

my colleagues from South Wales identify them; but Mr. Lamplugh at once recognized them as exactly resembling the Upper Old Red Sandstone of the South of Ireland. This was an unexpected find; but as we know that during the Glacial Epoch glaciers in the South of Ireland descended to the sea-level and thrust long tongues into the Atlantic, there is nothing surprising that the icebergs calving off should drift over to Scilly and there be stranded. CLEMENT REID.

HAMPSTEAD.

February 26th, 1908.

OBITUARY.

EDMUND V. MOJSISOVICS, Sc.D.

BORN OCTOBER 18, 1839.

DIED OCTOBER 2, 1907.

JOHANN AUGUST GEORG EDMUND MOJSISOVICS EDLER VON MOJSVÁR was born on October 18th, 1839, at Vienna. Matriculating at the University of Vienna in 1858, he there studied jurisprudence, and in 1864 graduated as a Doctor of Laws. While at the University he pursued also geological and geographical studies. An enthusiastic mountaineer, he was, when only 23 years of age, one of the founders of the Austrian Alpine Club, which was formed in 1862. From 1862 to 1865 E. v. Mojsisovics was Secretary of the Club, and in that capacity edited the first volume of their *Mitteilungen*, that appeared in 1863, and the first volume of their *Jahrbuch*, which was issued some two years later. Up to this time E. v. Mojsisovics was an ardent mountaineer, and contributed to the publications of the newly-formed club a number of articles on his mountaineering expeditions.

In 1865 E. v. Mojsisovics joined the Austrian Geological Survey as a volunteer, and during the summer months of that year was occupied in an investigation of the Ortler Alps. But his great physical exertions during these months brought on an affection of the muscles of the legs that not only confined him to his bed during the following winter, but prevented him from again attempting any particularly arduous climbing. Nevertheless, his health was so far restored during the summer of 1866 that in the months of August and September he was able, together with Professor Eduard Suess, to carry out geological investigations in the Salzkammergut. In 1867 Mojsisovics became officially attached to the Survey, being promoted in 1873 to the rank of Chief Geologist, and in 1893 to the position of Vice-Director, a position which he occupied until the year 1900.

In 1871 he married Charlotte Voeleker, the daughter of Georg Voeleker, a London banker.

During his thirty-five years' connection with the Austrian Geological Survey his work was almost exclusively confined to the Alps, at first in the Vorarlberg and the North Tyrol, later in the South Tyrol and the neighbouring parts of Venetia, but more especially in the Salzkammergut and the surrounding districts of Upper Austria, Salzburg, and Upper Steiermark. Only in the year

1879 did he for a time leave his work in the Alps in order to carry out some geological investigations in Bosnia and Croatia.

He retired from the Geological Survey in 1900, and went to reside near Mallnitz, in Carinthia, a village picturesquely situated at a height of about 3,800 feet on the Mallnitzer Tauern, one of the southern extensions of the Hohe Tauern. But his retirement amidst the mountains which he loved so well was not for long, for on the morning of the 2nd of October he succumbed to a most painful affection of the tongue and throat from which he had suffered for some time past.

Notwithstanding the amount of the field-work which Dr. E. v. Mojsisovics had accomplished, he was also a most prolific writer, being the author of some one hundred and fifty works, some, especially his palæontological memoirs, being of considerable size. His first important work seems to have been one "Über die alten Gletscher der Südalpen," that appeared in 1863 in the publications of the Austrian Alpine Club, in which he proposed to substitute for the threefold division of Alps a twofold subdivision into the Western and Eastern Alps as being the more natural one, a view which is now generally adopted. Perhaps one of his most important geological works was that entitled "Die Dolomitriffe von Südtirol und Venetien," which appeared during the year 1878; his researches here showed that these enormous masses of dolomite, the remains of Triassic coral reefs, included the faunas of several distinct Triassic horizons.

