

## The Students' Association of Natural Science. Upsala.

### Geological Division.

Meeting, January 29th 1914.

13 persons present.

The following officers were appointed:

ELSA WARBURG, Secretary.

ERIK ANDERSSON, Treasurer.

S. ROSÉN and I. HÖGBOM, Reviewers.

Docent P. QUENSEL spoke on some geological details from Yellowstone.

Prof. C. WIMAN demonstrated a vertebra of a *Plesiosaurus* from Spitzbergen.

Meeting, February 12th 1914.

16 persons present.

Dr. G. FRÖDIN read a paper on the leading features of the melting of the ice-cap in northwestern Jämtland (see G. F. F. Bd. 36 (1914)).

Meeting, March 12th 1914

21 persons present.

Docent P. QUENSEL read a paper on the volcanismus and the magmatic water, chiefly dwelling on the investigations made at the Kilauea crater at Hawaii by the geologists of the geological laboratory in Washington, which investigations have proved, contrary to the opinion advanced by BRUN, that water is present among the primary magmatic gases.

Prof. A. G. HÖGBOM gave with reference to a newly published paper »Submerged Forests» by CL. REID, an account of the quarternary changes of level within the North Sea area, and held forth that the sinking which took place at, or just before the Bronze Age was most likely followed by devastat-

ing catastrophes by which great parts of the alluvian plains became covered by the sea. The megalitic culture, which at this time, according to the evidence of the archæology, reigned over the surroundings of the North Sea area, and from there reached to South Scandinavia on one side, and on the other through France and Spain into the Mediterranean, might very well have spread the knowledge of these catastrophes to the civilized peoples of the Antiquity, and it were quite possible that their Atlantis myth actually referred to them. Several circumstances were mentioned, which made such an hypothesis more probable than the old, newly by TERMIER renewed hypothesis, according to which Atlantis should have been situated west of Gibraltar.

#### Meeting, April 3d 1914.

18 persons present.

Amanuensis O. TAMM read a paper on soil studies in the Ragunda district (see this Number of the Bulletin).

#### Meeting, May 4th 1914.

25 persons present.

Mr. R. LOOSTRÖM read a paper on the Dala porphyries and demonstrated a geological map of the *Älfvals* area and several hand-specimens from there.

Prof. C. WIMAN reviewed papers by HAROLD DREW and others, dealing with the origin of limestones by bacterias (see Publ. of Carnegie Inst. of Washington No. 182. 1914).

Prof. A. G. HÖGBOM reviewed: JOHN J. STEVENSON: The Sargasso Sea and W. H. HOBBS: Origin of the channels surrounding Manhattan Island.

#### Meeting, September 23d 1914.

20 persons present.

The following officers were appointed:

ELSA WARBURG, Secretary.

IVAR HÖGBOM, Treasurer.

R. LOOSTRÖM and E. ANDERSSON reviewers.

Prof. C. WIMAN read a paper on *Stegocephalia* from Spitzbergen.

Prof. A. G. HÖGBOM gave informations about some sections, which just were exposed in the Ice-Sea clay at the brick yard at Eriksberg (St. Erik) and at the diggings for the new Seminary building at Luthagen.

**Meeting, October 15th 1914.**

28 persons present.

Prof. A. G. HÖGBOM demonstrated some tracks of animals, probably *Crustaceans*, in the Ice-Sea clay from the brickyard at Eriksberg (See Geol. Fören. Förhandl. 1915. 1).

Mr. F. ENQUIST read a paper on a new theory on the origin of the Ice Age (see this Bull. Vol. XIII. 1). In the following discussion the physical improbability of the speaker's theory was specially remarked upon by Messrs. HÖGBOM, ÅKERBLOM, and HAMBERG. The sinking of the sea level of about 500 m. which the speaker had presumed would, as was pointed out by prof. HÖGBOM, have corresponded to a general rising of the continents of not less than 1200 m., so that, if the speaker's reasoning otherwise was right, it would have been the deformations of the continental areas, which should have played the greatest part. Further it was laid stress upon the fact that there were no proves of a general rising of the continents of 500 m. during quarternary or late-tertiary time, on the contrary one could conclude from the geological structure of e. g. Russia and Holland that they had no such heights at that time, as required by the theory of the speaker.

**Meeting, October 30th 1914.**

26 persons present.

Prof. A. G. HÖGBOM communicated some observations at the litoral region of Holland, made by the reader in the summer 1914.

**Meeting, November 12th 1914.**

24 persons present.

Docent G. FRÖDIN gave some informations on the glacial-geology of Jämtland and Herjedalen.

