

size. One stream, after leaping in a cascade from a hollow in a hill-side, has cleared out a channel of from eight to ten feet deep, and in some parts fifteen to eighteen broad. The loose gravelly sides of such channels soon fall in, and beyond a modification of the contour of the slope, all trace of the denuding agent is lost.

JAMES DURHAM.

P.S.—I heartily concur in Mr. Mackintosh's estimate of Mr. H. B. Woodward's admirable Geology of England and Wales, but Mr. Woodward says little about 'Kames' which would not be explained as readily by the Denudation theory as by any other.—J.D.

THE TROPICAL FORESTS OF HAMPSHIRE.

SIR,—Please correct the following *erratum* in the last Number of the *GEOL. MAG.* in my letter, line 3, from top of page 96; for "200 feet" read "2000 feet." That is the thickness of the Eocene beds in section in Hampshire, according to the Geological Survey Memoir by Messrs. Forbes and Bristow. It was written *very plainly* in figures in the MS. of my letter.

MARTLESHAM, NEAR WOODBRIDGE,
February 21st, 1877.

SEARLES V. WOOD, JUN.

OBITUARY.

SARTORIUS VON WALTERSHAUSEN.

BORN 17 DEC., 1809. DIED 16 OCT., 1876.

THE death is announced of Professor Sartorius von Waltershausen, of Göttingen, on the 16th of last October, after a long and painful illness. The loss of a man who has done so much to advance the science of Petrology will be generally felt and deeply regretted. The obituary notice which has appeared in the *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie* is so singularly meagre that we propose to review in somewhat fuller detail his history and scientific labours.

Wolfgang Sartorius von Waltershausen was born on the 17th December, 1809. He was an illustrious son of an illustrious father, Georg Sartorius von Waltershausen, who was Professor of Philosophy in the University of Göttingen. The father was a great friend of Goethe, and was more especially known as the author of the "Geschichte des Hanseatischen Bundes." The son, after having taught for a time in some of the German schools of learning, and having published some memoirs on terrestrial magnetism, devoted several years to travel. From 1834 to 1846 he visited various districts, where the phenomena of volcanic activity could be studied with advantage, and the observations made in the field formed the material for more important memoirs issued in later years. He was for a considerable period in Sicily, returning in 1843, and his "Atlas" of researches on the rocks of Etna appeared three years later. In 1845 he visited Ireland and Scotland, and in 1846 we find him in Norway and Iceland. In the journey to the Danish Island he was accompanied by his friend Bunsen, and the results of the investiga-