

under water. There is no justification for making separate subdivisions; the series consists of alternating beds of tuff of varying colour and basicity, the prevailing tints being dark green, red-grey, and light sea-green. In the upper beds there is an increasing amount of sedimentary material, and more rounded pebbles are found. Basic lava-flows occur, for the most part, in the upper beds. Detailed work, laid down on the 6-inch Ordnance Map, appears to establish a series of three folds—a northern anticline, a central syncline, and a southern anticline—folded over to form an isocline, with reversed dips to the S.E. The axis of folding is roughly parallel to the axis of St. David's promontory. The total thickness is from 1200 to 1500 feet. The author had failed to find the alleged Cambrian overlap. "The probabilities are that it is by step-faults between Rhoson and Porth Sele, and not by overlap, that the displacement of the conglomerate has there been effected." Also at Ogof Gôch it does not rest upon the quartz-felsite breccia and sheets (group C of Dr. Hicks), but is faulted against them. A section was devoted to the felsitic dykes, and it was suggested that they may be volcanic dykes of Cambrian age.

The Relation of the Pebidian to the Dimetian.—The author has not been able to satisfy himself of the existence of the Arvonian as a separate and distinct system. He notes the junction of Pebidian and Dimetian in Porthlisky Bay and the Allen Valley at Porth Clais, at neither of which places are there satisfactory evidences of intrusion. At Ogof Llesugn the intrusive character of the Dimetian was strongly impressed upon him. He criticized the mapping of Dr. Hicks, and pointed out the difficulties which present themselves in the way of mapping the Dimetian ridge as Pre-Cambrian. He pointed out that not a single pebble of Dimetian rock, such as those now lying on the beach in Porthlisky Bay, is to be found in the conglomerate. He concluded that the Dimetian is intrusive in the southern limb of the isocline, and that there are no Archæan rocks *in situ*.

OBITUARY.

EUGENE EUDES-DESLONGCHAMPS.

BORN 1830; DIED 1889.

WE regret to have to record the death of M. Eugene Eudes-Deslongchamps, which occurred at Chateau Matthieu, Calvados, on the 21st of December, 1889. M. E. Eudes-Deslongchamps, who was born in 1830, early took an interest in scientific pursuits, and at the age of twenty-three joined the Linnean Society of Normandy, of which his father M. J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps was one of the original founders; he became at once a regular contributor to the Society's Bulletin, and though he commenced work with ornithology, this group did not long monopolize his attention, his writings at this period dealing with Jurassic Geology, the Cirripedia, Mollusca, Brachiopoda, and an elaborate memoir on the Fossil Mammalia of Caen. In 1856 he published, in conjunction with his father, a French translation of the Introduction to Davidson's British Fossil

