

Neocomian or Lower Cretaceous; besides, at least one species of shell occurs in both regions. It is thus shown that the belt still existed during the early Cretaceous, and that, at the same time, as he observes, some barrier along the region separated in India an eastern zoölogical province from a western. With reference to the connection of South Africa with Australia, all known facts would be explained if it were confined to the Permian and early Triassic periods.

POST-MESOZOIC REVOLUTION: MOUNTAIN-MAKING AND ITS RESULTS.

The upturning.—The close of Mesozoic time was marked by the making of the greatest of North American mountain systems. The upturnings took place along the summit region of the Rocky Mountains, where over a broad belt, as long probably as the western side of the continent, a series of geosynclines had been accumulating deposits ever since Archæan time. This mountain system of North America, which stands as the Mesozoic time boundary, is the Laramide system already described, explained, and illustrated on pages 359–364. The system includes the Wasatch range, and others to the north and south. Another figure (Fig. 1467), representing a section of the Lower Cretaceous in the eastern mountain range of Mexico, northwest of Monterey, is here added from a paper by R. T. Hill. The beds stand in a series of nearly vertical anticlines and synclines, from

1467.



Section showing the folding of the Comanche limestone in the eastern mountain range northwest of Monterey.
R. T. Hill.

participation in the system of Laramide upturnings. A section showing vertical beds of limestone and a flexure in the Chinate Mountains, 25 miles north of Presidio, not far from the boundary of Texas, is published by C. A. White in his Correlation Report on the Cretaceous of North America. Further, Streeruwitz has given sections illustrating the upturned condition of the Cretaceous formation of the Sierra Blanca and other mountains in Trans-Pecos, or western, Texas.

The great belt of orogenic work extending from the Arctic regions through North America, was probably paralleled by like work, of equal extent, in South America, but on a more eastern line. A long lesson with regard to the comprehensiveness of mountain-making forces and work is afforded by the single case of North America; and it comes with tenfold emphasis if the western borders of *the two Americas*, through 120° of