

responding to the seven shore lines and designated by the same names is divided mainly on the topography of the surface that they underlie. Another sandy formation, the Anastasia, probably of the Sangamon stage, includes loose shells and consolidated coquina (shell rock). It extends southward along the Atlantic coast from St. Augustine about to Boca Raton, becoming progressively more calcareous and merging into the Miami oolite, an oolitic limestone, which continues to Key West. The outer fringe of the Florida Keys is composed of a dead coral reef, the Key Largo limestone, apparently of the same age as the Miami oolite and the Anastasia formation. Along the upper reaches of Caloosahatchee River and in the Everglades is the Fort Thompson formation, an alternation of marine shell beds and fresh-water limestone and marl, which apparently includes representatives of all the glacial and interglacial stages, though it is only 10 feet thick. The Coffee Mill Hammock marl member of the Fort Thompson is composed chiefly of shells of *Chione cancellata*. The youngest Pleistocene formation in the Everglades is a gray calcareous clay containing fresh-water shells, the Lake Flirt marl, whose time of accumulation may have extended into the Recent epoch.

## FORT THOMPSON FORMATION

### GENERAL FEATURES

**Name**—The name "Fort Thompson beds" was applied by Sellards (1919b, pp. 71-73) to alternating fresh-water marl and limestone and marine shell marl in the vicinity of La Belle and Fort Thompson, which is on Caloosahatchee River about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles east of La Belle, Hendry County. The uppermost of the typical beds, a fresh-water limestone, is overlain by a thin shell marl composed chiefly of *Chione cancellata*, which Sellards (1919b, p. 73) named the Coffee Mill Hammock marl. This bed was included in the Fort Thompson formation by Cooke and Mossom (1929, p. 211), and Parker and Cooke (1944, p. 73) treated it as a distinct member of the Fort Thompson.

**Characters**—The Fort Thompson formation includes three separate and distinct marine shell beds, the topmost of which is the Coffee Mill Hammock marl member. These three beds of shells are separated by two thin beds of soft, homogenous