were collected from the barrier reef and lagoon of British Honduras. The sediment samples were obtained with a gravity coring tube and a Van Veen grab sampler. The top 1 cm, or 10 ml of wet sediment of each core or grab sample was used to study the contained foraminifera. The temperature and salinity of each bottom-water sample were measured.

Living and total (living and dead) foraminiferal populations were determined in each sediment sample. The largest populations on the barrier reef occur on the leeward side of mangrove and coral sand cays.

The Barrier Reef fauna was characterized by the restricted occurrence of some species of the families Alveolinellidae, Amphisteginidae, Cymbaloporidae, Peneropidae, and Rotaliidae, and abundant and diversified Miolidae.

The Lagoon fauna was characterized by the abundant occurrence of species of Elphidium and Nonion, and the relatively common occurrence of variants of Streblos beccarii.

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PALEOECOLOGY OF THE CHOCTAWHATCHEE DEPOSITS AT JACKSON BLUFF, FLORIDA

The Choctawhatchee (late Miocene) deposits exposed at Jackson Bluff, on the Ochlockonee River, are composed of two fossiliferous units separated by a slight erosional disconformity.

Comparison of fossil molluscan and foraminiferal assemblages with extant communities in the Gulf of Mexico, western Atlantic, and Caribbean indicates that the Choctawhatchee fauna was typified by the restricted occurrence of some species of the families Alveolinellidae, Amphisteginidae, Cymbaloporidae, Peneropidae, and Rotaliidae, and abundant and diversified Miolidae.

The terms “Ecphora facies” and “Cancellaria facies” as applied to this section, are rejected.

Paleoecology of the Choctawhatchee deposits at Jackson Bluff, Liberty County, Florida, indicates that the lower unit at Jackson Bluff is transgressive over the nonmarine Hawthorne (medial Miocene), and the deposits representing maximum water depth for the section lie a few feet above the base of this unit. The upper part of the lower unit was deposited under shoaling conditions. The overlying unit (“Cancellaria facies”) is transgressive, but was deposited at a depth of less than 8 fathoms.

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BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SOUTH-CENTRAL LAFORUCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA

A biostratigraphic study of south-central Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, was undertaken to solve some of the structural and stratigraphic problems of the area. Samples from wells in Valentine, Bully Camp, Golden Gardens, Leeville, and Bayou Raphael fields in Lafourche Parish were examined paleontologically. Samples from one well in Bayou Jean LaCroix field in eastern Terrebonne Parish were examined. Results of these paleontological examinations served as the principal source of regional correlations; electrical logs were also used at key locations when samples were not available, or were not collected from high enough in a well for the uppermost occurrence of index forms to be observed.