

(k. k. naturhistorisches Hofmuseum) in 1889 he was appointed director of the mineralogical and petrographical division, from which post he retired in 1896. During a portion (1874–92) of this period he also acted as teacher of crystallography in the University of Vienna. Besides studying at Vienna, he had also studied crystallography at Berlin and Paris, and graduated at Tübingen in 1872.

Much of his earlier work related to the crystallography of minerals and artificial compounds; and he described as new species the minerals herregrundite, schneebergite, and strüverite. On the retirement of Professor Gustav Tschermak from the Mineral Cabinet in 1878 he took special charge of the extensive collection of meteorites, and he then commenced to devote himself with much zeal to the study of these bodies, more especially the meteoric irons. It is through his work in this direction that he is most widely known.

A fuller account of his life, together with a long list of his published works, is given by Dr. C. Hlawatsch in *Verh. geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien*, 1909, pp. 181–187.

#### FREDRIK JOHAN WIIK (1839–1909).

Professor F. J. Wiik, an Honorary Member of this Society since 1880, died at Helsingfors on June 15, 1909. He was born in that city on December 16, 1839, graduated in 1865, and in 1877 was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Helsingfors, retiring with the title of Emeritus-Professor in 1898. His published work is not voluminous and relates almost exclusively to the geology and the minerals of his native country, though in 1893 he also propounded an elaborate crystallo-chemical theory of the silicates. The mineral wiikite, named in his honour by his successor, Professor Wilhelm Ramsay, is remarkable in containing a larger quantity of the rare element scandium ( $\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3$  1.17 per cent.) than any other known mineral.

#### HILARY BAUERMAN (1833–1909).

Although not a member of our Society, Professor Bauerman was always interested in our science. He was the first student entered at 'The Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts' (now the Royal School of Mines), and he afterwards spent three years at the Freiberg Mining Academy. In 1856 he was appointed assistant geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and in 1858 was a joint-author of a catalogue of the rock specimens in the Museum of