

Largo cut the Key Largo limestone to a depth of 9 feet (fig. 38). The rock contains large heads of corals in place, just as they grew. This part of the reef evidently did not extend above sea level while it was growing.

There are several building-stone quarries on Plantation Key. One about half a mile from the eastern end is about 8 feet deep. It contains many large, erect coral heads, some of which are bored by mollusks. The rock is sawed into blocks about 3 feet thick.

Sanford (1913, p. 189) reports vertical faces 14 feet high in quarries on Windleys Island. He also mentions railroad cuts on Plantation Key just east of Snake Creek and near the south shore of Lake Surprise.

On the seaward face of the keys between Key Largo and Lower Maticumbe Key the surface of the limestone slopes very gently out to sea. No appreciable scarp has been cut by the waves. The rock is covered by mangrove swamps on the opposite side.

## ANASTASIA FORMATION

### GENERAL FEATURES

*Name*—The name "Anastasia formation," from Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine, was applied by Sellards (1912, pp. 7, 18) to "the extensive deposit of coquina rock found along the East Coast" for a distance of 150 miles or more south of St. Augustine. Chamberlin (1917, p. 26) and Cooke (1926c, p. 443) include in it unconsolidated shell marl at Vero and Melbourne, and Cooke and Mossom (1929, pp. 199-203) added "all the marine deposits of Pleistocene age that underlie the lowest plain bordering the east coast of Florida north of the southern part of Palm Beach County." This last definition takes in the Pamlico sand, which is here excluded from the Anastasia.

*Characters*—The most conspicuous part of the Anastasia is coquina, a deposit of whole or broken shells that have been more or less firmly cemented by calcium carbonate, iron oxide, or other binding material. All gradations can be found between coarse rock, composed almost entirely of unbroken