THE sixth session of the Allegany School of Natural History, in Allegany State Park, New York, will be held from July 5 to August 24, under the auspices of the Buffalo Museum of Science. Founded under favorable natural conditions in suitable location and surroundings, the Allegany School of Natural History offers courses for studies in botany, zoology and geology with emphasis on natural history. An instructor is provided for each class a full day each week and for a conference hour later in the week. In addition each student works out of class independently or with occasional direction for nearly two days. The courses offered are field zoology and field botany, the natural history of birds and nature study. The small classes and the plan of the schedule make it possible for the faculty to continue actively in research. There is an open-air museum, a nature trail, an Indian garden, a water garden and a fernery. Elsewhere in the park are hiking trails, swimming pools, bridle paths, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and a 120-acre lake with boating.

DISCUSSION

THE NAMING OF THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE WISCONSIN GLACIAL AGE

AT the 1930 meeting of the Geological Society of America, held in Toronto, the writer presented a paper on "The Peorian Loess and the Classification of the Glacial Drift-Sheets of the Mississippi Valley," which was subsequently printed in the *Journal of Geology*.[1] In this paper he called attention to the fact that the evidence that the Peorian (Iowan) loess had been weathered before the Early Wisconsin drift had been deposited was not valid; that the only evidence of an interval was that of rapid deposition of loess. Therefore, two important conclusions were drawn; (1) the Peorian interval was not of interglacial magnitude but was intraglacial; and (2) the Iowan ice invasion was the first of the Wisconsin invasions.

Additional confirmatory evidence was found during the 1931 field season, and another paper was presented at the 1931 meeting of the Geological Society of America, held in Tulsa. This paper is to be published soon. In it the additional confirmatory evidence was presented, the importance of the "profile of weathering" as a criterion of interglacial intervals was emphasized, the post-Illinoian loesses were dated and their relationships, sources and conditions of deposition were discussed and a picture of the development and retreats and readvances of the major Wisconsin ice-fields was presented. New names for three of the subdivisions of the Wisconsin were proposed to replace those presented at the Toronto meeting and published in the *Journal of Geology*, which had been chosen with respect to the fields of ice accumulation rather than areas where the stratigraphic units may be studied, and which have since been found to be preempted. New names are, therefore, necessary.

The names which were withdrawn were Manitoban (Iowan), Quebecan (early and middle Wisconsin) and Hudsonian (late Wisconsin). The old name Iowan was retained, and the new names proposed were Tazewell, Cary and Mankato for the subdivisions shown in the following table. The name Tazewell is taken from Tazewell County, Illinois, where the Early Wisconsin deposits are well shown in their relations to the underlying Peorian loess. The name Cary is taken from a town in McHenry County, northeastern Illinois, where the Middle Wisconsin deposits are well displayed. The name Mankato is taken from Mankato, Minnesota, where the Late Wisconsin deposits are excellently displayed.

Age	*Subdivisions*
Wisconsin (Fourth) glacial	Mankato (Late Wisconsin) Cary (Middle Wisconsin) Tazewell (Early Wisconsin) Iowan
Sangamon (Third interglacial)	
Illinoian (Third glacial)	

[1] Volume 39, No. 1, pp. 45–53, 1931.

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"MESCAL PITS"—A MISNOMER

SCIENTIFIC nomenclature has always been cumbered with a large number of inappropriate and inadequate terms, some due to a creeping in of temporary designations which were never intended to survive the laboratory stage and others due to a lack of understanding during early investigations in new fields. One of the newer scenes of effort in the field of Southwestern archeology has lately come to notice through the work of representatives of the U. S. National Museum, the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the Laboratory of Anthropology. The area in reference consists of the extreme southeastern part of New Mexico and the adjoining portion of southwestern Texas. Among the prominent features which distinguish one of the prehistoric cultures in this area, the principal habitat of which seems to be in the mountain ranges bordering the lower Pecos Valley on the west, are curious structures of open circular form, composed principally of small fragments of fire-cracked limestone. These circles occur abundantly in favorable locations from a point near Hope, New Mexico, in the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains, south throughout the Guadalupe and Davis Moun-