

son fault in Clarke County, Alabama, where it has received the name of Salt Mountain limestone from its most prominent outcrop. Among the distinctive fossils of the Salt Mountain are two orbitoid Foraminifera, *Pseudophragmina cookei* (Vaughan) and *Discocyclina blanpiedi* Vaughan. These species are restricted to the Salt Mountain at the outcrop but seem to have a wider vertical distribution within the buried limestone of Wilcox age, which has been named the Oldsmar limestone. Clastic tongues of the Wilcox group reach southward into part of northwestern Florida, but the limestone facies occupies most of the State.

## OLDSMAR LIMESTONE

### GENERAL FEATURES

*Name*—The name Oldsmar limestone is applied by Applin and Applin (1944) to limestone of Wilcox age in Florida and southeastern Georgia. The name is taken from R. V. Hill's "Oldsmar well" in Hillsborough County, Florida. The Salt Mountain limestone might appropriately have been expanded to include all the Oldsmar, which, however, may ultimately be divided into two or more formations, of which one would be the Salt Mountain.

*Characters*—The Oldsmar consists predominantly of limestone, but it contains some gypsum and chert.

*Thickness*—The Oldsmar is 925 feet thick in the Oldsmar well and 1200 feet thick in the Peninsular Oil & Refining Company's no. 1 Cory in Monroe County. Only 445 feet of unfossiliferous limestone in Cosden's no. 1 Lawson well in Marion County is referred to the Oldsmar.

*Distribution*—The Oldsmar limestone underlies the Peninsula, the northeastern part of Florida, and the southeastern part of Georgia.

*Stratigraphic relations*—The top and bottom of the Oldsmar limestone are probably separated from the adjacent formations by unconformities. At least, that relationship holds good for the Wilcox group at the outcrop in Alabama and Georgia. It is possible that there is an unconformity within the formation corresponding to that which probably separates