

~~Another example of striking similarities between the reefs of recent and of ancient times is cited in the article "Recognition of Barrier Environments," by D. K. Davies, ~~et al.~~ (1971), in which carbonate deposits of the Galveston Barrier Island of Texas are compared to a Lower Cretaceous barrier complex in Montana.~~

6. The author seems to take the position that the Capitan reef is an indefinite, flat mass of fossils and other debris which were washed into a valley or depression, instead of recognizing that, throughout at least most of its length, it is a relatively narrow, thick band which almost completely encircles the Delaware Basin, of western Texas and southeastern New Mexico. The Basin is nearly 100 miles wide, but the reef is seldom as much as 10 miles in width. Also the reef sides slope ^{toward the basin} at an angle of as much as 35° in some places, with abundant evidence that their original slope was ^{at} least as great. ⁸ ← *Footnote changed from here on, on next*

7. The author fails to recognize that the abrupt transition from reef to contrasting substances (mostly evaporites) which fill the Delaware Basin is a tremendous problem for the theory of rapid formation which he proposes. Such alternating series of contrasting layers, many of which are of a type which had to be formed by slow precipitation, certainly do not give a picture of any work which a massive flood would do. (See item #9 below for more information on the evaporite deposits.)