<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMATION NAME</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>THICKNESS</th>
<th>CHARACTER OF ROCKS</th>
<th>CHARACTER OF TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austin chalk.</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>40±</td>
<td>Mostly silt.</td>
<td>Wide flats along the larger streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buda limestone.</td>
<td>4d</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Laminated clay and gravel.</td>
<td>Heavily forested with hard woods, such as pecan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Rio clay.</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>30±</td>
<td>Massive thick, gray clay.</td>
<td>Lower terraces along Colorado River and Onion Creek, heavily forested with post oak and black oak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown limestone.</td>
<td>5g</td>
<td>30±</td>
<td>Massive limestone with flat lying fracture.</td>
<td>Heavily forested with black jack and post oak growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards limestone.</td>
<td>5u</td>
<td>30±</td>
<td>Massive limestone with flat lying fracture.</td>
<td>Heavily forested with black jack and post oak growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Peak limestone.</td>
<td>6y</td>
<td>45±</td>
<td>Massive limestone with flat lying fracture.</td>
<td>Heavily forested with black jack and post oak growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut clay.</td>
<td>5u</td>
<td>30±</td>
<td>Massive limestone with flat lying fracture.</td>
<td>Heavily forested with black jack and post oak growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis Peak formation.</td>
<td>8y</td>
<td>100±</td>
<td>Conglomerate, grit, sand, clay, and limestone beds.</td>
<td>Lower slopes and bottoms of Colorado Canyon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROBERT T. HILL,
T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN,
Geologists.
Fig. 4.—Terrace of old alluvium upon upper beds of the Edwards limestone, Colorado Valley, West Austin.
Showing previously eroded surface of the limestone.

Fig. 5.—Residual gravel of the Uvalde formation in the Black Prairie region.
Composition of fine sediments derived from the Edwards limestone in the region of the Edwards Plateau.

Fig. 6.—Minor block faulting in the Edwards limestone, Barton Creek.
Showing the type of faulting in the Balcones fault zone.

Fig. 7.—Typical exposure of Taylor Marl, Blue Bluff, Colorado River.
Remnant of a gravel terrace caps the bluff on the right.

Fig. 8.—Cliff of Austin Chalk, Onion Creek.
Interbedded volcanic tuff at the base of the exposure.

Fig. 9.—Glen Rose formation, forming west bluff of Mount Bonnell.
Old alluvial fans of the Colorado River, now in the Edwards Plateau, is shown in the valley on the left.
CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE WALNUT CLAY AND COMANCHE PEAK LIMESTONE.

Fig. 17. Exogyra texana Roemer.
Fig. 18. Gryphaea marcoui Hill and Vaughan.
Fig. 20. Pseudodiadema texanum Roemer.
Fig. 21. Enallaster texanus Roemer.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE TRAVIS PEAK AND GLEN ROSE FORMATIONS.

Fig. 10. Lunatia (Tylostoma) pedernalis Roemer.
Fig. 11. Ammonites justinae Hill.
Fig. 12. Glauconia branneri Hill.
Fig. 13. Trigonia lerchii Hill.
Fig. 14. Cyprina? mediale Conrad.
Fig. 15. Pholadomya henselii Hill.
Fig. 16. Ostrea ragsdalei Hill.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE GEORGETOWN LIMESTONE.

Fig. 27. Epiaster elegans Shumard.
Fig. 28. Gryphaea washitaensis Hill.
Fig. 29. Turrilites brazoensis Roemer.
Figs. 30, 31. Terebratula (Kingena) wacoensis Roemer.
Fig. 32. Ammonites (Schloenbachia) leonensis Conrad.
Fig. 33. Ostrea (Alectryonia) carinata Lamarck.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE EDWARDS LIMESTONE.

Fig. 22. Monopleura pinguiscula White.
Fig. 23. Requienia patigiata White.
Fig. 24. Monopleura marcida White.
Fig. 25. Chondrodonta (small specimen).
Fig. 26. Radiolites davidsoni Hill.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE DEL RIO CLAY.

Fig. 34. Gryphaea mucronata Roemer.
Figs. 35, 36. Exogyra artetina Roemer.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE EAGLE FORD FORMATION.

Fig. 37. Inoceramus fragilis Hall and Meek.
Figs. 38, 39, 40, 41. Shark teeth.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE AUSTIN CHALK.

Fig. 42. Ostrea (Alectryonia) diluviana Lamarck.
Fig. 43. Exogyra laeviscula Roemer.
Fig. 44. Gryphaea aucella Roemer.
Fig. 45. Hemiaster texanus Roemer.
Fig. 46. Exogyra ponderosa Roemer.

CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF THE TAYLOR MARL AND WEBBERVILLE FORMATION.

Fig. 47. Turritella trilineata Conrad.
Fig. 48. Sphenodiscus lenticularis? Meek.
Fig. 49. Veniella lineata Shumard.
Fig. 50. Ostrea larva Lamarck.
Fig. 51. Gryphaea vesicularis Lamarck.
Fig. 52. Exogyra costata Say.