

If not one of the actual founders, Mr. Law was one of the early, most active, and notable of the leading men connected with the now defunct Todmorden Scientific Association, and regularly took his part in the lectures and debates. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1886.¹

ARTHUR BEAVOR WYNNE.

BORN OCTOBER, 1835.

DIED DECEMBER, 1906.

A. B. WYNNE, an energetic and enthusiastic geologist, was in 1855 appointed an Assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of Ireland, under Jukes, and was engaged in surveying chiefly in counties Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork.

Resigning his post in 1862, upon being appointed on the staff of the Indian Geological Survey, he laboured zealously for eleven years in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and in the Punjab, working at the stratigraphy of the Salt Range, and at the problems of mountain-building.

Ill-health compelled him in 1883 to retire from his work in India, but in the same year he temporarily rejoined the Geological Survey in Ireland, to take charge of the Office work. Here he continued to labour until 1890.

He was for many years a supporter and frequent contributor to the pages of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, taking part in 1867 in the great discussion on Denudation, when he utilized both his Irish and Indian experience. Occasionally he signed a letter in Indian characters, as when writing in 1875, on the inverted strata of the Mendips. To the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland and India* he contributed the results of his field work; while other of his papers were published by the Geological Society, and by the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, of which he was President in 1889.

MARK STIRRUP, F.G.S.

BORN 1831.

DIED JUNE 10, 1907.

A ZEALOUS member of the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Stirrup had communicated to that body the results of observations on the Glacial Geology of Llandudno (1883), and on the effects of Marine Erosion as shown by the Sea-Cliffs and Sea-Caves of the British Isles (1897). He also wrote an account of the early history of that Society (1897).

To the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* he communicated in 1885 a translation of Charles Brongniart's important paper on the Fossil Insects of the Primary Rocks. In 1890 he wrote on Wind-Waves and Tidal Currents, drawing attention to Hermann Fol's observations on the movements of water, made, whilst engaged in diving, at depths of more than 100 feet in the Mediterranean. The true Horizon of the

¹ The above remarks are mainly taken from the *Rochdale Observer*, Jan. 4th, 1908.

Mammoth drew some remarks from Mr. Stirrup in 1893–94, and he maintained in opposition to Sir Henry Howorth that the pre-Glacial age of that elephant had not been demonstrated, at any rate so far as the main history of the animal was concerned.

THEODORE H. HUGHES, F.G.S.

THEODORE H. HUGHES, Assoc. R.S.M., F.G.S., whose death took place in 1907, was for some years an active member of the Geological Survey of India, engaged for the most part in the coalfields of the Damuda and Gondwana Basins. Notices of some of his reports appeared in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for 1869 and 1872.

PROFESSOR DR. RUDOLF BURCKHARDT.

BORN 1866.

DIED 1908.

WE have also to record the death of the eminent naturalist and palæontologist Professor Dr. Rudolf Burckhardt, of the University of Basel, who died at the zoological station Rovigno (Austrian coast of Adriatic) on January 14th, in his 42nd year. He contributed papers to this Magazine on *Epyornis*, 1893, p. 572; on *Hyperodapedon Gordoni*, 1900, pp. 486 and 529; on Triassic Starfishes, 1901, p. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. REGINALD W. BROCK, Professor of Geology in Queen's University, Kingston, has been appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, to fill the post temporarily occupied by Professor Robert Bell, who succeeded Dr. George Dawson, as Acting Director.

“THE ZONES OF THE WHITE CHALK OF THE ENGLISH COAST.”—With the appearance of part v on “The Isle of Wight,” in the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association for January, 1908, Dr. Arthur W. Rowe, F.G.S., has at length concluded this important work, which has occupied so many years. The numerous maps have been prepared by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, F.G.S., and the splendid series of photographs by Dr. H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S. “A task of such magnitude,” says the author, “should only have been essayed by one with abundant leisure. The brief holidays snatched from an over busy professional life have, during the past twelve years, been given up unreservedly to this quest. Over 30,000 fossils from the White Chalk have been collected, *accurately zoned and localised*, so that those who wish to study genera and species *in bulk* can do so unharassed by any uncertainty.” We heartily congratulate the author, and are glad to be able to state that Prof. Dr. Charles Barrois, of the University of Lille, France, one of the highest authorities living concerning the Chalk, has kindly written a review of Dr. Rowe's work, which will appear in the April number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.