TABLE 6. Representative samples of sections from the deepest boring into the Bahama Banks. (The items are quoted from H. G. Goodell and R. K. Garman, "Carbonate Geochemistry of Superior Deep Test Well, Andros Island, Bahamas," American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 53 (1969), p. 533-536.

Depth from which cores and other samples were taken (in feet)	Description of cores and other samples
734-771	Microcrystalline to very finely crystalline dolomite with several fairly well-preserved, dolomitized fossils....
2,200-2,640	Fragmental limestone (composed mainly of fragments of microfossils). Matrix, where present, is dense microcrystalline calcite. Recrystallization is slight and there is no obvious solution.
4,270-4,335	Interbedded limestone, dolomitic limestone, and calcitic dolomite. Limestone is dense with included oölïths, pellets, and small microfossils. Irregular, discontinuous laminae of carbonaceous material are present....
4,830-4,940	Dense, calcitic dolomite with oölïths, pellets, and fossil fragments.
6,370-6,560	Microcrystalline, dolomite with vugs filled or lined with clear, very finely crystalline dolomite. A few fossils are present, but are poorly preserved because of replacement by very finely crystalline dolomite.
10,395-10,413	Limestone composed largely of microfossil fragments with soft, microcrystalline matrix....
10,413-10,617	No samples because of lost circulation.
10,617-10,640	Finely crystalline dolomite with a few patches of microcrystalline limestone. A few fairly well preserved fossils and fossil fragments are present. Rock is relatively porous because of many small vugs and pores. Paleontology: miliolids, pelecypods.
14,575-14,585	Dense, calcitic dolomite with scattered small fossils. Dolomite is microcrystalline to finely crystalline with trace of intercrystalline porosity. No fractures are evident.