

U. S. G. S. LOCALITY Nos. 4156 AND 5362—BLACK RIVER, N. C., KERR'S COVE,
62½ MILES ABOVE WILMINGTON, N. C.

Bryozoa.	<i>Anomia</i> n. sp.
<i>Serpula cretacea</i> (Conrad).	<i>Cymella bella</i> Conrad.
<i>Hamulus major</i> Gabb.	<i>Veniella conradi</i> (Morton).
<i>Nucula</i> n. sp. (aff. <i>N. percrassa</i> Conrad).	<i>Crassatellites carolinensis</i> Conrad.
<i>Leda</i> n. sp. (same as at Blue Banks Landing).	<i>Crassatellites pteropsis</i> Conrad.
<i>Nemodon eufalensis</i> Conrad?	<i>Cardium</i> sp. (large).
<i>Trigonoarca triquetra</i> Conrad.	<i>Isocardia</i> sp.
<i>Trigonoarca</i> n. sp. (same as at Black River, 62½ miles above Wilmington, N. C.).	<i>Cyclothyris carolinensis</i> Conrad.
<i>Arca</i> sp.	<i>Aphrodina</i> ?
<i>Ostrea cretacea</i> Morton (very abundant).	<i>Linearia metastriata</i> Conrad.
<i>Ostrea tecticosta</i> Gabb.	<i>Legumen planulatum</i> (Conrad).
<i>Ostrea plumosa</i> Morton.	<i>Solyma</i> ?
<i>Ostrea</i> n. sp. (with fine striations).	<i>Corbula carolinensis</i> Conrad.
<i>Trigonia</i> n. sp.	Undetermined pelecypods.
<i>Pecten</i> n. sp.	<i>Turritella vertebroides</i> Morton?
<i>Anomia linteae</i> Conrad.	<i>Gyrodes</i> ?
	<i>Otodus appendiculatus</i> Agassiz.
	<i>Porthcus</i> sp. indet. (same as at Snow Hill, N. C. Identified by J. W. Gid- ley).

U. S. G. S. LOCALITY No. 3355—BLACK RIVER, N. C., GUMMERS COVE, ¼ MILE
ABOVE DELTA, N. C., 60½ MILES ABOVE WILMINGTON, N. C.

Ostrea cretacea Morton (abundant).
Anomia argentaria Morton.

This horizon probably occupies a position very nearly the same as that at Kerrs Cove.

At the A. C. L. Railroad bridge, milepost 58, laminated plant-bearing beds again appear, as described in the following section:

SECTION AT A. C. L. R. R. BRIDGE, 58 MILES ABOVE WILMINGTON, RIGHT BANK.
Pleistocene:

Sand with thin gravel band at base.....	FEET. 12
(Unconformity.)	

Cretaceous (Black Creek formation):

Dark to black, laminated, carbonaceous clay, containing fossil leaves, lignite seams and layers, larger lignite fragments, iron sulphide concretions, and amber, alternating with sand layers from thin seams up to layers 1 foot in thickness. The sand is micaceous and more or less glauconitic.....	27
---	----

A list of the determinable plant remains, from the above-described Black Creek formation is given below:

<i>Andromeda novae-caesareae</i> Hollick.	<i>Malapoenna horrellensis</i> Berry.
<i>Araucaria bladenensis</i> Berry.	<i>Cephalotaxospermum carolineanum</i> Berry.
<i>Araucaria Jeffreyi</i> Berry.	