

## ABSTRACT

A highly fossiliferous bed within the Campanian Donoho Creek Formation at Burches Ferry, Florence County, South Carolina, yielded a diverse vertebrate assemblage consisting predominantly of elasmobranchs. Twenty-two shark and ray species have been recovered, including *Hybodus* sp., *Lonchidion babulskii*, *Squatina hassei*, *Heterodontus* aff. *granti*, *Cantioscyllium meyeri*, *Chiloscyllium* sp., *Pararhincodon* sp., *Squalicorax kaupi*, *S. pristodontus*, *Archaeolamna kopingensis*, *Cretalamna appendiculata*, *Cretodus borodini*, *Carcharias holmdelensis*, *C. samhammeri*, *Rhinobatos casieri*, *Pseudohypolophus mcnultyi*, *Rhombodus levis*, *Brachyrhizodus wichitaensis*, *Borodinopristis schwimmeri*, *Ischyrhiza avonicola*, *I. mira*, and *Ptychotrygon vermiculata*. Most of these species can be considered ubiquitous in Campanian marine strata of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains, but *Heterodontus*, *Cantioscyllium*, *Chiloscyllium*, *Pararhincodon*, and *Borodinopristis* are poorly known from these regions. The fossils collected (i.e. types, preservation) indicate that there is a diverse mixture of animals that inhabited different parts of a delta system, including terrestrial environments.