

organic remains determined by James Hall, Newberry, Felix, Castillo and Aguilera and others are given. The volume closes with a chapter on volcanic rocks and a well-executed coloured geological map of Mexico mentioned above.—H. M. A.

CALVIN, S.—*Administrative Report of the State Geologist of Iowa for 1896.*

The Pleistocene geology of Iowa is given by stages and include the following periods :—

- I. The ALBERTAN.—Invasion by glaciers.
- II. The AFTONIAN.—Melting interglacial retreat.
- III. The KANSAN.—More intense cold than Albertan.
- IV. The BUCHANAN.—Long stage, interglacial.
- V. The ILLINOIS.—Only small part of Iowa invaded.
- VI. (Unnamed).—Interglacial modifications of previously deposited drift.
- VII. The IOWAN.—N. half of Iowa over-run by glaciers.
- VIII. The TORONTO (?) *sic.*—Fourth interglacial, of short duration.
- IX. The WISCONSIN.—Last invasion of Iowa by ice.
- X. RECENT STAGE.—Wisconsin ice disappeared.

The above sketch is taken from Prof. S. Calvin's comment in the April number of the *American Geologist*, and may be of interest to our readers.—H. M. A.

WATSON, THOS. L.—*Lakes with more than one outlet.* Amer' Geol. Vol. XIX, pp. 267-290, April, 1897.

The result of observations over the surface of an island located in Hudson Strait, directly off the south-east coast of Baffin Land, named Big Island are here noted. The author quotes R. Bell, A. P. Low and J. B. Tyrrell of the Canadian Geological Survey. He also combats the theoretical assumption that "it is contrary to all known physiographic principles for a lake to exist with more than one natural outlet, for any length of time," a subject upon which we trust to hear further.

KIMBALL, JAMES B.—*Physiographic Geology of the Puget Sound Basin.* Amer. Geol. Vol. XIX, No. 4, pp. 225-237, Minneapolis, April, 1897.

Bears directly upon the geological history of the geological history of the Coastal Region of British Columbia and Vancouver Islands. This paper will be of special interests to Canadian