

temporaneous with faulting. The primary example of this is the Main *Camerina* sand.

T. H. PHILPOTT, Olin Oil and Gas Corporation, New Orleans, Louisiana

Lower Cretaceous Trend of South Arkansas, North Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama

The Lower Cretaceous trend extends from South Arkansas through North Louisiana, Mississippi, and into southwestern Alabama. To date, oil and (or) gas production has been established in 142 fields (43 in Arkansas, 69 in Louisiana, and 30 in Mississippi).

All of the fields are within the salt basin and salt movement is believed responsible for many of the producing structures. In most places, the structures increase in complexity with depth. A simplified stratigraphic section is shown. Major unconformities occur both above and below the Lower Cretaceous.

One of the most striking unconformities is that caused by uplift after Lower Cretaceous and prior to the deposition of the Upper Cretaceous.

Regional structural maps delineate the configuration on top of the Lower Cretaceous and on the base of the Perry Lake anhydrite. Structural maps and cross sections are included on the following pools: in Arkansas—Fouke, Smackover, Spirit Lake, Wesson; in North Louisiana—Ada, Haynesville, East Haynesville, Logansport, and Sugar Creek; in Mississippi—Bolton, Magee, Martinville, Raleigh, Soso; and in Alabama—Citronelle.

HARBANS S. PURI, Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee, Florida

Recent Ostracoda from the West Coast of Florida

Recent ostracode fauna from these localities (Alligator Harbor, Tampa Bay, Crane Key, Bahia Honda, Mollasses Reef, and Key Largo Dry Docks) are described and illustrated. Seventy species, distributed over 37 genera, occur in the bays and inner neritic zone. Three genera, *Megacythere* (type species: *Megacythere robusta* Puri, n. sp.), *Neocaudites* (type species: *Neocaudites nevianii* Puri, n. sp.), and *Reticulocythereis* (type species: *Reticulocythereis floridana* Puri, n. sp.), and eighteen species (*Actinocythereis subquadrata* Puri, n. sp., *Acuticythereis tuberculata* Puri, n. sp., *Bradleya hornibrooki* Puri, n. sp., *Bythocypris laeva* Puri, n. sp., *Caudites angulata* Puri, n. sp., *Caudites howei* Puri, n. sp., *Cyprideis floridana* Puri, n. sp., *Cytheropteron howei* Puri, n. sp., *Cytherelloidea sars* Puri, n. sp., *Hulingsina sulcata* Puri, n. sp., *Kanjarina bradyi* Puri, n. sp., *Leptocythere cranekeyensis* Puri, n. sp., *Leptocythere yoni* Puri, n. sp., *Loxococoncha postdorsolata* Puri, n. sp., *Megacythere robusta* Puri, n. sp., *Neocaudites nevianii* Puri, n. sp., *Platella mulleri* Puri, n. sp., *Reticulocythereis floridana* Puri, n. sp.) as described as new.

M. A. REAGAN, JR., Texas district geologist, and R. T. FAUST, JR., geologist, Brazos Oil and Gas Company, Houston, Texas

Discovery and Development of Person Field, Karnes County, Texas

The Person field is significant principally because it has proved the presence of oil accumulation in commercial quantities in the downdip part of the Edwards trend.

The field is similar to other well known Edwards limestone fields of South Texas, in that it produces on the upthrown side of a north-dipping fault which faults the upper Edwards against the impervious Georgetown limestone. The productive section in the Person field consists of the upper 200–350 feet of the Edwards. This

section is characterized by streaks of porous limestone with considerable fracturing and vuggy to intergranular porosity separated by sections of hard dense limestone with no measurable porosity or permeability. Three productive sections tested in the discovery well had average porosities of 11–13 per cent and average permeabilities of 11–12 millidarcys. A definite gas cap approximately 200 feet thick has been established. The oil column appears to have a thickness of 100 to 150 feet. With the existence of the thick gas cap, high ratio problems have been fairly common and thus have complicated completions.

The field is still in the process of development and the limits have not been defined; however, as this paper is written, the field extends 4 miles northeast-southwest and approximately 1-1½ miles northwest-southeast.

Sixteen wells have been completed, five wells are drilling, and one is testing.

JACK W. SHIRLEY, Marr Company, Lafayette, Louisiana

Structure and Stratigraphy of Rayne Field

The Rayne field is in east-central Acadia Parish, Louisiana. The primary production from this field is gas condensate from multiple Frio sands ranging from *Marginulina texana* to *Nodosaria blanpiedi*. The important geological significance of this field lies in the pronounced effect on the stratigraphy and structure of two major down-to-the-south depositional faults. Pronounced thickening of the stratigraphic section occurs on the downthrown side of both faults. The northernmost fault on the north flank of the *Nodosaria* structure is the older and influences the older sediments from *Nonion struma* time to *Nodosaria blanpiedi* time, and the southern fault is the southern boundary of *Nodosaria* production and influences primarily the younger sediments from *Cibicides hazzardi* time into *Nonion struma* time.

HUBERT C. SKINNER, associate professor of geology, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana

Comparison of Mississippi Submarine Trench with Iberian Trough

The Mississippi submarine trench differs from other submarine valleys in being "trench-like" with a broad, flat floor rather than "V-shaped." Domes and ridges stand out in topographic relief along the southwest margin of the trench; others, less prominent, lie along the northeast margin. These domes and ridges may be related to underlying salt structures.

The Iberian trough is flanked by the "Five Islands" along its southwest margin and by another series of domes along the northeast flank. The "Five Islands" are unique among onshore South Louisiana salt domes in having pronounced topographic expression. They are described briefly to illustrate the similarity of the Five Islands and the Iberian trough to the Mississippi submarine trench and the salt domes along its margin. The two major structural troughs have the same trend and are in alignment. This similarity and their probable common or related origin are discussed.

CHARLES W. STUCKEY, JR., Union Oil Company of California, Houston, Texas

Correlation of Gulf Coast Jackson

All the names of Jackson formations, members, and other subdivisions described in the area from the Rio Grande River of Texas through Louisiana and Mississippi to eastern Alabama with part of Arkansas are given with a history of the nomenclature. A correlation