The Students' Association of Natural Science. Upsala.

Geological and Physico-Geographical Division.

Meeting, Januari 30th 1903.

The following officers were appointed:

O. HOFMAN-BANG, Secretary.

C. WIMAN, Editor and Treasurer.

L. VON POST and C. F. FREDRICSON, Reviewers.

Mr R. SERNANDER gave an account of his researches of the Enköping ås (Publ. in Sveriges Geol. Unders. Ser. C. N:o 193.)

Prof. HÖGBOM spoke on the land sculpture of Skottland specially dweling upon the interesting peculiarities which one might suppose are caused by different epochs of erosion having succeeded eachother.

Meeting, Februari 13th 1903.

Mr O. HOFMAN-BANG gave an account of his researches on the percentage of dissolved substance in some of the Swedish rivers (See this Bull. Vol. VI. No. 2).

Mr J. P. GUSTAFSSON spoke on some traces of glacial erosion from Skottland. The speaker dwellt specially on the lakes and corries of the west coast, drawing the conclusion that the depth of the various corries, as especially illustrated by one on north side of Ben Newis, has been occasioned by thy eroding power of the glaciers. A corrie on Cul Moor drew his special attention, owing to its one side having been secondary deepened by a local glacier.

Mr L. VON POST reviewed a paper by A. v. BUNGE: »Einige Worte zur Bodeneisfrage».

Meeting, March 6th 1903.

Mr C. WIMAN gave a detailed account of the cambric stratification of the Baltic. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and a series of fossils (See this Bull. Vol. VI, N:o 1).

Mr J. P. GUSTAFSSON spoke on a peatbog eruption, whereupon prof. HÖGBOM suggested the possibility of the connection of these eruptions with the formation of gases in the deeper parts of the moor.

Meeting, March 20th 1903.

Prof. HÖGBOM gave a detailed account of the position, it has been suggested geology should take in the reform bill for the swedish gouvernement schools.

Mr FREDRICSON reviewed an essay by *Holland* (Geol. Mag. 1903: 2) on the constitution, origin and dehydration of Laterite.

Prof. HÖGBOM showed some paleolithic stone axes from East Africa, presented to the Institution by Mr SEATON-KARR.

Mr H. DUNÉR demonstrated a basalt pillar from Höör in Scania and gave an account of the basalt formation in the neighbourhood.

Meeting, April 8th 1903.

Mr WENNERSTEN read a paper on archeological flints and fossils, and demonstrated a collection of specimens of the same.

Mr C. WIMAN demonstrated a newly discovered fossil, Paradoxides Jemtlandicus, not before known from Sweden.

Meeting, April 25th 1903.

Mr E. HAGLUND gave an account of the geology of the Kongsberg silvermines, specially dwelling on the different ways, in which the silverores occur.

Mr L. VON POST explained a profil through the highest Littorina ridge in Gottland. The structure of the ridge indicates, that the adjacent »Mäster»-moor, now quite shut in by the ridge, at the time of the Littorina lakes highest level, was a lagoon with fresh or brackish water. The stratification of the ridge shows also, that the lake, even after having attained its highest level, at which it must have remained for a considerable time, was subject to some smaller oscillations. (Publ. in Geol. För. Förh. 1903: 6).

Meeting, May 9th 1903.

Mr HOLMQUIST lectured on his petrografical and chemical researches on the classification of the swedich types of granite. The result of a large amount of analysis point to the fact, that the granite magma generally has attained a considerable chemical consistancy, before crystallization has set in, specially as regards K, Na, Ca and between the free and bound Si. Certain types of granite show a great uniformity both in their structure and in their chemical composition. This peculiarity is however representative for the acid granites, the more basic faces show considerably greater variations. The analysis had also proved, that a basic granite often contains more quarts than a more acid one.

Mr C. BENEDICKS gave a brief account of his experiments on so called graphiteiron (Publ. Bihang till Jernkontorets annaler 1903).

Meeting, Sept. 21st 1903.

The following officers were chosen:

L. VON POST, Secretary.

A. MARKSTEDT and R. HÄGG, Reviewers.

Mr C. WIMAN gave an account of his journey to Wienna and of the geological congress which he attended.

Meeting, October 2nd 1903.

Mr WIMAN demonstrated a new finding of Obulus-sandstone by Husbyfjol in Östergötland.

Baron E. NORDENSKJÖLD gave a lecture on american mastodontes, illustrated by a number of slides.

Meeting, October 16th 1903.

Prof. HÖGBOM spoke on the geology of the Kiruna and Gellivaara ironfields.

Mr R. HÄGG reviewed a paper by N. O. HOLST about the chalk occurrence in the neighborhood of Tullstorp and the moraines, between which it is inbedded. Mr HOLST shows that the chalk in this neighbourhood is not found in its primary place of formation. He also tries to prove that the Cyprine clays of North Germany are not formed during an interglacial time, but are of a preglacial age. Mr HOLST finished up by giving some proofs for his theory, that during the quaternary period North Europe has only had one period of glaciation.

Mr R. SERNANDER reviewed J. HOLMBOES newly published book on »Planterester i norske torfmyrer».

Meeting, October 30th 1903.

Mr O. HOFMAN-BANG read a paper on the water in some swedish springs (See this Bull. Vol. VI, N:o 3, 1903).

Prof. HÖGBOM reviewed HOERNES' book on »Der diluviale Mensch in Europa».

Meeting, November 12th 1903.

Mr I. NORDENSKIÖLD showed some photographs from Ytterby and gave an account of the principal theories for its mineral formation.

Mr W. WENNERSTEN gave an account of his researches at a place of habitation from the earliest part of the stone age in the south of Gottland. Parts of human skelletons as well as bones of dog, pig and seal were found not more than 1—1,5 meter above the present sea level, a proof that the elevation of the isle of Gotland was all but finished at the end of the stone age.

Mr R. SERNANDER lectured on some finds of lake dwellings in the swedish peatbogs. One consisted of a circular wall of large stones in several places strengthened by beams or poles of oak or fir. The whole was covered by later sediments. Two other finds from some moors in Östergötland Mr SERNANDER considered had been used as store-houses. They consisted of pits, dug through the moor down into the glacial clay underneath. The whole pit was roofed in by beams of fir, bearing unmistakable marks of having been hewed with stone axes. The last find the speaker considered was from the earlier part of the Littorina period.