SOUTH TEXAS SECTION, ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OCTOBER 20–22, 1939. ABSTRACTS

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Approximately 125 geologists composed the field party of the pre-convention trip of the South Texas Geological Society from Laredo to Brownsville, October 20, and 75 were on the post-convention trip east and north of Brownsville, October 22. The technical program was presented in the Ballroom of the El Jardin Hotel at Brownsville, October 21.

Officers of the South Texas Section are: president, Willis Storm; vice-president, Dale L. Benson; secretary-treasurer, Robert N. Kolm. Chairmen of the convention committees were: field trips, W. Armstrong Price, and vice-chairman, J. M. Patterson; entertainment, Leavitt Corning, Jr., and Dunbar A. Fisher; technical program, Joseph M. Dawson, and L. W. Storm, vice-chairman; hotel, Charles Daubert and Harvey Whitaker.

The technical program follows.

1. HENRY A. LEY, president A.A.P.G., vice-president, Southern Cross Oil Company, San Antonio: Mutual Responsibilities.

2. ED. W. OWEN, secretary-treasurer, A.A.P.G., geologist, L. H. Wentz Oil Division, San Antonio: Association Affairs.

3. JOSEPH M. PATTERSON, geologist, The Texas Company, San Antonio: Surface Stratigraphy of the Eocene between Laredo and Rio Grande City, Starr, Zapata, and Webb Counties, Texas (abstract).

A cross section of the stratigraphic succession on the American side of the Rio Grande conforms to Kane and Gierhart's[1] formational divisions which were established for the most part from Trowbridge's original work. The Cook Mountain has been subdivided into three members. The subsurface top of Cook Mountain (uppermost occurrence of *Ceratobulimina eximia*) is about 500 feet below the top of the Cook Mountain as mapped at the surface.

Cycles of deposition in the Yegua and Fayette are found to be very similar. The Mier and Alamo sandstones of the Yegua and the Salineno, Roma, and Sanchez sandstones of the Fayette have a marine facies where they cross the Rio Grande into Starr and Zapata counties. Northward these marine sandstones wedge out and the shale members between become increasingly non-marine. It is suggested that each sandstone wedge and its associated shales represent a cycle of transgression and regression of the sea.

4. LEROY FISH, geologist, The Texas Company, San Antonio: Distribution and Subdivision of the Frio, Catahoula, and Oakville Formations, Starr County, Texas (abstract).

The purpose of this discussion is to carry the section from the top of the Jackson (where Patterson's paper stopped) through the Frio, Catahoula, and Oakville formations; to make a subdivision of the Catahoula; and to point out the occurrence of the Oakville formation in this area. The distribution of the formations is shown on the aerial map.

For convenience of mapping, an oyster bed at or near the top of the Jackson (Fayette) is accepted as the base of the Frio. There are 550–600 feet of

[1] W. G. Kane and G. B. Gierhart, "Areal Geology of Eocene in Northeastern Mexico," *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geol.*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (September, 1935), pp. 1357–88.