

“We have still to inquire into the causes which led to the Siberian migration, and to ascertain the geological period during which it took place. In order to arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion on these problems, it is of some moment to study the extinct fauna of Siberia.” (p. 449.)

“Since Tcherski has shown that Western Siberia is largely covered by fresh-water deposits, the assumption that the Aralo-Caspian had been in direct communication with the Arctic Ocean as recently as the Pliocene epoch can no longer be maintained; but, as we shall see presently, there is some evidence in favour of a European connection between the two seas.” (p. 453.)

(To be continued in our next Number.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRESPASSERS, BEWARE!

SIR,—I am grateful to my “kalikali” colleague, Mr. F. A. Bather, for pointing out that (in common with the more learned palæontologists who have recently prepared a Synopsis and a Revision of the Cystoidea) I had overlooked the fact of a new name having been proposed for Hall’s *Echinocystis* in the last edition of his friend Mr. S. A. Miller’s Catalogue.

In regard to *Discocystis*, a defence of the name would involve a greater trespass into the domain of the Cystoidea than I was recently forced to make in relieving the term *Echinodiscus* from double duty in Echinoderm nomenclature. A review in the current number of *Natural Science* helps me to resist the temptation; for the reviewer, whose information is apparently of the best, deplors the brief treatment of the Cystoidea in the new Guide to the Fossil Invertebrata in the British Museum, although “our National Museum possesses not only a fine collection of those rarities, but an officer well qualified to deal with them.” J. W. GREGORY.

TRINUCLEUS SETICORNIS.

SIR,—It is satisfactory and instructive to find in last month’s GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE Mr. Marr so clearly indicating his early mistake about the range of *Trinucleus seticornis*, for he mentions in his criticism of my remarks that in 1883 he had stated that this species was nowhere found in the Upper Bala, while in 1885 he was led to call some Upper Bala beds in South Wales the *T. seticornis* beds, on account of its abundance in them. After this presumably conscious acknowledgment of an error, I am, therefore, surprised to find Mr. Marr much troubled in mind because I naturally considered that his statement of 1885 considerably qualified, or even negated, his earlier one of 1883. Perhaps Mr. Marr wishes to make another correction in his opinions published in 1885.

With regard to the identification of this protean species of trilobite I exceedingly regret that infallibility cannot be claimed as a prerogative by eminent geologists, or even by “very competent palæontologists,” at any time of their life, and that consequently Mr. Marr

and I have to suffer for their sins and misfortunes in failing to examine or understand Hisinger's type. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to suffer more in this or any other respect by the labours of the new "very competent palæontologist" to whom Mr. Marr refers.

But with regard to the right or wrong determination of this species of *Trinuclæus* I can speak with a very much freer conscience than Mr. Marr, for the genus so far seems conspicuous by its absence from the Keisley Limestone (as I have stated in my paper which Mr. Marr criticizes), and therefore I have had no question of its specific identification to decide for myself in this case. Mr. Marr, therefore, appears to have been singularly unlucky in his choice of a weapon with which to attack my conclusions, and it is a pity his solicitude for the readers of this Magazine has led him to omit his criticisms on the "many statements" and "questions of detail" in my paper with which he disagrees.

F. R. COWPER REED.

CAMBRIDGE, August 16, 1897.

OBITUARY.

SIR AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., ETC.

BORN 1826.

DIED MAY 21, 1897.

SIR AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Pres.S.A., F.G.S., Trustee of the British Museum, late Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and of Ethnography at the British Museum, was born at Geneva in 1826, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his M.A. degree in 1852. His taste for the beautiful in works of art, and his appreciation of the niceties, peculiarities, and fantasies of artists, whether the results were produced with the inspiration of genius or by handicraft and labour, led him to collect largely in each department of artistic work, and fortunately his ample means enabled him to do so. With munificent liberality he gave many valuable collections to the National Museum at Bloomsbury. It was thus that, not only theoretically, but practically and personally, he was acquainted with the extensive and many-sided collections of antiquities and ethnographic exhibits under his keepership. He was not a mere official custodian, but a cultured connoisseur, and a high-class authority on all points connected with the scientific and historical aspects of the materials or collections in his charge. Necessarily his study of mediæval remains kept him in touch with those of prehistoric age in the British Collection which was under his care; and, indeed, of these there are many objects of human workmanship dating from extremely early times. Contemporary with these were similar productions in European and other countries. These are largely represented in the British Museum by the "Christy Collection," which Sir Wollaston Franks augmented by successive gifts of similar well-assorted examples from many localities. Indeed, this notable department in the Museum well deserves now to be called the "Christy-Franks Collection."