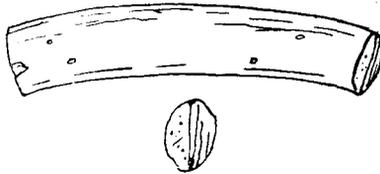


at one end is as much polished as the bone itself is, like all bones from the Crag; but at the other end decidedly less so. It was said to have been found with an urn."

Mr. Whincopp told me that the thing was brought to him by a carrier from the country, and seemed to have no definite information about it; but it was evidently a bone from the Red Crag, which was at the time largely worked for phosphatic nodules. The note which I made at Prestwich's house was this: "5th August, 1889. This specimen is now in the collection of Prof. Prestwich, where I saw it at this date. It weighs 2 lb. 7 ozs. The above is a fair representation of it" (now copied). The little pits on the surface are shallow excavations. Its length is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and diameter 2 inches.



Scale, two inches to a foot.

Of course, the antecedent probability is against finding a specimen bearing signs of man's handiwork at such an early period as that of the Crag. But at every new stage to which his existence is pushed back there must always be a first find to break the record. The marine character of the Crag is not a serious objection, for, seeing that Mr. Whincopp's collection was remarkable for the large number of remains of land animals that it contained, there is no reason why, if man should have lived among them, one of his implements might not have been found along with their bones.

It is in the hope that this curious object may be brought to light, and examined by competent judges, that I venture to ask you to print this letter.

O. FISHER.

HARLTON, CAMBRIDGE, *October 1st, 1905.*

P.S.—Since writing the above I have met with the following memorandum, which I had overlooked: "Feb. 9, 1866. Mr. Whincopp's collection. The 'bludgeon,' which I particularly noticed when last here in December, is evidently formed from a fossil bone, a rib, but I think was a fossil before being made into a bludgeon."

The conclusion would be that it was cut off at one end before being mineralised, but that it was subsequently shortened to suit the requirement of some Neolithic man who had found it.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. FREDERICK WOLLASTON HUTTON, F.R.S., F.G.S.
BORN NOVEMBER 16, 1836. DIED OCTOBER 27, 1905.

WE regret to record the death of Capt. F. W. Hutton, F.R.S., Curator of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand, on Friday, 27th October, at the age of 68, on board the R.M. s.s. "Rimutka," while on his return voyage from England to New Zealand, after a brief Summer visit to the old country.

F. W. Hutton was the second son of the Rev. H. F. Hutton, and was born at Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, 16th November, 1836. He was educated at the Southwell Grammar School, and later entered the Naval Academy at Gosport. Being over age when nominated for the Royal Navy, he served as a midshipman in the India Mercantile Marine. He joined the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1855, serving in the Crimea 1855-6; was in the relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde; and took part in the capture of Lucknow, receiving the medal with two clasps. He entered the Staff College in 1860, passing out sixth on the list. Whilst stationed at Malta, in 1866, he communicated an excellent paper to the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE on the Geology of Malta (see Vol. III, pp. 145-152, and Pls. VIII and IX). More than twenty other papers are recorded to his credit in this journal, and eight in the Quarterly Journal of the Geol. Soc. Lond. In 1866 Capt. Hutton retired from the Army, and emigrated to New Zealand. At first he was attached as an Assistant Geologist to the Geological Survey of New Zealand in 1871; later on (1873) he was appointed Curator of the Otago Museum, and in 1877 Professor of Natural Science in the Otago University. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Biology in the University of New Zealand, a post he held until 1893. He joined the Geological Society in 1861, was elected a Corresponding Memb. Zool. Soc. Lond. in 1872, and an F.R.S. in 1892. He was chosen President of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1901-2. He held for some years the post of Curator of the Canterbury Museum and Lecturer in Geology in Canterbury College, N.Z. He published a class-book of Elementary Zoology, 1879, and a large number of papers in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute and other Scientific Societies at home and in the Colonies. He was an entomologist as well as a geologist; indeed, Capt. Hutton may be said to have been a good all-round naturalist and a very able scientific man.

Capt. Hutton married in 1863 the daughter of W. Montgomerie, M.D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPLODOCUS CARNEGIEI. (Plate XXV.)

This huge Dinosaur (Pl. XXV) is one of the largest of ancient terrestrial animals, being 14 feet high and 80 feet in length. The head is very small, but the neck is extremely long and flexible. The teeth are confined to the front of the jaws, and are small and peg-like, and could only have served to collect the succulent vegetation on which the creature is supposed to have subsisted. The body is relatively short, but the length of the ribs and the massiveness of the limbs show it to have been of immense size and weight. The tail was of extraordinary length, and consisted of more than 70 vertebrae, being about half the total length of the animal. As the nostrils open quite on the top of the head, a position which would be particularly convenient to an air-breathing animal that lived under water, it has been suggested that it was probably semi-aquatic in its habits, living mostly at the bottom of shallow lakes and rivers, browsing on water-plants, and putting up its head to breathe.