

his fine monograph for the U.S. Geological Survey on the Physiography and Glacial Geology of the Yakutat Bay Region, Alaska, published in 1909. He also wrote several textbooks of physical geography, geology, and economic geology, which have had a wide circulation.

His arduous field-work in Alaska was resumed last year, and he was engaged in writing up the results and carrying out a series of experiments on the physical properties of ice when death cut short his labours.

Among other honours of recognition outside his own country, Professor Tarr was elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London in 1909.

G. W. L.

CHARLES EDWARD LEEDS, M.A.,  
EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

BORN AUGUST 11, 1845.

DIED MARCH 27, 1912.

WE regret to record the death at Auckland, N.Z., of Mr. Charles Edward Leeds, M.A., formerly a solicitor in York, who made the early part of the remarkable collection of fossil reptiles from the Oxford Clay of Peterborough which now occupies so large a portion of a gallery in the British Museum (Natural History). Mr. Leeds attended the lectures of the late Professor John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., and some of his earliest discoveries were described in the Professor's *Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames*, 8vo, 1871, p. 318. Mr. C. E. Leeds left England in 1887 to spend the remainder of his life in New Zealand, and during the past twenty-five years the collection has been remarkably extended by his brother, Mr. Alfred N. Leeds, F.G.S., who still resides at his birthplace, Eyebury, Peterborough.—*Nature*, April 4, 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HUMAN SKELETON DISCOVERED NEAR IPSWICH.—At the meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute (50 Great Russell Street) on April 23, 1912, Professor Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Mr. J. Reid Moir gave an account of the human skeleton found eighteen months ago in a brickfield near Ipswich.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Moir stated that the bones were earlier than any human remains so far discovered in England, and represented pre-Boulder-clay man. The theory of burial<sup>2</sup> he asserted was not possible, because the line which separated the overlying deposit of Boulder-clay and the underlying stratum of Glacial sand, in which the skeleton was found, was unbroken. The man was lying there before the clay was deposited. The flints found near were of *pre-Palæolithic* form.<sup>3</sup> Professor Keith said the skeleton

<sup>1</sup> See paper by Mr. George Slater, F.G.S., "Human Skeleton in Glacial Deposits at Ipswich," *GEOL. MAG.*, April, 1912, p. 164; also letter by Mr. J. Reid Moir, *op. cit.*, May, 1912, p. 239.

<sup>2</sup> See letter by Professor T. McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., *GEOL. MAG.*, April, 1912, p. 187.

<sup>3</sup> See "Discovery of Flint Implements beneath the Red Crag in Suffolk", described by Sir E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., *GEOL. MAG.*, 1911, p. 576.