

be wiped out locally by a pause followed by sedimentary irregularities.

Individual Structures:

B-12-1-13 Structure: (Figs. 18 and 19)

This feature is essentially a southeast plunging nose controlled by a prominent, wide basement high or ridge. From the map Structure Top Basement, Fig. 11, it is seen that the basement high is a conspicuous feature that begins in the shallow edge of the basin and from B-12 plunges some 5,000 feet to B-13. In the area of B-12 and B-1, the basement high is 10 miles or so wide and has a relief of some 2,000 feet. Farther to the southeast the top becomes quite sketchy, but in B-13 it apparently has narrowed to about three miles and the relief has decreased to about 1,000 feet.

The other outstanding thing in connection with the nose is the northwestern wedging out of Unit I, over the crest of the basement high, shown on the map Thickness Unit I, Fig. 15. In B-13 it is about 3,000 feet thick but over the crest in B-1 and B-12 it is less than 500 feet or even absent. It thickens in the flanks to 2,500 feet.

The basement high, whether structural or purely topographic, remained as an island (between B-12 and B-1) until about the end of Unit I. A considerable amount of wedging and overlapping is seen on the flanks of the nose in B-12 and B-1. The overlying Unit II appears to have suffered no thinning that could be attributed to non-deposition, although some from draping. The effective draping extended, though faintly, to the top of the Limestone Bank and the contours on the map Structure Top Unit II (Fig. 13) show no further effect of the nosing feature.