

the committee of which he was a member for about thirty-three years, will probably in future years be regarded as the chief monument to his memory. His labours in reference to the Museum commenced really about seven years before he became a member of the committee, in November, 1859, as a representative of the Derby Trustees, his scientific knowledge, of which the late Sir James Picton had a very high opinion, pointing him out as probably the best-equipped gentleman in Liverpool to assist by his advice in extending the scope of the Institution, which was then at its commencement, and which has since become so famous. His labour in the Liverpool Museum for the past forty years may therefore be truly described as a labour of love. In the classification and arrangement of the specimens he took an active part in conjunction with the chief curator, the late Mr. T. J. Moore, the two officials making a general division of the work, Mr. Moore attending chiefly to the vertebrates, and Mr. Higgins to the invertebrates, each rendering the other the most ready assistance, and working in perfect harmony to the last, Mr. Moore having passed away only a few months ago. With an eye to the practical as well as the strictly scientific uses of the Museum, Mr. Higgins conceived the idea of exhibiting the specimens in so simple a manner that people of ordinary education could appreciate them, and to that end he compiled the well-known little book entitled "Museum Talk about Animals which have no Bones," and which was intended and has been extensively used as a "Visitors' Companion" to the Museum. That the pamphlet has become popular may be gathered from the fact that 36,000 copies have been issued in six editions.

Rarely could anyone retain, as Mr. Higgins did, for nearly eighty years, that earnest craving for increased scientific knowledge, combined with a child-like simplicity and sweetness of disposition which endeared him to his friends and attracted all young people to him from far and wide.

He was a keen musician, and his love of harmony pervaded all his scientific pursuits, and added a charm to his home-life, and to the wider circle of those who knew and appreciated him for his many personal merits, as well as for his devotion to the public service.

ERRATA: GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, JULY, 1893.

Readers are requested to make the following corrections in Prof. V. Ball's article on "Barren Island."

p. 290. Note 1., for *Rhyticiros*, read *Rhyticeros*.

p. 291. line 10, for "Prince," read "Prine."

In re "New Classifications of the Brachiopoda," GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, July, p. 318, third line from bottom, for *Neotremata*, read *Protremata*.

The *Telotremata* originated from the pentameroids of the *Protremata*, as is correctly indicated by Mr. Schuchert on his Table V. and p. 145, "American Geologist," vol. xi. No. 3, while on a subsequent page (147) he states "The *Telotremata* had their origin in the *Neotremata*"! The first statements are correct, but the fact is the ordinal characters converge the farther we go back in geological times, and what better proof can we have of the evolution of the Brachiopoda? Mr. Chas. Schuchert is now attached to the National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

AGNES CRANE.

On p. 336, line 6 from bottom, for "Gygomatic," read "Zygomatic."