

to be attributable rather to icefloes and icebergs and to coast-ice and glaciers depositing their moraines in the sea; and therefore would properly come under the description of Marine Glacial Drift.

Drift, however, which has been reconstructed *since* the Glacial Epoch could not of course be considered glacial, but would perhaps be appropriately distinguished as “glacialoid.”

The question, however, of the nomenclature of Glacial Drift is quite beside that of the *order* of the deposits at present understood by that term.

I regret that I should seem to have misquoted Mr. Kinahan's letter; but I think, for I have not the Numbers of the GEOL. MAG. at hand, he must have misunderstood me, as I was quite aware that he admitted an Upper Boulder-clay in Ireland, but not one *above* the Middle gravels, which was the only one to which I referred.

J. A. BIRDS.

TENBY, Aug. 3rd, 1875.

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### OBITUARY.

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#### PROFESSOR G. P. DESHAYES,

FOR. MEMB. GEOL. SOC. LOND.

GEBARD PAUL DESHAYES was born at Nancy, 13th May, 1797, his father being at the time Professor in the Central School of that city. He was educated at Strasbourg, and came to reside in Paris in 1819, where he commenced the study of fossil shells, for which in after years he became so justly celebrated.

Among other foreign explorations, he visited Algeria, and subsequently published the results of his expedition in a work remarkable alike for the beauty of its illustrations, as well as for its high scientific value.

A careful study of his extensive collections of Tertiary shells (greatly facilitated by his intimate acquaintance with recent species) had suggested to Deshayes the propriety of dividing them chronologically into three great groups, according to their relative ages. These groups were found to agree, in the main, with the divisions arrived at by Lyell, and to which he subsequently gave the names of Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene. To give weight to this classification, Lyell induced Deshayes to prepare a series of tables, which appeared in the third volume of the first edition of the “Principles,” in 1830.

Deshayes' collections served as the basis of his great work, “On the Fossil Shells of the Environs of Paris” (published from 1824–37, and the subsequent supplement extending from 1856 up to 1867), forming eight great quarto volumes. He published an Elementary Treatise on Conchology; and he revised, with Professor H. Milne-Edwards, Lamarck's *Histoire des Animaux sans Vertebres*, and Ferussac's *Histoire des Mollusques Terrestres et Fluviatile*. He prepared the Catalogue of the *Veneridæ* for the British Museum. He also published numerous Memoirs, both separately and in various scientific journals.

M. Deshayes was one of the original founders of the Geological Society of France, of which he was several times President. The decoration of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon M. Deshayes in 1837.

His fine collection of Tertiary fossil shells was purchased by the French Government for £4000, and is now preserved in the Museum of the *École des Mines*, Paris.

M. Deshayes was appointed in 1869 to Lamarck's Chair of Natural History in the *Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*.

So long ago as 1841, Prof. Deshayes was elected a Foreign Member of the Geological Society of London. On three occasions (1836, 1856, and 1864) the Geological Society awarded M. Deshayes the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund, to assist him in his long-continued researches; and shortly after their completion, in February, 1870, they awarded him the Wollaston Gold Medal, "as an expression on the part of the Society of the high estimation in which his services to Palæontology and Geology, especially in regard to the classification of the Tertiary formation, are held by the the geologists of this country."<sup>1</sup>

Perhaps the highest commendation of Prof. Deshayes (from one who was intimately acquainted with him for many years) is that he "found him always desirous to communicate all the information in his power to those who asked it from him."<sup>2</sup>

M. Deshayes died on the 9th June, 1875, in his 79th year.

#### WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S., F.G.S.

ANOTHER veteran in the great army of Science has been lost to its ranks; one whose contributions to mineralogy and whose acquaintance both with the theory and practice of mining and the mode of occurrence of mineral veins has made his name known and respected by both scientific men and miners all over the world.

William Jory Henwood, born at Perron Wharf on the 16th July, 1805, was the son of Mr. John Henwood, sprung from an ancient Cornish family at Levalsea in St. Ewe. His father, like many others, had lost largely by his connexion with the first Cornish Silver mine, the "Huel Mexico," which raised about £2000 worth of ore at a far larger expenditure.

Young Henwood began life in 1822 as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Fox and Co., of Perron Wharf, where he continued five years. Happily the nature of his employment enabled him to commence those investigations into the metalliferous deposits of Cornwall and Devon which occupied his undivided attention for nearly 50 years. The first mine he visited underground was the Wheal Herland in Gwinear in 1825, and his first scientific paper was read before the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall in 1826.

<sup>1</sup> Extract from speech by Prof. Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., President Geol. Soc. 1870. See *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* 1870, vol. xxvii. p. xxvi.

<sup>2</sup> Extract of a letter from Thomas Davidson, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., to whose kindness the Editor is indebted for most of the facts regarding M. Deshayes' life.