

catherium (two), Manis, a crocodile, a chelonian, and an ophidian.⁸⁷

North America.—Overlying the Eocene formations (p. 1612), and following in a general way their trend, but sometimes with a slight unconformability, a belt of marine deposits, referred to the Miocene period, runs along the Atlantic border through the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. These strata ("Yorktown" and "Sumpter" groups of Dana) have recently been classified by A. Heilprin as follows: 3, Upper or Carolinian (North and South Carolina, Sumpter beds). 2, Middle or Virginian (Virginia and newer group in Maryland; Yorktown beds, in part); one of the most interesting members of this subdivision is the "Richmond earth," a diatomaceous deposit, sometimes 30 feet thick, lying near the base of the group. 1, Lower or Marylandian (older Miocene deposits of Maryland and possibly lower beds in Virginia; Yorktown beds, in part).⁸⁸

Westward, in the Upper Missouri region, and across the Rocky Mountains into Utah and adjacent territories, strata assigned to the same geological period have been termed the White River group. They were laid down in great lakes, and attain thicknesses of 1000 to 2000 feet. The organic remains of these ancient lakes, so well studied by Leidy, Marsh, and Cope, embrace examples of three-toed horses (Anchitherium, Miohippus, Meshippus), tapir-like animals, differing from those of the older Tertiary strata (Lophiodon); hogs as large as rhinoceroses (Elotherium); true rhinoceroses (Rhinoceros, Hyracodon, Diceratherium), huge elephantoid creatures allied to the Deinoceras and tapir (Brontotherium, Titanotherium); also even-toed ruminant ungulates, some allied to the hog (Oreodonts), others like stags (Leptomeryx) and camels (Poebrotherium); carnivores (Canis, Amphicyon [Daphænus], Machairodus, Hyænodon), several of which are generically identical with European Tertiary wolves, lions, and bears. Among the smaller forms are the remains of the earliest known beavers (Palæocastor).

Australia.—Tertiary deposits are extensively developed in various parts of the Australian continent. In Victoria they cover nearly half of the colony, and are there capable of subdivision into an older and newer series. The older

⁸⁷ Medlicott and Blanford's "Geology of India," p. 472.

⁸⁸ A. Heilprin, as cited on p. 1612.