

I propose, therefore, to publish a double Index to the generic and specific names in the "Synopsis," the names in the first part being arranged alphabetically under the trivial names, while the second part will be an index to generic names, each followed by a list of the species referred to it by Desor. This index will be preceded by a "Note sur les dates de publication," drawn up by Mr. Jules Lambert, who has spent many years in ascertaining all the bibliographic details with regard to this work.

The Index will be printed on paper of the same size as the "Synopsis."

Should there be as many as eighty subscribers, the price may be as low as five shillings.

I shall be glad if intending subscribers will communicate with me at the Natural History Museum, S.W., at an early date, as after publication the price will probably be raised.

F. A. BATHER.

THE TYGERBERG ANTICLINE.

SIR,—I regret to have again to refer to this subject, not that I wish to insist that my explanation of the cause for this fold is the correct one, but that I cannot let a fold described by me as an anticline, and shown to be an anticline even in Dr. C. Sandberg's photograph in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* for July, p. 311, be referred to as a syncline. Dr. Sandberg's photograph is taken on the opposite side of the poort to that from which the photograph in Mr. Rogers' "Geology of Cape Colony" is taken, and the real difference is that the south limb of the anticline is cut away and only appears in the background. In the original communication in the *Trans. Geol. Soc. S.A.*, 1906, vol. ix, Dr. Sandberg records that his study of this fold was pursued during a "stay of a few hours off and on" (p. 82), and geologising in a new and unfamiliar country under such conditions is the only excuse Dr. Sandberg can offer for seeing things upside down.

ERNEST H. L. SCHWARZ.

ALBANY MUSEUM,
Box 13, GRAHAMSTOWN, CAPE COLONY.
August 16, 1908.

THE TERM 'CREVASSE.'

SIR,—In several American books on Physiography the term 'crevasse' is employed to designate the gap that is occasionally made in natural or artificial levees. Surely such an employment of the term is to be deprecated, seeing that it has for long been used in another connexion. I have also a faint recollection of having seen it used synonymously with the term 'grike.' There are already too many terms in circulation that are used technically in more than one science. In many cases their usage in the several sciences has obtained such general recognition that it is undesirable to suggest any change, but in such a branch of science as river-development this can scarcely yet be argued. In Holland, where incursions of the sea are not infrequent owing to the breaking down of the artificial levees, the term 'eenbroek' is employed to describe the 'breaking in.' The

term is a convenient one to pronounce, and may be suggested as an alternative for 'crevasse,' which is preoccupied.

L. RICHARDSON.

CHELTEMHAM.

September 14, 1908.

OBITUARY.

JOAQUIM FELIPE NERY DELGADO,

FOR. MEMB. GEOL. SOC. LOND.

BORN 1844.

DIED AUGUST 3, 1908.

WE regret to learn from Monsieur A. Torres, the Secretary to the Service Géologique du Portugal, Rua do Arco a Jesus, 113, Lisbon, of the death of Monsieur J. F. Nery Delgado, Director of the Geological Survey of Portugal, which occurred at Figueira-da-Foz on the 3rd August. Mr. Delgado was elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London in 1887 and a Foreign Member in 1899. He was a retired General of Division, Inspector General of Mines, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon. Under his directorship the Geological Survey of Portugal has published a long and valuable series of maps and memoirs, illustrated by some very excellent plates, beginning in quarto form as far back as 1865, and also in octavo form since 1885.

Mr. Delgado's first important work was the exploration of the caves in the Jurassic limestone of Cesareda, Portugal, of which he published an account in 1862 (abstract in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxiv, 1868, pt. ii, p. 9). He afterwards devoted special attention to the Palæozoic rocks of Portugal, and prepared an important memoir on the Silurian for the Geological Survey in 1876. In the course of this research he became interested in the remarkable tracks and markings found in grits, supposed to be of Arenig age, in Central and Northern Portugal. He accordingly published his well-known memoir on the so-called *Bilobites* or *Cruziana*, with a fine series of illustrative plates, in 1886. He formed the opinion that these problematical fossils were the impressions of algæ. In 1892 M. Delgado described a new Silurian trilobite, *Lichas* (*Uralichas*) *Ribeiroi*, of very remarkable size, and some years later he published some notes on the minerals and rocks of the Portuguese African possession of Angola. In 1888 M. Delgado attended the International Geological Congress in London, and became personally known to many British geologists. His manner was that of the true scholar, quiet and unassuming, and he endeared himself to a large circle of friends who mourn his loss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR THOMAS HENRY HOLLAND, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., Assoc. R.C.S.,
DIRECTOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

We are pleased to record that among the recipients of Birthday Honours, Thomas Henry Holland, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of India, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
