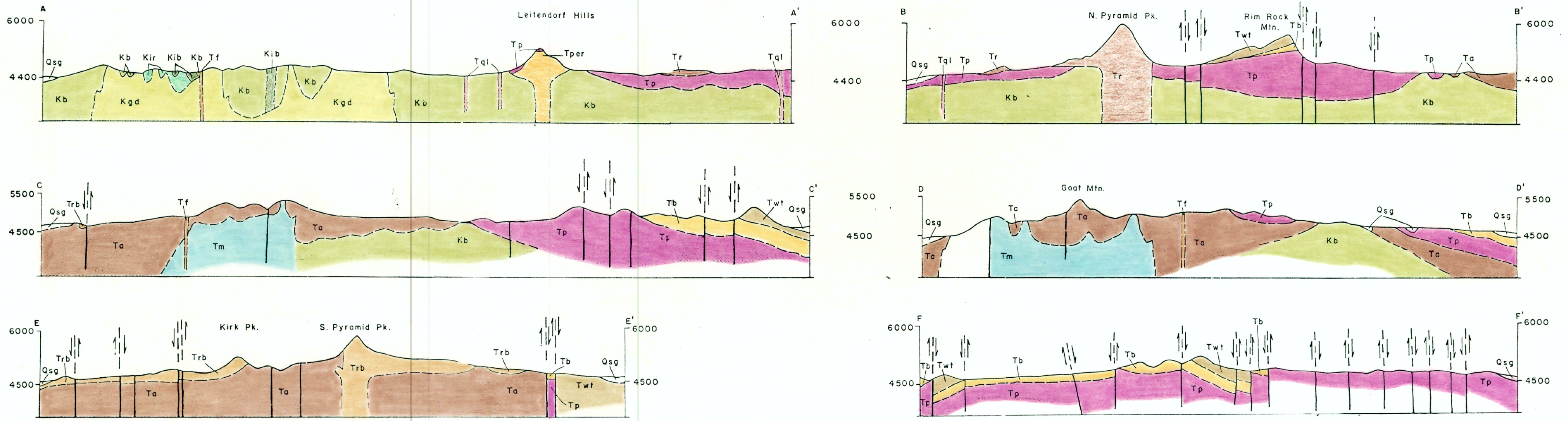


- EXPLANATION**
- QUATERNARY**
- Qsg Stream gravel and valley fill
 - Tf Felsite
 - Trb Rhyolite dikes and plugs
 - Tr South Pyramid rhyolite breccia
 - Tr North Pyramid rhyolite
 - Tql Quartz latite dikes and plugs
- TERTIARY**
- Tper Perite
 - Twf Rhyolitic welded tuff
 - Tb Augite and olivine-augite basalt
 - Tm Pyroclastic rocks
 - Ta Monzonite
 - Kgd Pyroxene andesite
- CRETACEOUS**
- Kir Granodiorite
 - Kib Intrusive rhyolite
 - Kb Intrusive breccia
 - Kb Augite and olivine-augite basalt
- Geologic contact**
- Fault, showing downthrown side**
- Shorelines of ancient Lake Alamos**
- Strike and dip of beds**
- Mines or prospects**

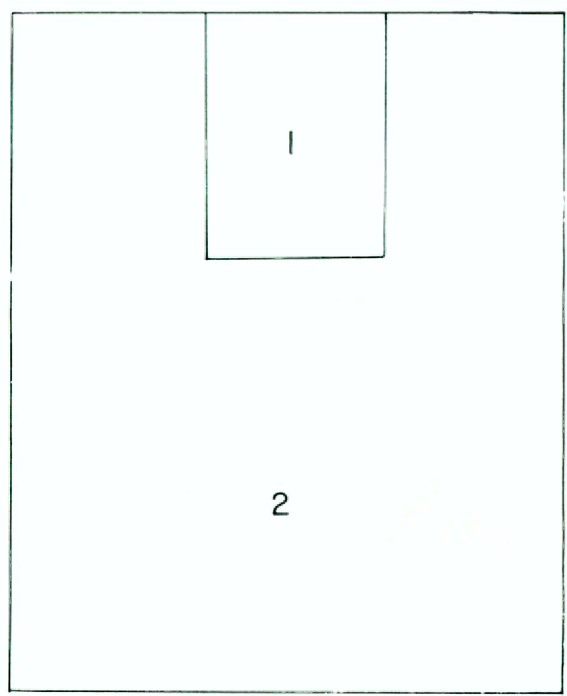


FOR EXPLANATION SEE PLATE I

Horizontal scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
Vertical scale: 1 inch = 2000 feet

GEOLOGIC SECTIONS ACROSS LORDSBURG QUADRANGLE

EXPLANATION FOR GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEW MEXICO
By Carle H. Dane and George O. Bachman
1965



