

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., yellow sandy marl packed with shells, chiefly varieties of *Chione ulocyma* Dall, rises about 5 feet above the pond and extends an undetermined distance below the surface of the water. This exposure is referred to the *Cancellaria* zone. According to Vernon (1942, p. 107) the best exposure in the vicinity for collecting fossils lies approximately 300 yards southwest of Gully Pond, at Blue Sink, where he measured 24.6 feet of blue-gray to brown sandy shell marl.

The *Cancellaria* zone is exposed also at several places in the Deadens, a region of many sinks surrounded by broad prairies that are overflowed during the rainy season. According to Vernon (1942, map) the Deadens occupy part of sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 13 W., but the name may apply to a larger area, perhaps extending to Gully Pond. At Hamlin Pond, which Vernon (1942, p. 108) tentatively identifies with Clarks Pond, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., two small, very deep circular sinks are rimmed by vertical walls of shell marl similar to that at Gully Pond but containing a much more diversified fauna.

Econfina Creek, which crosses the southeastern township of Washington County, cuts through the Duplin marl, which is exposed in its vertical banks. The marl overlies cavernous limestone, which has been tentatively referred to the Shoal River formation. The most accessible locality is in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 1 N., R. 13 W., 100 yards above Walsingham Bridge. Vernon (1942, p. 109) measured 7.2 feet of blue-green sandy shell marl extending 3 feet below water level, lying on hard cavernous limestone and overlain by 6 feet of brownish-gray sandy clay. Other places mentioned by Vernon are above and below Gainer Bridge, which is a short distance above the Bay County line.

The Duplin marl may be represented on Choctawhatchee River by deposits at Boynton Landing, which Vernon (1942, p. 84) locates in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 16 W. This correlation is suggested by the presence there of two plants originally described from Alum Bluff in beds now referred to the Duplin marl. The following section is based on descriptions and measurements by Sellards and Gunter (1918, p. 92):