

with Devonian on the west of the estuary. The maps bear out the above statements, and will show that the term band was not intended to mean a continuous outcrop.

Mr. Teall's description of the original character of the Metamorphic rocks and their likeness to Devonian sediments and igneous rocks associated therewith is a fact which deserves more consideration than the writer of the review seems inclined to give to it. As regards my own opinion as to the true boundary of Hope, that would depend on the acceptance of one view or the other, and to the age of the Metamorphic or metamorphosed rocks. Cogent facts are wanted, not opinions, and I am not prepared to enter any horse to win with. Certainly if I were I should not consider a plication of such magnitude as to repeat the Middle Devonian at Hope, a feat of legerdemain on the one side, or the repetition of similar conditions of deposit and of vulcanicity in the same area at widely different geological times, an impossibility on the other.

To be a strong partisan saves a good deal of troublesome investigation. Although no one can fail to see that the acceptance of an ancient series in the extreme south of Devon would be a convenient way of accounting for any extra disturbance in the Devonian rocks, the evidences of such, if present, are insufficient to afford material support to the pre-Devonian hypothesis.

W. A. E. USSHER.

‘DEUTOZOIC.’

SIR,—When I used the word ‘Deutozoic’ I took it for granted that most of the readers of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* knew that the illustrious geologist who introduced the longer (and, etymologically, more correct) term ‘Deuterozoic’ had publicly sanctioned the employment of the word in its shortened form. J. G. GOODCHILD.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM.
January 8th, 1905.

ON THE TERM ‘DEUTEROZOIC.’

SIR,—The earliest work in which, to my knowledge, the word *Deuterozoic* is employed is Page & Lapworth's “Introductory Text-book of Geology,” 12th edition, 1888, pp. 132, 133 (see also pp. 127, 129, 179, and 187 of same work). It includes the upper division of the Palæozoic, i.e. Old Red Sandstone, or Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. The lower division of the Palæozoic is termed *Proterozoic*, and comprises the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian formations.

These terms *Proterozoic* and *Deuterozoic* do not seem to have taken hold, and have been neglected and forgotten except perhaps by Lapworth. I do not find any mention of them in any earlier geological work. In Lapworth's “Intermediate Text-book of Geology,” 1899, he writes (p. 157):—

“By others [i.e. other geologists] the Palæozoic itself is divided

in the same way as the Neozoic into two periods: (a) the *Protozoic* or *Proterozoic* (Gr. *protos*, first), including the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian; and (b) the *Deutozoic* or *Deuterozoic* (Gr. *deuteros*, second), embracing the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian."

Curiously, however, in the late Professor Gumbel's "Grundzüge der Geologie," which came out in parts (and the full volume in 1888), on pp. 527–529 the transition series is placed in the following three subdivisions:—

I. Cambrische or Proterozen System (*Paradoxides* period).

II. Silur or Deuterozen System (Graptoliten period).

III. Devon or Tritozen System.

I think Gumbel's employment of these terms must have been published before the 12th edition of Page's Text-book, though Lapworth may not have seen them, and he has given an altogether different signification to his Proterozoic and Deuterozoic to what Gumbel has done.

F.G.S.

OBITUARY.

HENRY PALIN GURNEY, M.A., HON. D.C.L., F.G.S., ETC.

BORN SEPTEMBER 7, 1847.

DIED AUGUST 14, 1904.

HENRY PALIN GURNEY, eldest son of Henry Gurney and Eleanor Palin, was born in London on September 7th, 1847. He received his early education at the City of London School, proceeding afterwards to Clare College, Cambridge. There he distinguished himself both in Athletics and the Schools: he rowed in the college boat and ran for his university in the Oxford and Cambridge Sports of 1868 and 1869; he took both the Mathematical and Natural Science Triposes in the year 1870, being placed fourteenth wrangler in the former and in the first class in the latter; immediately afterwards he was elected to a college fellowship, which he held till 1883. In 1871 Mr. Gurney took orders in the Church of England, and for the next four years worked as curate to Canon Beck in one of the largest and poorest of London parishes, that of Rotherhithe; in the early part of that period he was married at Whitchurch, in Herefordshire, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. H. Selby Hele, of Grays, Essex, and great-granddaughter of Bishop Horne.

Mr. Gurney's innate love of crystals had been developed under the influence of the Cambridge Professor, William Hallows Miller, during whose illness he later acted for some time as Deputy. Appreciating the difficulties which at that epoch presented themselves to English students, Mr. Gurney wrote a very simple and useful *Manual of Crystallography* (128 pages), founded on the Tract of Professor Miller and the Lectures of Professor Story-Maskelyne; it was published in 1875 by the Society for Promoting Christian