

rare. At times of drought, when the water level is unusually low, a contact believed to be unconformable is exposed in the bank of a drainage ditch along Blackwater Creek east of the Seaboard Railway bridge 8½ miles north of Plant City. Presumably the Tampa lies unconformably on the Flint River where that is the underlying formation.

There is some uncertainty as to the relations between the Tampa and the overlying formations. My somewhat cursory field studies of the region in which it occurs has led me to the opinion that in Gadsden County and the neighboring part of Georgia (Cooke, 1944, p. 87) the Tampa merges upward gradually into the Hawthorn formation and that the boundary between them is indefinite. Notes made in 1914 at Rock Bluff, Liberty County, indicate that it is difficult to draw the boundary between the Tampa limestone and the Hawthorn formation, or the Chattahoochee and the Alum Bluff as they were called then, for the one seems to grade perfectly into the other. Neither Matson and Clapp (1909, p. 97) nor Sellards and Gunter (1909, p. 274) report an unconformity there. However, Mansfield (1937b, p. 36) inserts an unconformity in a section at Rock Bluff based on that of Sellards and Gunter and also in sections at Chattahoochee and Aspalaga Bluff. Cushman and Ponton (1932, p. 31) describe the contact of the Tampa with the Chipola formation on Chipola River as apparently an erosional unconformity.

*Paleogeography*—During Tampa time part of the present peninsula was probably above water and the remainder of the State was covered by an expanded Gulf of Mexico. The shore line of the Tampa sea (figure 14) apparently extended eastward across the southern tier of counties of Alabama to the vicinity of Sylvester, Georgia, where it turned southward and entered Florida in the western part of Leon County. From the vicinity of Tallahassee it followed a southeasterly course to Lakeland, beyond which its course has not been determined. As the Tampa limestone has been recognized in the Cory well in Dade County (Cole, 1941, p. 11), the southern part of the State must have been under water. The area above water must have been a low-lying plain underlain by Suwannee and Ocala limestones, very like the present Everglades.

*Fauna*—The attention of naturalists was early attracted to