organic remains which supported the view held by Hodge and other geologists, that the latter was an "upper Secondary" deposit or a deposit interposed between the Cretaceous and the Eocene.

MITCHELL, ELISHA.—*Elements of Geology, with an Outline of the Geology of North Carolina.* 1842, 141 pp. (esp. pp. 123-141).

Geologic map of State under first cover. He divides the Coastal Plain materials into two classes, namely, the Tertiary strata and the "Secondary" strata. He does not clearly differentiate between the Tertiary and later deposits. The character of the materials which go to make up the land of the low country and the age of the fossil remains which they contain are briefly described.

A formation contemporaneous with the marls of New Jersey and the Cretaceous of Europe is described as underlying the southern part of the State, outcropping at intervals from the eastern part of Jones County to the Cape Fear River. He states that it is well exhibited at Wilmington, and the good lands of Jones and Onslow counties and those at Rocky Point in Pender County are ascribed to it. The rocks to which he refers are the well-known Eocene limestone of this region, which up to this time had been regarded by Mitchell and other geologists as of "Secondary" age. No definite mention is made of the greensands of the Cape Fear River.

1843.

CONRAD, T. A.—*Description of a New Genus, and Twenty-nine New Miocene and One Eocene Fossil Shells of the United States.* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., vol. 1, 1843, pp. 305-311.

The following new species of Miocene shells from North Carolina are described:

Miocene	*Carditamera carinata*	New Bern.
	Pecten vicenarius	Wilmington.
	Amphidesma æquata	Wilmington.
	Lucina multistriata	Wilmington.
	Oliva duplicata	Wilmington.
	Venus cribraria	Wilmington and Neuse River below New Bern.
	Crepidula densata	Natural Well, Duplin County.
	Tellina arctata	North Carolina.

RUFFIN, EDMUND.—*Report of the Commencement and Progress of the Agricultural Survey of South Carolina.* Columbia, S. C., 1843, 120 pp. (esp. pp. 7, 24-27).

Describes the lithologic character, stratigraphic position and distribution of the "Secondary" or Peedee formation. This terrane corresponds to Sloan's "Burches Ferry marl" (1907). He also describes a "shale" or clay underlying the Peedee ("Burches Ferry") formation, which he does not name, but which corresponds to Sloan's Black Creek shale (1907).