

the latter part of June a reconnaissance was made in portions of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In December, 1890, Mr. Darton presented to the Geological Society of America a résumé of the results of his observations in the Coastal Plain region in a paper entitled "Mesozoic and Cenozoic Formations of Eastern Virginia and Maryland."<sup>1</sup> In this paper there were defined the Pamunkey formation, of Eocene age, the Severn formation, comprising portions of the marine Cretaceous deposits, and the Chesapeake formation, of Miocene age. An account was given of the distribution and relations of these formations, and of the Potomac, Appomattox (Lafayette) and Columbia formations.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Darton completed mapping the sedimentary formations of the Washington quadrangle, and during the summer of that year there was issued by the survey a preliminary edition of the sheet, with the geology of the crystalline rocks by Dr. Williams. There was also prepared by Mr. Darton an account of the sedimentary formations in the vicinity of Washington for the "Guide to Washington and its Scientific Institutions," printed for the Fifth Session of the International Congress of Geologists.

During 1891-92 Mr. Darton mapped in a preliminary way the greater part of the Western Shore of Maryland embraced in the Nomini, Patuxent and Patapsco quadrangles, together with a strip extending along the eastern side of this area along Chesapeake Bay.

As a result of this work there was published in 1895 the Nomini folio, No. 23, Geologic Atlas of the United States.

During the summer of 1891 Professor Clark was detailed to work in the northern Atlantic Coastal Plain, embracing New Jersey, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and began investigations upon the Cretaceous formations in the northern portion of the district.

In February, 1892, as has been said, there was published for the American Institute of Mining Engineers a guide-book to Baltimore, to which Mr. Darton contributed a description of the geology of the sedimentary rocks, and which was accompanied by a preliminary geo-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Geol. Soc. America, vol. ii, pp. 431-450.