

1. *Deep River beds*, the *Cyclopidius beds* of Scott, in the Deep River (or Deep Creek) region, which are overlaid by beds with Loup Fork fossils. *Ticholeptus beds* of Cope, but not those so named of Wyoming and Oregon.
2. MIDDLE MIOCENE. *Miohippus beds* and *John Day beds* of Marsh (1877), occurring on John Day River, Oregon.
1. LOWER MIOCENE. *White River beds* of Hayden (1857); *Oligocene* of Scott.
 3. *Protoceras beds* of Wortman, of the White River region.
 2. *Oreodon beds* of Marsh (1877), in the White River basin.
 1. *Titanotherium beds* of Hayden (1857, 1869), in the White River region on the Niobrara, and in Dakota and Colorado. *Brontotherium beds* of Marsh.
1. Eocene period.
 3. UPPER EOCENE.
 4. *Uinta group* of Marsh (1871), and of King (1878), lying to the south of the Uinta Mountains in Utah (U on the map, page 881). *Diplacodon beds* of Marsh (1877); includes the *Brown's Park group* of Powell (1876). The *Florissant group* of South Park, Col. The *Amyzon beds* of Elko and Osino, Nev., are referred to the top of the Uinta or base of the Miocene.
 2. MIDDLE EOCENE.
 3. *Bridger group* of Hayden (1869), named from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, represented to the north of the Uinta Mountains overlying the Wasatch beds. *Dinoceras beds* of Marsh. *Green River group* of Hayden (1869) is included; probably also the *Washakie group* of King (1878). The *Wind River group* of Hayden (1861) has been referred to the bottom of the Bridger by Scott and Osborn, and made the equivalent of the Green River group; but to the top of the Wasatch by Cope.
 1. LOWER EOCENE.
 2. *Wasatch group* of Hayden (1870), covering parts of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. *Coryphodon beds* of Marsh. *Vermilion group* of King. *Bitter Creek group* of Powell.
 1. *Puerco group* of Cope (1875), named from Puerco River, New Mexico, occupying a basin extending from northern New Mexico into southern Colorado (P, map). *Lower Wasatch* of Marsh.

ROCKS — KINDS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The beds, especially the marine, commonly vary much in character from mile to mile. Instead of great strata of almost continental extent and uniformity, as in the Silurian, there is the diversity which exists among the modern formations of the seacoast. But yet such diversity is not