Europe; southwest Asia. *Exogyra lævigata* Sow., Europe; Colombia, South America. *Exogyra Boussingaultii* D'Orb., Europe; Colombia, South America. *Inoceramus Crispii* Mant., North America; Europe. *Inoceramus latus* Mant., North America; Europe. *Inoceramus mytiloides* Mant., North America; Europe. *Neithea Mortoni*, North America; Europe; India; Peru, South America. *Pecten circularis* Goldf., North America; Europe; India; Peru; South America. *Trigonia limbata* D'Orb., North America; Europe; India. *Trigonia aliformis* Sow., North America; Europe; southwest Asia; Colombia, South America. *Trigonia longa* Ag., Europe; Colombia, South America. *Hippurites organisans*, Europe; southwest Asia; Peru and Chile, South America. *Nerinea bisulcata* D'Arch., North America (Texas); Europe. *Baculites anceps*, North America; Europe; Chile, South America. *Ammonites vespertinus* Mort., North America; Europe.

In South America, in the Argentine Cordillera, Behrendien found the following European Cretaceous species: *Hoplites dispar* D'Orb., *H. Desori* Pictet, *Lithodomus prælongus* D'Orb., *Corbula Neocomiensis* D'Orb., *Mytilus simplex* and *M. Carteroni* D'Orb., *Exogyra subplicata* Rœm., *Astarte obovata*, and others (1892). Two Cretaceous fossils from St. Paul's and St. Peter's, islands in the straits of Magellan, have been described by C. A. White (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, xiii., 13, 1890), namely a large *Hamites*, probably *H. elatior* of Forbes, a species collected by Darwin, and a large *Lucina*.

In La Plata, in South America, the Cretaceous (probably Lower Cretaceous) has afforded, according to Lydekker (1893), Dinosaurs, of new genera, two of the Sauropod type, *Titanosaurus* and *Argyrosaurus*, and one *Microcœlus*, of undetermined relations.

The Cretaceous of Brazil along the coast region between 3° and 13° S. probably constitutes the Abrolhos Islands, and is found also in the interior along the Purús. The *Bahian* group of Hartt, supposed to be Neocomian, has afforded Saurians; the *Sergipian*, Upper or Middle Cretaceous, contains Ceratites and Ammonites, some identical with species of the Texas Cretaceous. The *Continguiban* group, probably Senonian, as in the Province of Sergipe, contains Ammonites and Inocerami. The *Amazonian* group of Purús — Upper Chalk or Maestrichtian — has afforded remains of Mosasaurs and Turtles.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CRETACEOUS PERIOD.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS.

1. *General progress.* — Continental progress in North America previous to the Cretaceous period was chiefly interior work; the work of the great Interior Continental seas, — *endogenous*, as it has been styled. During the Cretaceous period, this endogenous work was continued over the Western Continental Interior; but, in addition, progress went forward largely through sea-border work, on both the Atlantic and the Pacific sides. On the Atlantic, after marine formations began, no outside ridges or elevated land are supposed to have existed; and this appears to have been the fact also on parts of the Pacific border.

In Europe, the rock-making continued to be essentially Interior Continental throughout the period. The beds of Mull, Morven, and Antrim were deposited within one of the continental troughs; for the Archæan Hebrides existed outside, and probably were a longer range than now. It was the same sinking trough, moreover, in which beds had been deposited during earlier Mesozoic times.