

Marl has been dug for fertilizing purposes about 3 miles to the south-east of Mount Olive.

Junction of Falling Creek and Neuse River.—At this place Eocene marl has been dug within the last few years. It consists of calcareous sand, rather firmly cemented in certain places and containing many fossils, particularly *Bryozoans*, *Echinoids*, bones, and sharks' teeth. The marl occupies a depression in the crystalline rocks, which are exposed a few rods away. This is the locality referred to by Olmsted in 1827. Similar marl is reported from a few other localities in the immediate vicinity.

Rock Spring, 4 Miles Above New Bern on Right Bank of Trent River. Shell rock of Eocene age appears in bank about 3 feet above high tide. It contains an abundance of casts and impressions of fossils. It is overlain by yellowish-colored Pleistocene sand containing small pebbles. At the base there is some glauconite, presumably derived from the Cretaceous.

White Rock Landing, Left Bank of Trent River, About 12-13 Miles Above New Bern.—The Eocene limestone appears here and rises about 15 feet above the water. Casts of fossils are numerous. The Eocene is overlain by about 15 feet of Pleistocene strata consisting principally of yellowish-brown, loamy clay, containing some small pebbles. The same stratum of Eocene rock is exposed at many other places along Trent River in the same vicinity.

SECTION NORTH END OF A. C. L. BRIDGE, POLLOKSVILLE, N. C., NEW BERN QUADRANGLE.

Pleistocene:

Several feet of sand or sandy loam poorly exposed..... FEET. 3-10

Eocene:

Massive beds of *Ostrea georgiana* with yellow sand matrix. No other form was seen, except possibly another species of oyster and a few barnacles attached to oysters. The largest oyster measured about 12½ inches in length. To water's edge, Trent River 15

The exact thickness of the shell bed is rendered somewhat uncertain by the fact that some mixing has taken place in digging the cut, and it has been further obscured by growth of weeds, grass, etc. The oysters are long, thick, massive, and heavy. They are very rotten and crumble so easily that it is almost impossible to secure perfect specimens.

The same bed of oysters is exposed in the cut about 100 yards south of the Pollokville depot. It differs from the preceding, however, in that portions of the upper part are indurated. The indurated portions are irregular in form, not in layers, and in places are several feet in