

3. Hard, compact chalky-white to pink crystalline limestone; lower 2 feet appears to be brecciated; upper part is thin-bedded - - - - - 4

Unconformity.

Byram limestone (Oligocene):

2. Soft white marly limestone, indurated in places; contains a few bryozoans and many fragments of *Clypeaster rogersi* (Morton) - - - - - 2
1. White or creamy yellow compact limestone loaded with molds of mollusks (U.S.G.S. 6824); honeycombed by solution; extends to water level - - - - - 5 1/2

Bed 1 contains *Lepidocyclina supera* (Conrad), *Clypeaster rogersi* (Morton), *Cassidulus alabamensis* Twitchell, *Olivella affluens* Casey, *Mitra conquistata* Conrad, and many other fossils, which are preserved only as hollow molds. All of the species listed occur elsewhere in the Byram, and some of them are restricted to it.

Although the presence of the Ocala limestone is not indicated in the section near Ellaville it is believed to be exposed below the Byram at very low stages of the river, and it crops out above water level farther downstream.

DEPOSITS OF LATE OLIGOCENE AGE

SUWANNEE LIMESTONE

GENERAL FEATURES

Name—The name "Suwannee limestone" was proposed by Cooke and Mansfield (1936a, p. 71) for yellowish limestone typically exposed along Suwannee River in Florida from Ellaville almost to White Springs. The rock to which it was applied had previously been called by various names. Matson and Clapp (1909, p. 73) referred it to the Hawthorn formation. Mossom (1925, pp. 73-77; 1926, pp. 181-182) placed it in the Glendon formation, by which name the equivalent beds in Georgia, now called the Flint River formation, were then known. Later, Cooke and Mossom (1929, pp. 89-91) transferred it to the Tampa limestone because they recognized its equivalence with limestone in Hernando County then supposed to be Tampa (Mossom, 1925, p. 79). Further study has verified both of these correlations, but the beds in Georgia are now known to be younger than the typical Glen-