different; and besides, those of the latter thus far make but one group for the Eocene, and one for the Miocene. For these reasons, the three regions, the Atlantic and Gulf borders, the Pacific border, and the Lacustrine areas, are independent in their subdivisions and cannot be satisfactorily correlated. They are brought together, however, in the following table, to exhibit the general relations of the subdivisions, and nothing more. It is not yet known in all cases what subdivisions of the Eocene formations recognized on the coast are equivalents of the Lower, Middle, and Upper Tertiary in the Continental Interior.

	Atlantic and Gulf borders	Lacustrine areas	Pacific border	Foreign
Pliocene	Floridian	Blanco Palo Duro	Pliocene	Pliocene
Miocene	Yorktown Chipola Chattahoochee	Loup Fork John Day White River	Miocene	Tortonian Aquitanian
Bocene	Upper, Vicksburg	Uinta		Tongrian Ligurian
	Middle { Jackson Claiborne Lower Claiborne	Bridger Wind River	Tejon	Parisian, or Calcaire Grossier
	Lower Lignitic	Wasatch Puerco		Suessonian Cernaysian

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENCY OF THE SUBDIVISIONS.

a. MARINE TERTIARY OF THE ATLANTIC AND GULF BORDERS.

3. Pliocene period.

FLORIDIAN EPOCH. Floridian of Heilprin, as modified by Dall. — Merced group of the peninsula of San Francisco, of A. C. Lawson.

2. Miocene period.

- Yorktown Epoch. So named from Yorktown, Va., Dana's Geol., 1863. Chesapeake of Darton and Dall, 1891.
- 2. Chipola Epoch. Represented by the Chipola group of Burns, occurring along the Chipola River, Florida.
- 1. CHATTAHOOCHEE EPOCH. Chattahoochee of Langdon, named from typical exposures on the Chattahoochee River in southwest Georgia and northwest Florida.

Eocene period.

- 6. Vicksburg Epoch. Vicksburg of Conrad; named from beds at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Jackson Epoch. Jackson of Conrad, exposed near Jackson, Miss.