the story of the attack must have been transferred from one Santa Fé to the other, but how and in which direction?

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A CHANGE OF NAMES

ON June 29, 1933, in the *American Museum Novitates* No. 638, I gave a preliminary description of an ancestral crocodile, naming it *Archaeosuchus richardsoni,* establishing the family Archaeosuchidae.

It has been called to my attention that *Archaeosuchus* is preoccupied (*Archaeosuchus cairncrossi,* Broom, R. 1905), and I take this occasion to rename this important Triassic reptile *Protosuchus richardsoni,* changing the family name to Protosuchidae.

BARNUM BROWN

DECEMBER 19, 1933

REPORTS

TRI-STATE GEOLOGICAL FIELD CONFERENCE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

FIFTY-TWO geologists from the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, Northwestern University, the State Geological Survey of Illinois and the Northern and Western Illinois State Teachers Colleges met at LaSalle, Illinois, on October 28 to organize the Tri-State Geological Field Conference of the Upper Mississippi Valley and participate in its first annual field trip. The tri-state conference is an outgrowth of a series of annual field trips that have been sponsored for some years past by the Illinois Geological Survey. As a result of suggestions made by Professor W. H. Twenhofel, of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois State Geological Survey, issued special invitations to the geologists of Iowa and Wisconsin with the view of enlarging the scope of the field conferences and creating an opportunity for discussing and correlating current geological investigations that have common interest to the geologists of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The two-day field trip was conducted by M. M. Leighton (glaciology), J. M. Weller (Pennsylvanian stratigraphy), H. B. Willman (physiography) and L. E. Workman (pre-Pennsylvanian stratigraphy) of the Illinois Geological Survey staff in the upper Illinois Valley between Starved Rock and the big bend. The Illinois Survey has recently completed a restudy of the geology along the Illinois River in preparation of a report on the geological resources adjacent to the new Illinois Waterway. This investigation in the Upper Illinois Valley was carried on by H. B. Willman.

Exposed near LaSalle are thick Pleistocene deposits, including tills, outwash and loess of various ages, 500 feet of Pennsylvanian beds, representing more than 12 cycles of deposition, and the Galena, St. Peter and Shakopee formations of the Ordovician system. In addition, 2,000 feet of older unexposed beds are known from well borings. The predominant structural feature in this part of Illinois is the LaSalle anticline, dipping steeply to the west and gently to the east. Folding occurred along this axis in pre-Pennsylvanian time as well as more recently and the Pennsylvanian beds overlie Middle Ordovician sediments with an angular unconformity which is the most important in the state.

On the morning of the 28th the conference proceeded eastward from LaSalle, and observed the LaSalle limestone rising sharply upon the west flank of the LaSalle anticline. This limestone is the thickest Pennsylvanian limestone in Illinois and near LaSalle furnishes the raw material for three large Portland cement plants. After reaching the crest of the anticline the route of the party extended for several miles upon an upland bedrock surface that was swept by the Kankakee torrent in the Carey substage of Wisconsin age. The preexisting valley was inadequate to accommodate the large volume of water derived at this time from the rapidly melting Lake Michigan and Saginaw glacial lobes, the glacial Kankakee River overflowed, and previously deposited glacial materials were swept from the bedrock surface. East of LaSalle this surface is formed by the Galena dolomite, St. Peter sandstone and Shakopee dolomite. It is rendered uneven by scoured undrained depressions and gravel bars and is an example of scab-land topography on a small scale mantled by soil. Near Utica the Shakopee dolomite has been used in the manufacture of hydraulic cement, and some of the old abandoned mine entrances were seen in the north bluff of the Illinois, where this variable formation is well exposed on the crest of the LaSalle anticline.

At Utica the conference turned southward, crossed the Illinois River and proceeded to Starved Rock State Park for luncheon. Starved Rock is a precipitously sided remnant of St. Peter sandstone, rising more than 100 feet above the flood plain of the Illinois, that was separated from the south valley wall by the Kankakee torrent. From its top, which is less than an acre in extent, a magnificent view of the Illinois valley may be obtained.

The afternoon was devoted to the study of four Pennsylvanian sections in the bluffs of the deeply