necticut Agricultural College, has been elected professor of poultry husbandry.

Mr. E. R. Garrett, of the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Geological Survey, has been appointed assistant in mineralogy at Northwestern University.

Dr. John Sundvall, of Baltimore, has been appointed professor of anatomy, and Mr. Lindsey S. Milne, M.B., Russell Sage Foundation, has been appointed professor of medicine, in the University of Kansas.

The following changes in the department of anatomy of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School are announced: Herbert Hays Bullard, A.B., A.M. (Missouri), Ph.D. (Tulane), for the past three years instructor in anatomy in Tulane University Medical Department, to be instructor in anatomy and neurology, vice Dr. Edgar Davidson Congdon, resigned; Harry Ryerson Decker, A.B. (Princeton), M.D. (Columbia), to be instructor in anatomy; promoted from a demonstratorship.

Mr. F. J. Kean, lecturer in civil engineering at Leeds University, has been appointed lecturer in machine designing and experimental engineering at McGill University.

Dr. Ashley Watson Mackintosh has been appointed regius professor of medicine in the University of Aberdeen, in the place of Professor David White Finlay, who has resigned.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A KEY TO BASIN-RANGE STRUCTURE IN THE CRICKET RANGE, UTAH[1]

To the Editor of Science: Basin-range structure has been the subject of prolonged discussion, but the areas affording clear and unobliterated evidence of the movements to which the ranges have been subjected are comparatively rare. During a reconnaissance of Utah made the summer of 1905 the writer traversed the Cricket Range and mentally reserved to future leisure the more careful study of the structure he observed. Of this there seems to be no immediate prospect and the following information is communicated in order that it may be available to any geologist who may be fortunate enough to get within striking distance of the place.

The Cricket Range, locally known as the Beaver River Range or the Beaver Mountains, lies near the center of Millard County, Utah, and is northwest of the town of Blackrock on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, 185 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The southern part of the range (just west of Blackrock) is composed of several parallel and more or less uniform north-and-south ridges a few hundred feet high separated by comparatively smooth valleys a half mile or more in width. In each of the ridges is exposed practically the same succession of Middle Cambrian strata, dipping a little north of east at angles of from 20 to 30 degrees, and the group of ridges and valleys appears to duplicate in miniature the essential features of the entire Great Basin province. In the vicinity of Cricket Spring, which as near as can be remembered is not much over ten miles from Blackrock, the main part of the range begins and it is here composed, in large part at least, of Cambrian rocks like those of the southern ridges, but raised to considerably higher elevations and intersected by several north and south faults whose actual contacts may easily be observed. For example, the quartzites which form the base of the section on the west side of the range are repeated in the second canyon east of the spring. In this massive part of the range there is no doubt as to the presence of normal faults with the downthrow side to the west; it seems probable that the immediately adjacent succession of ridges to the south is to be attributed to similar causes, and that an examination of the zone between these two physiographic units will demonstrate their structural continuity. This easily accessible, though apparently overlooked, locality may thus prove to be a key to the Basin-range type of structure.

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[1] Published by permission of the director of the U. S. Geological Survey.