

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

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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.

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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

chart is also given. Paleo-stratigraphic units relating the surface and subsurface are established. These units from youngest to oldest are: upper shallow-water facies, *Discorbis texana*, upper deeper-water facies, *Marginulina cocoaensis*; middle shallow-water facies, *Textularia hockleyensis*, middle deeper-water facies, *Lenticulina fragaria* var. *texasensis*; lower, *Textularia dibollensis*; basal, *Camerina* and *Operculina* units. A diagrammatic section illustrating the foraminiferal ecology is presented. Electric logs giving the subsurface section are included.

WILLIAM F. TANNER, Geology Department, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

Florida Coastal Classification

A shoreline classification, based on the equilibrium concept, is developed in detail. It is shown that the basic equilibrium notion can be supplemented, to good advantage, by the observation that down-shore (littoral) changes in energy level or drift rates are important in shaping the coast. Other factors which are used in constructing the classification are tectonic stability, sea-level stability, material present, and non-marine agencies involved.

Most of the Florida east coast is marked by high energy levels, the west and panhandle coasts by low to moderate energy. Quartz sand, shell fragments, and exposed bedrock (limestone) are the dominant materials present. Maximum erosion is now occurring on the lower east coast, and on the central panhandle coast, where ramp slopes are steep (50 or more feet per mile),

and on the lower west coast, where there is essentially no supply of new sand for littoral drift. Violent, local erosion, in other parts of the state, is primarily a matter of readjustment in response to the activities of man.

The shoreline classification here applied can not be used directly in paleogeographic interpretation. Much the same information can be obtained, however, by modern stratigraphic techniques.

WILLIAM R. WALTON, Pan American Petroleum Corporation, New Orleans, Louisiana

Diagnostic Faunal Characteristics on and near a Barrier Island, Horn Island, Mississippi

Approximately 200 sediment samples have been examined across a modern barrier island to establish the variations in faunal characteristics associated with a prototype of a subsurface stratigraphic trap. Diagnostic species variations and variations in gross population characteristics independent of species variations have been recognized.

Nine environmental zones on and near Horn Island, Mississippi, are easily recognizable on the basis of modern species composition. Exclusive of species composition, however, these zones are distinguishable on the basis of faunal diversity, population size, character of the fauna, and faunal dominance. These gross population characteristics can be used to identify nearshore-barrier island trends in the subsurface regardless of geologic age, species composition, or similarity to modern species.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE*

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, the following nominations of officers of the Association have been made by the nominating committee consisting of GEORGE S. BUCHANAN, chairman, and SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR., GEORGE C. GROW, JR., HAROLD W. HOOTS, and KARL A. OLSON.

FOR PRESIDENT

MASON L. HILL, Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, California

HAROLD T. MORLEY, Pan American Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

J. BEN CARSEY, Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, Texas

RALPH W. EDIE, consultant, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
W. J. HILSEWECK, consultant, Dallas, Texas

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER

GEORGE V. COHEE, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

FOR EDITOR

GROVER E. MURRAY, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The following sections relating to the nomination and election of officers are quoted from Article IV of the constitution.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and an editor. These, together with the past-president, shall constitute the executive committee of the Association.

SECTION 2. These officers shall be elected annually from members of the Association by means of secret mailed ballot in the following manner. The nominating committee shall nominate two or more candidates each for president and vice-president and one or more candidates each for secretary-treasurer and editor, and its nominations shall be published in the September *Bulletin*. Additional nominations may be made by written petition of fifty, or more, members in good standing received at Association headquarters not later than November 15. The executive committee shall then prepare a printed ballot, listing the candidates for each office, and one ballot shall be mailed to each member promptly after November 15. The ballot committee shall count the ballots promptly after January 31. Ballots of delinquent members and those ballots received after January 31 shall not be counted. A majority of all votes cast for an office is necessary for election. If there are three or more nominees for any office, a preferential form of ballot shall be used. In case of a tie vote, the executive committee shall cast one additional deciding vote. Each candidate, when voted for as a candidate for a particular office for which he is nominated, shall be thereby automatically voted for as a candidate for the executive committee for one year, except that candidates for the presidency shall be automatically voted for as candidates for the executive committee for two years.

SECTION 3. No one shall hold the office of president or vice-president for two consecutive years and no one shall hold the office of secretary-treasurer for more than two consecutive years, or of editor for more than four consecutive years.

* NOTE.—Photographs and biographies of candidates will be published in the November *Bulletin*.