

rocks below the Coal-measures proper, is strongly insisted upon, and the lapse of forty years has but added strength to the views then brought forward. Of many papers relating to the Geology of Durham may be noted those dealing with the classification of the Salt-measures, the breccia-filled fissures in the Magnesian Limestone (aptly termed by him breccia-gastes), and the Marl Slate and Yellow Sands.

As many as nineteen papers are recorded under Lebour's name in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE INDEX from 1869 to 1887, but he has contributed over one hundred papers on geological subjects to various journals. One of these of special interest, published as long ago as in July, 1876, on "The Carrara Marbles", gives a most instructive history of the geological vicissitudes undergone by these highly metamorphosed Limestone Rocks from their reference to Eruptive and Cretaceous Oolitic, Jurassic, Liassic, Rhætic, and finally being assigned to the Lower Carboniferous age by Coquand on the evidence of fossils. The similar saccharoidal limestones of St. Béat in the Pyrenees have also been, on the evidence of fossils, proved to be equivalent to the statuary marbles of Carrara and of like Carboniferous Limestone age. (GEOL. MAG., 1876, pp. 289-92 and p. 382.)

Lebour wrote "The Geology of Durham" in the *Victoria History* and the *Handbook to the Geology and Natural History of Northumberland and Durham*, of which three editions have appeared (1878-89). It is a very effective monument to his life-work in the two counties, and has the remarkable merit of increasing in value the more it is used.

This brief narrative of work accomplished gives, however, no true estimate of Lebour's scientific activity and influence. He was a many-sided man, of wonderful fluency, both in the written and spoken word, and a born teacher. His papers are models of clearness and skilful arrangement of material; they are written in flawless English, and they often display that sense of humour which was one of his notable characteristics. These same qualities were, if possible, accentuated in his lectures. He inspired a great band of workers, who have carried his methods and enthusiasm to the four quarters of the globe, and he was ever ready to help, by his sage advice, those whose steps he had directed towards scientific paths.—From *Nature*, February 21, 1918.

He leaves a widow and two daughters with a wide circle of personal and scientific friends to cherish his memory.

#### ROBERT MACKENZIE JOHNSTON.

MR. R. M. JOHNSTON, the well-known Registrar-General and Government Statistician of Tasmania, was born at Inverness, educated at the Andersonian University of Glasgow, and went to Australia at the age of 26. He was the author of many works on Tasmanian natural history, notably the *Systematic Account of the Geology of Tasmania*, 1888. He received the I.S.O. in 1903, and died at Hobart on April 20, 1918.—*Morning Post*.