Another large work, a geological monograph of the Salzkammergut, unfortunately remains unfinished. Only a short stretch of the geological relationships of this district was contributed by E. v. Mojsisovics to Dr. Diener's work entitled "Bau und Bild der Ostalpen," which appeared in 1903. Of the monograph itself, which was to have appeared under the title "Das Gebirge um Hallstatt," only the palæontological part, bearing the title of "Die Cephalopoden der Hallstätter Kalke," has been published. This, however, is an enormous work; it forms Band vi of the "Abhandlungen der k.k. geologischen Reichsanstalt." The first part, with the sub-title "Die Mollusken-Faunen der Zlambach- und Hallstätter Schichten," but dealing only with the Cephalopoda, was issued in three sections, of which the first (pp. 82; 32 plates) appeared in 1873, the second (pp. 92; 38 plates) in 1875, and the third, forming a supplement (pp. 182; 23 plates), so late as 1902, the whole making a volume of some 356 pages and 93 plates. The second part of "Die Cephalopoden der Hallstätter Kalke" appeared in 1893; it is in two volumes consisting of 835 pages of text and 130 plates, and contains descriptions of more than 700 species. In the meantime, however, E. v. Mojsisovics issued several important works. Thus, in 1882 he published his work on "Die Cephalopoden der Mediterranen Triasprovinz" (Abhandlungen der k.k. geologischen Reichsanstalt, Bd. x), a large volume comprising 322 pages of text and 94 lithographic plates. But E. v. Mojsisovics did not confine his attention to the Triassic fauna of the Alps; in 1886 his memoir on the "Arktische Triasfaunen" (pp. 157; 20 plates) was issued by the Imperial Academy of Sciences

of St. Petersburg, the same Academy publishing some two years later his memoir "Über einige arktische Trias-Ammoniten des nördlichen Sibirien" (pp. 22; 3 plates). In the same year appeared his work "Über einige japanische Trias-Fossilien" (Beiträge zur Paläontologie und Geologie Österreich-Ungarns und des Orients, Bd. vii, pp. 163–178; 4 plates). Having published some preliminary remarks on the Cephalopod faunas of the Himalayan Trias in 1892, his "Beiträge zur Kenntnis der obertriadischen Cephalopoden-Faunen des Himalaya" was published by the Vienna Academy in 1896 (Denkschr. d. kais. Akad. d. Wissensch., math.-naturw. Kl., Bd. lxiii, pp. 575–702; 22 plates), an English translation of the work appearing in 1899 in the *Palaentologia Indica* (series xv, Himalayan Fossils, vol. iii, part 1).

Probably there is no one to whom we are more indebted for our knowledge of the Triassic rocks and of their Cephalopod faunas than to Dr. E. v. Mojsisovics, the zoning of the Triassic rocks being in a very great measure, in fact almost entirely, due to his researches.

He was the recipient of many honours and distinctions, the University of Cambridge conferring upon him in 1884 the degree of Doctor of Science (*honoris causa*). He was also a member of many learned societies, including the Geological Society of London, of which he was elected a Foreign Member in 1893.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD STRACHEY, R.E., G.C.S.I.,
LL.D., F.R.S.

BORN JULY 24, 1817.

DIED FEBRUARY 12, 1908.

THIS distinguished officer, who was born at Sutton Court, Somerset, was engaged in important military and engineering works in India from 1836 until 1871. The construction of irrigation works, canals, and railways was varied by active military service, Strachey having taken part in the first Sikh war; but while his energies were concentrated mainly on the practical applications of science, he was greatly interested in botany, meteorology, geology, and physical geography. Thus he utilized his opportunities, when engaged in topographical surveys, of making observations on the glaciers of the borders of Tibet and on the geology of the Himalayas; and the results were communicated to the Geological Society and published in vols. vii and x of the Quarterly Journal. He was a member of the Council of the Society during the years 1853–5, and again in 1866–7; and President of the Royal Geographical Society from 1887 to 1889. During the later years of his life General Strachey served at times on the Council of the India Office.

REV. THOMAS WILKINSON NORWOOD, M.A., F.G.S.

BORN 1829.

DIED JANUARY 26, 1908.

THE REV. T. W. NORWOOD, formerly of Cheltenham, and for some years a member of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club, was appointed Vicar of Wrenbury in Cheshire in 1878. There he remained for twenty-nine years, when he retired to Snaith in Yorkshire, and died January 26th, 1908, at the age of 79. During his residence in