

It is thought that the overlap of Unit III was instrumental in terminating growth of the build-ups, thus implying that the sediments were argillaceous. If this is the case, the porous reefs are effectively capped.

The prominent reflection at the top of Unit II is common also to the basin reefs rising from the Limestone Bank (top Unit II) and the same wedge and drape relationship with the overlying Unit III is seen. The main difference between the two reefs is that the shelf reef is believed to grow from the base of Unit II whereas the basin reefs build up from the relatively thin Limestone Bank at the top of Unit II. The Limestone Bank is mapped in some parts as coming in close contact with the shelf reef, but this is mostly interpretational. There could be a considerable gap between the two (Fig. 13, Structure Top Unit II).

Basin Reefs: (Fig. 25)

Thirteen basin reefs are recognized and many more should be present between the lines of control. They are called basin reefs to distinguish them from the reefs on the shelf. The reefs and their position with reference to other features are shown on Fig. 13, (Structure Top Unit II). Five of the more representative ones are illustrated in detail, (Fig. 25).

The basin reefs appear to be individual build-ups, somewhat round and from one to four miles in diameter. The areas of the 13 added up total about 100 square miles. They rise, as much as 700 feet above the top of the Limestone Bank which occupies the upper 500 to 1,300 feet of Unit II.

The Limestone Bank is mapped (Fig. 13) over the northwest