*Map of the Pleistocene Lakes of the Basin-and-Range Province and Its Significance.* He presented two maps and these are here reproduced (figs. 5, 6). The first shows the Pleistocene lakes of that region, 68 in number, which have been discovered up to the present time. The numerals placed near each lake refer to its name as given in Meinzer's list: 16 is Lake Lahontan; 41 Lake Bonneville; 26 Mono Lake; 53 Owens Lake. The other map shows the existing lakes of the same region. Since the early Pleistocene there has occurred a wonderful diminution in the number and size of the lakes and this appears

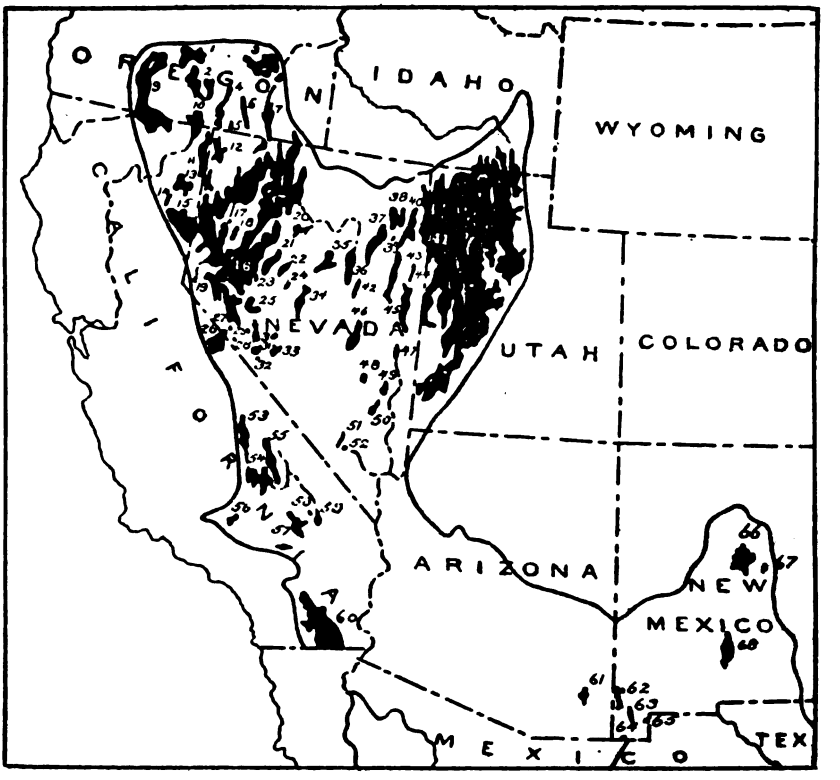


FIG. 5.—Map of Pleistocene lakes in Basin and Range province. Adapted from Meinzer.

to indicate that formerly the climate of that whole region was far more humid than now; also the northern part was more humid than the southern. Meinzer says that Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan evidently owed their great size to the productivity of the lofty Wasatch Mountains and Sierra Nevada, respectively.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes (Science, n. s., vol. XLVI, 1917, pp. 139-140) takes the position that the yellow beds are not typical stream silts, but are deposits of dust blown in from the desert; that this deposit does not indicate a period of high water; and that the white beds are *caliche* and rather recently formed.

Likewise in 1917 (Bull. Geol. Soc. America, vol. XXVIII, pp. 351-374), Keyes published his views on the origin of Lake Bonneville. His theory, as the present writer understands it, is that the Bonneville basin was at one time a desert