

In an appendix accompanying Professor Kerr's report T. A. Conrad describes 46 new species of Cretaceous mollusks, and states that they represent the Ripley of Mississippi. He includes a synopsis of the Cretaceous mollusca of North Carolina.

Six new species of mollusks from the Cretaceous of North Carolina were described by Gabb¹⁴ in 1876. Two of these were from Snow Hill, but the exact localities from which the remaining were obtained is not indicated.

In 1888, W J McGee¹⁵ described materials at Weldon, N. C., supposed by him to be a southward continuation of the Potomac group of Virginia, as follows:

The southernmost observed occurrence of the formation is at Weldon, N. C., where a bed of obscurely stratified arkose, interspersed with well-rounded quartzite pebbles, appears in the north bank of the Roanoke beneath the railway bridge. The deposit rests on an unequally eroded surface of gneiss, is not over a foot thick, and is unfossiliferous; but its composition and structure are characteristic, and there is little doubt as to its identity.

In Federal Survey reports appearing in 1889¹⁶ and 1896¹⁷ William H. Fontaine, who was engaged in a study of the plant remains in the Potomac group, accepted McGee's interpretation regarding the age of the materials at Weldon. Recent investigations have shown the probable absence of Potomac equivalents in this immediate vicinity.

The general stratigraphic conditions in the lower Cape Fear River region were described by Prof. W. B. Clark¹⁸ in 1890. He shows that the Cretaceous greensand marl occupies the base of the series of formations exposed.

The same year Fontaine¹⁹ announced the discovery of Potomac strata at Haywood, Chatham County, N. C., but later work has thrown doubt upon the correctness of this interpretation.

Dr. C. A. White's correlation paper on the Cretaceous formations of North America,²⁰ which appeared in 1891, contains a brief review of the Cretaceous of North Carolina. He quotes Kerr's discussion regarding the marine division. Concerning the nonmarine division [Potomac], he says:

It is not probable that any extensive exposures of the nonmarine division of the Cretaceous exist in North Carolina, and those now known are few and

¹⁴Acad. Nat. Sci., Proc., Phila., 1876, pp. 276-324.

¹⁵Am. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 35, 1888, pp. 120-143 (especially p. 126).

¹⁶U. S. G. S. Monog. 15, Text, 1889 (especially pp. 45-46).

¹⁷U. S. G. S. Bull. 145, 1896 (especially pp. 24-25).

¹⁸Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., vol. 1, 1890, pp. 537-540.

¹⁹Tenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey (1888-1889), 1890, p. 174.

²⁰Correlation Papers—Cretaceous. U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. No. 82, 1891; North Carolina, pp. 91-92.