

Geological Congress to various noteworthy places in Finland: a brief account of the latter he gave in his 'Notes on the Geology of Finland.' He was an ideal companion; full of energy and enthusiasm; of infinite patience, good temper, and cheerfulness; indeed, to see his pleasant face and hear his hearty laugh was almost a holiday in itself. Only a few short weeks ago he proposed that they should again spend a few weeks together, this time at Arolla in Switzerland, where he was to go with two of his daughters, but the writer was unable to leave London. Soon afterwards came the startling news of his death. With only a walking-stick in his hand, he had started off alone at 8 a.m. on August 13, not saying, probably not knowing, how far he was likely to go. Night came and he did not return. Search was immediately begun, and by dusk the next day his footmarks had been discovered on an *arête* of the Gysa, a southern spur of Mount Roussette; there they ceased. Soon after dawn on the following morning his body was discovered several hundred feet below; his watch had stopped at nearly twelve. Notwithstanding the caution and carefulness which were ever prominent features in his own character, and were strongly impressed by him on others, he had doubtless been gradually led on by the beauty of the view to climb higher and higher, and had eventually and unexpectedly found himself in a place where a slip was easy and would mean instant death.

His loss will long be felt far and wide, more especially in the North of England, where he had lived for the last ten years; but for the members of his family and his intimate friends, more especially for one to whom he always showed the kind feeling of a brother, it will cast a shadow over what remains of life.

L. FLETCHER.

FERDINAND ANDRÉ FOUQUÉ (1828–1904).

By the death of Professor Fouqué, on March 7, our Society loses a distinguished Honorary Member, elected in 1898. Since 1877 he had been Professor of Natural History in the Collège de France, and in 1881 was elected Membre de l'Institut. His first paper, with St. Claire Deville in 1854, dealt with the losses experienced by minerals when heated, and his studies in volcanic geology led to the publication, in 1879, of his great work 'Santorin et ses éruptions.' In conjunction with Michel Lévy he published two other important monographs—'Minéralogie micrographique: roches éruptives françaises' (1879), and 'Synthèse des minéraux et des roches' (1882)—and he was the author, often also in collaboration with Michel Lévy, of numerous papers on petrology and on rock-forming minerals.