

place, unless it be in Central Mull—is familiar to every student of our Tertiary igneous rocks. Whatever be its significance, it disposes effectually of Mr. Craig's argument.

If, without discourtesy, I may play the mentor in my turn, I would hint in conclusion that a little knowledge, when joined to a large measure of assurance, is a dangerous thing.

ALFRED HARKER.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*January 12, 1920.*

#### HÆMATITE IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a misstatement, serious from the economic standpoint, which is contained in the review of "The Hæmatites of the Forest of Dean and South Wales" (Memoirs of the Geological Survey: Special Reports on the Mineral Resources of Great Britain, vol. x) published in the January number of your journal.

The reviewer states that "the author sees no hope for the resuscitation of the mines under present conditions". On the contrary, the memoir under review describes the hæmatite-field of South Wales as a promising area for development. Thus: "In the hæmatite-field of South Wales . . . recent years have witnessed a successful revival of iron-mining, and the ore-fields give considerable promise for future development" (p. 2); and again: "In view of the high grade of the ore, the comparatively large tracts of undeveloped ground, and the successful mining at Llanharry in recent years, it appears not improbable that the district will produce hæmatite on a larger scale in the future than it has done in the past" (p. 65).

As a matter of interest, I may add that new explorations for hæmatite in the Llanharry district, undoubtedly stimulated by the official geological investigation of the area, have already commenced.

Yours faithfully,

T. FRANKLIN SIBLY.

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*January 14, 1920.*

## OBITUARY.

### Henry Charles Beasley.

THE late Henry C. Beasley, who died at Liverpool on December 14, 1919, at the ripe age of 83, was best known to geologists for his work in connexion with the Triassic footprints, especially those found in the Keuper beds at Storeton, Cheshire, and other quarries in the Liverpool district. He published a number of papers in the Proceedings of the Liverpool Geological Society recording his observations, and as Secretary of the British Association Committee for

the Investigation of the Fauna and Flora of the Trias of the British Isles, he wrote a series of reports on the footprints for which he proposed a provisional scheme of classification. In 1906 he was awarded the proceeds of the Barlow-Jameson Fund by the Geological Society of London for his geological work in this connexion. He was Secretary of the Liverpool Geological Society from 1890 to 1900, and President for the sessions 1887-9, 1904-6, and again 1908-9, and served as President of the Liverpool Biological Society for 1901-2. His fine collection of footprints was recently purchased by Councillor C. Sydney Jones, M.A., for the Free Public Museum of Liverpool. Mr. Beasley was a most indefatigable and persistent worker at his favourite geological subjects, such work being his relaxation from an active commercial career. His unselfish character and his readiness at all times to assist any fellow-worker endeared him to all who knew him.

W. H.

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### Francisco Josué Pascasio Moreno.

BORN MAY, 1852.

DIED DECEMBER, 1919.

WE regret to announce the death of our friend Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, founder and for many years director of the La Plata Museum. Born in Buenos Aires 67 years ago, he was half English, his mother having been the daughter of an English botanist. He was a collector of natural history specimens from his earliest youth, and he soon began an important series of explorations of Patagonia and the region of the Andes, which lasted from 1873 until 1884. His first scientific paper was a description of some prehistoric cemeteries in Patagonia, published in the *Revue d'Anthropologie* in 1874. Three years later he gave his collection to the Argentine Government, who used it for the foundation of the Anthropological and Archæological Museum of Buenos Aires. In 1880 Buenos Aires became the federal capital, and in 1882 the city of La Plata was established to replace it as capital of the province. In 1884 the provincial governor suggested to Dr. Moreno that he should organize a great new museum in La Plata, taking his anthropological collection as a basis. The special desire of his life was thus fulfilled, and he began to work at once, planning the building and arranging for the acquisition of more collections to illustrate the natural history and antiquities of the Argentine Republic. The excavation of the new docks in the Pampa formation near La Plata especially afforded an opportunity for obtaining a fine series of skeletons of the Pleistocene Mammalia. By 1889 the Museum was nearly complete, and in the following year Dr. Moreno began to issue its well-known series of valuable publications. In 1893, and again in 1894, Mr. Richard Lydekker visited the Museum officially to prepare an account of the fossil Mammalia from the Pampa and some earlier formations,