

This file of adopted geologic names is termed the
B file

It was begun about 1899 by M. Grace Wilmarth.

Filing system:

1. Names are filed alphabetically by geographic part of name. Ex.: Turner Creek follows Turner.
2. If the geographic name is the same, the order is then determined by the lithologic term. Ex.: Madison Sandstone follows Madison Limestone.
3. Binomial geographic names are treated as if they are one word. Ex.: Sample follows Sam Creek.
4. Names beginning with Saint or Sainte are always abbreviated "St." or "Ste.", depending on gender. For filing purposes, however, the name is treated as if it were spelled out. Ex.: St. Stephens is followed by Salado because Sal follows Sail.
5. Names beginning with Mount or Mountain are never abbreviated "Mt." or "Mtn.". Ex.: Mountain City follows Mount Aggie.

(Over)

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9/4/70

Format

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(6)

1. Full name of geologic unit always appears in upper left. Ex.: Spruce Formation
(of Missoula Group)
(of Belt Supergroup)
2. A dagger before the name indicates that the name is abandoned.
3. System, series, or stage always appears in upper center of card. Ex.: Upper Ordovician.
Informal assignment is indicated by use of lower case letters. Ex.: upper Precambrian,
lower middle Miocene.
4. Geographic distribution is shown in upper right, by states and, where known, parts of states. Ex.: NW Wash. Where the unit occurs in several states, the underlined state contains its type locality. Restricting a stratigraphic unit from its type state abandons the name.
5. The word "new" here, above the name, indicates that the name is first proposed and defined in the first-listed manuscript. The word "not new" indicates that this previously-published name is adopted by the author(s) of the first-listed manuscript.
6. Paleoenvironment of the unit ~~sometimes~~ appears here if known. Ex.: (marine, volcanic).