don, and the limestone in Hernando County is now known to be older than the Tampa.

Characters—In the typical area the Suwannee limestone is commonly hard and resonant. Small solution holes filled with green clay, probably residual from the limestone, are abundant. Where the Suwannee is unaltered, it consists of a soft granular mass of limy particles, many of them of organic origin. The color is commonly yellow or cream, locally with a pinkish tinge. At many surface exposures all the lime has been leached from it, leaving a porous or massive flint, which is recognizable as Suwannee by the presence of molds of the common Suwannee echinoid, *Cassidulus gouldii.*

In Hernando County the Suwannee is very variable in hardness. It contains patches of hard and soft rock that are irregularly distributed and apparently show no relation to bedding planes. This variability is especially annoying to quarrymen, for it causes much waste of rock, their machinery not being generally adapted to use both hard and soft material.

Chemical analyses (Mossom, 1925) show that the Suwannee limestone contains about 91 to 98 percent calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) and that the chief impurity is silica (SiO_2). A small amount of iron may account for the color of the rock. The Suwannee is almost as pure as the Ocala. It is much less siliceous than the Tampa, which contains a large portion of very fine sand.

Thickness—Near Live Oak the Suwannee limestone is about 100 feet thick. At Falling Water, 4 miles south of Chipley, a thickness of 65 feet is exposed in the cylindrical sink, which may not reach the bottom of the formation.

Distribution—The largest area of outcrop of the Suwannee limestone includes nearly all of Taylor County and parts of all but one of the adjoining counties. This area expands from the Gulf of Mexico across the State line into Georgia, where it is restricted to the valley of the Withlacoochee. Another large area includes most of Hernando County and parts of all the adjoining counties. The formation also underlies parts of Jackson, Washington, and Holmes Counties. Here the Suwannee limestone is believed to merge northward into the Flint River formation, and the two are not separated on the