

(1916) from a town in Mobile County, Alabama, about 35 miles west of the northwest corner of Florida. The Citronelle includes much that was called Lafayette formation by earlier workers, but it is not nearly so comprehensive as the older use of the term "Lafayette," which was not a stratigraphic unit. Matson clearly distinguished between the Citronelle and the marine terrace sands that overlie it south of the type area, and he recognized the unconformable relations between the Citronelle and all older formations.

Cooke and Mossom (1929, p. 180) traced the Citronelle eastward through Florida as far as Apalachicola River, where they correlated with it the Bristol formation, a name that Sellards (1918, p. 51) had tentatively proposed for what he suspected might be Citronelle. They also extended the Citronelle to include the red sand in the lake region of the peninsula.

*Characters*—The Citronelle formation is composed of sand, gravel, and clay. Most of the sand and gravel are red or orange, and the clay, where mixed with sand or gravel, is commonly iron-stained. Many of the purer beds of clay are white or variegated, and some of the disseminated clay or kaolin is white. According to Matson (1916, p. 173) the Citronelle is predominantly sandy in the States west of Florida. He found more sand in the vicinity of the principal drainage lines than in the interstream spaces, and more sand and gravel near the landward margin than elsewhere.

*Thickness*—It is impossible to state precisely the thickness of the Citronelle formation because its exposed surface is eroded and because records of its thickness under cover are lacking. Matson (1915, p. 178) says that in southern Alabama the formation may have a thickness of more than 250 feet, and a possible maximum thickness west of Mobile of 340 feet. In Florida the thickness is probably of the same order of magnitude.

*Distribution*—Matson traced the Citronelle formation from Alabama across Mississippi and Louisiana into Texas. In Florida it underlies most of Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa Counties. East of Walton County a narrower band extends into Gadsden County. It reappears in the central ridge of the peninsula, where it extends from Clay County to Highlands County.