

Stratigraphy of the Departamento del Huila(complement to: Profil  
durch die Anden von Buenaventura nach Florencia.-1937)

H. Hubach.

Paleozoic and older.

Due to the high degree of metamorphism in the Departamento del Huila ~~and~~, it is impossible to make a subdivision of paleozoic and older rocks; toward the crest of the Central Cordillera, even for this reason, the separation of mesozoic from older formations is not resolved problem. -The phyllitic formation of Potrerillos(see profile) must be considered premesozoic. The gneisses of the Garzon massif may be partly sedimentary paleozoic or older.

Grosse(1) considers that the metamorphic sediments S of San Agustín(watershed Magdalena-Caquetá) may be "precambrian", but he uses this term only schematically; badly preserved fossils were found in this "precambrian".

?Older Mesozoic. -Vitoncó series.

In the upper rio Páez region, at Vitoncó, a series of more than 1500m, composed of shales, fine to very fine platy shales, of a black chert horizon and of some marls, limestones and sandstones is considered to be older mesozoic(triassic or jurassic). Fossils were found in the cherts, but have not been determined.

This Vitoncó series is probably older than the neocomian, because the basal conglomerate of the cretaceous, of the Inzá region(near to the south) contains chert pebbles, according to Grosse. The oldest cherts on both sides of the Central Cordillera occur in the Vitoncó series and their probable western equivalents. Besides, the Vitoncó formation is steeply folded, while the cretaceous lies flat; the superposition was not observed. -The Vitoncó may be triassic or possibly jurassic because further N, at Chaparral, Lindig found *Pseudomonotis ochotica* (collection of the Museum fuer Naturkunde, Berlin) in similar shales

The geological informations of the Llanos, the Eastern Cordillera  
and the Magdalena valley which may be useful for Dr. Müller's purposes  
in E Ecuador, according to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum solicitude  
of the Anglo Saxon Petroleum Cy., are as follows:

Llanos region and Llanos development.

1) O. Renz *Villavicencio*.

2) O. Renz. Cordillera Foot between the rio Ariari and the  
rion Guape. 1937/38

3) O. Renz *Macarena*.

4) O. Renz. Geological observations on a reconnaissance trip to  
the Comisaria del Caquetá.-1938

5) Hubach & Renz.-Present interpretation and correlation of trip  
stratigraphic conditions along the Llanos foot of  
the E. Cordillera.-1938

Hubach

East Cordillera/Gründschichtsaule; Ostseite des Beckens von Bogotá.  
1937

Magdalena Valley:

Hubach: Schichtsaule von Villota-Apulon bis Honda.-1937

General informations.

Hubach: Profil durch die Anden von Buenaventura nach  
Florencia,-1937

Querprofil durch die Anden gegen Ende der Kreidezeit.-  
1937

" Profil durch die Anden, von Buena vista nach Florencia.

This profile shows the difference

The general geological conditions of this profile are identical with those of Ecuador as depicted in Ecuador are also found in Ecuador.

W of the Central Cordillera (evolutionary axis) lies the highly disturbed volcanic field of the ~~andean~~<sup>by the interposition of the</sup> T of it the sedimentary field of the Cretaceous. The T field is divided into the zones of the megadome development, which becomes wider to the Northeast part of the T Card and extends over Ecuadorian, Boyacá, Santander de Sur, Santander del Norte & Venezuela, and 2, the Cenozoic development

Ob.

124: 16,5-7  
1855

Tocra	Gneiss	2. T. Grobkörnerin, mit Tonsteinlag. mit Pyrogranite.
		+ Porphyrit bis diab. Lava, Riegel n. Trappe, seltlich in Lydite n. Tonschiefer gelöst Basis des gneissigen mit brek.
Villeta	Serie	Exogyra Mermeti Kalk = Chippagno Unter 556, nach Beob. bei Dolores Neben Niere: m. gr. 556, im unter Teil vulk. (porphyritisch) Oxytia opoid. Kalk, z. T. erodiert durch Platt. Ton sch. u. sol. Lydite Tonstein für das Aptien bis PP. Barranquian. Typ Tocra
		+ Trigonia lindiana Kalk — 556 h. 556 meiste Karbonat Dolomites mit untere Karbonat Gag. Kongl. n. porphyrit. 556, Taffin-Laven. Caguana Hornf. Grisch. Ton, geschieferter a. E. Heng 2-Knd.
Altagiron	Serie	Fels bis sehr fein plat. Fels, magnet. Kalk sowie 556 ist n. 1 556. lydith.
		Vitacocha

~~Macarena~~ Feb. 1932.

Cordillera Foot between the Rio Ariari and  
the Rio Guape. 1937/38. Govt. Report 22.

V. Urvicencio

Macarena Feb. 1932.

Abte Comis. Cagunita'

Profile Present state of the ....

E Cordillera.

Profile Hulock.

Megdalena Dept. Huila.

Profile

Contrib. to the strat. of the Depto de Huila.

Litt.

Graplins.

Toward the N and the NE

The mesozoic and tertiay stratigraphy of the Depto de Huila is partly related with the Bogotá, partly with the Villabá-Honda development. The possible of marine transgression, the late transgression of the cutaceous, the big one occurring in the estuary, the cliff features of the tertiay and besides the mesozoic and Eocene igneous activity are similar to those of the Villabá-Honda region and to the region of Piedras-Minga, which lies W of Villabá-Honda. The developments of the Caucaian (upper guadalupe), that of the Cauca basin and that of the Tipeyacal (Bogotá Marlin) are similar to the Bogotá series. Peculiar to the Huila is the apparent mutual relation of the mesozoic toward the crest of the Central Andes and the Caucaian and some igneous activity. - Toward the S (E-Ecuador & E Peru), the

} strat. succ.

igneous activity.

Extended volc.

Prob. base with the Depto de Huila

The mesozoic and marine development with its coastal part, particularly, it shows relation with the Honda-Villabá development and with that of Bogotá