

indication that the water in which they lived was deep enough to prevent their violent agitation by waves. Fresh, unweathered exposures of the Caloosahatchee are commonly white or light gray. The color changes to cream or yellow when oxidized.

*Thickness*—Only a few feet of the Caloosahatchee is exposed anywhere, for the relief of the region in which it occurs is very slight. Under cover, it is believed to be about 30 to 50 feet thick.

*Distribution*—The typical exposures of the formation are on Caloosahatchee River at and near La Belle, Hendry County. Here, as nearly everywhere, the immediate surface of the ground is composed of Pleistocene deposits, which are so thin that moderately shallow ditches cut through them into the Caloosahatchee formation. Northwestward from La Belle the formation extends under cover into Sarasota County, southward about to the Collier County line, eastward into Palm Beach County, and northward at least as far as Palatka, Putnam County. There are also outlying areas around Tampa Bay in Manatee, Hillsborough, and Pinellas Counties.

*Stratigraphic relations*—The bottom of the Caloosahatchee marl is not known to be exposed anywhere, but it presumably lies unconformably on the Hawthorn formation or on the Duplin marl, where that is present. In wells in Seminole County it lies on the Ocala limestone. The Caloosahatchee is overlain unconformably by deposits of Pleistocene age, and there are several good exposures of the unconformable contact with the Pleistocene Fort Thompson formation on Caloosahatchee River. On Caloosahatchee River west of Denaud the formation merges laterally into the Buckingham marl. Exploratory well borings in the Everglades show that the Caloosahatchee interfingers with the Tamiami formation there (Parker and Cooke, 1944). Relations are conjectural with the Citronelle formation, which is suspected to be the littoral, unfossiliferous facies of the Caloosahatchee. It is assumed that the Caloosahatchee merges northward into the Charlton formation in Duval or Nassau Counties, though there are no exposures of the transition zone in that area.

*Fauna*—The fauna of the Caloosahatchee marl is large and