(Hrs.) Katherine V.W. Palmer, Director Paleontological Research Institution 109 Dearborn Place Ithaca, W. Y.

Dear Mrs. Palmer:

The plestotype of Arca comploides Conrad figured by Dr. Sheldon is from the Moodys Branch glanconite marl, and if the locality "Texas" is reliable, it can have come only from locality 30 of A.C. Veatch, 1902, The geography and geology of the Sabine river: Geol. Survey of Louisiana, Rept. of 1902, Spec. Rept. 3. pp. 131-132, pl. 30. The locality was also described by me in Univ. Texas Pub. 3945, pp. 866-868, and text fig. 132. Description of this locality follows:

Small bluff with two very large spherical calcareous concretions in middle of long Vest-East reach of the Sabine River on right or Texas bank, 6000 feet downstream from the Texas landing of Robinson's Ferry as measured along the course of the river, approximately 20 miles east of Pineland, Sabine County, Texas. (See Stenzel, H.B., 1940, The Yegua problem: Univ. Texas Bub. 3945, text fig. 132, "Loc. no. 30 of Veatch"). Heodys Branch glauconite marl, Jackson Group.

Reggie Barker kinkly checked the foraminifera, and there are also diagnostic larger fossile in the matrix, notably <u>Genelus</u> americanus Conrad, <u>Trochogyathus lumulaliformis</u> (Conrad), <u>Corbula bicarinata</u> Conrad, etc.

I hope your catalog of types is taking shape nicely. It would be good to know where some of the material really comes from.

The specimen is being shipped back to you by insured parcel post.

One year after my coronary infarct I feel fairly strong again and am improving gradually. Let's hope 1958 is better than 1957 was.

With best wishes Sincerely.

Dr. H. B. Stenzel SHELL OIL CO. 3836 Bellaire Blvd. Houston 25. Texas.