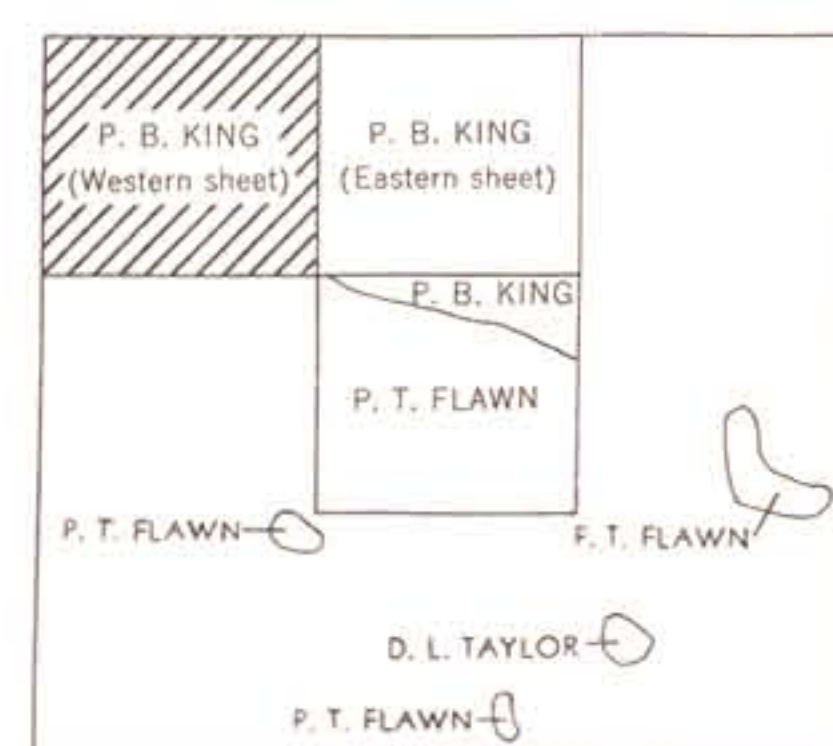


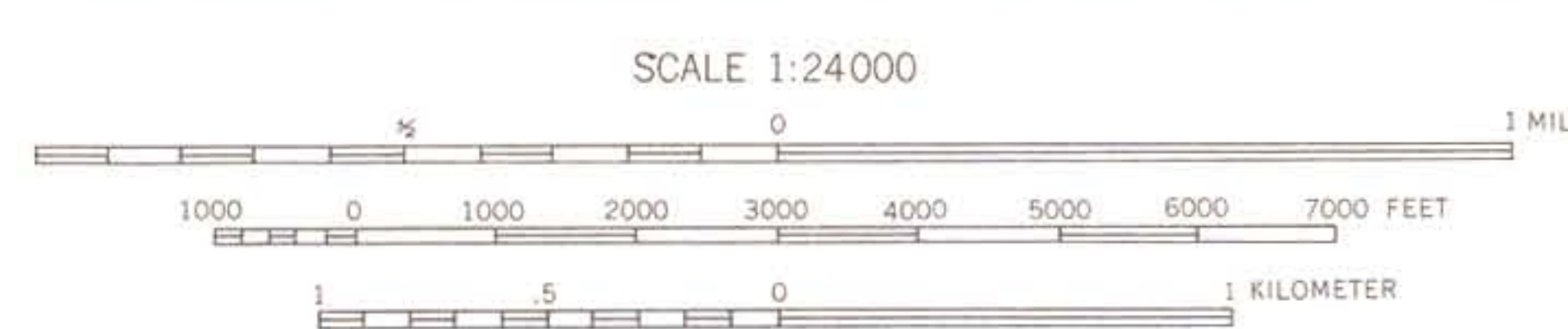
- EXPLANATION**
- Quaternary and Recent**
- Qal Alluvial deposits
 - Qs Younger alluvium, Qal and older gravel deposits, Qs dissected by present drainage.
- Tertiary**
- Ph Intrusive igneous rocks
 - Phs Mainly basalt, forming small plugs.
- Cretaceous**
- Phs Cox sandstone
 - Phs Thick-bedded, medium-grained sandstone, in part pebbly.
 - Phs Campopgrande limestone
 - Phs Thin-bedded limestone, with interbedded marl, sandstone, and conglomerate.
- Permian**
- Phs Hueco limestone
 - Phs Thin, to thick-bedded, gray, cliff-making limestone, with brown mudstone, shale, and sandstone, mostly red or buff, fossiliferous marl, and thin beds of limestone.
- Pre-Cambrian(?)**
- Phs Van Horn sandstone
 - Phs Red, thick-bedded, arkosic sandstone; with conglomerate, especially below, of rounded cobbles and boulders.
 - Phs Hueston formation
 - Phs Red, laminated siltstone and fine-grained sandstone, pch, showing extensive alteration and including some siltstone; intersected by silt of amphibolite, pch, of which only large bodies are mapped.
 - Phs Allamore formation
 - Phs Interbedded sequence of cherty limestone, pch, phyllite, pch, and volcanic tuff, the latter including pyroclastics, flows, and shallow intrusions.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- Phs Carrio Mountain group
 - Phs Metamorphosed igneous rocks, mostly metakapokite, pch, showing extensive alteration and including some siltstone; intersected by silt of amphibolite, pch, of which only large bodies are mapped.
- SEQUENCE BROKEN**
- Phs Metamorphosed igneous rocks, mostly metakapokite, pch, showing extensive alteration and including some siltstone; intersected by silt of amphibolite, pch, of which only large bodies are mapped.
- Bedrock contacts**
- Phs Dashed where concealed by alluvial deposits or uncertainty located.
- Trends of bedding within formations**
- Phs Traced from aerial photographs; scarp-making beds indicated by bedrocks.
- Contact of alluvial deposits**
- Phs Solid where known; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed by younger deposits.
- Faults**
- Phs D, downthrown side; U, upthrown side.
 - Phs High-angle fault
 - Phs Low-angle reverse fault
 - Phs T, indicates upthrown side.
 - Phs Transcurrent fault
 - Phs Arrows show relative movement.
- Surface of movement**
- Phs Contact between Allamore and Hueston formations. Outcrops, an unconformable, and secondary contact, still preserved in place, in place transformed by differential movement; in part a fault of large displacement.
- Anticline and syncline**
- Phs Showing trace of axial plane and plunge of axis; including structures of anticlinal and synclinal form which may be recumbent; dashed where approximately located.
- Strike and dip of beds, and vertical beds**
- Phs Overturned beds not differentiated.
- Horizontal beds**
- Phs Strike and dip of foliation
- Trend and plunge of linear structure**
- Phs Generally combined with foliation symbol.
- Prospect pit**
- Phs Erosion control dams
 - Phs Fence

Base from U. S. Geological Survey aerial photographs and ground control.

Polyconic projection.



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1951



Geology by P. B. King, surveyed in 1931, 1938, and 1939; revised from aerial photographs in 1951.
Cartography by Ann Connor and J. W. Mason

GEOLOGIC MAP OF PRE-CAMBRIAN ROCKS OF THE SIERRA DIABLO FOOTHILLS, HUDSPETH COUNTY, TEXAS
(WESTERN SHEET)