In the Wasatch, the Carboniferous beds are about 13,000′ thick, the Upper Coal-measure limestone 2000′ thick; below this is the Weber quartzyte, 6000′; and then 5000′ of the Wasatch limestone, the lower part of which contains Subcarboniferous fossils. The Carboniferous formation in the Eureka basin, Nevada, has a total thickness not far from 10,000′, of which the Weber conglomerate comprises 2000′, and a quartzyte at the base, 3000′. The upper member is only 500′ thick, but has a thickness of 2000′ to the northwest. (Hague.)

In California, Carboniferous beds, consisting partly of limestone, occur in the Sierra Nevada along a broad belt west of, and nearly parallel to, its axis. They extend interruptedly, says Whitney (1866), from Shasta County, near Pitt River (40° 45′ N. where limestone of the period was first identified by Trask in 1855) through Plumas County, southwestward, to the Tahichipi valley, more than 500 miles. The limestone occurs at intervals interstratified with the argillyte, mica schist, and siliceous slates of the auriferous series, and disappears at times, as Whitney states, by graduating into calcareous sandstones and the siliceous slate. The fossils obtained by Trask near Bass Ranch, comprising species of *Fusulina* (Fig. 1069), a *Lithostrotion* hardly distinguishable from *L. mammillare*, and other kinds, were referred by Meek, with much expressed doubt, to the Subcarboniferous; and Gabb suggested the same conclusion for the fossils of the limestone at Pence's Ranch, 80 miles to the southeastward. H. W. Turner reports *Fusulina* from Hite's Cove, Mariposa County, and, from other parts of the same interrupted limestone belt, in Calaveras and Amador counties, and at different points in Plumas County. It is probable that the rocks are partly at least of the Carboniferous period.

Carboniferous rocks occur also in the Klamath Mountains and Coast Range, according to Fairbanks and Diller. But they have not yet been identified in Oregon and Washington. They exist in British Columbia, in some parts of the Coast region, and are extensively distributed over the interior plateau, extending northward as far at least as the Peace River region, in latitude 55°–56° N.

In the Arctic regions, Carboniferous beds are reported from Melville Island, at Cape Dundas, Bridgeport Inlet and Skene Bay; Baring Island at Cape Hamilton; Byam Martin Island; and on Bathurst at Schomberg Point and Graham Moore Bay. The line of outcrops of the beds runs E.N.E. They are accompanied by clay ironstone in nodules, as is usual in coal regions (Haughton). For notes on the Carboniferous areas of the Arctic regions, see, further, G. M. Dawson, *Rep. Geol. Canada*, for 1886.

In Mexico, Carboniferous limestone, representing the Carboniferous period, or the Carboniferous and Permian periods, has been observed in some of the ridges and mountains of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon (Frazer and Hall), and also on the borders of Mexico and Guatemala; also, in Nicaragua, with overlying Permian and underlying Silurian and Devonian (Crawford, 1890).

In South America, the Carboniferous beds have great extent in Brazil, in the Amazon valley,—as great as the North American Carboniferous,—but they afford no coal (Derby, *Am. Jour. Sc.*, xvii., 1879).

The following probable correlations are based by Lesquereux on the distribution of the species of coal-plants: —

Coal A, which exists within the Pottsville conglomerate, or Millstone grit, at the basis of the Coal-measures, or its equivalent plant-bearing beds: at Shamokin, Lehigh Summit, lower bed at Trevorton, Broad Top, in Pennsylvania; at Massillon, Ohio; at Union Mines, in Crittenden County, Kentucky.

Coal B, Archbald, Pa.; Spring Creek, Ind.; Union, Greenup, and Carter counties, Ky.; Murphysboro, Mazon Creek, Morris, Ill., in shale over coal.

Coal B or C, Carbondale, Pa.; Cannelton, Pa.; Clinton, Mo.

Coal C, Archbald, Shamokin, Pittston, at Boston mine, etc.; Eugene, Vermilion County, Ind.