

“Some scientists were of opinion that the rise and fall were the result of wind action, but how can the rise and fall be explained when there is sometimes not a breath of wind? Others were of opinion that the rise and fall might be due to unexpected melting of the snow, and to the action of electric clouds, but if so, why not a like action on all other Italian lakes?”

“The most probable cause of such uprising, according to the hypothesis of the Engineer Pedrini, is found in the gases which, arising from the bed of the lake and seeking a vent pass across the water, produce undulations, and sudden upward movements of like nature to those observed in the lake of Geneva by Lembari. In the Lago di Garda emanate continuously an infinity of gas bubbles, and thermal springs are observed.

“The action of the sun upon the Mediterranean raises the water only eighteen inches, and if this attraction on so large a surface is thus weak, the surface of the Lago di Garda is too small comparatively to be at all affected.

“In the bay of Peschiera, about a hundred steps from Sermione, there are at three different points springs with an unpleasant odour, manifesting the existence of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Incrustations from thermal waters are to be seen on the eastern side of the lake, about one mile distant from the grotto of Catullus.

“The fishermen take particular care to extend their nets a distance from these springs; if they happen to draw the nets over them, they rot in a short time.”

T. E. KNIGHTLEY.

106, CANNON STREET, E. C.

September 9, 1901.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD WALLER CLAYPOLE.

BORN JUNE 1, 1835.

DIED AUGUST 17, 1901.

PROFESSOR E. W. CLAYPOLE, one of the many noted geologists of the United States, was of English extraction, having been born at Ross, Hereford, on 1st June, 1835. He was educated privately and graduated at the London University, taking his B.A. in 1862 and becoming D.Sc. in 1888. In 1871 he emigrated to the United States, and in 1873 became Professor of Natural Science at Antioch College, Ohio, a post which he held until 1881. He was Palæontologist to the “Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania” and Professor of Natural Science at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, from 1883 to 1898, when he succeeded Professor A. J. McClatchie as Instructor of Biology (to which Geology was afterwards added) at the Throop Institute, Pasadena, California. This office he retained until his sudden death from apoplexy at Long Beach, California, 17th August, 1901. He was a genial and successful teacher, much beloved of his pupils, while his varied attainments find reflection in the scope of his numerous scientific papers, although geology holds the principal place.

His more important contributions to scientific literature were:—On the oldest-known fossil tree (*Glyptodendron Eatonense*), from the Upper Silurian of Eaton (GEOL. MAG., 1878); papers on the Migration of Animals and Plants between Europe and America, published in 1880 and 1881; on the discovery of Pteraspidian Fish in the Upper Silurian of North America (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xli, 1885); The Lake Age in Ohio (8vo, 1888); on the Head of *Dinichthys* (Amer. Geol., 1892); and on the Cladodont Sharks of the Cleveland Shale (Amer. Geol., 1893). He was also one of the Editors of and largely contributed to the *American Geologist* from its foundation in 1888.

Professor Claypole was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1879, of that in Edinburgh in 1887, and was one of the original members of the American Geological Society when it was founded in 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRACHYLEPAS ORETACEA.—Since the publication of my paper (GEOL. MAG., N.S., Dec. IV, Vol. VIII, April, 1901, p. 145) on the interesting find of this new form of Cirriped from the *mucronata*-zone of the White Chalk of Norwich, I have received from Dr. A. W. Rowe, the finder, a second specimen. This latter comes from the *mucronata*-zone, Whitway pit, South Dorset, and gives the fossil an interesting geographical range. At present *Brachylepas cretacea* has not yet been found outside the *mucronata*-zone, and it is possible that Dr. Rowe has discovered yet another fossil of considerable zonal value.—H. W.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The following geologists have been appointed to fill vacancies in the Staff of the Geological Survey, caused by the retirement of Sir A. Geikie, Mr. R. G. Symes, Mr. J. Nolan, Mr. A. C. G. Cameron, and Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, and by the deaths of Mr. F. W. Egan and Mr. J. H. Blake: Dr. J. S. Flett, M.A., M.B., to take charge of Petrographical work; Mr. J. Allen Howe, B.Sc., and Mr. H. H. Thomas, B.A., on the English Staff; Mr. H. B. Muff, B.A., on the Scottish Staff; and Mr. W. B. Wright, B.A., on the Irish Staff.

A SIXTH edition of Mr. Whitaker's handy little "Guide to the Geology of London" has just been issued by the Geological Survey. It has been thoroughly revised by the author and many illustrations have been added, including figures of Palæolithic implements and a few characteristic fossils. The first edition, published in 1875, comprised 72 pages; the present edition reaches 102 pages. The price remains 1s.

ERRATUM.—In the September part of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, 1901 (p. 408), the name *Bradytherium* was employed for a genus of large Ungulates from the Eocene of Egypt. This name seems to have been employed some months earlier by G. Grandidier for a large extinct Edentate from Madagascar, and the designation of the Egyptian genus is therefore amended to *Burytherium* (see "Nature," October 10th, 1901, p. 577).—C. W. ANDREWS.