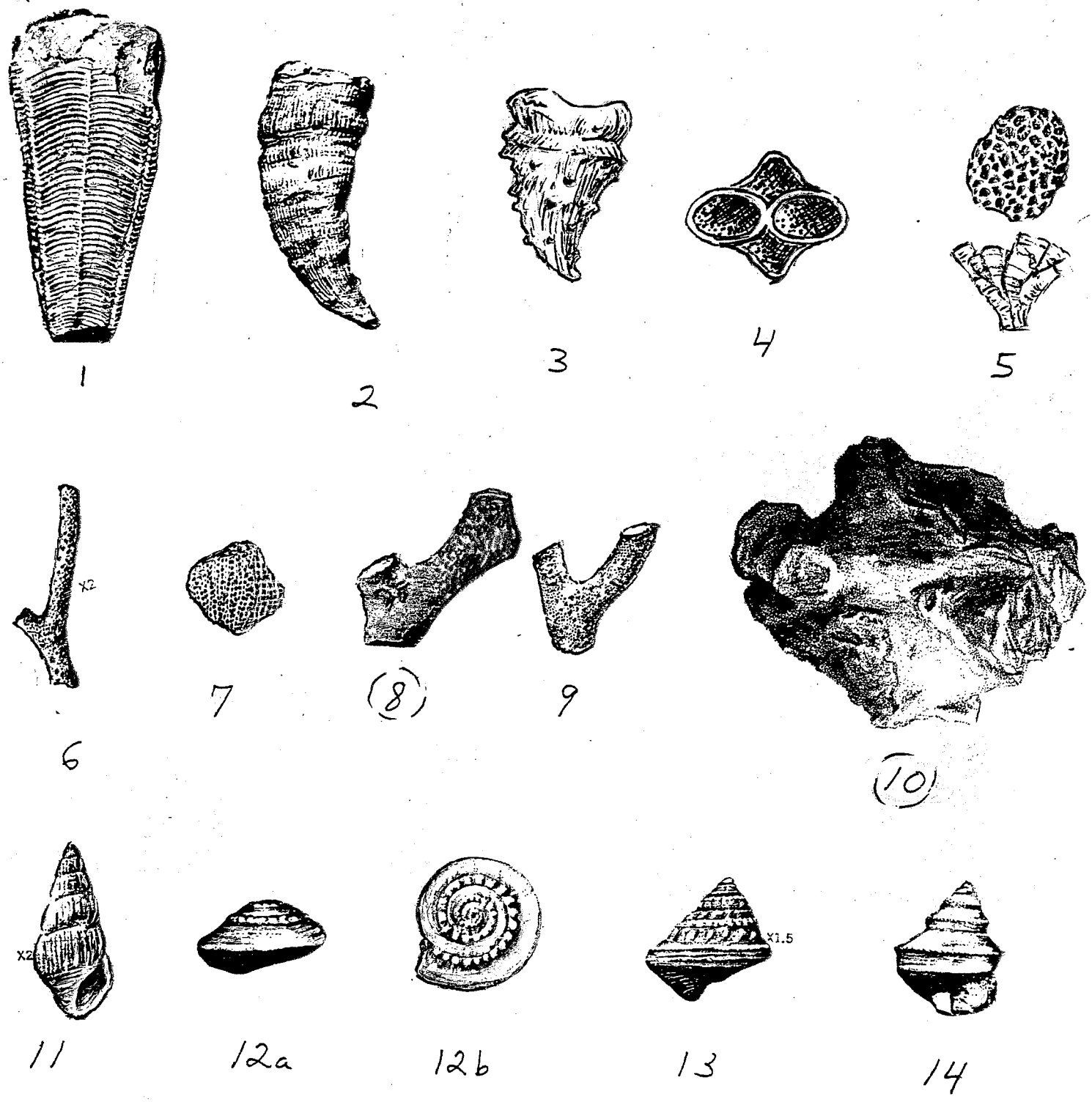
