

in. He was buried at Hadzor, Worcestershire. Douglas Galton was amongst the oldest Fellows of the Geological Society, having been elected in 1848, and served on the Council from 1870 to 1874.

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FRANZ RITTER VON HAUER.

BORN, VIENNA, JAN. 30, 1822.

DIED MARCH 20, 1899.

RITTER VON HAUER has been called the Nestor of Austrian geologists, having been for many years Director of the Geological Survey and Intendant of the Imperial Natural History Museum. He was born in Vienna in 1822, and educated there until he went to the Berg-Akademie at Schemnitz from 1839 to 1843. He afterwards became a mining official in Styria, and in 1846 was made Assistant to Haidinger at the Imperial Mineralogical Museum in his native city, when he began original palæontological work. He succeeded Haidinger as chief of the Museum, and held that post from 1867 to 1885. On the death of F. von Hochstetter he was made Curator of the Imperial Natural History Museum, in which post he did important work, retiring at last on account of old age and ill-health. He was the first to classify the Alpine sedimentary rocks on a strictly stratigraphical basis, and published a work on the Cephalopoda of the Triassic and Jurassic beds of the eastern Alpine regions. His general map of the Austrian Empire (in twelve sheets, published 1867-71, reaching a fourth and extended edition in 1884), and his account of the geology of that empire, published in 1875, crown his life's work. Franz Ritter von Hauer was elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London in 1863, a Foreign Member in 1871; and he was awarded the Wollaston Medal in 1882. He died on March 20, 1899. Von Hauer received many orders and honours, held various offices, and was revered as a teacher and leader in science.

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CHARLES JULES EDMÉ BRONGNIART.

BORN 1859.

DIED APRIL 18, 1899.

M. CHARLES BRONGNIART was the grandson of the illustrious French Botanist, Adolphe T. Brongniart, who in 1841 received the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society of London. He was an Assistant at the Museum of Natural History, Paris, and was one of the chief European authorities on Fossil Insects, on which he wrote a number of papers from 1876 onward. His principal work was published in 1893, in the form of two large quarto volumes with atlases of plates. One of these is the third volume of "Studies on the Coal-measures of Commentry," which is devoted to the Entomological Fauna of the Carboniferous epoch. The other is "Fossil Insects of Primary Times." Several of his papers appeared as translations in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. (See GEOL. MAG., 1879, Dec. II, Vol. VI, pp. 97-102, Pl. IV; 1885, Dec. III, Vol. II, pp. 481-491, Pl. XII; 1888, pp. 422-425, one page illustration; 1895, pp. 233-236.) It is sad that so distinguished a career, from which we had reason to expect so much more valuable work, should