

CAUSE, AND THE *only cause*. Glaciers he disowned, contending that rain and rivers could do all the work very well without them.

Although a determined opponent in a controversy, he was a highly polished gentleman in his manners, and courteous to all with whom he came in contact. An avenue of purple beeches down the Deane, near Brookwood, will serve *in memoriam* to recall the author of the "Tree Lifter" and of "Rain and Rivers."—His nephew, Mr. Charles W. Greenwood, is preparing to re-issue his books, accompanied by his extensive scientific correspondence.

ADOLPHE THEODORE BRONGNIART,

MEMB. ACAD. FR., FOR. F.R.S., ETC., ETC.

BORN 14TH JANUARY, 1801; DIED 18TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

THIS illustrious French botanist has for half a century justly occupied a prominent place as a man of science. He was the son of Alexandre Brongniart, the famous naturalist, who died in 1847. At the age of nineteen he wrote his first and only zoological paper on a new genus of Crustacea. He afterwards devoted himself wholly to Botany, especially to the study of fossil plants. In 1828 he commenced his great work. "Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles, ou Recherches Botaniques et Géologiques" (4to. pp. 488, illustrated by 166 plates). The work was arrested by M. Brongniart's ill-health when it had reached to 12 parts, and was not resumed for nine years. Only three additional parts were then issued, and the work remains incomplete, to the great regret of all students of Fossil Botany. M. Brongniart wrote the article on *Fossil Plants* in the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle" (1849). He also contributed numerous separate papers on Recent and Fossil Botany to the *Annales*, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIAN GEOLOGY.—We have received the first sketch of a Geological Map of Australia, including Tasmania, prepared by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, Chief Inspector of Mines. Although on a small scale (about 110 miles to the inch), it is neatly executed, and affords an excellent summary of the present state of Australian geology. Considerable areas are still uncoloured; but, even as now known, all the three great geological periods are represented. The crystalline and igneous rocks, including granite, trap, newer and older volcanic, are largely developed. These igneous rocks of different ages form a prominent feature of the eastern and western districts, where also occur the Silurian, the Carboniferous of Palæozoic and the Carbonaceous of Mesozoic age; but the far larger portion of the interior, now explored, especially the western half of the continent, is composed of Cretaceous and Tertiary strata, either of Oligocene, Miocene, or Pliocene age. The Map therefore forms a very good and useful index to the relations and distribution of the different geological formations as at present known on the Australian continent.—J.M.