

chiefly for students, which had a wide circulation, and were known as "Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals." These dealt with the following subjects: "Euclid," "Plane Trigonometry," "Mathematical Tables," "Mechanics," "Optics," "Hydrostatics," "Tides," "Astronomy," "Steam-Engine," "Algebra," and "Arithmetic." The publication of these Manuals gave rise to the following parody, taken from David's lament over Saul and Jonathan: "Galbraith and Haughton were beautiful in their lives; and in their Manuals they were not divided!" In 1865, however, Haughton published a Manual of Geology, by himself; Longmans and Co., 8vo, pp. 360 (see *GEOL. MAG.*, Vol. II, 1865, p. 449).

Other works were the "Principles of Animal Mechanics," a book of extreme interest and originality, published in 1873, and "Six Lectures on Physical Geography" (1880). Meanwhile, well-merited honours were falling thick and fast on Haughton. In 1853 he was elected a F.G.S., and F.R.S. five years later (1858). He filled the offices of President of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland. Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1868, and Cambridge followed suit a few years later, in 1880, while Edinburgh added her LL.D. in 1884; and that he was the life and soul of many Dublin societies and institutions, need scarcely be said.

Of Haughton's personal character little need here be stated. He was a general favourite with those who knew him; and when he rose to speak in public his trenchant manner of dealing with his subject, combined with an overflowing fund of humour, sometimes spiced with sarcasm, at once rivetted attention. In advocating or opposing a cause he was absolutely fearless of persons or of outside opinion, and undoubtedly he exercised great influence in the government of Trinity College. Those who, like the writer, were sometimes in his company at the dinners of the Dublin Geological Club, are not likely to forget the unfailing flow of wit and anecdote which kept the company in a state alternating between delight, amusement, and, it must be added, sometimes horror! In literature the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of Professor Wilson afford the only parallel. E. H.

PROF. CONSTANTIN BARON VON ETTINGSHAUSEN.

BORN 1826. DIED FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

THE BARON CONSTANTIN VON ETTINGSHAUSEN, who was born at Vienna in 1826, and died at Graz on the 1st February of this year, shares with Heer and Saporta the merit of having, more than any other workers, advanced our knowledge of the Fossil Flora of the Tertiary period. This was the chief, although not the exclusive field of his astounding activity, which extended over a period of forty-seven years, from 1849 to 1896.

He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in Vienna, beginning his scientific work almost immediately afterwards. After having been for a few years an Assistant in the Geologische Reichsanstalt, he became Professor at the Medical and Surgical Military Academy at

Vienna, the "Josephinum," which post he occupied from 1854 to 1871. In the latter year he received a call, as Professor of Botany and Palæophytology, to the University of Graz, where he remained until his end.

Most of his contributions to science are embodied in the publications of the Vienna Academy, notably the extensive Memoirs on the Tertiary Floras of Bilin, Sagor, Parschlug, Schönegg, Radoboj, Leoben, and others. Besides, he contributed papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London on the Floras of Sheppey and of Alum Bay; and to the Palæontographical Society of London, the first volume of "A Monograph of the British Eocene Flora" (1879), in collaboration with Mr. J. Starkie Gardner. Other papers, chiefly on the Fossil Flora of Australia and New Zealand, are to be found in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, and in the Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute.

Several collections brought together by Baron Ettingshausen are exhibited in the Geological Department of the British Museum; and at the end of the Seventies and later on, he made several lengthened stays in London, occupied with the rearrangement and critical examination of parts of the Phytopalæontological Collections in our National Museum.

Of him was said in 1884—"Coupled with his great powers of accurate observation and strictly scientific method of investigation, Ettingshausen displays an unusually broad grasp of the deeper problems which palæobotany presents, and has undoubtedly been for many years far in advance of all his contemporaries in this field in correctly apprehending and announcing the true laws of phytochorology and plant development."¹

THE REV. P. B. BRODIE, M.A., F.G.S.

BORN 1815.

DIED NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

THE REV. PETER BELLINGER BRODIE, M.A., F.G.S., whose life we recorded among our "Eminent Living Geologists," in the November number of this Magazine (pp. 481-485), passed peacefully away on the 1st November, at his residence, Rowington Vicarage, near Warwick, in his 82nd year. The notice of his life and his portrait, which appeared in our last monthly issue, tell all we have to record of this most excellent man and geologist. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society for sixty-three years. His memory will be warmly cherished by a wide circle of friends and geologists, many of whom he led on and encouraged by his enthusiasm to take up the hammer and join the ranks as field-naturalists and fossil-collectors in Warwickshire and elsewhere.

¹ Lester F. Ward, "Sketch of Palæobotany": 5th Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1883-4, p. 380. Washington, 1885.