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| <i>Arca scalarina</i> Heilprin. | <i>Glycymeris pectinata</i> Gmelin. |
| <i>Astarte concentrica</i> Conrad. | <i>Leda acuta</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Bornia triangula</i> Dall. | <i>Macrocallista nimbosa</i> Solander. |
| <i>Callocardia sayana</i> Conrad. | <i>Mulinia congesta</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Cardita arata</i> Conrad. | <i>Mulinia lateralis</i> Say. |
| <i>Cardium oedaliun</i> Dall. | <i>Mytilus hamatus</i> Say. |
| <i>Cardium robustum</i> Solander. | <i>Ostrea percrassa</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Cardium sublineatum</i> Conrad. | <i>Ostrea sculpturata</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Chama congregata</i> Conrad. | <i>Ostrea virginica</i> Gmelin. |
| <i>Chione cribraria</i> Conrad. | <i>Panopea reflexa</i> Say. |
| <i>Chione grus</i> Holmes. | <i>Pecten eboreus</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Corbula barratiana</i> C. B. Adams. | <i>Phacoides amiantus</i> Dall. |
| <i>Corbula contracta</i> Say. | <i>Phacoides anodonta</i> Say. |
| <i>Corbula inaequalis</i> Say. | <i>Phacoides crenulatus</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Crassatellites gibbesii</i> Tuomey & Holmes. | <i>Phacoides radians</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Crassatellites lunulatus</i> Conrad. | <i>Phacoides trisulcatus</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Diplodonta acclinis</i> Conrad. | <i>Phacoides tuomeyi</i> Dall. |
| <i>Diplodonta nucleiformis</i> Wagner. | <i>Plicatula marginata</i> Say. |
| <i>Divaricella quadrisulcata</i> d'Orbigny. | <i>Rangia clathrodonta</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Donax emmonsii</i> Dall. | <i>Strigilla flexuosa</i> Say. |
| <i>Echinochama arcinella</i> Linné. | <i>Tagelus gibbus</i> Spangler. |
| <i>Ensis directus</i> Conrad. | <i>Tellina dupliniana</i> Dall. |
| <i>Erycina carolinensis</i> Dall. | <i>Transenella carolinensis</i> Dall. |
| <i>Gafrarium metastriatum</i> Conrad. | <i>Venericardia granulata</i> Say. |
| <i>Gemma magna</i> Dall. | <i>Venericardia perplana</i> Conrad. |
| <i>Gemma trigona</i> Dall. | <i>Venericardia tridentata</i> Say. |
| <i>Glycymeris americana</i> de France. | <i>Venus campechiensis</i> Gmelin. |
| | <i>Venus rileyi</i> Conrad. |

LAFAYETTE FORMATION.*

Historical Review.—The deposits in the Atlantic Coastal Plain States now designated the Lafayette formation were first differentiated by W J McGee¹ in 1888. In that paper the name "Appomattox" formation was introduced for a series of orange-colored sands, clays, and gravels occurring in a zone extending from near Fredericksburg, Va., to the Roanoke River in North Carolina. He says:

"In brief, the inland margin of the Appomattox formation, as exposed north of Roanoke River, is a moderately regularly stratified sand or clay with occasional intercalations of fine gravel, generally of pronounced orange hue, and without fossils; it reaches a thickness of probably 50 to 100 feet and forms the predominant surface formation over a zone 40 or 50 miles wide on the Roanoke, but alternates and narrows northward, finally disappearing at Potomac Creek, 4 or 5 miles north of Fredericksburg; and although it appears to thicken seaward, it soon disappears beneath tide level and newer deposits."

*By L. W. Stephenson.

¹Am. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 35, 1888, pp. 328-330.