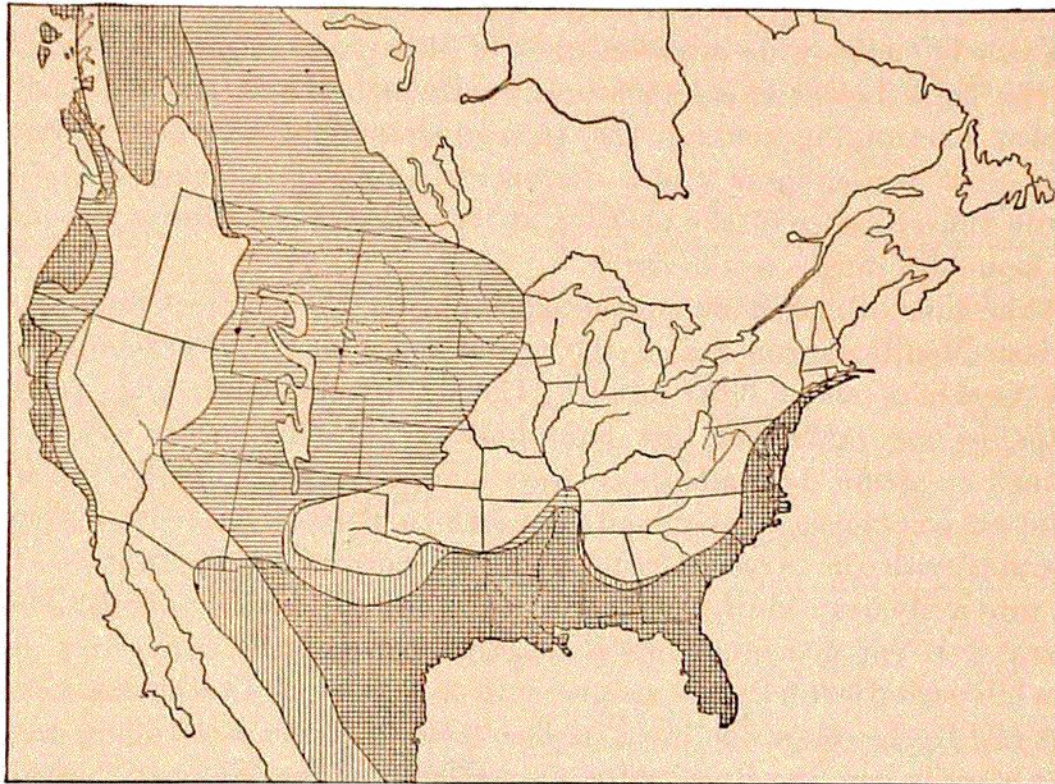


of greatest submergence in the course of the Cretaceous period. The vertical lining indicates the parts that were submerged during the Lower Cretaceous; the horizontal lining, those that were submerged during the Upper Cretaceous; and the cross-lining, the areas under water through the whole period. The map is too small for an indication separately of the fresh-water Cretaceous areas.

1349.



North America in the Cretaceous period.

The positions of the areas of Cretaceous rock-making, as illustrated for the most part on the map, are the following: —

1. The Atlantic border.
2. The Gulf border to the Mississippi River.
3. The Western Gulf border, or the area of Texas and Mexico.
4. The Western Interior Continental Sea, including the summit region of the Rocky Mountains, and extending south through New Mexico and western Texas into Mexico.
5. The Pacific border.

Besides these there are the independent areas of Arctic lands.

The submergence reached its maximum during the earlier half of the *Upper* Cretaceous. During the progress of *Lower* Cretaceous time, the great Western Interior region was, for the most part, at or near the water level; for the outcropping beds are fresh-water or marsh-made formations. Only in its southern part from Kansas over Texas, part of New Mexico and Mexico, are they marine. At the same time the Atlantic border and the northern Gulf border had their fresh-water formations. But after the Upper Creta-