

The areal extent of the Waccamaw formation is not well known at present. It has been recognized in a well section in Hyde County, with a considerable degree of certainty. It occurs south of the Neuse River in Craven County and in the western part of Carteret County, and again in the northwestern part of Brunswick, northeastern part of Columbus, and southeastern part of Bladen counties. These areas are disconnected, though they were probably united at one time. Pre-Pleistocene erosion, of which there is much evidence as shown by the unconformable contact of the Pleistocene deposits resting upon the Waccamaw, undoubtedly removed the Pliocene strata in the intermediate areas. Northeastward the formation probably extends into Dare, Tyrrell, and Currituck counties, where it may later be recognized in well borings, though no such data are available now.

Southward the Waccamaw of the Cape Fear River region is not known to be continuous with the formation in northeastern South Carolina. There is some evidence which points toward the presence of the formation in the lower part of Brunswick County, though the evidence is not conclusive.

The Waccamaw formation overlies beds of various ages and occupies depressions in the pre-Pliocene surface. In the vicinity of Cronly the formation dips toward the Cape Fear River, but at a low inclination. It is at that point at a higher level than the deposit along the Waccamaw River in South Carolina, which indicates a gentle dip toward the ocean.

Detailed Sections.

SECTION OF WELL 2½ MILES SOUTHEAST OF LAKE LANDING, HYDE COUNTY.

Pleistocene or Pliocene:

	FEET.
Loose gray fossiliferous sand, fossils mostly fragmentary: <i>Nassa</i> sp., <i>Pecten</i> (?) sp., <i>Balanus</i> (?) sp., <i>Eulima</i> (?) sp., <i>Mulinia lateralis</i>	6-40
Loose gray fossiliferous sand, fossils mostly fragmentary: <i>Pecten</i> (?) sp., <i>Foraminifera</i> , <i>Leda acuta</i> , <i>Crepidula fornicata</i> , <i>Arca</i> sp., <i>Ensis</i> sp., <i>Ostrea</i> sp., <i>Phacoides multilineatus</i> , <i>Venericardia</i> sp., <i>Columbella</i> (?) sp., <i>Mangilia</i> (?) sp., <i>Terebra</i> (?) sp., <i>Turbonilla</i> (?) sp., <i>Tornatina canaliculata</i> , <i>Mulinia lateralis</i> , <i>Nucula proxima</i>	40-60
Fine loose gray sand with some shells and shell fragments: <i>Crepidula fornicata</i> , <i>Leda acuta</i> , <i>Phacoides</i> sp., <i>Pecten</i> sp.	60-80

Pliocene (Waccamaw):

Fine loose gray sand, very fossiliferous, fossils mostly fragmentary: *Crepidula fornicata*, *Fissuridea* sp., *Nassa* sp., *Polynices duplicatus*, *Scala* sp., *Arca* sp., *Callocardia* sp., *Ensis* sp., *Leda acuta*, *Pandora* sp., *Phacoides multilineatus*, *Phacoides amiantus*, *Phacoides tuomeyi*, *Venericardia tridentata*, Echinoid spines, *Eulima* (?) sp., *Marginella* sp., *Olivella* (?) sp., *Olivella*