PACIFIC SECTION ANNUAL MEETING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 7-8, 1946

The Pacific Section of the Association held its annual meeting, November 7 and 8 at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. Concurrently meeting with the A.A.P.G. were the Pacific Section of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists and the Pacific Coast District of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

The officers of the A.A.P.G. Pacific Section whose terms ended with this meeting are: E. R. Atwill, president; V. W. Vandiver, vice-president; and A. S. Holston, secretarytreasurer. The program committee was composed of J. R. Dorrance, chairman, Wayne Loel and J. E. Matter. The arrangements committee was Frank Carter, chairman; Lloyd Metzner, and Harold Rader. Publicity was handled by Gordon Bell.

Incoming officers elected at this meeting are: president, Martin Van Couvering, consultant; vice-president, W. P. Winham, Standard Oil Company of California; and secretary-treasurer, Clifton Johnson, Richfield Oil Corporation.

The registration of geologists, geophysicists, paleontologists, and friends numbered 450. About 200 attended the joint luncheon of the 3 groups at noon the first day, when committeemen and guests were introduced by toastmaster Atwill, and national A.A.P.G. president E. B. Noble discussed research problems of the Association and gave a digest of the papers presented at the Biloxi, Mississippi, regional meeting, which was held on October 24 and 25. Representing the national headquarters staff at Tulsa, Oklahoma, assistant business manager E. W. Ellsworth and business manager J. P. D. Hull made brief remarks. A special feature of the luncheon ceremony was the presentation of a wrist watch to Martin Van Couvering as a token of esteem from the members of the Pacific Section Geological Forum, of which he is chairman.

The annual dinner dance of the Section was the social event of the meeting, held in the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel on Friday evening, November 8.

The following are the titles and abstracts of the papers on the technical program of the Section, including those of the S.E.P.M.

PACIFIC SECTION ABSTRACTS

1. "Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Santa Maria District," ADEN W. HUGHES, Union Oil Company, Santa Maria.

Seven oil fields in the Santa Maria District produce oil from four different formations. The most prolific of these is the Monterey shale (middle and upper Miocene). Oil in the Knoxville sandstone, discovered in 1943, created a mild drilling boom, but was limited in areal extent. Lospe production is the latest economic interest in the district. Variation in the age of the Monterey cherty shale in the Santa Maria Valley and other fields makes correlations difficult. Ditch sampling of development as well as wildcat wells has been a valuable practice in stratigraphic control and aid in electrolog correlations. Microscopic study of washed samples shows definite lithologic changes that carry over wide areas.

2. "The Ostracoda in Paleogeography," W. T. ROTHWELL, JR., Richfield Oil Company, Long Beach

A study of the depth-distribution of recent ostracods in the San Pedro Channel from Long Beach to Avalon Bay, Catalina Island, has revealed a new tool to aid in the solution of paleogeographic and ecologic problems in California stratigraphy. These microscopic crustaceans are very abundant in shallow salt-water lagoons, in mainland continental shelf sediments down to a water depth of 500 feet, and along protected island shores. The samples collected by Alex Clark and Manley L. Natland show by the presence of soft parts that the more abundant species of ostracods were alive on the bottom when dredged.

Comparison with the 26 fossil forms recorded by L. W. LeRoy in 1944 reveals eighteen of his species and varieties surviving to Recent time. Total recent forms recognized to date number approximately 22 genera, 52 species, and 7 subspecies.

The following geologic formations and Recent ostracod habitats are grouped together to suggest similar environments, as inferred from the occurrence in each of certain characteristic genera and species.