

where hard blue-gray limestone was encountered. In a well at Bushnell, Sumter County, Mossom (1926, p. 229) supposed the Ocala to extend to a depth of at least 385 feet, but Applin and Applin (1944) refer only about 100 feet to the Ocala limestone, the remainder to the Avon Park limestone. A well north of Auburndale, Polk County, (Mossom, 1926, p. 239) entered Ocala limestone at 160 feet; brown limestone was first encountered in a sample representing the interval from 448 to 455 feet. Cole (1944, p. 24) assigns a minimum thickness of 690 feet to the Ocala in the City of Quincy water well, but the Applins make it only 260 feet, the remainder being Tallahassee limestone, and Cole (1944, p. 21) found 355 feet of Ocala in the deep well northwest of Hilliard; the Applins call it 360 feet.

*Distribution*—The Ocala limestone, which underlies all of Florida, comes to the surface in two regions. In the peninsula it extends from Suwannee River at Ellaville, Madison County, southeastward to Lacoochee, Pasco County, and Winter Garden, Orange County, a length of 165 miles, and from the Gulf of Mexico between the mouth of Steinhatchee River and Chassahowitzka Bay eastward to the eastern part of Marion County, a width of about 60 miles. The limestone is exposed in many quarries within this tract, though it is commonly covered by Pleistocene sand or by outliers of the Suwannee limestone, the Hawthorn formation, or the Alachua formation. In northwestern Florida the Ocala lies near the surface in an area extending from Chattahoochee River to the northeast corner of Walton County, a length of 60 miles, and from Marianna and Caryville to the Alabama line, a width of 16 miles. In part of this area it is covered by the Flint River formation. This western tract forms part of a much larger region that includes much of the Flint River basin in Georgia and the Chattahoochee basin and the valley of Pea River in Alabama. An exposure of white limestone in a sink at Duncan Church, Washington County, which was mapped as Ocala by Cooke and Mossom (1929, p. 61, pl. 2), because of a mistaken identification of orbitoid foraminifers, proves to be Suwannee limestone.

The regions in which the Ocala limestone lies near the surface are generally of low relief except where the limestone is