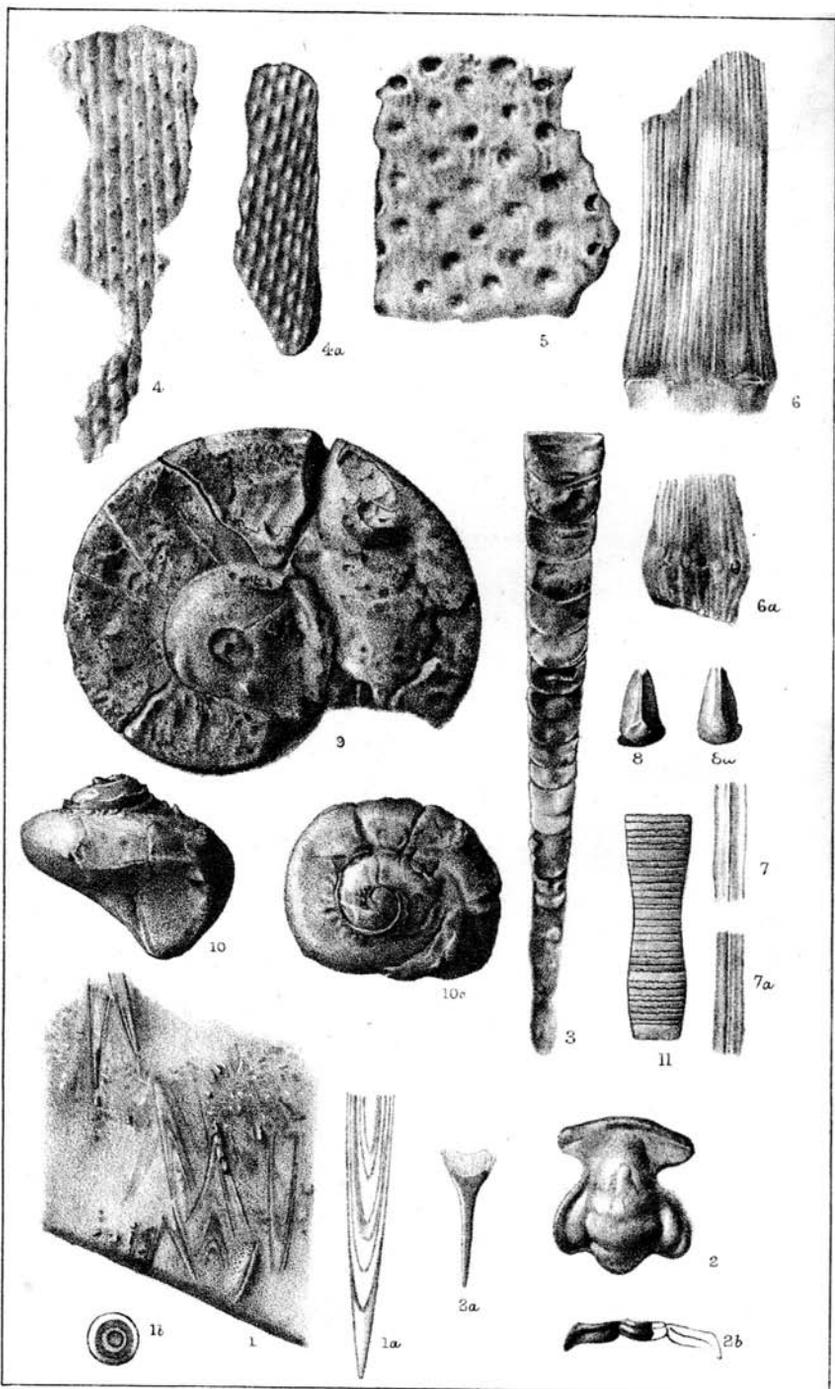
Brachiopoda. About this time he accepted the chair of Zoology at the *Faculté des Sciences* of Caen, with which institution he was connected for many years, and he subsequently became in addition Professor of Geology and Dean in 1861. His work had already secured for him a wide reputation both at home and abroad, and he was elected Correspondent of the Institut and Corresponding Member of the Society of Naturalists of Moscow and of the Geological Society of London. In 1863 he was appointed Secretary of the Linnean Society of Normandy, a post which he held till 1867, after which he served for a year as Corresponding Secretary.

In 1864 he published as a Doctoral Thesis his greatest stratigraphical work, “*Études sur les étages Jurassiques inférieurs de la Normandie*”; in the same year, the best results of his zoological researches were issued in his “*Recherches sur l’organisation du Manteau chez les Brachiopodes Articulés*,” to the application of which to the classification of the group he frequently returned, but which he did not live to complete.

After his father’s death in 1867, the younger Eudes-Deslongchamps devoted himself to the completion of the researches of the former on the Teleosaurs; his “*Prodrome des Téléosauriens du Calvados*” was probably his most important contribution to science, as it has formed the basis of all subsequent work on that family, and the genera *Metriorhynchus*, *Teleidosaurus*, *Pelagosaurus*, and *Steneosaurus* were either founded or first really defined in it. During the next ten years Eudes-Deslongchamps was at work on various subjects, and a list of papers on the recent and fossil mollusca of Normandy, the Brachiopods, the Cetacea, the Teleosaurians, with some botanical work, shows the wide range of his interests. He began also “*Le Jura Normand*,” of which, however, only a few numbers were issued. A visit to the Brighton Aquarium, when that institution was at its best, inspired Eudes-Deslongchamps to agitate for the establishment of the Zoological station and laboratory at Luc-sur-Mer; he was director of this for some years, and in connection with it, did much good dredging work in the Channel, in his yacht, the “*Emma*.”

In 1878 he resumed his connection with the Linnean Society of Normandy, and was in the same year elected to the Presidency, a post to which he was again called in 1886.

M. Eugene Eudes-Deslongchamps was perhaps one of the last of the old school of all-round naturalists; as was necessary for one who had devoted his life to the study of the whole natural history of so varied and extensive a country as Normandy, he was by turn botanist, zoologist, geologist, and archæologist; he was always ready to investigate whatever problem turned up next, and he seemed equally pleased to tackle deformed Fuchsias or Jurassic Crocodiles, Brachiopod histology or the correlation of the French Jurassics—any subject in fact that was connected with his beloved Normandy. Amongst the scientific workers of that province he can ill be spared, and the death of a naturalist of such wide and varied experience will cause a gap in the Linnean Society of Normandy that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill.



G.M. Woodward del. et lith.

West, Newman imp.

West Australian Fossils.