

The Miocene deposits at Wilmington are referred to the Pliocene, while the Eocene is not mentioned.

"The deposit therefore, at Vance's Ferry, is probably very limited in extent and extremely superficial, capping the Cretaceous rocks in the same manner as at Wilmington, North Carolina, where a patch only a few feet thick reposes on the zoophytic secondary rocks."

HARLAN, R.—*Critical Notices of Various Organic Remains Hitherto Discovered in North America*. (Read May 21, 1834.) Trans., Geol. Soc. Pa., vol. 1, Pt. I, 1834, pp. 46-112. Med. Phy. Researches, 1835. (With a few additions.)

Quotes from Cuvier's "Theory of the Earth," by S. L. Mitchell, in regard to the skeleton of a huge animal found on the bank of the Meherrin River, near Murfreesborough. The vertebral column recovered measured 26 feet and both tail and head were absent. Harlan says: "We have recognized them as the remains of a gigantic species of shark." Were probably the remains of a whale.

MORTON, SAMUEL G.—*Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the United States*. Philadelphia, 1834, 88 pp., 19 pls.

Describes the mineralogical and organic characters of the Cretaceous and indicates briefly its known geographic extent in North America. The "Secondary or Cretaceous group" is included in the divisions, the *Ferruginous sand* and the *Calcareous strata*. The synopsis proper consists of descriptions, arranged in systematic order, of the known organic remains of the Cretaceous, including vertebrates and invertebrates.

1835.

CONRAD, T. A.—*Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America*. Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 29-58, pls. 15-18. Phila., 1835. Republished by G. D. Harris, Washington, 1893.

The Tertiary deposits near New Bern are referred to the "Newer Pliocene."

CONRAD, T. A.—*Observations on a Portion of the Atlantic Tertiary Region*. Geol. Soc. Pa., Trans., vol. 1, pp. 335-341, 1835.

The author states that he was in error in his previous statements concerning the existence of the Miocene in the United States. He asserts that all Tertiary deposits above the Eocene belong to the Pliocene, which is divisible into the "Older" and "Newer" Pliocene. Brief mention is made of the existence of the "Newer Pliocene" in North Carolina.

CONRAD, T. A.—*Observations on the Tertiary Strata of the Atlantic Coast*. Amer. Jour. Sci., vol. 28, pp. 104-111, 280-282, 1835.

The author discusses the Tertiary strata of the Atlantic Coast, and states that the Miocene is probably wanting. It seems that he would refer all of what we now call Miocene in North Carolina to the "Medial Pliocene," while his "Newer Pliocene" constitutes our Pleistocene. He gives a list of sixty-seven species of fossil shells from Mr. Benner's plantation on the Neuse River, below New Bern, only five of which are extinct or unknown. He refers the beds to the "Newer Pliocene." The lists of