in well number 4, 2½ miles south of Orlando; and at 35 feet in well number 5, 5 miles southwest of Orlando. According to S. A. Stubbs (1940, oral communication), a cutting from the City of Apopka well at 60 feet contained Caloosahatchee fossils.

*Osceola County*—The Caloosahatchee marl is completely covered by Pleistocene deposits in Osceola County, but Pliocene shells are reported by Matson and Clapp (1909, p. 133) at a depth of 150 feet in a well on an island in Lake Tohopekaliga about 3 miles from Kissimmee. Mansfield (1924, p. 36; Cooke and Mossom, 1929, pp. 148, 149) suspected that some of these shells are Miocene, but his evidence seems inconclusive.

*Palm Beach County*—No exposures of the Caloosahatchee marl are known in Palm Beach County, but the formation lies close enough to the surface (except in the eastern part) to be cut into by the deeper canals. Dredges have brought up shells characteristic of the Caloosahatchee on the West Palm Beach Canal from the entrance at Canal Point to Loxahatchee, 7½ miles east of Twenty-Mile Bend. The spoil bank of the North New River Canal at the bend about 3 miles south of Okeelanta contains Caloosahatchee shells. Such shells have not been noticed more than 4 miles south of the bend.

*Pinellas County*—The Pinellas Peninsula east of Largo and Seminole is underlain by a shell bed believed to be of Pliocene age. As some of the collections from this region contain no extinct species, it is possible that there is also a Pleistocene bed. Ditches at Ninth Street and Seventieth Avenue, North (NE cor. sec. 36, T. 30 S., R. 16 E.), in the suburbs of St. Petersburg yield many fossil shells, including such characteristic Caloosahatchee species as *Arca wagneriana* Dall. At Fifth Street and Seventy-first Avenue, *Chione cancellata* is the most common species. It has been noted also on Roosevelt Boulevard in sec. 13, T. 30 S., R. 16 E., and in sections 23 and 24 of the same township.

Drainage ditches along and near Joes Creek cut into a shell bed that has heretofore been identified as Pleistocene (Cooke and Mossom, 1929, pp. 216, 217), but which in all probability represents merely a different faunal facies of the Caloosahatchee. At Seminole Field in the SW¼ sec. 5, T. 31