

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CRETACEOUS ROCKS.

I. England, &c.	II. Nebraska and Missouri River.	III. Rocky Mountain Region, 40th parallel.	IV. Plains between 40th Parallel and Saskatchewan. (Boundary Commis- sion Report)	V. Peace River, (Smoky River Section.)	VI. British Columbia. (Interior.)	VII. British Columbia. (Coast.)	VIII. Cal- ifornia.
						Vancouver Nanaimo. Island. Comox.	
Eocene or latest Cretaceous.	Fort Union and Judith River Beds.	Laramie. 1500 to 3000.	Souris Lignite and Lignite Tertiary generally, a and b. Bad Lands section. (See note *).	Upper Sandstones and Shales (Wasipi) River group. 300 feet or more.		Sandstones 3204 Shales 900 1326. Productive Coal Measures 739. (See note **).	Tajon.
Maastricht and Faxoe Beds. Denmark.	No. 6. Fox Hill 500.	Fox Hill. 1500 or more.	Division 7. Bad Lands section, also at White Mud Riv- er, Three Buttes, etc. Elbow of S. Saskatchewan, Qu- Appelle Valley, Kyschew Hill, etc.			Upper Conglo- merate 320 Upper Shales 776 Middle Con- glomerate ... 1100 Middle Shales 76 Lower Conglo- merate 900 Lower Shales 1020	
White Chalk.	No. 4. Pierre. 700.	Pierre 250 to 300.	Pembina Mt. Se- ries, Division 6. of Bad Lands section, also on Lower Sou- ris, Assiniboine, S. Qu Appelle, Elbow of S. Saskatchewan. Series R. & C. (Hector) N. Saskat- chewan, West to Pt. Pitt, N. slope Cypress Hills, etc.	Upper Shales. (Smoky River group) 350 feet.			Chico.
Senonian.						Queen Charlotte Islands.	
Chalk Marl.	No. 3. Niobrara. 200.	Niobrara. 100 to 300.	Limestones of Boyer and Swan Rivers, marls of Thunder Hill. Se- ries below No. 4 on E. Branch Milk River, Hector's Se- ries D. (?) on Battle River, Red Deer River, Hand Hills, etc.	Lower Sandstones. (Dunvegan Group, 100 ft. (See note †).		A. Upper Shales and Sandstones ... 1500	
Upper Greensand.	No. 2. Benton. 800.	Benton. 200 to 450.	Saskatchewan at Cole's Falls. (?)	Lower Shales. Ft. St. John Group, 250 ft. or more.			
Cenomanian Gault.	No. 1. Dakota. 400. (See note †).	Dakota. 200 to 300.	Hector's Series E. with lignites (?) Red Deer R., N. and S. Saskatche- wan, etc. (?)		Neohaeon Se- ries (?) Skeena sand- stones with impure coal. Saskatchewan beds (?) Itasyouco beds, 10,000. Skeena vol- canic series. Porphyrite series. (?) Angelic beds of Tatlayoco, Jackson Mt. and Skegii. 7000 or more. Porphyrite se- ries (?)	B. Conglom- erates 2000 C. Lower Shales and Sandstones ... 5000 (See note ††). D. Agglom- erates 3500 E. Lower Sandstones ... 1000	Shasta.
Upper Neocomian.						Beds of For- ward Inlet, Qualino Is., Vancouver Island.	

* *Oncoclea asarifolia*, *Donellia tenuifolia*, *Thuya interrupta*, *Sequoia Langsdorffii*, *Populus Richardsonii*, *Platanus nobilis*, Silicified wood, etc. (See Report on 40th parallel.)

** *Sphenopteris elongata*, *Sabal imperialis*, *Taxodium cuneatum*, *Torreya densifolia*, *Salix pacifica*, *Populus* (several species) *Betula* *peruviana*, *Quercus Victoria*, *Diospyros Vancouverensis*, etc., etc. (See Report Canadian Survey, 1872-3.)

† *Cercidione Canis*, *Glyptostrobus graciliformis*, *Picea maximus*, *Fagus proto-nucifera*, *Magnolia magnifica*, *Protophyllum Lecosteanum*, *P. boreale*, etc. (See Report of Geological Survey, 1879-80.)

†† Laqueureux describes 130 species of plants, of which 114 are Angiospermous and are of 55 genera.

††† *Oxydendrocarpus* (*Diodontes*) *Columbianus*, *Cypripedium*, *Taxus*, etc. (See Report of Geological Survey, 1872-3.)