

|                                         |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Etea carolinensis</i> Conrad.        | <i>Leptosolen biplicata</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Cardium</i> sp.                      | <i>Schizodesma appressa</i> Gabb.   |
| <i>Isocardia cliffwoodensis</i> Weller? | <i>Corbula carolinensis</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Aphrodina</i> sp.                    | <i>Turritella</i> sp.               |
| <i>Cyclothyris</i> ?                    | <i>Gyrodes</i> ?                    |
| <i>Legumen planulatum</i> (Conrad).     | <i>Anchura</i> sp.                  |

Augur Hole Landing, milepost 73, left bank, presents the following section:

SECTION AT AUGER HOLE LANDING, MILEPOST 73, LEFT BANK.

Pleistocene:

|                                                                |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Yellow loamy clay and sand, with a band of gravel at base..... | FEET.<br>3-7 |
| (Unconformity.)                                                |              |

Cretaceous (Black Creek formation):

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Dark greenish-gray, more or less argillaceous sand, with an indurated layer 1 to 2 feet thick near base. Very fossiliferous, the fossils being in the form of shells and casts. The shells are for the most part fragile. Locally, just above the indurated layer, the shells are fragmentary, constituting a loose coquina material ..... | 6 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

The following is a list of the fossils collected at the above locality:

U. S. G. S. LOCALITY Nos. 4160 AND 5353.

|                                                         |                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Hamulus major</i> Gabb.                              | <i>Etea carolinensis</i> Conrad.                                    |
| <i>Serpula</i> sp. (straight tube).                     | <i>Crassatellites carolinensis</i> Conrad.                          |
| <i>Nucula</i> n. sp. (aff. <i>N. percrassa</i> Conrad). | <i>Lucina glebula</i> Conrad.                                       |
| <i>Cucullaea antrosa</i> Morton?                        | <i>Cardium longstreeti</i> Weller.                                  |
| <i>Nemodon eufalensis</i> Conrad.                       | <i>Cardium eufaulense</i> Conrad?                                   |
| <i>Arca</i> sp.                                         | <i>Cyprimeria depressa</i> Conrad.                                  |
| <i>Glycymeris congesta</i> (Conrad).                    | <i>Cyprimeria densata</i> (Conrad).                                 |
| <i>Breviarca</i> sp.                                    | <i>Aphrodina regia</i> Conrad?                                      |
| <i>Trigonoarca</i> n. sp.                               | <i>Tellina</i> sp.                                                  |
| <i>Gervillia ensiformis</i> Conrad.                     | <i>Legumen planulatum</i> (Conrad).                                 |
| <i>Ostrea cretacea</i> Morton?                          | <i>Cymbophora lintea</i> (Conrad).                                  |
| <i>Ostrea tecticosta</i> Gabb.                          | <i>Corbula carolinensis</i> Conrad.                                 |
| <i>Gryphaea vesicularis</i> Lamarck.                    | <i>Corbula crassiplica</i> Gabb.                                    |
| <i>Exogyra ponderosa</i> Roemer.                        | <i>Anchura</i> (probably new species, same as at Snow Hill, N. C.). |
| <i>Pecten</i> n. sp.                                    | <i>Ataphrus kerri</i> Gabb?                                         |
| <i>Plicatula</i> sp.                                    | Undetermined pelecypods and gastropods.                             |
| <i>Lima oxypleura</i> (Conrad).                         | Fish vertebra.                                                      |
| <i>Lima reticulata</i> Forbes.                          | <i>Lamna texana</i> Roemer.                                         |
| <i>Lima pelagica</i> (Morton).                          | <i>Otodus appendiculatus</i> Agassiz.                               |
| <i>Anomia</i> n. sp.                                    | <i>Corax falcatus</i> Agassiz.                                      |
| <i>Cymella bella</i> Conrad.                            |                                                                     |
| <i>Veniella conradi</i> (Morton).                       |                                                                     |

Of the 35 or more determinable species, about 25 are identical with species occurring at Snow Hill, N. C., and it is probable that this bed is approximately synchronous with that horizon.