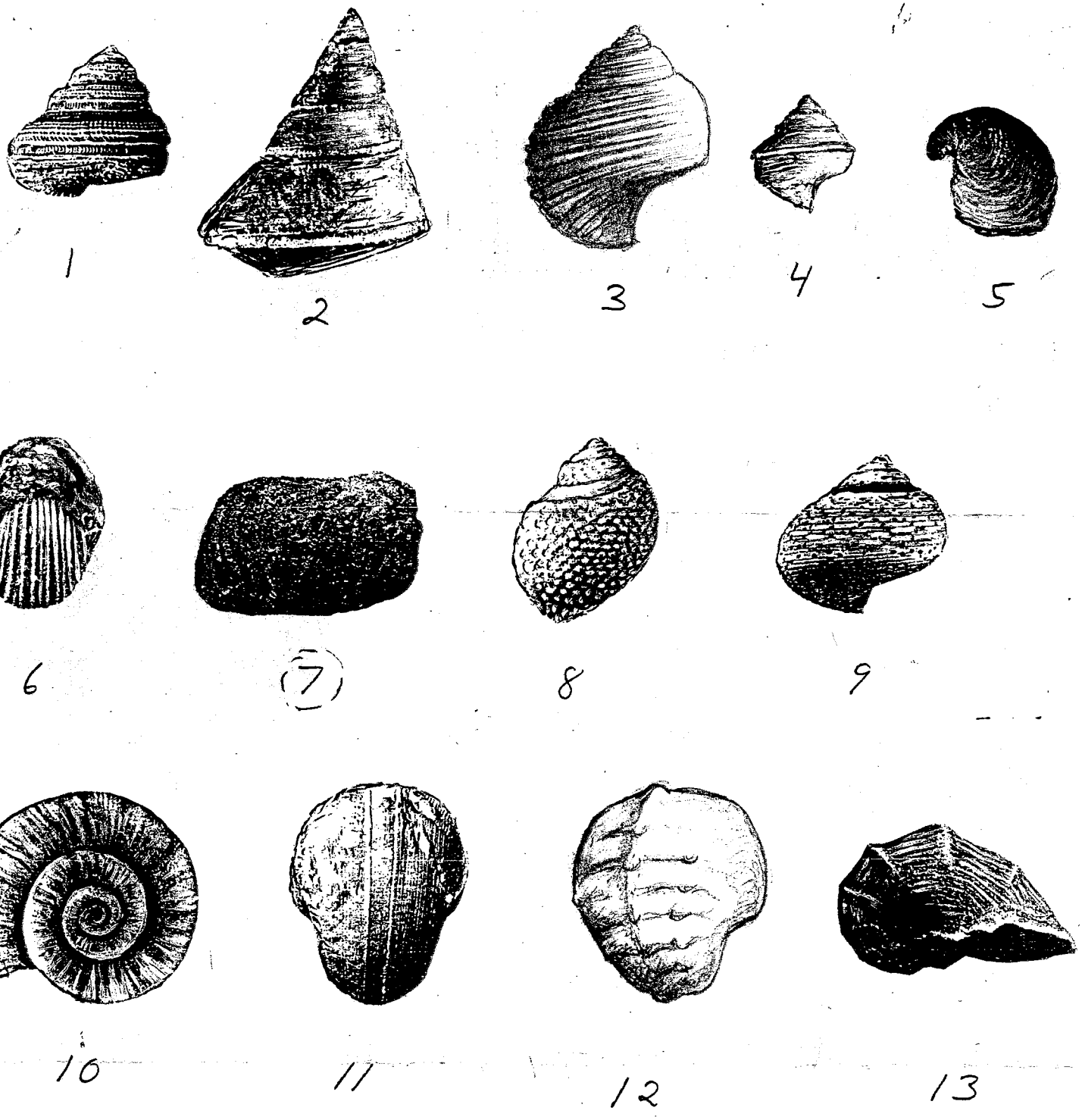


