

Professor Boyd-Dawkins was elected President; Mr. B. Hobson and Mr. Winstanley, Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. J. Hall, Secretary; and Mr. O. B. Leigh, Treasurer; and in addition Mr. C. R. Lindsey, Mr. H. B. Hewlett, and Mr. G. Hickling were appointed members of the Committee.

The meetings are to take place monthly, during the University Session, at the Owens College, and excursions will be arranged to places of geological interest in the Spring and Summer.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE LOWER CULM OF NORTH DEVON.

SIR,—In the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, November, 1904, pp. 530–32, appears a Note by Dr. Arthur Vaughan on the above beds.

Never having worked in the Carboniferous Limestone areas of Clepstone, etc., or the foreign equivalents referred to, I am unable to express an opinion on the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Vaughan. But I must take exception to the observations contained in the last paragraph of p. 531 commencing “I further deduce,” etc.

The beds from which the fossils north-west of South Molton were collected are the *Posidonomya* beds, and these fossils occur in calcareous bands intercalated with the *Posidonomya* shales and limestones. I cannot, therefore, accept the statement that these beds are at a “somewhat lower level” than those of Codden Hill. On the contrary, I believe them to be the continuation of the Venn and Swimbridge beds and therefore above the highest zone of Codden Hill. Dr. Vaughan admits that he is not personally acquainted with the Codden Hill district. May I be allowed to suggest that he makes himself so, when I think he will see that an area such as this is not quite so easily ‘zoned.’ Or, at least, that the question can hardly be decided on the evidence of a part of the fauna only. It is a mistake, I think, to attempt such a thing without taking into consideration the *whole* of the fossil evidence, stratigraphy, and lithological character of the rocks.

The locality from which the fossils referred to come, should be described as south of *North Aller* not *South Aller*. This was an error on the labels of my fossils and no fault of Dr. Vaughan’s.

J. G. HAMLING.

THE CLOSE, BARNSTAPLE,  
November 9th, 1904.

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CEPHALOPODA FROM NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

SIR,—In my “Note on two Cephalopods obtained by Lieut.-Col. Skinner, R.A.M.C., from the Valley of the Tochi River on the north-west frontier of India,” which appeared in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* for October last (pp. 490–493), the locality of the Ammonoid (*Crioceras*?), as given in the explanation of the figures,

differs somewhat from my statement in the text. This fossil should have been described as “derived: found in the Alveolina limestone at Mirám Shah, east of Dandi plain.”

G. C. CRICK.

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

December 13th, 1904.

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THE MEANING OF THE WORD ‘DEUTOZOIC.’

SIR,—May I request some better Greek scholar than myself to tell me the meaning of the word ‘Deutozoic,’ which appears in the title of an article in your Magazine for last December (p. 591). The second half leads me to suppose it has been formed from that language, but I have searched my Lexicon (a large one) in vain for any such word as *deutos*. Our old acquaintance *duō*, which survives in several languages—two in English—has a comparative *deuteros* (second) and occasionally a superlative *deutatos* (the last), but obviously the former would make ‘Deutozoic.’ I find indeed a word *deute* (‘hither’ or ‘come on!’), but that would make nonsense. Perhaps, however, the word has been fabricated or quoted at this time to show that ‘compulsory Greek’ at Oxford and Cambridge is no real protection to the language.

T. G. BONNEY.

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OBITUARY.

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GEORGE VIVIAN POORE, M.D., F.R.C.P.

BORN SEPTEMBER 23, 1843.

DIED NOVEMBER 23, 1904.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. G. V. Poore (formerly medical attendant to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on board the ‘Galatea,’ and afterwards to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany), Consulting Physician to University College Hospital, and one of the leading authorities on Sanitary Science. In his “London, Ancient and Modern” (Cassell & Co., 1889), the author treats of the condition of the city and its suburbs and the health of its inhabitants in the past 300 years, and it is full of interesting historical matter and excellent observations on the form and nature of the ground, of springs and wells, and sanitation. In his latest published work entitled “The Earth in relation to the preservation and destruction of Contagia” (1902), he dealt with many matters in which medical science and geology are intimately concerned, such as soils and water-supply, drainage, military camps, etc. In this, as in previously published works, he condemned those “systems of sewerage which carried away from the soil matters capable of enriching it,” and he justified his conclusions by reference to personal experiments on his own property at Andover.

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