

have been sunk through and bored, perhaps in a hundred places, whilst scores of mining engineers, inspectors, colliery managers (whose success depends largely on their detailed knowledge of the strata of their mines) are and have been engaged in the exploitation of these seams, and we may presume that the sequence must be fairly well known lithologically. And so far as one can gather from his paper, it is solely upon lithological evidence Dr. Woolacott bases his conclusion that the boreholes he describes were in the Ganister Series. The generic names of the fossil plants he gives are quite useless in Coal-measure stratigraphy, and his quaint note that "no trace of any *characteristic fossil* [italics are mine] such as *Aviculopecten papyraceus* was found" leads one to infer that he has not followed recent palæontological work in the Coal-measures, or he would not place so much reliance for zoning purposes on the discovery of *Pterinopecten papyraceus*. It is to be hoped that Dr. Woolacott is in possession of other evidence of higher diagnostic value to warrant his opinion of the horizon reached by the boreholes. A perusal of this paper has suggested a fair reason for the disinclination of some mining people to seek the assistance of the geologists.

In the May issue of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE (pp. 203–211) Drs. Trechmann and Woolacott were constrained "to put definitely on record" the fact of the occurrence of the zone of *Anthracomya phillipsi* in the Coal-measures of Durham. They omitted to mention that this had already been done in the following papers, viz. GEOL. MAG., 1905, pp. 536–7, and Trans. Inst. Min. Engineers, vol. xxx, pp. 453–4, 1906, where the stratigraphical significance of the discovery was clearly stated.

J. T. STOBBS.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

May 21, 1919.

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PRODUCTUS HUMEROSUS IN DOVE DALE.

SIR,—I had the good fortune recently to meet with two specimens of *Productus humerosus* (*P. sublævis*) in Dove Dale (Derbyshire). This discovery seems worthy of record in point of view of the fact that hitherto the species has only been recorded for the Midland area from Caldon Low (Staffs). The Dove Dale examples occurred in a loose limestone block on the screes immediately below Reynard's Cave. In general form the specimens are strongly convex, narrow, and smooth, resembling the narrow form from Caldon Low described in this Magazine for February, 1919, p. 64. The matrix, however, is quite unlike that of the Caldon examples.

J. WILFRID JACKSON.

MANCHESTER MUSEUM.

May 22, 1919.

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MOUSTERIAN FLAKE-IMPLEMENTS.

SIR,—I notice that in my letter published in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for May, p. 240, I am made to speak of "the earlier Palæolithic 'cave' implements", and of "a normal Chellean or

Acheulean cave-*implement*". In both cases the word "cave" should be "core". The mistake has no doubt arisen owing to a printer's error.

J. REID MOIR.

IPSWICH.

May 27, 1919.

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OBITUARY.

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ALEXANDER MCHENRY, M.R.I.A.

BORN OCTOBER 24, 1843.

DIED APRIL 19, 1919.

MR. A. MCHENRY was born on October 24, 1843, and died at his residence in Dublin, after a very short illness, on April 19, 1919, in his 76th year. His connexion with the Geological Survey of Ireland dates back to his appointment as a fossil collector under J. B. Jukes in 1861, and he had consequently completed forty-seven years of public service on his retirement under the age-rule in 1908. His last work in the field took him back to his native county of Antrim, where he reported on the interbasaltic iron-ores and bauxites for a memoir published in 1912. He was appointed Assistant Geologist in 1877 and Geologist in 1890.

McHenry will be always remembered as a strong and zealous worker, ready to accept new views, and to test them in the elucidation of Irish geological problems. His unflinching consideration for others and his equable temper in discussion inspired the affection of his colleagues, and his contentions, which were never contentious, demonstrated the necessity for new research, even where they could not be sustained in their entirety. In 1878 McHenry was charged with the mapping of wild and difficult districts in Mayo, including Achill Island, and then, years later, he was facing similar problems in still more complicated ground among the Caledonian ridges of Donegal. He was associated with other geologists in the memoirs on the Giant's Causeway area and on north-west and central Donegal, and in the production of a series of maps and memoirs on districts round the larger cities of Ireland, issued under Mr. G. W. Lamplugh's guidance from 1903 onwards. In this series the detailed mapping of the superficial deposits was undertaken, and McHenry showed as much adaptability in this new work as he had shown in the revision of the Silurian strata of Ireland, or of the igneous rocks bordering on the Leinster Chain.

The discovery that graptolitic zones proved the presence of beds of Llandovery or later age in many areas mapped as Lower Silurian (Ordovician) led McHenry, with characteristic enthusiasm, to the conclusion that very little Ordovician rock occurred in Ireland. Had he been able, in his later years, to undertake independent field-research, he would have critically examined some of the work that he had helped to publish, and would have usefully reopened the discussion of the succession of beds in the Dingle promontory, on which he has left valuable notes.

G. A. J. C.