

have been worked recently and have piles of marl about them. The marl is similar to that along Pine Log Branch, except for the predominance of *Glycymeris* and *Venericardia granulata*.

Black Swamp, 2 Miles North of Farmville.—There are a number of old water-filled marl pits here, but no fossils could be found.

All along the Little Contentnea Creek and its tributaries marl occurs and has been dug in the past. The marl does not outcrop, but is reached by digging in the flood plain to a depth of 5 to 10 feet. Sometimes the water interferes with digging, as the marl is below the level of the water in the streams. The pits fill with water as soon as digging ceases and fish get into these holes when the streams overflow. These old marl pits are better for fishing than are the streams, and can usually be located by paths leading to them, made by the fishermen.

One-half Mile East of Ormondsville.—Some shells found about old marl pits in this vicinity indicate that the marl underlies practically this whole region between Contentnea Creek and the Tar River.

Two and One-third Miles North of Standard, Pitt County.—Characteristic St. Marys marl occurs along a small stream and many marl pits are present in this vicinity. Some of the marl seems to have been rather firmly indurated.

Plantation of J. A. Nobles Along a Branch 1 Mile South of Road Leading from Frog Level to Standard, Pitt County.—There is a long series of old pits here. Marl lies but a few feet from the surface. The matrix is a blue-gray sand which weathers to iron-red colors. The larger shells were almost all broken.

Three Miles North of Grifton, Pitt County.—Numerous marl pits in this vicinity indicate that the St. Marys Miocene is well developed in this vicinity. In some places the marl seems to consist almost entirely of shells with very little sand matrix.

Old Woman Branch, Pitt County.—Marl pits are said to be numerous along this branch, though none of them have been worked for a number of years.

TWO MILES EAST OF GRIFTON, PITT COUNTY.

Pleistocene:

	FEET.
Loose black silt loam.....	1½-1
Loose, coarse, gray to brown sand, iron-stained in places.....	2-3

Miocene (St. Marys):

Shell bed, fossil shells contained in a matrix of argillaceous blue to drab sand, cemented by iron in some places. Most of the shells are fragmentary, though some are entire.....	0-5
Blue sandy marl, containing a few fossils.....	12

This lower member has not been cut through. It may be considerably thicker than 12 feet.