

S., R. 16 E., 2¼ miles south-southwest of Pinellas Park, the noted bed of Pleistocene vertebrates is underlain by a bed of marine shells including *Phacoides multilineatus* Tuomey and Holmes and *Transenella caloosana* Dall. This shell bed rises as much as 8 feet above the water level in the ditch.

*Putnam County*—The type locality of the facies of the Caloosahatchee marl called Nashua marl by Matson and Clapp (1909, p. 130), is one-fourth mile south of Nashua, where they report about 15 feet of white shell marl overlain unconformably by 5 feet of white sand. The only outcrop seen by Cooke and Mossom (1929, p. 160) in this vicinity is in a gully south of the residence of L. La Bruzzo, just south of the center of sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 26 E., in the bluff east of St. Johns River. Matson and Clapp (1909, p. 131) list Pliocene fossils from a low bluff on the east side of St. Johns River half a mile above the bridge of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, 5 miles southwest of Palatka. Sidney A. Stubbs informs me that Caloosahatchee shells were found in a well at the north edge of Crescent City. The Ocala limestone was penetrated in the same well at a depth of 100 feet.

*Sarasota County*—The Caloosahatchee formation has been reported only in the southeastern part of Sarasota County. Somewhere on Miakka River Willcox found limestone overlain by sandy shell marl, which Dall (1892, pp. 147, 148) took to be somewhat younger than the typical Caloosahatchee formation because it contains a somewhat larger proportion of Recent shells. Caloosahatchee marl occurs in the bottom of a ditch one mile east of Miakka River on the Tamiami Trail (U.S. Highway 41). Many shells and hard lumps of shelly sandstone have been dredged from Big Slough on the Tamiami Trail 3.2 miles east of the Miakka. *Cypraea problematica* Heilprin (fig. 27, no. 3) and many other shells were found in a creek or ditch on U.S. Highway 41, 7.9 miles east of the Miakka. This place may be in Charlotte County.

*Seminole County*—No exposures of fossiliferous Caloosahatchee marl have been reported from Seminole County, but excellently preserved shells have been found in several wells. Stubbs (1940) lists 87 species of mollusks that were recovered from the city well numbr 5 at Sanford while it was being cleaned in 1937 and infers that the shells came from depths