

It is a fact deserving especial note that although the subterranean fusion occurred at intervals for 1000 miles, the fissures by which ejections took place were almost wholly confined to the narrow areas of the Triassic geosynclines. The isolated Southbury area of Connecticut, a dozen miles west of that of the Connecticut valley, and only seven by two and one half miles in area, has its many trap dikes; and none exist over the intervening region or to the north, west, or south of it. The isolation of the eruptions corresponds with that of the upturning. The areas of the geosynclines — that is, of subsidence and deposition — in some way localized the areas of fractures and fusion. There seems to be good reason, in the facts, for locating the chief of the fractures underneath the center or central line of each area and under that half of it which is nearest to the general axial line of the chain of areas, rather than underneath the outer margin of the other half, or in any part of this half; that is, in the Connecticut valley area, as Percival's map illustrates, for locating it underneath its central line and the half to the westward, rather than underneath the eastern part.

There are, however, two long dikes just *east* of this Triassic area, besides two others to the west of it. One of the southwestern of these outside dikes, *bb* on the map, is proved, by its cutting through the West Rock trap, to have been of subsequent origin; and this is probably true of all four. The four are alike, moreover, in having a mean course of N. 25°–30° E., thus differing about 15° in easting from the average course of the trap belts in the Connecticut valley. Similar facts are afforded by the region of the Palisade Range. They accord with the idea that these outside dikes were erupted when the orogenic catastrophe was near its close, and the localizing geosynclinal conditions had lost part of their influence. Perhaps tension from a decline in the lateral thrust, or from a dissipation of the subterranean heat generated by the movement, led to these divergent lines of fracture and eruption.

According to J. J. Stevenson, great displacements have been produced in the faulted Appalachian region of northwest Virginia at some time subsequent to the origin of the range; and it is probable that the epoch was coincident with that of the Triassic upturning. (*Am. Jour. Sc.*, xxxiii., 262, 1887.)

*Movements over the Rocky Mountain Region and the Pacific Border.
Making of the Sierra Nevada.*

Along from Mexico northward, in the Rocky Mountain region, thick Triassic and Jurassic deposits were in progress, preparatory for future mountain-making; but, in general, only oscillations, and some emergences in the general course of geosynclinal subsidence, have been reported. Over the summit region of the Rocky Mountains deposition was continued quietly, as a general thing, through another period, the Cretaceous, before any great disturbance took place. On the ground of the absence of Liassic beds over the region south of Wyoming, R. C. Hills has inferred that an emergence