

<i>Ficus crassipes</i> Heer (?).	<i>Myrica elegans</i> Berry (the most common species).
<i>Ficus ovatifolia</i> Berry.	<i>Myrsine borealis</i> Heer.
<i>Ficus daphnogenoides</i> (Heer) Berry.	<i>Myrsine elongata</i> Newberry.
<i>Ficus inaequalis</i> Lesq.	<i>Phaseolites formus</i> Lesq.
<i>Ficus Stephensoni</i> Berry.	<i>Phragmites Pratti</i> Berry.
Fern, undeterminable.	<i>Pterospermites carolinensis</i> Berry.
<i>Hedera primordialis</i> Sap.	<i>Pterospermites crednerafolia</i> Berry.
<i>Juglans arctica</i> Heer.	<i>Quercus Pratti</i> Berry.
<i>Laurophyllum elegans</i> Hollick.	<i>Quercus</i> sp. nov.
<i>Leguminosites robiniaefolia</i> Berry.	<i>Salix Newberryana</i> Hollick.
<i>Liriodendron dubium</i> Berry.	<i>Sassafras acutilobum</i> Lesq.
<i>Liriodendron</i> sp.	<i>Sequoia heterophylla</i> Velen.
<i>Magnolia Capellinii</i> Heer.	<i>Zonarites</i> sp.
<i>Magnolia Newberryi</i> Berry.	
<i>Menispermities</i> sp. nov.	

Elizabethtown is 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Wilmington. In the roadway leading from the landing up to the village and at an elevation of perhaps 40 feet above the river, the following forms were obtained:

<i>Ficus</i> , fruits.	<i>Moriconia americana</i> Berry.
<i>Myrica elegans</i> Berry.	<i>Salix flexuosa</i> Newberry.

Below Elizabethtown there are a number of good sections, although a marked difference in the character of the materials begins to appear in some of the exposures. One-half mile below milepost 73 there is exposed along the left bank about 6 or 8 feet of dark green, micaceous sand, stratified for the first few feet at base and massive and compact above, containing scattered particles of lignite and a small percentage of glauconite. It has all the essential characters of a marine deposit. In the next 3 or 4 miles poor exposures of similar materials occur at several points.

At Sand Bluff Landing, a little below milepost 70, left bank, however, the materials consist of laminated, lignitic sands and clays similar to those above Elizabethtown, rising about 25 feet above the water's edge. (See Plate V, A.) They are overlain by 20 feet or more of loose, light-colored Pleistocene sand, with the usual gravel band at base containing crystalline boulders and some silicified wood.

At 69 miles above Wilmington, left bank, there is a 5-foot exposure, consisting of dark, micaceous sands and clays, stratified and cross-bedded, very lignitic and containing occasional pieces of bones and turtle plates. Towards the lower end of the exposure a compact bed of dark glauconitic sand, several feet in thickness, overlaps the preceding, dipping downstream and disappearing in a short distance beneath the water's edge.