Provisional stratigraphic correlations in central Alaska.

System.	Series.	Cook Inlet and Alaska Peninsula (Stanton and Martin, 1904).	Matanuska and Talkeetna basins (Paige and Knopf, \$ 1906).	Yentna and upper Kuskokwim basins (Brooks and Prindle, 1902, and Spurr, \$ 1898).	Kotsina and ((Schrader and and Moffit and I	Chitina basins Spencer, 4 1900, Maddren, 6 1907).	Inland front of Alaska Range, near Mount McKinley (Brooks and Prindle, 1902).	Nenana basin (Brooks and Prindle, 1902, and Prindle, 1906).	Chistochina basin and adjacent region, Copper River (Menden- hall, 71902).	Headwater region of White and Tanana rivers (Brooks, 1898 ⁸ and 1899; Schrader, ¹⁰ 1902; Moffit and Knopf, ¹¹ 1908)	Yukon River between interna- tional boundary and Circle (Brooks and Kindle, ¹² 1906).	Porcupine River (Kindle, 18 1906).	Rampart-Fairbanks region (Prindle, 14 1902-1907; Brooks, 16 1898, 1902, and Brooks and Kindle, 12 1906).
Quaternary. Tertiary.	Recent.		Stream and glacial gravels. 300 feet. Unconformity.	Silts, sands, and gravels. Unconformity.	Silts, gravels, and	ts gravels and	Fluviatile sands and gravels and glacial deposits. Unconformity.	Fluviatile sands and gravels and glacial deposits. Unconformity.	Silts, sands, and gravels, including glacial material. Unconformity.	Silts, sands, and gravels, including bed of tuff and some glacial material. Unconformity.	Silts, sands, and gravels.	Silts, sands, and gravels.	Silts and sands.
	Pleistocene.		o neomoranty.	Terrace silts, sands, and gravels.	bowlder clay.	Wrangell vol- canic rocks,	Terrace sands and gravels.	Terrace sands and gravels.	Silts, sands, gravels, and bowlder beds, including glacial material. 600+ feet.	Terrace silts, sands, and gravels, including some glacial material.	Chiefly silts with some sands	Terrace gravels and sands. 50-75 feet.	Unconformity. Terrace gravels and sands. 50+ feet.
	Post-Eocene.		Basaltic lavas, breccias, and tuffs. 1,000 feet.	Unconformity.	Unconformity.	r h y o lit le lavas and tuffs.	Unconformity.	Unconformity. Some plant-bearing beds which may be younger than Eocene.	Unconformity.	Unconformity,	Unconformity.		Unconformity.
	Eocene.	Kenai formation. Shales, sand- stones, and conglomerates with coal beds—fresh-water deposits. 2,000± feet. Plant remains.	and coal beds. 3,000± feet. Plant remains.	Kenai formation. Friable con- glomerate, sandstones, and shale and coal beds. Plant remains.	Kenai formation. Arkose carbo- naceous sand- stones and shales and thin coal seams.		Kenai formation (?). Carbonaceous and sandy clay slate, impure sandstone, with some volcanic rocks. 2,000± feet.	micaceous clay shales, and lig- nitic coal beds. 1,000± feet. Plant remains.	Gakona formation. Massive hard conglomerate (500+ feet), suc- ceeded by friable sandstones, conglomerates, and shales. 2,000+ feet.	Volcanic rocks. Lignite-bearing formation, including shales, sandstones, lignite beds, etc.	Kenai formation. Friable con- glomerates and sandstones and shales, with lignitic coal beds. 200-1,000 feet. Fossil plants.	Kenai formation. Basalt flows, sand and gravels interbedded, overlying shales and lignitic coal seams. Plant remains.	Kenai formation. Conglomerates, sands, and shales (both indurated and frisble), lignitic coal beds. 200-5,000 feet. Plant remains.
Cretaceous.	Upper Cretaceous.	Unconformity. Shales and sandstones. 1,000± feet. Marine invertebrates. Unconformity.	Unconformity.	Uneonformity.	Unconformity.		Unconformity.	Unconformity.	Unconformity.		Unconformity. Some of the plant-bearing beds of the Kenai may be Upper Cretaceous.	Unconformity.	Unconformity. Black carbonaceous sandstone and slate. 100-300 ± feet. Invertebrate fossils.
	Lower Cretaceous.	Shales and sandstones. Inverte- brate fossils.	Limestone. 300 feet. Inverte- brate fossils.								Siliceous slates and quartzites, with some tuff and a little limestone. Invertebrate fos- sils.		Unconformity. Quartzites which occur unconformably below Upper Cretaceous beds; may be Lower Cretaceous.
Jurassic.	Upper Jurassie.	Unconformity. Naknek formation. Conglomerate, arkose, sandstone, and shale, with andesite flows. 5,000± feet. Invertebrate fossils.	Shales, sandstones, arkose, and tuff, with coal. 2,000± feet.		Kennicott formation. Conglomera sandstone, shales, and limeston						Unconformity.		
	Middle Jurassic.	Enochkin formation. Shales and sandstones, with some conglomerate. 1,500-2,500 feet. Invertebrate fossils.	Unconformity. Shales, sandstones, and conglomerates. 1,000± feet. Fossils.	1660. Illy of configure lossits.	Unconformity.	aconformity.			Tetelna volcanic rocks. Chiefly	Shales of Jacksina Creek. Invertebrate fossils. Shales, slates, and graywackes of the Nutzotin Mountains.			
