

thickness. They consist of hard, more or less siliceous fossiliferous limestone, similar lithologically to portions of the Eocene rock at Wilmington.

In the upper portion of this bed, especially in the indurated material, several other forms occur besides the *Ostrea* and *Balanus*, with which they are closely associated. Some of these found are: *Echinoderms*, *Cardium*, encrusting Bryozoa, one small specimen of branching *Bryozoa*, sharks' teeth, several *Pelecypods* and *Gastropods*.

TRENT RIVER, LEFT BANK; $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE ABOVE POLLOKSVILLE, AND JUST BELOW THE NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD BRIDGE,
FARM OF DR. HUGHES.

The same bed of oysters exposed at Pollokville is exposed in old marl pits. In one fresh cutting the marl rises 10 feet above water's edge. The matrix is a greenish-gray sand, more or less mottled with yellow. Nothing was observed but large oysters and barnacles. There is also an old marl pit just above the bridge.

One Mile East of Olivers.—Along the roadside west of Mill Run, 1 mile east of Olivers, there is an exposure of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of Eocene. It consists of a medium coarse, buff to yellow sand, containing irregular masses of limestone varying in diameter from 1 to 14 inches. The limestone contains fossil impressions. In the loose sand and also in the limestone masses are numerous small sharks' teeth.

One Mile Southwest of Olivers.—On tributary branches of Mill Run, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Olivers, Mr. John C. Parker has dug Eocene marl for fertilizing purposes. The marl consists almost entirely of *Ostrea georgiana*, some specimens of which were 20 inches long and are usually found in an upright position in the matrix of sand. The marl bed lies about 4 feet from the surface and is about 6 feet thick. He has used it extensively on his fields and has burned some of the shells for lime. Farther up the creek the marl is said to consist of disintegrated fine shells and sand. It is not exposed.

SECTION WHITE BANK LANDING, TRENT RIVER.

Pleistocene:

FEET.

Yellowish-brown, sandy loam, passing downward into very loose, fine, mealy, white to buff, stratified sand, in which are many lenses of small quartz pebbles.....	20
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Eocene (Trent):

Gray to greenish-gray, fine marly sand, containing quantities of <i>Bryozoa</i> of various kinds and some <i>Pectens</i> , <i>Ostrea</i> , and <i>Echinoids</i> . One good specimen of <i>Scutella</i> was found. The most common <i>Bryozoa</i> are colonial forms, in which the mass looks, in shape and size, much like an <i>Echinoid</i> . To water's edge....	8
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