4. B. R. JONES, J. W. ANTOINE, and W. R. BRYANT, Hypothesis concerning origin and development of salt structures in Gulf of Mexico sedimentary basin 11:00

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 27

Presiding: Beaumont Representative, Shreveport Representative, Lafayette Representative

5. E. H. RAINWATER, Résumé of Jurassic to Recent sedimentation history of Gulf of Mexico basin 1:30
6. J. E. BANKS, Florida embankment compared with Mississippi embayment 2:15
7. W. ARMSTRONG PRICE, Development of basin-in-basin honeycomb of Florida Bay and northeastern Cuban lagoon 2:45
8. DAVID E. FRAZIER, Recent deltaic deposits of Mississippi River: their development and chronology 3:15
9. DAVID W. SCHOLL and F. C. CRAIGHEAD, Recent geologic history of west coast of Florida: coastal mangrove swamps, and Florida Bay 3:45
10. A. A. MEYERHOFF, Future hydrocarbon provinces of Gulf of Mexico—Caribbean region 4:05

SEPM TECHNICAL PROGRAM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26

H. K. BROOKS and C. V. CONKLIN, Marine and terrestrial Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits of Florida

W. P. LEUTZE, Stratigraphic utility of *Sphaeroidinella* Cushman in Louisiana

W. L. LINDEMANN and EARLE F. MCBRIDE, Source of detritus in Gueydan (Catahoula) Formation, southern Texas Gulf Coast

C. H. MOORE, JR., Stratigraphy of Edwards and associated formations, west-central Texas

KENNETH O. SEEWALD, Stratigraphy of Upper Cretaceous Austin Group, central Texas

RICHARD L. WATSON, Is there longshore drift convergence on central Padre Island, Texas?

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF GULF OF MEXICO SYMPOSIUM

J. W. ANTOINE and B. R. JONES, Geophysical studies of continental slope, scarp, and basin, eastern Gulf of Mexico

MAHLON BALL, Tectonic control of configuration of Bahama Banks

G. F. BONHAM-CARTER and A. J. SUTHERLAND, Diffusion and settling of suspended sediment at river mouths: a computer simulation model

A. H. CHEETHAM, Paleoclimatic significance of bryozoan *Metrarabdotos*

W. W. HAY, H. P. MOHLER, P. H. ROTH, R. R. SCHMIDT, and J. E. BOUDREAUX, Calcareous nannoplankton zonation of Cenozoic of Gulf Coast and Caribbean-Antillean area, and transoceanic correlation

F. KOHOUT, Groundwater flow and geothermal regime of Florida plateau

W. R. OGLESBY, Gravity profile of south Florida shelf

JAMES G. PALACAS, Organic matter in bottom sediments, Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida

F. B PHLEGER, Some problems in marine geology, Gulf of Mexico

H. S. PURI and ALBERT COLLIER, Role of microorganisms in formation of limestone

JAMES K. ROGERS, Comparison of some Gulf Coast Mesozoic carbonate shelves

F. P. SHEPARD, Delta-front diapirs off Magdalena River, Colombia, compared with hills off other large deltas

F. M. SWAIN, J. H. DOLLOFF, R. A. ROZENDAL, E. N. SIRATOVICH, and JOHN WONCIK, Subsurface Upper Cretaceous stratigraphy of southwestern Arkansas

F. M. SWAIN and P. T. ENGLE, Environmental relationships of Recent Ostracoda in Mesquite, Aransas, and Copano Bays, Texas Gulf Coast

ELAZAR UCHUPI, Bathymetry of Gulf of Mexico

ABSTRACTS

J. W. ANTOINE AND B. R. JONES, Texas A & M Univ., College Station, Tex.

GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF CONTINENTAL SLOPE, SCARP, AND BASIN, EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO

New seismic reflection data south of the Florida Panhandle and west of the Florida Peninsula, on the continental slope, were recorded by personnel from the Department of Oceanography, Texas A & M University, during January and May, 1967. These data correlate with earlier reflection and refraction results and indicate: (1) the anticlinal feature present along the top of the northern section of the West Florida escarpment, which may represent an extension of the Washita-Fredericksburg reef trend, can be followed as far south along the scarp as 27°00'N latitude and possibly farther; (2) the "scarp-face reflector" which has been traced under the abyssal plain sediments in the northeastern part of the basin can be followed toward the south to the latitude of Dry Tortugas. In the southern section this reflecting horizon becomes "hummocky" and these highs and lows appear to be associated with the inundations present at the top of the scarp; and (3) the reflecting horizons believed to represent the Upper and Lower Cretaceous are identified on the slope as far south as 27°30'N. South of this latitude the character of the reflection records changes. This is interpreted to mean that the Tertiary section changes from predominantly clastic toward the northwest to mainly carbonate toward the southeast.

MAHLON BALL, Inst. Marine Sciences, Miami, Fla.

TECTONIC CONTROL OF CONFIGURATION OF BAHAMA BANKS

The residual Bouguer gravity anomaly map of the Bahamas shows that density contrasts below the level of the floors of intraplatform straits and basins cor-