Sections of Mesozoic and Tertiary beds in Alaska and adjacent portions of British Columbia.

		T		Varian Piver (Spurph)	Lower Tanana and Yukon River (Spurr		Lower Koyukuk and Yukon River (Schrader d).		North shore of Bristol Bay (Spurre).		Kenai Peninsula (Dall and Mendenhall ^f).		Skwentna River (Spurr 8).		Copper River Basin (Schrader and Spencer b).		General section, southeastern Alaska (Dall i).		Atlin Lake, British Columbia (J. C. Gwillam).			sonk).
Porcu	Porcupine River (McConnella).			Mission Creek, Yukon River (Spurr ^b).		Lithologic character.	Formation.	Lithologic character.	Formation.	Lithologic character.	. Formation.	Lithologic character.	Formation.	Lithologic character.	Formation.	Lithologic character.	Formation.	Lithologic character.	Formation.	Lithologic character.	Formation,	Lithologic character.
Formation	Sand, and s	Sand, clay, gravel, and some lignite.	Twelve-mile beds. Unconformity.	Cross-bedded gravels and sands, with seams of lignite.	Formation. 1s, Palisade conglomerate. Unconformity.	Cross-bedded gravels and sands, fossil plants, probably Miocene or	S-)-						Tyonek and Hayes River beds. Unconformity(?).	Clay and sand, brown lignite scams.								Gray feldspathic ss with Miocene or fossils, lignite seams
Uncome							Nulato sandstone, 200 feet +.	Brown sandstone, some lignitic matter, and igneous rocks.	Nushagak beds. Miocene fossils. Unconformity	partly consoli-	3,		Yentna, probably Kenai. Unconformity.	Coarse conglomerate, lignite seams, and some igneous rocks.	Tertiary volcanics. Unconformity.	Volcanic rocks, tufas, and lavas.	Astoria group (?) beds.	Brown Miocene sand- stones, marine shells. Conglomerate sand lay- ers, fossil leaves. Bluish sandstone and shales, conglomerate with lignite seams.	_		Tertiary, probably chiefly of Kenai age and some Miocene.	
			Kenai, 10,000 feet +. Unconformity.	Sandy argillaceous limestone and carbonaceous shale, with lignite seams; greenish sandstone, limestone, and coarse grit; massive conglomerate; Eocene fossil plants.	kh ad Kenai.	Greenish sandstone, clay shales, and seams of lignite, coarse conglomerate.	e, Kenai (?).	Conglomerate sandstones and grits, partly consolidated.			Kenai.	Sandstones, shales, and conglomer- ate; lower part contains lignite seams.					Unga beds. Kenai. Unconformity.		d			many extrusives
recous.		Sandsone and quartzite, several thousand feet thick, dark shales.	d ul tt				Upper Cretaceous.	Impure limestone, Upper Cretaceous fossils.													Upper shale and sand- stone. Conglomerate.	Brown and black calcareous shale stone, 1,500 feet Conglomerate, gra sandstone, 2,6
in part	Charlotte Is- lands.	Alternating shales, sandstones, and conglomerate.	d feet +.	Fine sandstone and carbona- ceous slate. Coarse gray sandstone and car- bonaceous shale, coarse con-	nd Nilkoka beds, Cre-taceous (?).	Fine conglomerate and sandstone.	Lower Cretaceous.	rocks. Cretaceous fossils.	ably Lower Creta- ceous.	Impure limestones, shales, conglomerate:arkoses, and igneous rocks.	cut by igneous		Tordrilla series. Cretaceous (?).	kose, impure limestone, and intrusives.	e Kennicott.	Green sandstones. Black shale and impure limestones. Conglomerate and sandstone.	1-		These beds are Cretaceous or Jurassic.	Greenish sandstone and some conglomerate. Lower beds contain more conglomerate. Cretaceous or Jurassic fossils.	Agglomerate.	yellow sandstone ceous sandstone Coal seas Tuffs and tuffaceo green, gray, brow sandstone, and
-	eozoic limeston		Unconformity. Carboniferous lime				Paleozoic quartzites, black shales, and impure limestones.		d		Metamorphic schi	nists, probably Jurassic Triassic.	Ancient and altered bonaceous chert, Jurassie.	ered volcanic tuffs, car- rt, and arkose, probably	onaies and innesion	tones, Triassic, Jurassic, Paleozoic.			Mesozoic or Paleozoic igneous rocks.		Flaggy argillites, sometimes calcareous, of Tri	

^g A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. VII, pp. 153 and 172.

^b Geology and Mineral Resources of a Portion of the Copper River District; a pamphlet published in 1901 by the U. S. Geological Survey, under authority of a resolution of Congress.

¹ Correlation papers—Neocene: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 84, pp. 233 to 237.

J Summary Report Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey Canada, 1901, p. 51.
 k Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey Canada, 1872 and 1873, pp. 1-100.
 Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey Canada, 1878 and 1879, pp. 1 B to 101 B.

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^{*} Exploration in the Yukon and Mackenzie basins: Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey Canada, new series, Vol. IV, pp. 21 D and 127 D.

* Geology of the Yukon gold district: Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. III, pp. 175 and 184. Exploration in the Yukon and Mackenzie basins: Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey Canada, new series, Vol. IV, p. 21 D.

* Geology of the Yukon gold district: Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. III, pp. 188, 189, 199, and 200. Reconnaissance in the Tanana and White river basins: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. VII, p. 472.

⁴ A reconnaissance along Chandlar and Koyukuk rivers: Twenty-first Ann. Rept. U. S. (Geol. Survey, Pt. II, p. 474.

* A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. VII, pp. 173 and 174.

† Coal and lignites of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. II, p. 788. Reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. VII, pp. 317 and 325.