

13. L. M. CLARK and ALEX CLARK, The Vaqueros in the Temblor Range (abstract).

Vaqueros fossils, including *Ostrea vaquerosensis* and *Pecten magnolia*, have recently been found at several localities in a sandstone member occurring in the upper part of the Santos shale. This sandstone member, here referred to as the "Agua sandstone," is traceable from the vicinity of Carneros Creek to the mouth of Cedar Canyon, several miles farther northwest, and, in places, reaches a thickness of more than 300 feet.

Although evidence from other regions had previously suggested it, this discovery proves the Vaqueros age of at least the lower two-thirds of the Santos shale and necessitates its removal from the Temblor. As a result, the present known extent of the Vaqueros sea in the San Joaquin Valley has been considerably increased.

1. (Paleontology session). HUBERT G. SCHENCK, What is the Vaqueros Formation of California and is it Oligocene? (abstract).

The Vaqueros formation of California has never been adequately defined as a stratigraphic unit and its Miocene age is based upon assumptions. At least a part of this formation, as mapped by some geologists, is Oligocene, if reliance be placed upon data as reliable as those upon which its Miocene age was postulated.

#### SAN ANTONIO SECTION SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The San Antonio Geological Society's sixth annual meeting and field trip were held on November 2-5 inclusive at Laredo, Texas. Two field trips, one through parts of south Texas, the day before the technical meeting at Laredo, and the other occupying two days, following the meeting, through northern Mexico and ending at Monterey, were well attended by members of the Society and numerous geologists from the Mid-Continent area.

The Texas field trip on Friday, November 2, started at Campbellton, 55 miles south of San Antonio, from which point sections of the Jackson (Eocene), Frio (Oligocene), and Catahoula and Oakville (Miocene) formations were studied. The Jacob, Calliham, Eagle Hill, and Government Wells fields were visited along this route. At noon, the Humble Oil and Refining Company furnished a barbecue at their North Government Wells camp to more than 100 geologists who made this trip.

The afternoon was spent in continuing the study of the Catahoula and Oakville (Miocene) formations southward, through the Saranosa, West Cole, and Cole fields, crossing the Bordas Escarpment and then turning west at Bruni and crossing the Claiborne (Eocene) section to reach Laredo that night. Very detailed road log and maps were furnished to those who made this trip.

On Saturday, November 3, more than 225 geologists were registered for the all-day technical session which was held in the Pan-American room of the Plaza Hotel at Laredo. The abstracts of papers dealing with the geology of south Texas and northern Mexico are printed on another page.

On Saturday afternoon, the 80 ladies who attended the meeting were entertained at a Mexican luncheon in the Hotel Rendon at Nuevo Laredo.

An informal dance was held on Saturday evening in the patio of the Hamilton Hotel with more than 200 in attendance. Entertainment was provided by native Mexican dancers.