

etc., of the Salzkammergut and Bavarian Alps.¹⁷⁴ The Upper Cretaceous rocks of the southeastern Alps are distinguished by their hippurite-limestones (Rudistenkalk) with shells of the Hippurites and Radiolites groups, while the Lower Cretaceous limestones are marked by those of the Caprina group. They form ranges of bare white, rocky, treeless mountains, perforated with tunnels and passages (Dolinen, p. 623). In the southern Alps white and reddish limestones (Scaglia) have a wide extension.

Basin of the Mediterranean.—The southern type of the Cretaceous system attains a great development on both sides of the Mediterranean basin. The hippurite (Caprotina) limestones of Southern France and the Alps are prolonged into Italy and Greece, whence they range into Asia Minor and into Asia.¹⁷⁵ Cretaceous formations of the same type appear likewise in Portugal, Spain, and Sicily, and cover a vast area in the north of Africa. In the desert region south of Algiers, they extend as wide plateaus with sinuous lines of terraced escarpments.¹⁷⁶

Russia.—The Cretaceous formations, which are well developed in the range of the Carpathian mountains, sink below the Tertiary deposits in the plains of the Dniester, and rise again over a vast region drained by the Donetz and the Don. They have been studied in central and eastern Russia by the officers of the Russian Geological Survey, who have pointed out the remarkable resemblance between their organic remains and those of the Anglo-French region. There is in particular a close parallelism between them and the English Speeton Clay in their intimate relationship to the Jurassic system below. The Volga group already (p. 1515) referred to is succeeded by typical Neocomian deposits, which are well developed in the district of Simbirsk along the Volga, where they consist of dark clays with sandy layers and phosphatic concretions, divisible into three

¹⁷⁴ See, for this region, Gümbel, who gives a table of correlations for the European Cretaceous rocks with those of Bavaria. "Geognost. Beschreib. Ostbayer. Grenzgeb." pp. 700, 701.

¹⁷⁵ For an account of Syrian Cretaceous fossils see R. P. Whitfield, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. iii. 1891, p. 381.

¹⁷⁶ Coquand, "Description géol. et paléontol. de la région sud de la province de Constantin," 1862; Rolland, Bull. Soc. Géol. France (3) ix. 508; Peron, op. cit. p. 436; this author has published a valuable memoir on the Geology of Algeria, with a full bibliography, Ann. Sciences Géol. 1883; Zittel, "Beiträge zur Geologie der Libyschen Wüste," 1883.