

Atlantic and Continental Interior being almost completely unlike, it has proved very difficult to determine equivalency.

The Lower Cretaceous series is less well displayed on the Atlantic and Pacific borders than in Texas, and hence the division into *epochs* has been based on the subdivisions recognized in the latter region. For a like reason the epochs of the Upper Cretaceous are based on the subdivisions over the Continental Interior.

The principal subdivisions in each of the geographical belts are given in the following tables. The equivalency indicated is, for the reasons stated, largely doubtful. For comparison, the corresponding subdivisions in European geology are presented in the last column.

1. LOWER CRETACEOUS DIVISION.

Atlantic and Northern Gulf Borders	Western Gulf Border, Texas	Rocky Mountain Region	Pacific Border	Europe
1, 2, 3, Potomac group, Atlantic border; Tuscaloosa group, Ala.; Eutaw in Miss.	Conanche { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. WASHITA EPOCH 2. FREDERICKSBURG EPOCH 1. TRINITY EPOCH 	1. Kootanie Group	Shasta { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horsetown Knoxville 	3. Gault or Albian 2. Aptian or Lower Greensand } 1. Neocomian

2. UPPER CRETACEOUS DIVISION.

Atlantic Border	Northern Gulf Border	Western Gulf Border, Texas	Continental Interior and Rocky Mountain Region	Pacific Border	Europe
4. { Unrepresented? Upper Greensand in part. 3. { Middle Greensand Lower Greensand 2. Clay marls? 1. Raritan group	Unrepresented? Ripley group; part of Rotten limestone Lower part of Rotten limestone. Upper Eutaw beds; Tombigbee sands	Laramie in western Texas { 2. Glauconitic group 1. Ponderosa marls { 2. Austin limestone 1. Eagle Ford shales Lower Cross-Timber sands	4. LARAMIE EPOCH 2. Upper Laramie or Denver group 1. Lower Laramie 3. MONTANA EPOCH 2. Fox Hills group 1. Fort Pierre group 2. COLORADO EPOCH 2. Niobrara group 1. Benton group 1. DAKOTA EPOCH Dakota group	Chico group, or upper part of the Shasta-Chico series	DANIAN Maestricht beds SENONIAN TURONIAN CENOMANIAN

The lower limit of the Cretaceous series in North America has been made out by a comparison of fossils with those of the Neocomian of Europe. It is especially marked, in most localities where the remains of plants occur, by the presence of the leaves of the earliest species of Angiosperms, along with those of the still abundant Cycads. As at present understood, the