6c

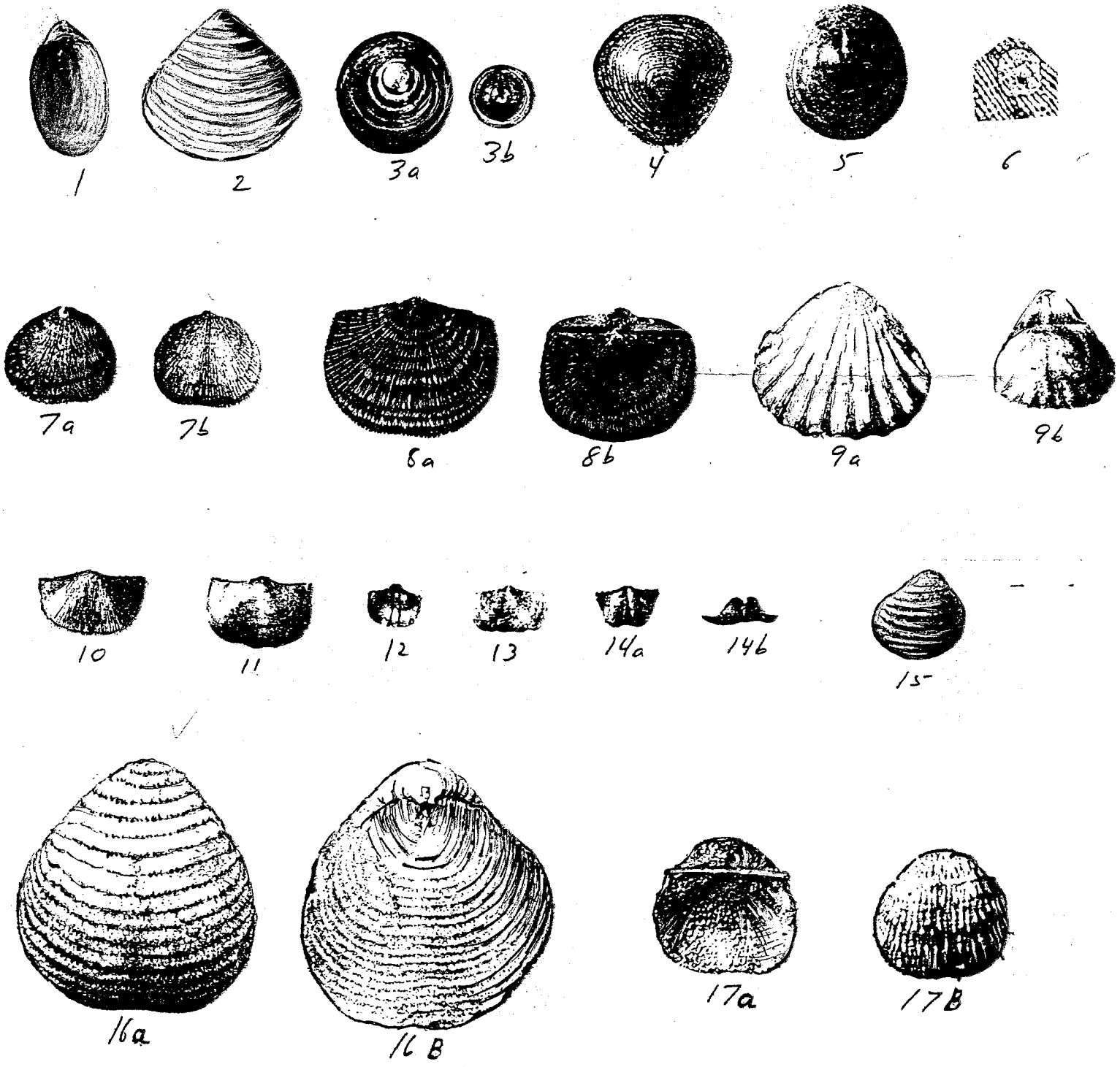
1). Pulchratia sp. 2). Linoproductus prattenianus 3). Echinaria sp.
4). Antiquatonia crassicostatus 5). "Dictyoclastus" sp.



1). "Conularia" sp. 2). Lophophyllidium plummeri 3). Lophophyllidium spinosum 4). Palaecis sp. 5). Michelina sp. 6). Rhombopora sp. 7). Polypora sp. 8). Tabulipora sp. 9). Fistulipora sp. 10). Cyclotypra sp. 11). Hemizyga sp. 12). Trepospira sp. 13). Phymatopleura brazoensis 14). Worthenia tabulata



1). Glyptomaria (Dictyotomaria) sp. 2). Euconospira sp. 3). Shansiella carbonaria 4). Glabrocingulum (Glabrocingulum) grayvillense 5). Platyceras (Orthonychia) parvum 6). Euphremites sp. 7). Naticopsis sp. 8). Trachydomia sp. 9). Shansiella beckwithana 10). Straparollus (Amphiscapha) sp. 11). Knightes (Retispira) tenuilineata 12). Bellerophon (Pharkidontus) percarinatus 13). Knightes (Cymatopspira) montfortianus



1). Lingula carbonaria 2). Trigonongloss nebrascensis 3). Lindstroemella patula 4). Orbiculoidea subtrigonalis 5). Orbiculoides missouriensis 6). Crania modesta 7). Rhipidomella carbonaria 8). Derbyia sp. 9). Meekella striatocostata 10). Neochonetes sp. 11). Lissochonetes sp. 12). Mesolobus sp. 13). Sulvataria primitiva 14). Chonetinella verneuiliana 15). Calliprotonia renfrarum 16). Echinoconchus sp. 17). Juresania nebrascensis

