O. lunata. (The single specimen of *O. lunata* recorded from the lower beds in 1906 was found in a detached piece of chalk lying on a ledge about 5 feet up, which I then felt bound to assume against my own views to have been detached from the chalk against which it actually lay, but it is now obvious that it must have slipped down from above.)

I have also discovered that 4 inches above the highest flint band figured on the southern part there is a sudden but apparently conformable change from white chalk with *O. lunata* to grey chalk without *O. lunata.* Of this grey chalk a maximum of 18 inches is preserved, containing one definite line of very curious flints. It is a reasonable supposition that this grey chalk is the lowest part of that grey chalk which is the lowest member of the other main series, and that it supplies the hitherto missing link between the two series.

R. M. Brydone.

27, Twyford Mansions, W.
March 13, 1909.

THE DISCUSSIONS AT THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sir,—I write to strongly express the hope that the suggestion of Dr. Charles Davison, in the February Geological Magazine, that the reports of discussions of papers read before the Geological Society should be printed exclusively in the Proceedings will *not* be adopted. Personally I find it very difficult to keep track of and insure the complete collection and preservation of the Proceedings, which I regard as of an ephemeral character and do not consider worth binding. If the discussions are omitted from the Quarterly Journal the report will be incomplete, and many valuable suggestions may be either lost entirely or only preserved by those paragons of method who bind the Proceedings. I would suggest that those who take part in the discussion should be requested, when proofs of the report of their remarks are submitted to them, to eliminate from them everything except what they believe, on mature reflection, to be of value, and that as far as possible the official reporters of the Society should act on the same principle. Then the discussion may be printed in the Quarterly Journal. I think a paper which when printed *in extenso* is materially damaged by the report of the disoussion cannot be worth much. I have so great a respect for the views of Dr. Davison on most subjects that I regret to differ from him in this case.

Bernard Hobson.

Thornton Didsbury, near Manchester.

OBITUARY.

PERCEVAL DE LORIOL LE FORT.

Born July 24, 1828. Died 1908.

We regret to record the death (which took place last year at Geneva) of the eminent Swiss Palæontologist, de Loriol, President of the Swiss Palæontological Society, an indefatigable worker for

nearly fifty years on Mesozoic and Tertiary Invertebrata, and especially distinguished for his researches on the Jurassic echinoidea and crinoidea. As early as 1861 he published "Description des animaux invertébrés fossiles contenus dans l'étage néocomien moyen de Mont Salève". Soon afterwards he was at work with E. Pellat on the Upper Jurassic fossils of Boulogne-sur-Mer, on which they issued a series of joint monographs. He aided Pictet with his *Matériaux pour la Paléontologie Suisse*, and later (1882–9) he described the Jurassic crinoids in the continuation of d'Orbigny's *Paléontologie Française*. He was associated also in joint memoirs with other workers: Cotteau, Choffat, Desor, Ernest Favre, Gilliéron, Girardot, Royer, Schardt, and Tombeck. Of independent works may be mentioned his *Echinologie Helvétique*, *Monographie des Crinoides fossiles de la Suisse*, and descriptions of Tertiary echinoids from Egypt and Portugal. He wrote also a monograph on the fossils of the zone of *Ammonites tenuilobatus* (to which attention was drawn in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE for 1878, p. 354, and 1882, p. 279). Some of these memoirs were contributed to the Physical and Natural History Society of Geneva, the Society of Natural Science of Neûchatel, and the Swiss Zoological Review, while others in later years were published by the Swiss Palæontological Society. De Loriol was elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London in 1894.

HUGH LEONARD.

BORN 1841. DIED FEBRUARY 16, 1909.

THE death of Mr. Hugh Leonard, following close upon that of Mr. G. H. Kinahan, removes another link with the Irish Geological Survey as it stood up to the time of its severance from that of Great Britain in 1905.

Mr. Leonard was appointed Assistant Geologist in August, 1867, and, under the guidance of Mr. Kinahan, surveyed large tracts of the complicated areas of Mayo and Galway in the west of Ireland, subsequently mapping a considerable portion of county Cavan, and finally revising the survey of the interesting district about Enniscorthy, in co. Wexford. His mapping, always careful and accurate, has withstood the brunt of latter-day revisions, while his accompanying memoirs are clear and explicit. Possessed of a first-class knowledge of chemistry, he made good use of this science as an aid to his geological researches. Unfortunately an accident, sustained in the course of field-duties, deprived the Survey of Mr. Leonard's services in the year 1881, when he retired on a specially granted superannuation. He was for many years a Fellow of the Geological Society, an active Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and, up to the time of its dissolution in 1889, he acted as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland. Of a kind, helpful, and cheerful disposition, he was greatly esteemed by the many who enjoyed his friendship. He passed away after a brief illness at his residence, Blackrock, co. Dublin.

R. CLARK.