

the river are referred to the newer Potomac. Of the river exposures taken collectively he states that "The section seems to be complete from the older Potomac through the marine Cretaceous, and the later Tertiary overlies the last." The beds exposed in the railroad cuts above mentioned are referred to the Tuscaloosa formation of Alabama.

1906.

CHAMBERLIN, T. C., and SALISBURY, R. D.—*Geology*, vol. 3, 1906. Lafayette, pp. 301-308. Columbia, pp. 447-454.

Describes the character, distribution, etc., of the Lafayette and Columbia formations and concludes that their origin is largely due to fluvial and subaerial processes.

COBB, COLLIER.—*Notes on the Geology of Currituck Banks*. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. Jour., vol. 22, No. 1, 1906, pp. 17-19.

Describes the physical character of these banks and discusses their origin. Expresses the view that the coast in the vicinity of Currituck Banks is now subsiding.

COBB, COLLIER.—*Where the Wind Does the Work*. Nat. Geog. Mag., vol. 17, No. 6, 1906, pp. 310-317, 10 figs. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. Jour., vol. 22, No. 3, 1906, pp. 80-85.

Describes wind-blown sand-dunes and their migrations on the chain of low-lying sand reefs and islands along the Atlantic coast of North Carolina.

SALISBURY, ROLLIN D.—See CHAMBERLIN, T. C., and SALISBURY, R. D.

SANFORD, SAMUEL.—*Record of Deep Well Drilling for 1905*. U. S. Geol. Surv., Bull. No. 298, 1906, pp. 15-296.

Describes well sections at Kinston, Fort Caswell, and Pinehurst (pp. 245-246).

SHATTUCK, GEORGE B.—*Pliocene and Pleistocene Deposits of Maryland*. Maryland Geol. Survey, 1906, 237 pp., pls. 75.

A monographic study of the Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits of Maryland.

1907.

BERRY, EDWARD W.—*Coastal-Plain Amber*. Torrey, vol. 7, No. 1, 1907, pp. 4-6.

The presence of amber is noted in Cretaceous deposits near Blackmans Bluff on Neuse River, and near Parker Landing on Tar River, both in North Carolina.

BERRY, EDWARD W.—*Contributions to the Mesozoic Flora of the Atlantic Coastal Plain*. II. North Carolina. Torrey Botanical Club Bull., vol. 34, No. 4, 1907, pp. 185-206, pls. 11-16.

Notes the occurrence of 29 recognizable species of plant remains in the transitional Cretaceous beds of North Carolina, and of these 7 are described and figured as new. He correlates the beds provisionally with the Tuscaloosa formation of Alabama and the Raritan formation of New Jersey, but predicts that they will eventually prove to include representatives of both the upper Tuscaloosa and Eutaw formations and the Magothy and Raritan formations of New Jersey.