

several other forms. The Upper Cambrian is represented in this district only by erratics containing *Lingula* and *Scolithus*.

26. Diamonds in Meteorites. By Mrs. E. M. SOUVIELLE, Jacksonville, Florida.

27. The Periodic Variations of Glaciers. By Prof. HARRY F. REID, Baltimore, Md. (Read by title). The *Journal of Geology*, in its recent issue for July-August, contains an article on this subject by Prof. Reid (vol. vi, pp.473-476), giving records for Europe, Asia and Greenland, in 1896, and for the United States in 1897. A general retreat of the glaciers is noted, excepting a slight tendency of advance in Greenland.



28. Note on the Occurrence of Tourmalines in California. By C. R. ORCUTT, San Diego, Cal. Near San Diego an enormous bed or vein of lepidolite (lithia mica), 60 feet or more in width where best exposed, contains rubellite (pink tourmaline) in large amounts. As a source of lithia and potash, this deposit must soon take first rank commercially. It is now being worked as an open quarry, and 1,500,000 tons are estimated to be available. Much of the rubellite has been distributed to museums. Tourmalines of gem quality were first found during the present year. Black tourmalines are frequent, but green tourmalines occur only sparingly at this locality.

29. The Agassiz Geological Explorations in the West Indies. By ROBERT T. HILL, Washington, D. C. This paper, which, with several preceding, was presented in Cambridge on Friday forenoon in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (largely founded through the labors and munificence of Louis Agassiz and his son, Prof. Alexander Agassiz), described briefly the expeditions made during recent years by Alexander Agassiz, with his assistants, for observations in zoology and geology, on sea and land, in the West Indies and on the isthmus of Panama. Within late Tertiary and Quaternary time, many parts of this region have undergone great epeirogenic movements, perhaps more interesting than those of any other part of the world in such late geologic periods. A brief outline of the geological work already done and to be done was given, and the conclusion presented that it would take many years of serious research and study before final results could be reached concerning the remarkable history of the region and its relations to continental development.

Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, paleontologist of the Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada, was elected to be the vice president for Section E, and Prof. Arthur Hollick, of Columbia University, New York City, to be its secretary, in the Association meeting at Columbus, Ohio, next year. Geology is also represented and honored in the election of Prof. Edward Orton, of Columbus, to be the president of that meeting.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 10th.

WARREN UPHAM,
Secretary of Section E, 1898.