

Discovery was effected by The Texas Company's Kern 42-18, completed on April 19, 1945, from 150 feet of upper Miocene sand at 3,000 feet, flowing 196 barrels per day 29.3°. Twenty-four wells have been completed since discovery with initial rates ranging from 50 to 150 barrels per day.

The structure is a northeast trending and plunging anticline with north flank cut by the parallel Holser thrust fault of 4,000-5,000 feet throw. Present development has proved an area $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

17. "Stratigraphic and Structural Features of the Ivanpah Quadrangle, Southeastern California,"
D. F. HEWETT, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The following conclusions concerning this area of about 3,800 square miles in southeastern California, are based upon about 25 months field work between 1921 and 1934. The region records almost uninterrupted sedimentation during Paleozoic and Mesozoic time. Before this, there was a sedimentation (Pahrump series about 5,000 feet thick) and this rested upon a crystalline basement (Archean). The Tertiary record of sedimentation and volcanism appears to be wholly late Miocene or early Pliocene. Two major orogenies are recorded by thrust faults and normal faults. The first (Laramide late Cretaceous or early Tertiary) includes at least five major thrust faults along which early Paleozoic rocks generally rest upon upper Paleozoic or early Mesozoic rocks. Great masses of quartz-monzonite were intruded toward the close of the epoch and there was widespread mineralization. It was followed by profound erosion from early Eocene to upper Miocene time. The second orogeny (early Pliocene) followed a period of Mid-Tertiary sedimentation and volcanism. It is represented by a single great thrust fault, remnants of the upper plate of which have been mapped over an area of 20 by 30 miles. It was followed by normal faults and local sedimentation.

NEW ROCK-COLOR CHART FOR FIELD USE

A committee representing a number of geological societies and organizations has begun work on a new rock-color chart designed specifically for field use. The membership of the committee is as follows.

Parker D. Trask, representing the Geological Society of America

Ronald K. DeFord, representing the American Association of Petroleum Geologists

Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., and R. M. Overbeck, representing the Association of American State Geologists

Olaf N. Rove, representing the Society of Economic Geologists

E. N. Goddard, representing the United States Geological Survey

The first meeting of the committee was held on May 2, 1946, in Washington, D. C. Hugh D. Miser, of the Geological Survey, who had been instrumental in getting the work started, gave a brief account of the discussions and correspondence that led up to the organization of the committee. Ronald K. DeFord, who was unable to attend, sent a letter suggesting a general plan of procedure, and this letter was used as a basis for discussion. The following plans were agreed upon by the committee.

1. The rock-color chart is to be based on the Munsell color system, the most widely accepted system of color identification in the United States.

2. Simple color names of the ISCC-NBS (Inter-Society Color Council-National Bureau of Standards) method are to be used on the chart, insofar as is applicable to field use. This method has already been adopted by a large number of societies and organizations interested in color.

3. In addition to the color names, the Munsell hue, value, and chrome designations are to be put on the chart, for the use of any geologists who feel the need of numerical designations and fine color distinctions.

4. Sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks (both consolidated and unconsolidated) are to be included, and also well cuttings. If possible, both wet and dry rocks are to be included.

The committee is now engaged in collecting and classifying the widest possible range of rock specimens in order to determine the range of colors needed on the chart. The next meeting of the committee is to be held at the Chicago meetings of the Geological Society of America in December, 1946, and at that time, the following problems will be considered.