

exploration was a deep interest in the history of past geographical discovery and the development of cartography, This gave rise to the preparation of his great "Facsimile Atlas to the Early History of Cartography" (1889), translated by Ekelöf and Sir Clements Markham, and to the equally large complementary work, illustrated with numerous facsimile reproductions of ancient manuscript maps and portolani, and issued in 1897 under the title "Periplus: an essay on the early history of Charts and sailing directions," the English translation being by F. A. Bather. Nordenskiöld, indeed, was half a bookworm, and thus it is that when the *Vega* reached Japan, he employed his stay there in buying up every book and manuscript he could lay hands on, thus forming the finest collection of Japanese books in Europe. A catalogue of it, by Professor Léon de Rosny, was published at Paris in 1883.

A feature of Nordenskiöld's work, even in its most active manifestations, was always the underlying philosophy, sometimes appearing to the public very remote and speculative, sometimes fantastical if not absolutely erroneous, but leading as a rule to success and to results of practical value. Thus his views on the origin of cracks in igneous rock, originally sketched out thirty-three years ago in a paper on the geology of Spitzbergen, led ultimately to numerous deep borings for water in the gneiss and granite of Sweden and Finland; some account of these was published in *Natural Science* for September, 1895. Nordenskiöld also busied himself with a project for an expedition to the Antarctic, which, however, came to nothing at the time. It is interesting, however, to note that his nephew Otto Nordenskiöld has been appointed to take command of the Swedish Antarctic expedition.

At various periods from 1869 onwards Nordenskiöld added to his other duties those of politician, sitting in the Swedish Parliament, first as Liberal member for Stockholm, and subsequently in the Upper House. It is not long since he took part in the deputation that journeyed in vain to St. Petersburg to lay before the Tsar a petition on behalf of the Finnish nation.

Baron Nordenskiöld leaves a widow, a married daughter, and a son, whose mourning is shared by the whole Swedish nation, and by people of culture throughout the world. The son, Erland, is now on an exploring expedition in Patagonia; his elder brother, Gustaf Erik Adolf, died in 1895, at the age of 27, thus cutting short a career that promised to be one of excellence both as geologist and archæologist.—F. A. B.

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ERRATA.—Mr. J. P. Johnson asks us to make the following corrections in his article "Some Sections in the Cretaceous Rocks around Glynde," which appeared in the June number: p. 249, last line of text, and p. 250, line 11 from bottom, for *Cuvieri* read *Brongniarti*.—In Mr. F. R. Cowper Reed's article, August number, page 358, for *Pleurotomaria reniformis*, Salter, read *Pleurotomaria uniformis*, Salter.