

1867.

CONRAD, T. A.—*Tertiary of North and South Carolina*. Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d series, vol. 43, p. 260, 1867.

The author refers to the presence of Cretaceous fossils in the Eocene strata at Wilmington and in the Miocene strata of the Cape Fear River, and considers the mixture of forms as purely accidental and not due to the coexistence of Cretaceous forms with Eocene and Miocene forms during the two latter periods.

1869.

KERR, W. C.—*Report of the Progress of the Geological Survey of North Carolina*. 57 pp., Raleigh, 1869.

The statement is made (p. 10) that the marls along "the lower waters of Cape Fear, Northeast, Trent, Neuse, and Tar rivers" have been examined in search of phosphatic materials similar to the phosphates of Charleston, but with negative results.

1870.

MARSH, O. C.—*Notice of Some Fossil Birds, from the Cretaceous and Tertiary Formations of the United States*. Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d series, vol. 49, 1870, pp. 205-217.

The left humerus of a bird which was found at Tarboro is described by the writer and referred to the new species, *Catarractes antiquus*. It is supposed to have come from the Tertiary of that region. The same specimen is mentioned on p. 237 of the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1866.

1871.

CONRAD, T. A.—*On Some Points Connected with the Cretaceous and Tertiary of North Carolina*. (From a letter to J. D. Dana, dated Greenville, Pitt County, N. C., 1871.) Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d series, vol. 1, pp. 468-469, 1871.

In the vicinity of Greenville the Miocene is said to rest directly upon Cretaceous strata in which occur Ripley fossils.

He reports finding a tooth which he thinks belongs to Leidy's *Equus fraternus* and a *Mastodon* jaw, both of which he believes to have come from the Miocene.

Reference is also made to the occurrence of Ripley fossils at Snow Hill in Greene County. This is probably the first recorded attempt at correlating North Carolina Cretaceous strata with the Ripley in the Gulf region.

KERR, W. C.—*On Some Points in the Stratigraphy and Surface Geology of North Carolina*. Amer. Nat., vol. 4, 1870-71, p. 570.

Gives evidence indicating considerable oscillations of sea-level during the pre-human period. States that these movements were probably synchronous with the "Champlain" epoch.

PERRY, JOHN B.—*Remarks on Southern Drift, Gulf Tertiary, and Notices of Occurrence of Cretaceous at Snow Hill in North Carolina*. In discussion of E. W. Hilgard, The History of the Gulf of Mexico. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1871. Amer. Nat., vol. 5, 1871, pp. 521-522.

Contains a brief reference to a Cretaceous fossil locality at Snow Hill, North Carolina.