



## NPGS Niagara Peninsula Geological Society Field Trip Info Sheet Hungry Hollow Quarry, near Arkona, Ontario

### What you'll find:

Hungry Hollow Quarry is part of the Onondaga Peninsula/Formation and has three exposed strata at both the north and south pits. Just down river are the south and north cliff faces - both of which are somewhat accessible.

The strata belong to the Hamilton Group (Mid-Devonian, 397.5±2.7 to 385.3±2.8 Ma)

- from top to bottom: Widder Formation, Hungry Hollow Formation, and Arkona Shale - and all have fossils. (Hungry Hollow Formation is the most exposed strata at the Quarry south pit.)

### Corals:

- tabulata (favosites & halysites) and horn (rugosa) corals plus button coral - numerous (though button coral is harder to find because usually quite small)

### Shelled animals:

- brachiopods (mucrospirifers) - numerous
- bivalves (clams (mainly) or clam-like looking) - common
- gastropods, goniatites, bactrites, and cephalopods (ammonites) - harder to find - you'll need to look - usually pyritized

### Other:

- blastoids (look like hickory nuts - related to crinoids) - hard to find and small
- bryozoans (look like moss but can also be twiggy - were marine animals) - easy to find, some are small (twiggy bryozoans can be "confused" with juvenile horn corals)
- conodont teeth - easy to find, usually very small
- fish scales - also small and hard to spot as well as find
- tentaculites - numerous but very tiny - usually found on hash plates (concretions)

### Best find!!!!

- trilobites (second-most famous fossils of all time (second to dinosaurs)) - harder to find - often rolled up like pill bugs - can be found on the 2 cliff faces - with digging can be found at the south pit - often pyritized

### Another best find!!!!

- crinoids - stem pieces are all over the place, and so, super-easy to find
- the "flower" heads (calyx) and "roots" (marine hold-fasts) are not easy to find.
- the north pit is the place to find crinoids - including "flower" heads, full stems, and roots - you have to dig down - as much as 2 to 3 feet - however, the north pit is now full of approx 10-20 feet of water - and so, currently not accessible
- usually where you find crinoid heads and roots, you find platyceras, a marine animal that had a symbiotic relationship with crinoids - looks like a snail
- at the bottom of the south pit, where sediment has washed down, you can find crinoid heads and roots plus platyceras

### Truly world-famous find!!!! (see picture @ right)

- multi-armed starfish (Arkonaster) was a huge discovery - but, so far, only one has been found at Hungry Hollow!
- nevertheless, there are many different types of starfish to be found at Hungry Hollow - just takes a bit of digging

*Arkonaster* - a multi-armed starfish - found by John & Michael Torpor and Joseph Koniacki, UMMP Archive, Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan, USA



Article sources: Wikipedia, Encyclopedia Britannica, numerous OGS Ontario Geological Survey articles, UMMP Archive, Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan