

more formally described (Cooke, 1944, pp. 77-84; 1936b, pp. 98-99). The typical part of the formation had been included by Vaughan (in Veatch and Stephenson, 1911, pp. 329-333) in the Chattahoochee formation, which Cooke and Mossom (1929, p. 79) later united with the Tampa limestone. The remainder of the Flint River formation in Georgia comprised part of the Vicksburg formation of Veatch and Stephenson (1911, p. 306), which included also the Ocala limestone of present usage. In 1923 (pp. 6-8) Cooke analyzed the fauna of the chert-bearing beds around Bainbridge as described by Dall (1916) and tentatively correlated the beds with the Glendon limestone of western Alabama, previously classified as a member at the top of the Marianna limestone but then raised to the rank of formation because of its supposed great areal extent and diversified character. The chert-bearing beds of eastern Alabama were included by Cooke (1926a, pp. 286-287) in the Glendon formation. Doubt was thrown on this correlation by the discovery that the Chickasawhay limestone of Mississippi and western Alabama, which lies well above the typical Glendon, has several species in common with the Antigua formation of the West Indies, with which the chert-bearing beds had been correlated because of their similar coral faunas (Vaughan, 1900). Accordingly, Cooke (1935b, p. 1170) proposed that they be made an independent formation, which he tentatively correlated with the Chickasawhay limestone.

*Characters*—In its original condition the Flint River formation appears to have consisted chiefly of sandy and pebbly limestone and calcareous dirty sand. The content of lime probably varied greatly from place to place; some parts doubtless had little if any. The processes of solution and weathering have removed all the lime from the exposed parts of the formation, leaving white, purple, and variegated clay and red or orange sand and gravel. Solution of the limestone was accompanied by silicification, which locally retained the original form but elsewhere produced dense, vitreous chert or jasper. Some of the cavities in the chert are studded with drusy quartz crystals.

The chert is very uneven in its distribution; at some places (e.g., Americus, Ga.) great masses evidently represent con-