

would seem incompetent to produce them as the writer adds, "it seems therefore necessary," from the occurrence of strata of gravel and pebbles in the loess, "to invoke both wind and water, in order to fully explain the distribution of that formation." This loess, over Eastern China, Prof. Wright states was deposited "at a very recent geological date."

"*The period of the loess in China corresponds roughly with that of the continental glaciers in Europe and North America.*" No signs of glacial action were found in south-eastern Mongolia. The Amur River is compared with the St. Lawrence, which it resembles very much, besides being in nearly the same latitude. Prof. Wright concludes "that there was no general glaciation of the lower Amur Valley south of the 53rd parallel." The region about Lake Baikal was also examined. It is surrounded by mountains "rising from 3000 to 4000 feet above it, except at one narrow depression through which the Angara River carries off its surplus waters." Around Samarkand and west, evidence of a submergence was present. Lake Balkash, 1000 feet above sea, and the Sea of Aral have no outlets. The waters of the former are said to be nearly fresh, "those of the latter are only brackish." The saltness of the Caspian Sea is only one-third that of the ocean.

These and other associated phenomena observed furnish valuable data for the interpretation of the problems of post-Pliocene geological movements in that part of the world. At Nebizond on the Black Sea, Prof. Wright found direct evidence of the great continental submergence. Regarding the discovery of stone implements below the loess at a depth of 53 feet, the author remarks that "thus it appears that the continental submergence which aided in the wide distribution of the loess was subsequent to the appearance of man, and so another chapter is added to those which connect the ancient history of the human race with the more recent phases of the geological story." The author thinks it likely that "the depression of the land in Asia was coincident with the elevation in America."

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