	Lower Jurassic.	Unconformity. Tuffs and sandstones. 1,000± feet. Invertebrate fossils.	Andesitic greenstone, tuffs, agglomerates, and breccias, rhyolites, and dacites. 1,000± feet. Invertebrate fossils.	Unconformity. Skwenina group. Andesitic, dacitic, trachytic, and basaltic lavas and tuffs, with some slates, cherts, and limestones. Age determination uncertain. Unconformity.				altered andesites with some met- amorphosed sediments. Age un- knowu; may be Paleozoic.					
Triassic.		Cherts, limestones, and shales. 2,000± feet. Invertebrate fossits.	Cheonormity.	Uncomormity.	Black shale with so stone, 1,000 fee fossils. Thin-bee with some sha Chitistone limes blue limestone, invertebrate for greenstone: B 4,000± feet.	t; invertebrate ided limestone, le, 3,000+ feet.				Thin-bedded limestone of Cooper Creek. Invertebrate fossils.	Limestone and slates. Inverte- brate fossils.		
Carboniferous.							Cantwell formation (?). Heavy	Cantwell formation. Massive quartz and chert conglomerate	Mankomen formation. Limestones, shales, sandstones, and tuffs. 6,000-7,000 feet. Inverte brate fossils.	Lavas and pyroclastic beds—tuffs, volcanic breecias, etc. Shales of Skolai Pass (Carboniferous or later). Massive ilmestone (Nabesna limestone). Invertebrate fossils. Shale with some tuffs and lava flows. Basic lavas and pyroclastic beds, with some shale and limestone beds.	Heavy series crystalline lime- stone. 200+ feet. Inverte- brate fossils.		Gray and black shales with thin siliceous beds. A few invertebrate fossils.
							quartz and chert conglomerate, with some red sandstone and clay shale. 400± feet. Age determination?	bedded with black clay shale and volcanic rocks. 2,000+ feet. Age determination un- certain.	Chisna formation. Heavy conglom- erates, quartzites, and tuffs. Some schistose limestones and effusive rocks.	Wellesley formation. Heavy quartz and chert conglomerate and black slate. 1,000± feet. Fossils indicate upper Paleozoic age. Unconformity. Nation River formation. Conglomerates, sandstones, and shales. 3,700 feet. Plantfragments.	Shales with some thin-bedded limestones. 600+		
										Suslota formation. Medium- bedded blue and white lime- stone.	Calico Bluff formation, Thin- bedded limestones, slates, and		
	Upper Devonian.						Unconformity.	Unconformity.			Black and gray shales and slates. 1,000± feet. A few invertebrate fossils.	Shales 1,000 + feet, and locally some volcanic rocks.	
Devonian.	Middle Devonian.			Blue siliceous limestone, with some argillites. Invertebrate fossils.			Heavy blue siliceous limestone. Invertebrate Devonian fossils.				Siliceous white crystalline lime- stones, carrying invertebrate fossils, associated with a large amount of effusive rocks.	325 feet. Invertebrate fossils.	Massive blue limestone carrying Devonian fossils, with some argillites and greenstones.
Silurian or De- vonian.	•			Tonzona group. Black, red, and green argillites and cherts, with some graywacke. Age uncertain.			Unconformity? Tonzona group. Red, green, and black argillites interbedded with some graywackes, together with black and green cherts. Age uncertain.	Tonzona group. Black and green slates, phyllites, green and black cherts, with some limestone. Age uncertain. Large masses of altered rhyolites are associated with these sediments.			Heavy blue and white siliceous limestones, carrying fragmentary invertebrate fossils, with slates, quartzites, and thin-bedded limestones. Stratigraphic position uncertain.	Unconformity (?).	Tonzona group?. Red and green argillites and some fine conglomerates and cherts. Fine conglomerates, graywacke, and slate, with some massive limestones. Limestones carrying few fossils; probably Silurian.
Silurian.							Unconformity?	Unconformity.				Dark shales and thin interbedded limestones. 150+ feet. Graptolites. Magnesian limestones. 2,000± feet. Invertebrate fossils.	Unconformity.
Ordovician.				Unconformity (?) Tatina group. Blue limestone Interbedded with carbona- ceous argillites (Ordovician fos- sils); also thin-bedded siliceous limestones and sandy calca- reous slates, with considerable greenstone.			Tatina group. Blue limestones interbedded with carbonaceous arglilites, together with some thin - bedded siliceous limestones and sandy calcarous slates. Age determination uncertain.					Bluish-gray limestone. 600+ feet. Invertebrate fossils.	
(7)			Graywacke, slates, basaltic green- stones, rhyolites, and tuffs in Knik River region. Slates, graywacke slates, and micro- crystalline schists in lower Talkeetna region. Pre-Juras- sic.	On the east side of the range there are some argillites of undertermined age, which are probably Paleozoic.	Slates, heavy limes stones, south side ley. Relation to termined; may be series: Quartzite schists, and slat Mountains. Pre	e of Chitina Val- Valdez not de- e older. Valdez s, graywackes, es. in Churach							
(?)			Garnetiferous mica schist and albite-zoisite schist, Matanus- ka Valley.					Sericitic and chloritic schists with quartz schists and quartzite. Age uncertain.	Tanana schists. Sericitic, graphitic, and chloritic schists, with some schistose graywackes.	Birch Creek schists. Quartz and mica schists, with some calca- reous schists and many green- stones. Includes some gneisses and granites.	quartz and mica schists, and limestones. Includes some	Thin-bedded quartzite, with interbedded dolomites and black shales. 5,000+ feet.	Birch Creek schist. Quartzite schist, quartz, mica, and garnetiferous schists, greenstone schists, and crystalline limestones.

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