

H. L. Bowman, Dr. A. Hutchinson ; Treasurer, Sir William P. Beale, Bart., K.C., M.P. ; General Secretary, Dr. G. T. Prior, F.R.S. ; Foreign Secretary, Professor W. W. Watts, F.R.S. ; Editor of the Journal, Mr. L. J. Spencer ; Ordinary Members of Council, Mr. F. H. Butler, Mr. J. P. de Castro, Mr. B. Kitto, Professor A. Liversidge, F.R.S., Dr. J. J. Harris Teall, F.R.S., Mr. F. N. Ashcroft, Professor H. Hilton, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. W. Campbell Smith, Dr. J. W. Evans, Dr. F. H. Hatch, Mr. J. A. Howe.

IV.—LIVERPOOL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the Session was held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, W. A. Whitehead, Esq., B.Sc., President, in the chair. A collection of specimens of Triassic sandstone was exhibited from the recent excavations in Brownlow Hill, and ably described by Miss S. E. Morton. Mr. C. H. Cox, B.Sc., Head Master of Upholland Grammar School, read a paper upon "Ordnance Survey Maps, their Meaning and Use", illustrated by a well-selected series of maps comprising the Highlands of Scotland, the English Lake District, West Cheshire, and the North Downs. Messrs. A. Harris and T. A. Jones exhibited a series of lantern slides of natural scenery in illustration of some of the points described in Mr. Cox's address. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cox for his interesting paper.

V.—ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

October 27, 1914.—Professor E. A. Minchin, M.A., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. T. H. Withers, F.G.S., described a new Cirripede based on a number of disconnected valves from the Chalk of Hertfordshire. Except for three valves referred to a new species of *Scalpellum (sensu lato)*, the whole of the material belongs to a remarkable new asymmetrical Cirripede which differs from *Verruca* in the more primitive structure of the valves, in the presence of two lower lateral valves on the rostrum-carinal side, and in the absence of interlocking ribs. This species undoubtedly represents the ancestral type from which has arisen the recent group of asymmetrical sessile Cirripedes forming the family Verrucidæ, and in its structure clearly shows its origin from the symmetrical pedunculate Cirripedes of the family Pollicipedidæ. It presents further evidence that the sessile condition was arrived at independently on several different lines of descent during the evolution of the Cirripedia.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HILL, V.P.G.S.

BORN AUGUST 2, 1849.

DIED NOVEMBER 8, 1914.

THE death of William Hill, on November 8, 1914, came as a shock to many of his friends, who had little idea that his cheery countenance hid a mind liable to fits of depression. Born at Hitchin,

August 2, 1849, he was educated at Denmark Hill Grammar School, and appears to have entered at an early age into the public life of his native town. He held positions on the Board of Guardians, Local Board, Urban District Council, Hospital Board, Savings Bank, Corn Exchange, Burial Board, etc., and was created County Magistrate in 1895. On all these positions he brought to bear his geological knowledge, greatly to the advantage of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Hill was a Vice-President of the Geological Society of London, President of the Geologists' Association (1911–12), and had done a large amount of original work of value in the Cretaceous rocks. But the great geological work of his life was his unselfish devotion to his crippled friend Jukes-Browne. For years Hill spent week after week in the field, noting and surveying county after county and forwarding all the observations to his friend, who wrote them up for the Geological Survey memoir called *The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain*. Further results of this work were his brilliant addresses as President of the Geologists' Association on "Flint and Chert" and "Rocks containing Radiolaria", papers demanding not merely knowledge but technical skill and patience. William Hill died at Hitchin, November 8, 1914, and was buried there.

HENRY JAMES JOHNSTON-LAVIS, F.G.S., ETC.

BORN JULY 19, 1856.

DIED AUGUST 10, 1914.

DR. JOHNSTON-LAVIS was born in London, July 19, 1856. On the close of his primary education at a private school he sought to enter on the medical course at the University of Montpellier. That institution, however, having had to be closed on account of a revolt of the students, he attended instead at the University of Marseilles, where he studied for a year. At the beginning of the session 1873–4 he transferred to University College, Gower Street, London, and also studied some subjects at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. At the former institution he was placed in the First Class in Practical Chemistry in 1874, and in the First Class in Clinical Medicine in 1878. While there, also, he came under the teaching of Professor John Morris, then at his zenith, for Geology. This subject strongly attracted him and he joined the Geologists' Association in 1874, and was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1875, having been by an oversight admitted before the full age. His first paper, "On the Triassic Strata which are exposed in the cliff sections near Sidmouth," was read before that Society in the following year. The bones he discovered at that locality proved to be new, and were described at the same time by Professor H. G. Seeley under the name of *Labyrinthodon Lavisii*. In 1876, also, he conducted evening classes in Physiology at the old Polytechnic in Regent Street. For several years he made a careful study of the Lower London Tertiaries exposed at Charlton and at Lewisham, which resulted in a paper attempting a correlation of the two sections, read before the Geologists' Association in 1877.