

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*.