

explanation is that this portion originally drained into the Whitewater over the present col of Golden Pot. In discussing this explanation, it appears that the Tisted tributary has the characters of a consequent stream; but there is no very good evidence, except alignment, of the former connexion of the two basins. On the other hand, the Farnham River rather appears to have originated in a Chalk surface than in Wealden beds; and thus it and its tributaries may have been developed on the Chalk portion of the peneplain of the Weald. Thus the Farnham stream appears to present a case of the conversion of a Chalk valley into a Wealden one in its lower part, while in the Caker stream the reverse is the case, and it is the upper part of the stream that has entered Wealden beds.

On April 1st, 1908, at 7.45 p.m., a Special General Meeting will be held, to consider the following resolution, signed by ten Fellows of the Society:—

“That the Council be requested to take the necessary steps, at an early date, in order to allow of the admission of women to full Fellowship of the Geological Society of London.”

The following amendments to the foregoing resolution will be proposed and seconded:—

“That it is desirable that women should be admitted as Fellows of the Society, assuming that this can be done under the present charter.”

“That a ballot of all the Fellows of the Society resident in the United Kingdom be taken to ascertain whether a majority is in favour of admitting women to the Society, and, if so, whether as Fellows or as Associates.”

CORRESPONDENCE.

GLACIATED ERRATICS IN SCILLY.

SIR,—During September, 1907, Professor A. G. Nathorst and I made a flying visit to Scilly in order to see the very interesting deposit with striated erratics discovered by Mr. George Barrow. On St. Martin's Head, the highest point in the Isles, we obtained some additional evidence. When I formerly visited this spot in company with Mr. Barrow we did not succeed in tracing the striated erratics to a greater height than 100 feet above the sea, though we noticed unstriated fragments of a similar buff sandstone at higher levels. During this later visit Professor Nathorst and I worked slowly up the slope leading to the Beacon, turning over the boulders of sandstone half imbedded in the soil. We thus found that though at the higher elevations the exposed surfaces of this rock had all lost their striae through the action of the weather, yet in every case the surfaces protected by soil were beautifully glaciated. We traced these erratics up and up, till we found an imbedded block at a level less than 20 feet below the highest point, which is marked 160 feet above Ordnance datum.

On returning to London I showed these striated masses of reddish or buff fine-grained sandstone to several of my colleagues, for I could not recognize them as belonging to any Cornish rock. Neither could

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