

Prof. W. C. Williamson, in 1847, figured and described some of the small fossils from Charing in his comprehensive and far-seeing memoir "On some of the microscopical objects found in the Levant, and other deposits; with remarks on the mode of formation of calcareous and siliceous rocks," *Mem. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc.*, vol. viii. See also the supplemental "Corrections of the Nomenclature of the Objects," etc., *op. cit.*, third series, vol. v. 1872. Dr. Mantell also noticed the excellent results of Mr. Harris's labours on the "Chalk-detritus" and its Animalcules in the sixth edition of his "Wonders of Geology," 1848, and in his "Medals of Creation," 1854, etc.

The Entomostraca from the same source were the incentive, and supplied the chief material for the "Monograph of the Entomostraca of the Cretaceous Formation of England," *Palæontogr. Soc.*, 1849; and for its revision in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, Vol. VII., No. 2, February, 1870. Mr. Harris's collection of similar fossils from the Gault of Kent added largely to the completion of that Monograph.

Of the Foraminifera and other fossils thus collected at and near Charing, many increased the lists in the second edition of Prof. Morris's "Catalogue of British Fossils," 1854, and are duly acknowledged in the preface. Some small Brachiopods were worthy of Mr. Davidson's attention and description; and other rare fossils in Mr. Harris's collection are figured in Dixon's *Geology of Sussex*, etc.

Mr. Harris devoted much of his leisure to mapping the areas of the Cretaceous strata about Charing on the One-inch Ordnance Map; and the Geological Surveyors were pleased to avail themselves of his work as far as they could. In company with the writer, in 1854, he found the fossiliferous specimens of Tertiary ironstone in sandpipes of the Chalk near Lenham, which added so much to our knowledge of the "Kentish Crag," when studied by Messrs. Prestwich and Searles Wood (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xiv. p. 325, and p. 333). Mr. Harris also worked indefatigably in tracing the extent of this fossiliferous ironstone in his immediate neighbourhood; and he had diggings made, at considerable expense, on the hill above Charing to the depth of about 30 feet. Mr. Prestwich gives an account of these in his paper above referred to.

Thus, as one of the many quiet workers in rural districts, carefully observing nature, and looking with knowledge on antiquities, fossils, and all traces of the past, Mr. Harris took pleasure both in collecting and in communicating everything of use and interest that could be learnt within his field of observation. T. R. J.

JOHN LECKENBY, ESQ., J.P., F.G.S.

BORN 1814. DIED 1877.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we record the loss of an excellent Yorkshire geologist, whose death leaves a sad blank in our circle of scientific friends. Mr. Leckenby was a native of Ripon; he came to reside at Scarborough upon his appointment to the York City and County Bank in 1837, then recently established. From that latter date the direction of his mind towards the cultiva-

tion of the natural sciences commenced; he quickly formed the acquaintance and friendship of Dr. Wm. Smith, who at that time resided at Scarborough, and also of Mr. William Bean and Dr. Lycett.

For several years he was known only as a diligent collector of the varied objects yielded by the coast of that part of Yorkshire, more especially of the recent shells, and he never ceased to add to and improve his collection of British Mollusca until, at his death, they had become, with a single exception (that of Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys), the finest collection of British shells known. About the same time (1837) the discovery by Mr. Bean of the considerable Oolitic flora in the shore-beds of Gristhorpe Bay and the publication of his specimens by Lindley and Hutton in their *Fossil Flora of Great Britain*, had an important influence upon the mind of so enthusiastic a young man as Mr. Leckenby, and materially aided in directing his attention to Geology and Palæontology. In the pursuit of the latter science it became his especial object to acquire the finest possible specimens, or, to use his own expression, "he loved to see nature with clean face and hands." His fine museum of fossils was transferred during these later years to the Woodwardian Museum at the University of Cambridge. He made several contributions to the pages of this *MAGAZINE*, and also to the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, vols. xv. xix. and xx.

His genial and hospitable disposition won for him a large circle of friends both in Scarborough and London. The progress of the fatal disease to which he succumbed was rapid, and dates only from September, 1876.

### JAMES BRYCE, ESQ., M.A., LL.D., F.G.S.

BORN 1806. DIED 1877.

By a deplorable accident Science has lost a most able geologist through the death of Dr. James Bryce, which occurred in the pass of Inverfarigaig, near Foyers, whilst on a geological excursion. He had sallied forth alone, hammer in hand, to examine the rocks in the pass, and whilst pursuing his researches on the top of the cliff he must have inadvertently stepped upon a loose piece of rock, which giving way beneath him, he was precipitated to the foot of the cliff, where, three hours later, his lifeless body was found by two gamekeepers.

James Bryce, son of the Rev. James Bryce, Presbyterian minister, was born at Kalleague, near Coleraine, in the north of Ireland, October, 1806. The greater part of his early education he received at home; but he subsequently went to the University of Glasgow, where he graduated, having specially distinguished himself in Greek, and carried off, among other honours, the Blackstone prize. After leaving College, he acted as mathematical master in the Belfast Academy, until, in 1846, he was appointed to superintend the Mathematical and Geographical Department of the High School, Glasgow. There he spent the greater part of his life, diligently discharging his daily duties and earnestly endeavouring to promote the teaching of science in schools when that was not so popular as