

fourth site cataloged in the Chincha Valley. A dash is used to separate the number of the site from the province or valley.

4. The letter P (Peru) before the number can be omitted in a study which limits itself to the archaeology of this country, if one wants to shorten the numbering more. The letters corresponding to the bordering countries are: O (Ecuador), Q (Bolivia), R (Chile), V (Brasil).

(from *Arqueológicas*, No. 9, 1966, p. 12)

Lathrap's System

In view of the fact that there is a complete lack of correspondence between the natural areas under investigation and the political entities of the jungle, and in view of the fact that the precolumbian cultures of Peru, especially those in the jungle, tended to develop along river courses, it has been decided that the most efficient unit by which to number archaeological sites would be the basin of the largest rivers.

The lowest part of this unit will be the point in which the river joins another larger one. For the rivers which have their origins in the highland valleys and run across the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, an arbitrary demarcation of the upper limit will be made. This upper limit will be indicated in the list of rivers only in cases in which the headwaters are in the basin of the Altiplano.

A list of rivers has been set up which is generally ordered from the northeast to the southeast of Peru. It includes those courses which are most promising as centers of intensive investigation. The system is flexible and extendable to each river in which an investigation is begun, giving it its own specific designation, with the only condition being that the designation distinguishes it from another fluvial basin.

The designation which is suggested is structured in such a form that it starts with an "S" to indicate "selva" (jungle), then the first 3 letters of the name of the river (in the case that

this does not form a unique combination a fourth letter is added) and finally the number of the site. All the sites will be numbered in series, within the river basin.

(from *Arqueológicas*, No. 9, 1966, p. 17)

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■ *INQUA Tephrochronology Bibliography—A Call for References*. Archaeologists conducting research near centers of recent volcanic activity in North America, Mesoamerica, and adjacent islands may be interested in citing pertinent references for inclusion in the *INQUA World Bibliography on Quaternary Tephrochronology* (volcanic ash chronology), first edition.

Total range of subject matter to be covered in the bibliography has not yet been set but may include discussions of source areas, petrography, chemistry, as well as other topics of volcanic ejecta in deposits of Pleistocene and Holocene age. Other suggested categories are age-dating, archaeology, geomorphology, palynology, soils, weathering, and vegetation as specifically related to the ejecta in these deposits. A separate section will deal with methods of collecting, preparing, examining, and "fingerprinting" samples of pyroclastic material for use in tephrochronology.

Compilation is to be completed by December, 1971. People who have relevant reference titles in their files, for example articles mentioning the occurrence of a volcanic ash layer in an excavation and its stratigraphic position relative to cultural layers, are invited to send them to the following address before December 1 for selection and editing:

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