

wall, broken down here and there to the water's edge. The whole ridge is composed of the finest oölite, pretty regularly stratified, but here and there like torrential deposits; the stratification is more distinctly visible where the rocks have been weathered at the surface into those rugged and furrowed slopes familiarly known as 'karren' in Switzerland. It is plain that we have here the same formation as on Salt Key, only older, with more thoroughly cemented materials. The uniformity in the minute grains of the oörites leaves no doubt that the sand must have been blown up by the wind, and accumulated in the form of high dunes before it became consolidated. The general aspect of Doubled-Headed Shot Key is very different from that of Salt Key. The whole surface is barren—not a tree, hardly a shrub, and the scantiest creeping vegetation. The rock is very hard, ringing under the hammer, and reminds one of the bald summits of the Jura, such as Tête-de-Rang, near La-Chaux-de-Fond. It is evident that what is beginning on Salt Key has here been not only completed, but is undergoing extensive disintegration in Double-Headed Shot Key, both by the action of atmospheric agents over the surface and by the action of tides and winds against the base of the Key.

“Among these older oölitic deposits, forming the main range of Orange Key, and of Double-Headed Shot Key, we recognize formations of more recent date, occupying the cavities of ancient pot-holes, which have been gradually filled with materials identical with those of the older deposits. The pot-holes themselves show nothing very peculiar; there are many such upon these Keys—some large ones many yards in diameter, and others quite small—evidently formed by the wearing action of loose pieces of harder coral rocks thrown upon the Key by great waves, and only occasionally set in motion by the waters dashing over the Keys during heavy storms. The pot-holes nearest the water's edge are the most recent, and are mostly clean excavations, either entirely empty or containing sand and limestone pebbles lying loose at the bottom of the holes. Some of these excavations are circular; others oblong; still others have the form of winding caves