

The data of the 5-day ACTH study suggest an answer. Were susceptibility, independently of any immediate effect of the seizure, associated with heavier adrenals, one would expect to find evidence for this in the 5-day ACTH study.

We are grateful to Dr. Norton for having called our attention to an error that had actually reduced the amount of information available in the raw data of our original research.

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Water Resources of the Louisville Area, Kentucky and Indiana

A study recently made by the U.S. Geological Survey indicates that the potential water supply from both surface and ground-water sources in the Louisville area, Kentucky, is more than sufficient for present needs.

Use of water in the Louisville metropolitan area for all purposes amounted to 765 million gallons per day (mgd) in 1952. Of this amount, 34 mgd came from wells and 731 mgd was withdrawn from streams. Of the 731 mgd, 659 mgd was untreated Ohio River water used by industries for cooling.

In certain parts of Louisville where ground-water supplies are being used, the present use of about 30 mgd could be increased only slightly. However, northeast of Louisville, about 280 mgd of ground water could be developed in a 6-mi strip along the river between Harrods Creek and Zorn Avenue. This water, if developed, would be induced infiltration from the river and would be suitable for industrial or domestic use.

Southwest of Louisville, the water available in sand and gravel deposits is about 12 mgd, and about 40 mgd could be developed in addition by induced infiltration from the river. Although detailed information is not available for the Indiana side of the river, additional supplies can probably be developed near the river northeast of Jeffersonville. The area north of Utica Pike is not considered favorable for development of large quantities of ground water, because of the high elevation of the bedrock.

Water from wells in the sand and gravel is of better quality than water from wells in the limestone. The average hardness of water from 15 wells in limestone that have been sampled annually since 1944 is 580 parts per million (ppm). In 1952, the average hardness of water from wells in sand and gravel was 475 ppm. The quality of the water in the sand and gravel is affected by the type of underlying bedrock. For example, water from sand and gravel over the limestone is harder than water from sand and gravel overlying shale.

The daily flow of the Ohio River at Louisville will drop as low as 2600 mgd on the average of once in

20 yr. Present use is 730 mgd, or 29 percent of 2600 mgd. Most of the water is returned to the river and is available for reuse downstream.

The river will reach a stage of 445.5 ft above mean sea level at the upper gage at dam 41 on the average of once in 20 yr. Normal pool stage is 420 ft. Most floods occur in the 4-mo period January through April, and all high floods have occurred during those months.

Considerable variation in the chemical quality of Ohio River water at Louisville is caused by changes in volume of flow, industrial and domestic pollution, and other factors. Ohio River water at Louisville is moderately hard. During 1952, the hardness ranged from 270 to 58 ppm, and averaged 119 ppm.

The small streams in the area are not important as major sources of water; however, Harrods Creek and Pond Creek are each capable of supplying about half a million gallons per day.

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Zoological Nomenclature

NOTICE is hereby given that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has under consideration the following case involving the possible use of its Plenary Powers: *Caenisites* Buckman, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed suppression of. Full particulars of this case are given in part 12 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

Any comments should be sent to me as soon as possible and, in any event, should be dispatched in time to reach this office not later than August 26, 1954, when voting on this case will begin.

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on Zoological Nomenclature

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Structural and Igneous Geology of the La Sal Mountains, Utah

Part of the effort of the U.S. Geological Survey is devoted to such basic questions as the ultimate source of the metals contained in mineral deposits. The search for new deposits and for extensions of old ones would be greatly facilitated if we understood the source of the metal and why it happened to be deposited where we find it. Basic questions of this sort prompted the decision to map and study the structural and igneous geology of the La Sal Mountains.

The La Sal Mountains include three of the 15 laccolithic mountain groups on the Colorado Plateaus. These 15 centers of igneous activity seem to represent