

Astarte undulata Say.
Bornia triangula Dall.
Callocardia sayana Conrad.
Cardita arata Conrad.
Corbula cuneata Say.
Corbula inaequalis Say.
Crassatellites lunulatus Conrad.
Crassatellites undulatus Say.
Cumingia medialis Conrad.
Diplodonta acclinis Conrad.
Diplodonta leana Dall.
Ensis directus Conrad.
Gafrarium metastriatum Conrad.
Gemma magna Dall.
Gemma trigona Dall.
Glycymeris americana de France.
Glycymeris subovata Say.
Leda acuta Conrad.
Macrocallista albaria Say.
Modiolus ducatelii Conrad.

Montacuta petropolitana Dall.
Mulinia congesta Conrad.
Mulinia lateralis Say.
Nucula proxima Say.
Ostrea compressirostra Say.
Pandora crassidens Conrad.
Pecten eboreus Conrad.
Phacoides anodonta Say.
Phacoides crenulatus Conrad.
Plicatula marginata Say.
Sportella constricta Conrad.
Sportella protecta Conrad.
Tellina declivis Conrad.
Tellina dupliniana Dall.
Venericardia granulata Say.
Venericardia perplana Conrad.
Venericardia tridentata Say.
Venus rileyi Conrad.
Yoldia laevis Say.

Along the Chowan River there are many exposures of the Yorktown formation. At Colerain Landing the river bluff, which is here from 45 to 50 feet in height, consists of light yellow argillaceous sands and sandy clays, with some laminated layers of drab clay. The material becomes more sandy in lower portion, grading into a yellow sand at base. The lower half is more or less fossiliferous. At about 25 feet above the base there is a lens of shells, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick in the middle and tapering at the ends. The lens is 75 feet to 100 feet long. At the base, at water's edge, there is a layer of shells 2 feet thick, the most conspicuous form being *Glycymeris*.

Between Colerain and Mount Gould landings there are a number of 50-foot bluffs in which the Miocene exposed consists of light yellow sands and clays that show stratification. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Mount Gould Landing, the base of the bluff, up to about 10 feet, is made up of dark green sandy clay filled with fossil shells which are for the most part very fragile and poorly preserved. This bed appears to be a lens in lighter colored sands and clays.

Between Jernigen's Wharf and Edenhouse Point the bluffs do not exceed 25 to 30 feet. One mile above Edenhouse Point a fossiliferous bed occurs in the lower 8 feet of the bluff. In this exposure branching corals are particularly abundant. The marl pits do not have very great lateral extent and seem to be small lenses in the quartz sands. The stratification seems to indicate that the beds are practically horizontal. The same layer is exposed at intervals all the way from Tar