locality in North Carolina. That the horizon should be regarded as occupying a position lower than the Peedee sand is indicated by the conspicuous absence of such forms as *Ostrea larva* Lamarck, the typical forms of *Ostrea subspatulata* Forbes and *Exogyra costata* Say, and *Belemnitella americana* Morton, and by the presence of a considerable number of forms which are not known to occur in the Peedee formation or its equivalents, but which are found at numerous other localities in the upper part of the Black Creek formation and its equivalents. Of these the following are the more common: a new species of *Nucula* related to *N. percrassa* Con., *Trigonoarca triquetra* Conrad, *Exogyra ponderosa* Roemer, *Crassatellites carolinensis* Conrad, and *Corbula carolinensis* Conrad. Of the total number of species included in the above list, twenty or more have not previously been reported from other than this locality, although collections from some of the North Carolina localities which are described for the first time in this report, all of which occur in the upper part of the Black Creek formation, include a few of these species.

At Snow Hill and in the immediate vicinity the Black Creek beds, which as far as observed do not rise more than 15 or 20 feet above water level, are overlain unconformably by Miocene sands and clays.

The next exposure observed on Contentnea Creek revealing Cretaceous strata was at a point about 1 mile below the Snow Hill bridge. The section is given as follows:

SECTION 1 MILE BELOW SNOW HILL, RIGHT BANK.

	Feet.
Pleistocene:	
Loamy sand, grading down into coarse, loose sand with a gravel band at base	9
(Unconformity.)	
Cretaceous (Black Creek formation):	
Dark green, very sandy, glauconitic, micaceous clay	2

For several miles below this there are occasional low exposures of Cretaceous greensand or marine clay, but with the exception of some soft casts no fossils were observed.

At 27½ miles above the mouth of the stream, right bank, a poorly exposed bluff reveals only Miocene sands.

Within the next one-half mile there are several low occurrences of characteristic marine Cretaceous sands and clays belonging to the Black Creek formation. Figure 13, p. 142, shows the undulating character of the Cretaceous surface as it appears in a bluff above milepost 26.

At milepost 25, 6 miles below Snow Hill, left bank, the following forms were collected from a 4-foot exposure of greensand, the lower