

The next exposure, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the preceding, at Corbits (Old Union) Bridge, presents 5 feet of laminated materials essentially like the preceding and furnishes a closely similar assemblage of forms. The list follows:

Araucaria bladenensis Berry. *Malapoenna horrellensis* Berry.
Chondrophyllum Nordenskioldi Heer. *Cephalotaxospermum carolineanum*
Cunninghamites elegans (Corda) Endl. Berry.
Kalmia brittoniana Hollick?

Near Ivanhoe, $56\frac{7}{8}$ miles above Wilmington, left bank, the Black Creek species *Chondrophyllum Nordenskioldi* Heer was obtained in close association with the following scarcely determinable pelecypod casts, etc.: *Leda* sp., *Pecten* sp., *Crassatellites* sp., *Cardium* sp., undetermined pelecypods, crab claws. (U. S. G. S. Locality No. 5363.) The material containing these forms is similar to that at the two preceding localities.

One-eighth mile below the preceding, marine beds again make their appearance, a section of which is given below:

SECTION AT $56\frac{1}{4}$ MILES ABOVE WILMINGTON, LEFT BANK.	
<i>Pleistocene:</i>	FEET.
Yellow sand.....	10
(Unconformity.)	
<i>Cretaceous</i> (Black Creek formation):	
Dark-green, finely micaceous, sandy, glauconite clay with scattered bits of lignite, vegetable particles and amber, and containing soft casts of shells.....	4
Yellow, sulphur-stained sand.....	2
Concealed to water's edge.....	5

A list of the determinable casts from the greensand layers is given below:

U. S. G. S. LOCALITY No. 5364.

Bryozoa.	<i>Venielia conradi</i> (Morton).
<i>Nucula</i> n. sp. (aff. <i>N. percrassa</i> Conrad).	<i>Crassatellites carolinensis</i> Conrad?
<i>Leda cliffwoodensis</i> Weller?	<i>Cardium longstreeti</i> Weller?
<i>Arca</i> ?	<i>Cardium eufalense</i> Conrad?
<i>Trigonoarca cliffwoodensis</i> Weller.	Undetermined pelecypods.
<i>Anomia linteata</i> Conrad?	<i>Turritella</i> sp.
<i>Cymella bella</i> Conrad.	<i>Ammonite</i> (indeterminable fragments of cast).

At Hatchers Reaches, $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Wilmington, left bank, an indurated layer of gray, calcareous, fossiliferous limestone, barely exposed at extreme low water, yielded the following forms: