

|                                               |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <i>Anomia linifera</i> Conrad.                | <i>Aphrodina tippana</i> Conrad?         |
| <i>Anomia argentaria</i> Morton.              | <i>Aphrodina regia</i> Conrad.           |
| <i>Crenella</i> n. sp.                        | <i>Aphrodina</i> sp.                     |
| <i>Dreissensia</i> sp.                        | <i>Linearia (Liothyris) carolinensis</i> |
| <i>Pholadomya</i> ?                           | Conrad.                                  |
| <i>Etea carolinensis</i> Conrad.              | <i>Tellina</i> ?                         |
| <i>Crassatellites carolinensis</i> Conrad.    | <i>Gastrochaena</i> ? (same as at Bryant |
| <i>Crassatellites</i> (probably new species). | Newkirk's Landing, N. C.)                |
| <i>Brachymeris alta</i> Conrad.               | Undetermined pelecypods and gastro-      |
| <i>Cardium eufaulense</i> Conrad.             | pods.                                    |
| <i>Cardium spillmani</i> Conrad.              | Fish vertebra.                           |
| <i>Cardium dumosum</i> Conrad.                | <i>Lamna texana</i> Roemer.              |
| <i>Cardium</i> sp.                            | <i>Otodus appendiculata</i> Agassiz.     |
| <i>Isocardia</i> n. sp.                       |                                          |

The width of the belt of outcrops of the Black Creek formation where it crosses Contentnea Creek Valley is nearly 10 miles, the exposures occurring from a point about 2 miles below Speights Bridge to the vicinity of the twenty-fifth milepost, or about 6 miles below Snow Hill. For the first few miles of the distance the formation rests with unconformable relations upon the Patuxent formation. The exposures are all low, not exceeding 12 or 14 feet above water level. Except where removed by Pleistocene terracing processes, the overlying beds are believed to be of Miocene age, although no good exposures showing these relations were observed. (See sketch map of Contentnea Creek, Fig. 4, p. 96.)

At the locality indicated about 2 miles below Speights Bridge, right bank, the Black Creek formation first makes its appearance, the materials consisting of typical, dark drab to black, laminated clays, with partings of fine micaceous sand, the whole more or less lignitic. There it rests unconformably upon the Patuxent formation, and for several hundred yards along the bank the undulating upper surface of the latter is observed to rise and fall 4 or 5 feet above and below water level. For the next few miles the only Cretaceous materials appearing in the river banks belong to the Patuxent formation, but at a point about three-fourths of a mile above Fools Bridge the Black Creek formation again appears.

SECTION  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE ABOVE FOOLS BRIDGE (CONTENTNEA P. O.), FALKLAND  
QUADRANGLE, RIGHT BANK, CONTENTNEA CREEK.

|                                                                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Pleistocene:                                                                            | FEET. |
| Loamy clay .....                                                                        | 4     |
| Reddish, iron-stained, coarse, cross-bedded sand, with a band of<br>gravel at base..... | 2     |
| (Unconformity.)                                                                         |       |