

67-93), but they also referred to the Glendon $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of limestone below the so-called Tampa (Suwannee limestone) on the Suwannee River at Ellaville. That rock may really be equivalent to the typical Glendon limestone member of the Byram, though its fauna is more profuse; it is not here differentiated from the Byram limestone.

Characters—The Byram in Florida consists chiefly of limestone but includes some clayey beds. Much of the limestone is sandy. The color is commonly yellow or cream. Most of the rock is rather soft, or porous, but some ledges are hardened by deposition of calcium carbonate in the interspaces. On weathered surfaces, particularly along Chipola River, much of the lime has been leached out, leaving a soft, porous sandstone. The Byram on Suwannee River is very hard and weathers into tubular cavities, like the Glendon limestone member in Alabama.

Distribution—The Byram is typically developed in Mississippi. It occurs also in Louisiana. There are many exposures of it in southern Alabama. The line of outcrop enters Florida near Natural Bridge, Walton County, east of which it is overlapped by the Flint River formation. The limestone in Holmes County mapped as Marianna may be Byram. In Jackson County there are exposures along Chipola River, but none have been found along the Chattahoochee, where it appears to be completely overlapped. The Byram reappears along Suwannee River at and below the mouth of the Withlacoochee. It is unknown in Georgia.

Thickness—At Natural Bridge the Byram is probably more than 40 feet thick. No single exposures as thick as that have been found along the Chipola. On the Suwannee it is probably not more than 10 feet thick.

Stratigraphic relations—The Byram directly overlies the Marianna limestone and appears to be conformable with it. It is overlain unconformably by the Suwannee limestone or by the Flint River formation, both of which overlap it.

Paleogeography—The Byram appears to be essentially a littoral formation, although some of it contains little clastic sediment. The shore line apparently passed near Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and crossed the Florida line east of