ern Florida, which are characterized by an abundance of *Orbitoides* [*Lepidocyclina*] *mantelli*... and *Pecten poulsoni*." The local details given by Matson and Clapp (1909, pp. 54-59) included not only the chimney rock at Marianna, which may be regarded as typical, but also the Suwannee limestone near Chipley and elsewhere and the Byram limestone at Marianna and Natural Bridge. Neither of these two formations had then been named. As restricted by Cooke (1915, 1918, 1923, 1926a), Mossom (1926, pp. 180-181), and by Cooke and Mossom (1929, pp. 63-66), the name Marianna was intended to apply only to the stratigraphic unit of which the chimney rock is representative, although some beds since recognized as Byram limestone were included. Cooke (1918, p. 195) proposed the Glendon limestone as a member of the Marianna, but it has since been transferred to the Byram (Cooke, 1943, p. 1714). True Glendon is not known in Florida, unless the Byram at Ellaville represents this member.

Characters—The most distinctive part of the Marianna is soft white homogeneous chalky limestone, which can be easily sawed into building blocks. (See fig. 11.) Because of its extensive use in building chimneys this limestone is popularly called chimney rock. According to Mossom (1925, p. 72) the Marianna limestone contains 93 to 95 percent of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). The lower ledges of the Marianna are less pure and are speckled with small grains and patches of green glauconite. Many exposures of the formation show several ledges of hard, compact limestone, which stand out conspicuously from the softer layers between them. Fresh exposures of the chimney rock have a creamy white tint, which bleaches to chalky white on drying and weathers to dirty gray.

Thickness and distribution—The total thickness of the Marianna limestone at Marianna is about 30 feet, but in western Alabama it is as much as 80 feet. The formation has not been recognized east of Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers, either in Georgia or in Florida, but it extends westward with remarkable uniformity across Alabama into Mississippi, where it becomes more variable. As it is overlapped by younger formations everywhere east of Alabama River, exposures are confined to river valleys or other suitable lowlands. Outcrops in Florida are known only in Jackson and