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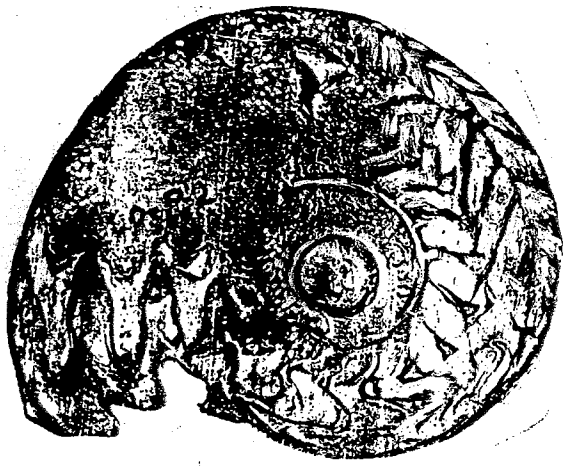

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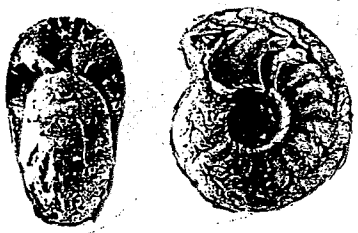

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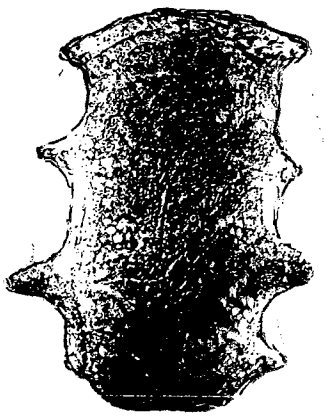

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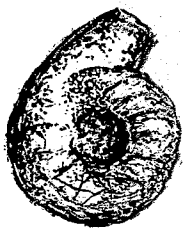
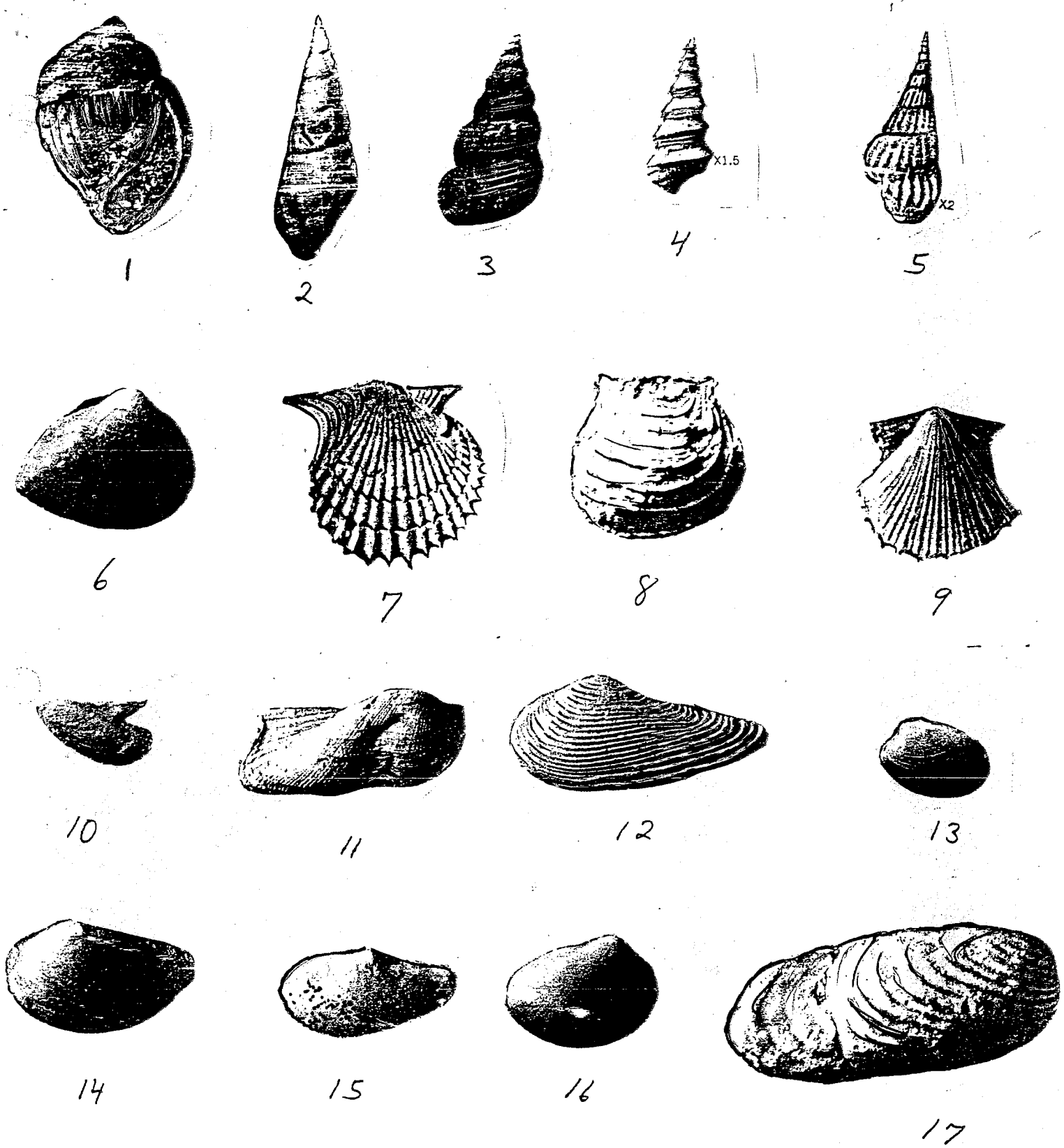


