

EXPLANATION OF MAPS Nos. 1 TO 4.

No. 1.

Sketch-Map, shewing approximately the extent of the main area of the Earlier Cretaceous sea.—Queen-Charlotte-Islands and Kootanie Period.

No. 2.

Sketch-Map, shewing approximately the extent of the main area of the Cretaceous sea during the Dakota Period. The regions unsubmerged in the Cordillera were probably much larger than in the Earlier Cretaceous, but few of them can as yet be defined. In the Benton and Pierre Periods the Cordilleran region formed a more nearly complete land-barrier between the submerged areas of the Great Plains and the Pacific, and in the intervening Belly-River Period, the condition of the part of the Great Plains included in the map, appears to have approached that found in the Laramie.

No. 3.

Sketch-Map, shewing approximately the principal submerged areas during the Laramie Period.

No. 4.

Sketch-Map, indicating in a general way the portion of the Cordilleran Region, which is supposed to have been more or less continuously ice-covered during the first maximum of glaciation. The principal directions of flow of the Cordilleran Glacier, are indicated by the curved blue lines. The red line shews the maximum westward spread (at a later epoch) of material derived from the Laurentide Glacier.