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The character of the included rock fragments suggests that the ice moved from the southeast. Intercalated slate beds indicate recessions of the ice. Whether they represent temporary retreats or long interglacial epochs is not known. Two conglomeratic beds below the principal tillite are of probable glacial origin, though it is not certain that they were deposited directly by the ice.

H. R. B.

Geology of the Lake Pleasant Quadrangle, Hamilton Co., N.Y. By WILLIAM J. MILLER. New York State Museum, Bull. No. 182, 1916. Pp. 75, pls. 10, figs. 4, map 1.

The Lake Pleasant Quadrangle lies in the south central Adirondacks. The Grenville series of meta-sediments and intrusives outcrops over most of the region and is cut by a network of normal faults. Two small areas of Paleozoic strata are preserved by the dropping of fault blocks. The maximum thickness of this section is 500 feet. The formations preserved are: Potsdam sandstone, Theresa beds, Little Falls dolomite, Black River (Lowville) limestone, Trenton limestone, and Canajoharie (Trenton) shale.

The normal syenites of the region grade into basic syenites, also into granitic syenites and granites. The basic phases are attributed to the assimilation of dark Grenville gneisses. Pure differentiation has been the principal factor in the production of the silicic phases. Transitions from gabbro into basic syenite are described as due to assimilation by the gabbro.

H. R. B.

Geology and Underground Waters of the Northern Llano Estacado. By CHARLES L. BAKER. Bull. Univ. Texas, No. 57, 1915. Pp. 225, pls. 10, maps 3.

For half a century or more the Llano Estacado has been famous for its stock-raising. Recently there has been a serious attempt to utilize the ground water for purposes of irrigation. The supply of shallow water is found to be insufficient to irrigate all the land that it underlies. Conservation is therefore of first importance, but unless dry farming proves more successful than in the past this region will always be chiefly a stockman's country.

Previous geologic work is largely confirmed by the present study. The strata represented are the Permian red-beds, the Upper Triassic Dockum group, comprising the Tecovas and Trujillo formations, marine beds of upper Comanchean age, possibly some Cretaceous rocks, and imperfectly known Miocene and later Cenozoics.

H. R. B.