and Lower Miocene. No production has as yet been obtained in this field from the Upper Miocene (Santa Margarita).

2. KENNETH L. GOW, The Geology of the Mountain View Oil Field (abstract).

This field, 4 miles southeast of Bakersfield, was discovered in 1930 and again in 1933. Production is obtained in the lower Kern River or Chanac and Santa Margarita formations. Structurally the field is a faulted monocline. It is 5 miles long and still growing both to the northwest and southeast. It averages 1/4 mile in width, and will probably be 1/2 mile wide when fully developed.

3. CHESTER STOCK, The Vertebrate Paleontology of the Sespe Formation (abstract).

The three principal areas from which vertebrate faunas have been obtained in the Sespe are north of the Simi Valley, Las Posas Hills, and South Mountain, California. At least four stages in the history of North American mammal life are known from the Sespe and these range in age from Upper Eocene to Lower Miocene. Their correlatives in the Cordilleran, Great Basin, and Great Plains provinces appear to be (1) Uinta, (2) post-Uinta or pre-White River, (3) Upper White River, and (4) Upper John Day or Lower Rosebud.

4. WAYNE GALLIHER, The Origin of Glauconite (abstract).

Describes how glauconite forms from biotite in Monterey Bay, California.

5. J. O. NOMLAND, A Trip Across Arabia (abstract).

In 1933, while doing geological reconnaissance at Hofuf on the Persian Gulf side of Arabia, it became necessary to cross by land to Jeddah on the Red Sea. A special permission was required from Ibn Saud, King of Arabia. This has been granted only a very few times earlier to Europeans or Americans. Three days were spent at Riyadh, the capitol, in the central part of Arabia, as guest of the King and his Ministers.

6. PARKER D. TRASK, The Organic Content of Some Tertiary Formations in California (abstract).

A paper bearing directly on the origin of petroleum.

7. OLAF P. JENKINS, Progress of the State Geologic Map of California (abstract).

Through funds of the Public Works Administration, placed in the hands of the United States Geological Survey, with a time limit up on June 16, 1935, a complete revision of the compilation of the map is under way. The work is being done under the direction of the chief geologist of the California State Division of Mines. Many areas in the state still need revision or are blank as regards reliable geological information.

8. HUBERT G. SCHENCK, The Oligocene Problem (abstract).

This preliminary report is based upon field and museum investigations in western Europe from August, 1933, to August, 1934. That there are strata situated between beds of late Eocene and early Miocene ages cannot be denied, nor is there any doubt of the succession of the Tongrian, Rupelian, and Chattian stages. Misconceptions regarding the Oligocene are due to incomplete data on the vertical ranges of certain fossils, redefinitions of terms without reinvestigations, changes of facies, and imperfect taxonomic studies. The Aquitanian stage of southern France may well be treated as Upper Oligocene rather than Lower Miocene, and the hypothesis that it is synchronous with the Chattian stage of Germany needs serious consideration.