SOURCE MAP
1. Lordsburg Quadrangle, 1959
2. Geologic Map of New Mexico, 1965

- QUATERNARY**
- Qb* Basalt flows
Locally includes trachyte, latite, andesite and tuff and also some intrusive rocks. May include some flows of Pliocene age. Location of volcanic vents indicated by asterisks.
 - Qab Alluvium and balsa deposits and other surficial deposits
- TERTIARY**
- Tvu Quartz latite, latite, and andesite
Pyroclastic rocks, flows and intrusions. Equivalent to upper part of Ditch Formation, but locally includes younger rocks. Includes some rhyolite.
 - Tvl Quartz latite, rhyolite and andesite
In southeastern New Mexico includes Tertiary flows and rhyolites older than Gillespie Tuff of Zeller (1962). In the Sierra Blanca area includes volcanic rocks younger than Cob Mountain Formation of Indus (1935) and older than intrusive complex. Also includes Cretaceous and early Tertiary andesite as well as quartz latite and rhyolite equivalent to the lower part of the Ditch Formation.
 - Tv Extrusive rocks of varied composition and age
Includes a wide variety of volcanic rock fragments.
 - TK Intrusive rocks of various ages
Stocks, laccoliths, dikes, sills, and other forms of intrusions. Age Late Cretaceous to Miocene(?), composition intermediate to felsic, texture chiefly porphyritic. In Sierra Blanca includes some volcanic rocks. In Cochillo, Peloncillo, and Animas Mountains includes some Middle to Late Tertiary, intermediate to felsic, aphanitic or porphyritic rocks. In and around San Juan Basin includes small mafic intrusions.
- CRETACEOUS**
- K Cretaceous rocks, undivided
Chiefly of Early Cretaceous age, but includes rocks of Late Cretaceous age in the eastern half of Dona Ana County and central and western Grant County. In the Little Hatched Mountains includes the Shoshone Bench Conglomerate, Playa Peak Formation, Carbett Sandstone, Howells Edge Formation, Ringbone Shale and Broken Jug Limestone, all of Early Cretaceous age. In central Grant County includes Colorado Shale (KCS), Doornish Quartzite (KQ) and Surtex Sandstone. In the Florida Mountains includes the Loma Formation of Early Cretaceous(?) or Tertiary(?) age. In the Big Hatched Mountains includes the Mojave Formation of Zeller (1958), the U-Bar Formation of Zeller (1958) both of Early Cretaceous age and the Helton-Peach Formation of Zeller (1958) of probable Early Cretaceous age. In Roosevelt County probably represents equivalent of Tucuman Shale of Early Cretaceous age.
 - Kv Volcanic rocks
Chiefly andesite, but includes basalt, dacite, and rhyolite. In Little Hatched Mountains and Pyramid Mountains includes Early Cretaceous Hidalgo Volcanics and generally equivalent beds. In central Grant County includes Laramide volcanic sequence of Hermon and others (1952). In northern Hidalgo and eastern Grant Counties includes sedimentary Late Cretaceous Viridan Formation of Elton (1960) and volcanic rocks older than Viridan Formation and younger than Colorado Shale.
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN**
- PP Permian and Pennsylvanian rocks, undivided
Includes the Sangre de Cristo Formation in northern New Mexico and in the Peloncillo Mountains in southwestern New Mexico includes rocks classified by Gillespie (1958) as the upper part of the Chiricahua Limestone, Scherer Formation, Colina Limestone, Earp Formation and upper part of the Hargraves Limestone, all of Permian age and the lower part of the Hargraves Limestone of Pennsylvanian age.
- DEVONIAN, MISSISSIPPIAN, AND PENNSYLVANIAN**
- MD Mississippian, Devonian(?), and Devonian rocks, undivided
In northeastern New Mexico includes the Terreno Formation of Mississippian age and the Espirito Santo Formation of Devonian(?) age. In Hidalgo County includes the Paradise Formation of Devonian(?) age. In southeastern Texas includes the Parolite Formation of Devonian(?) age. In northern part of Caballo Mountains includes Lake Valley Limestone of Mississippian age and Percha Shale. In south-central New Mexico includes Helms Formation and Escherich Formation of Loudon and Bowsher (1919), Lake Valley Limestone and Caballero Formation of Loudon and Bowsher (1919), all of Mississippian age and Percha Shale, and Sly Gap Formation of Steenman (1943) and Shalobrook (1955, 1964) and Onate Formation of Steenman (1943) all of Devonian age.
- CAMBRIAN, ORDOVICIAN, AND SILURIAN**
- SOC Silurian, Ordovician, and Cambrian rocks, undivided
Includes Escalante Dolomite of Silurian age, Mount Dolomite of Prag (1932), Montana Dolomite group as used by Kelley and Silver (1952) and including their Cutter Formation, Ataman Formation, Ephum Dolomite and Cable Canyon Sandstone of Ordovician age, El Paso Limestone group as used by Kelley and Silver (1952), and including their Bat Cave and Sic-rice Limestone of Ordovician age, and Bliss Sandstone of Ordovician and Cambrian age. Silurian rocks not present in Hidalgo County.
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- pC Precambrian rocks, undivided