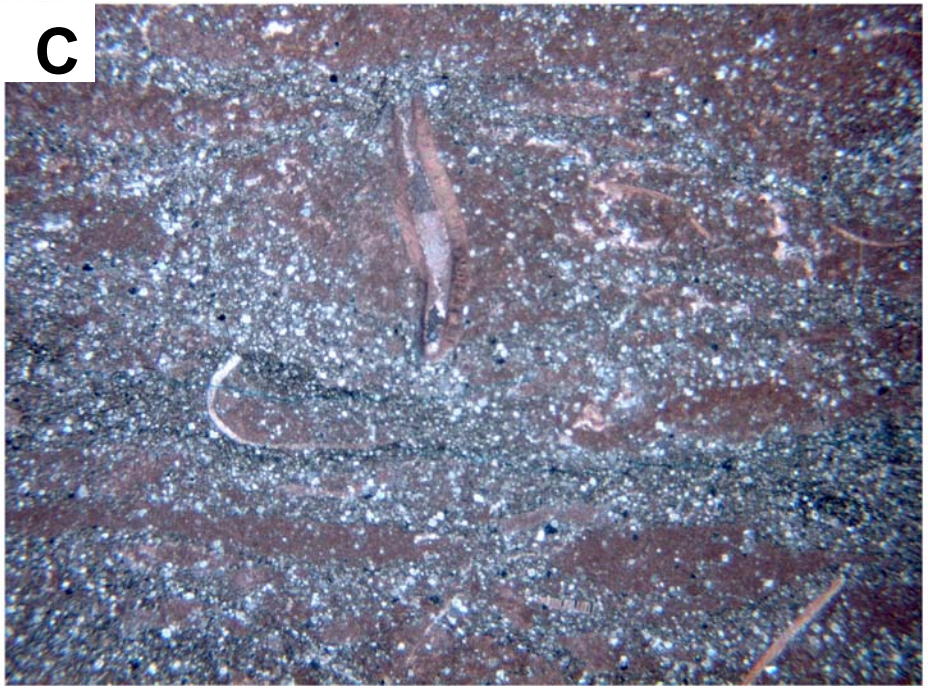

Figure 41. Subtidal peritidal facies in the Loysburg Formation. A - Intraclastic and bioclastic grainstone in the Loysburg Formation. Bioclastic and intraclastic lags at the base of shallowing-upward cycles typically are composed of sand-size grains. These large, blocky intraclasts, however, might be derived from collapse of a tidal channel margin within a cycle. B - Plan view of wave rippled and bioturbated skeletal wackestone in the Loysburg Formation. Skeletal material consists of brachiopods, bryozoans, echinoid fragments, and trilobite fragments. Note the isolated pockets of skeletal grainstone within the dominant muddier carbonate. C - Thin section of skeletal wackestone, like that shown in B. The scattered fossil fragments include brachiopods, bivalve mollusk debris, and trilobite fragments. The limestone is highly bioturbated. Dark, wispy compactional seams of organic matter and argillaceous material are pervasive throughout the matrix. Abundant idiotopic dolomite, and silt-sized quartz and feldspar are scattered throughout the sample. We believe the quartz and feldspar are authigenic.