5a

5b

1). Brachycycloceras normale 2). Schistoceras sp. 3). Eoasianites sp. 4). Tainoceras sp. 5). Ephippioceras sp. 6.). *Metacoceras sp.*



1). Strobeus primigenius 2). Meekospira choctawensis 3). Donaldina sp. 4). Murchisonia sp. 5). Pseudozopleura sp. 6). Schizodus sp. 7). Acanthopecten sp. 8). Clavicosta echinata 9). Aviculopecten sp. 10). Leptodesma (Leptodesma) sp. 11). Parallelodon sp. 12). Phestia arata 11). Nuculopsis girtyi 12). Palaeoneilo oweni 13). Paleyoldia glabra 14). Nuculopsis anodontoides 15). Wilkingia terminale

17. ALLORISMA

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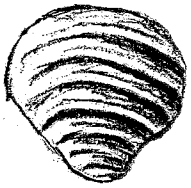
2



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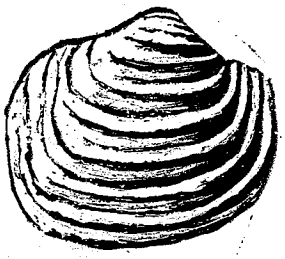

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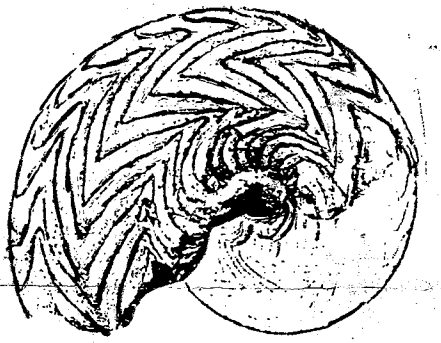

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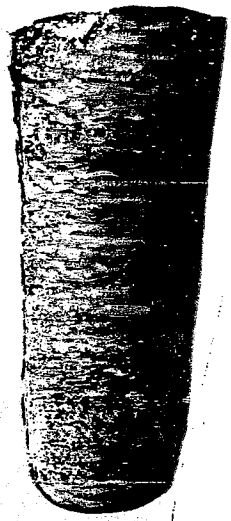

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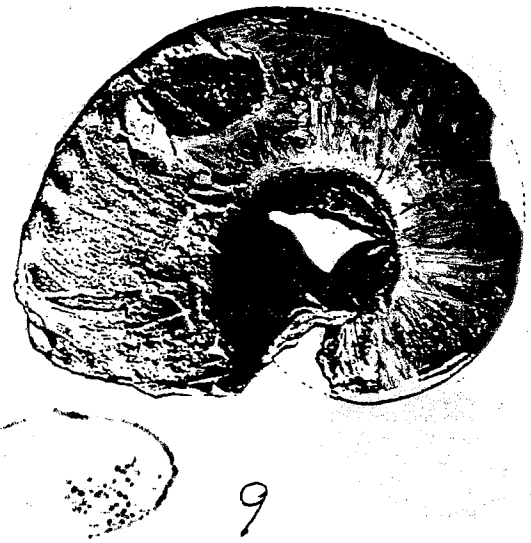

9

1). Pteronites sp. 2). Edmondia sp. 3). Astertella concentrica 4). Astertella varica 5). Goniolobocerας sp. 6). Rugobactrites jacksboroensis 7). Euloxocerας greeni 8). Pseudorthocerας knoxense 9). Domatocerας sp.