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DISCOVERY OF CRETACEOUS AND OLDER TERTIARY STRATA IN MONGOLIA¹

THE American Museum of Natural History announces,¹ under date of May 3, 1922, that strata of Cretaceous age, overlain by two distinct Tertiary formations, have been discovered in the Gobi region of southeastern Mongolia.

They were found on the outbound trip from Kalgan to Urga at a point about 260 miles northwest of Kalgan. Strata of Cretaceous age are wholly unknown in Eastern Asia, as far as the writers of the present communication are aware, and because of the apparent importance of the find, it was decided to leave the geologists in camp at this place while the rest of the party moved on. Accordingly Messrs. Berkey, Granger and Morris spent a week in additional inspection of the ground and furnish the notes for this memorandum.

Obretcheff, the Russian geologist, who gives an account of a reconnaissance trip over this same route from Ude to Kalgan, describes sedimentary beds at many places, always referring to them as representatives of the Gobi formation. His only age determination, however, was made on the basis of a few fragments of Rhinoceros, found at the escarpment five miles south of Iren. These remains were judged by Eduard Suess, to whom they were referred, to indicate an age not earlier than the Miocene. The Tertiary age of the rest of the occurrences mentioned by him seems to have been taken for granted and apparently that is in general correct, but it is evident that the Gobi formation can not properly include strata of both Tertiary and Cretaceous ages.

¹ Abstract: "Discovery of Cretaceous and Ölder Tertlary Strata in Mongolia," Walter Granger and Charles P. Berkey. American Museum Novitates, No. 42, 7 pp. 1 fig., August 7, 1922.