the combined Ambrosio, Las Flores, and Potreritos formations, but later the Ambrosio was recognized as a separate formation in the subsurface of the Bolívar Coastal field, and the El Mene was restricted to the combined Las Flores and Potreritos. The type locality, El Mene de Ambrosio on the east shore of the lake north of Ambrosio, District of Bolívar, lies within the outcrop area of the Ambrosio formation. Hedberg and Sass (1937, p. 93) state that the El Mene in the wells of the Bolívar Coastal field must be correlated with their Mostrencos formation. The name El Mene is objectionable because it has been used in Venezuela for several entirely distinct formations.

The Las Flores formation is the exact equivalent of the combined Orumo formation and Taparito member of the Mostrencos formation of Hedberg and Sass (1937, pp. 91–95) in the Manuelote syncline of northwest Zulia. As previously explained, the underlying Barqueta member of the Mostrencos formation is the Potreritos equivalent. The type localities of the Orumo, Mostrencos, and Taparito are all small ranches on the east limb of the syncline and are situated from northeast to southwest in the order given. Hedberg and Sass correctly correlate the Mostrencos with the El Mene of the wells of the Bolívar Coastal field (Las Flores and Potreritos), but they correlate the Orumo with the Ambrosio of the well sections rather than with the top part of the El Mene of the well sections. They state that the Orumo is paleontologically similar to the Mostrencos but mineralogically resembles the Ambrosio. According to Dusenbury, the Orumo microfauna resembles that of the Mostrencos and the Las Flores, and is quite different from that of the Ambrosio. According to Mas Vail, sandstone samples collected at the Orumo type locality yield a typical Las Flores heavy-mineral suite. Different methods of preparation of the heavy-mineral slides or contamination with Miocene heavy minerals may account for these diverse results.

Two other exact equivalents of the Las Flores are the Palmarejo beds of Liddle (1928, pp. 303–07) and the Cañadones formation of Garner (1926, p. 682). The Palmarejo beds receive their name from the outcrops between Palmarejo and Santa Cruz on the west shore of the lake 20 kilometers north of Maracaibo. The type locality of the Cañadones formation is the crest of the Cañadones structure a few kilometers northwest and, like Palmarejo, situated in the southeast part of the District of Mara. At both places fossils were found which were misidentified as Middle Miocene in Liddle's publication.

The Las Flores passes southeastward into the Upper Paují by lateral transition in the Bachaquero oil field of southern Bolívar. It is correlated with the Paují shale of Tash (1937, p. 166) in the Mene Grande oil field in the District of Sucre, the Upper Paují of Trujillo, the Lobaterita formation of Táchira and Mérida, the middle part of the Carbonera formation in and south of the Barco Concession, the upper part of the “Sandy Shale horizon” of Colón and southern Perijá districts, the La Sierra formation of Hedberg and Sass (1937, pp. 89–90), and the Tacal group of González de Juana (1938, pp. 126–27) in the District of Buchivacoa, western Falcón.