

1918. "The Disintegration of Wolfram," a letter published in the *Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, September, 1917, by myself; *The Ore Minerals of the Tavoy District*, by J. Morrow Campbell, published privately, but available from Messrs. Rowe & Co., Rangoon.

As far as I understand their published views, Dr. W. R. Jones supports the pneumatolytic theory of the origin of the deposits, while Mr. J. Morrow Campbell believes that highly siliceous water was the agent which leached tin and tungsten from the magma and at quite moderate temperatures deposited cassiterite, wolfram, and associated minerals in veins.

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TAVOY, BURMA.

October 1, 1918.

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE GREAT ICE AGE.

SIR,—The remains of the past fauna and flora have frequently been utilized in supporting the theory of an Ice Age. But little justice has been done to this subject, although it has been maintained by some authorities that the geological history of both animals and plants furnish strong evidence in favour of an Ice Age. In Sir Henry Howorth's series of instructive articles in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* of August, September, and October last he emphasizes some features in the past and present marine fauna of the Baltic which deserve very careful consideration. His remarks about *Yoldia* and its distribution apply with equal force to dozens of other species of marine organisms. The argument that because a species now lives at a certain depth in the Arctic Ocean it must have lived at the same depth during the Ice Age much further south is a fallacy, as Sir Henry Howorth points out. Although some forms of animal and plant life readily adapt themselves to changes of temperature in the course of their migrations most of them require for their existence and welfare a uniform temperature. The conclusions arrived at by Sir Henry Howorth are based on the conditions which obtain almost everywhere near the coasts of Europe at the present day. We may observe Arctic species thriving at considerable depths, while Southern species inhabit the shallow water of the same area. In elucidating the geological history of the Baltic these conclusions, with which I entirely agree, are of the highest importance.

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November 23, 1918.

OBITUARY.

JOHN DUER IRVING.

BORN AUGUST 18, 1874.

DIED JULY 20, 1918.

JOHN DUER IRVING, the son of Professor R. D. Irving, of the University of Wisconsin, was educated at Columbia University, and