

*Features of Wallowa Mountains, Oregon*; by Warren D. Smith. The glacial moraines around Lake Wallowa were mapped. Corals and sponges found in a limestone reef on the north side of the range indicate Triassic or Late Carbonic age. The Snake River lavas on the crest of the range overlie the granites and metamorphics of the region. Recent uplift of the region results in rejuvenation of the streams and complete modification of pre-existing topography.

*Distribution and Correlation of Tertiary Floras of the Great Basin*; by Ralph W. Chaney. The Eocene floras of the Great Basin are but little known, the Oligocene and Miocene floras are well represented and widely distributed, and the Pliocene floras are gradually becoming more representative. There is a well-established trend, in the northern portion of the Great Basin, at least, from a moist climate in the Oligocene to a semi-arid climate in the Pliocene. Since plants do not show the well-marked phylogenetic changes through the Tertiary period which characterize Tertiary mammals, the changes in the floras due to progressive aridity may be used in many cases to establish the age of the deposits containing them.

The papers read before the Paleontological Society of America, Pacific Coast Branch were:

*Tertiary Rocks of Part of Chehalis Valley, Washington*; by Thomas J. Etherington. The rocks of this area are all of Tertiary age with a maximum thickness of 12,000 feet. The sedimentary rocks are all fossiliferous, but present work has been concentrated upon the Middle Eocene Wahkiakum formation. These collections are now being studied and comparisons are being made with the fossils of similar age from Oregon to California.

*Distribution in Tropical America of Turritellas of Phylum of Turritella Ocoyana*; by Wendell P. Woodring. Large, strongly keeled *ocoyana*-like Turritellas have an extensive distribution in tropical America. So far they have been found in Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, all on the Caribbean side, and in Peru, Ecuador, Darien, Chiriqui Province, Panama, and Lower California, on the Pacific side. In the Caribbean region these Turritellas are found in two middle Miocene zones, the lower corresponding to the Cercado formation of the Dominican Republic, and the upper corresponding to the Gurabo formation of the Dominican

Republic and the Gatun formation of the Panama Canal Zone. On the Pacific side they apparently are confined to the upper zone.

Though six names have already been proposed for these tropical *Turritellas*, they clearly fall in the *ocoyana* phylum and they may eventually be considered as representing a subspecies of *ocoyana*. This phylum appears in California as an invader. According to available evidence it reached the Pacific from the Atlantic by way of the Central American seaways. Perhaps it developed from a lower Miocene stock represented by *Turritella subgrundifera* of the Chipola formation of Florida.

*Eocene Collections from South America*; by Bruce L. Clark. Eocene collections from Venezuela, Trinidad, and Colombia, were shown and the evidence which they give as to correlation with the West Coast Eocene was discussed.

*Discovery of Baird Mississippian Fauna of Central Oregon*; by Earl L. Packard. Paleozoic fossils were early discovered in eastern Oregon by Condon. Other discoveries by Lindgren, Washburn, and Livingston add somewhat to the knowledge of the upper Paleozoics of Oregon. Recent field-work in the region south of Ochoco range lead in 1925 to the discovery of several areas of Paleozoic rocks. The more important of these lies southwestward from Suplee Postoffice. This area yields a characteristic Baird Mississippian fauna including the species *Productus stratus* Fisher, and *Productus giganteus* Martin.

*Occurrence of Pleistocene Elephant on Santa Rosa Island, California*; by Chester Stock and E. L. Furlong. The occurrence of elephant remains in Pleistocene deposits on Santa Rosa Island was recorded as early as 1873. Recent paleontological investigations conducted by the California Institute of Technology on this member of the Santa Barbara Islands has yielded further remains of Proboscidea. The occurrence and nature of the materials are described and their significance indicated.

*Summary of West Coast Subgenus Trophosycon*; by Hoyt R. Gale. The types of all four of the species of nodose fig-shells so far described on the West Coast are said to have come from middle Miocene formations. Paleontologists have endeavored to distinguish these species and at the same time to identify specimens