NOTES

A series of controlled experiments, using both seeds and young plants of this and related species, is planned, and it is hoped that a fuller report may be given at a later date.

M.L.

SANDSTONE DIKES NEAR ROCKWALL, TEXAS

The University of Texas Bulletin 3201, Memorial Volume to Dr. J. A. Udden, carries a contribution by Martin Kelsey and Harold Denton, Southern Methodist University alumni and graduate students in Geology, on the Sandstone Dikes of Rockwall County, Texas.

Early settlers of this area, while digging a well, discovered a wall of sandstone blocks of uniform character and spacing, and with the appearance of mortar joints, popularly supposed to have been built by a prehistoric race. Other walls were discovered, and when the county was organized it was called Rockwall.

A voluminous literature has accumulated concerning the walls. Count Byron de Prorok, a distinguished archeologist, became the most ardent advocate of artificial origin. Geologists have uniformly explained the walls as natural jointed sandstone dikes. Among those advocating such natural origin are Hill, Hyer, Lahee, Paige, Patton, Sellards, and Stevenson.

Kelsey and Denton mapped nine dikes in addition to those already known in the area. An analysis of the heavy minerals and a study of the general structural relations led them to conclude that the sand in the dikes was injected upward into open fissures of the Pecan Gap marl, the country rock, from the underlying Wolfe City sands.

E.W.S.

CORRECTIONS VOL. 1, NO. 1

[P. 8, line 8 from bottom] read "(Ab)(ab)=x^2+y^2"; [p. 8, line 6 from bottom] "(aB)(ab)=x^2+y^2"; [p. 9, Table II, col. 5, line 7] read "0.07."