

definite. In the November Number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE one cannot help being struck by the slipshod system of reference used by two of the writers; e.g. "Tsch. Min. Mitt." is absolutely meaningless except to those who know the book; "Bull. Imp. Mosc." may refer to any Moscow society as no definite one is quoted.

Another source of inconvenience is seen in the reference to authors:—Prof. Judd, Prof. Bonney, Mr. Teall, etc., for example, how much more definite would it be to refer to these and any writer by initials as J. W. Judd, T. G. Bonney, J. J. H. Teall? We find much fault with our French and German colleagues for the vexatious system of printing surnames only, thus causing endless misquotation and confusion in library cataloguing, and yet ourselves permit it in our own scientific publications. The perfection of quotation, on the other hand, is seen on pp. 496–501 of the same number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, and proves unmistakably that the writer is familiar with the books he refers to. C. DAVIES SHERBORN.

CONE-IN-CONE STRUCTURE IN A COAL-SEAM.

SIR,—What is commonly known as "cone-in-cone coal" or "crystallized coal" has, I presume, nothing to do with true cone-in-cone structure here referred to. Through a friend of the writer's, a small concretionary mass of iron pyrites taken from the "Roaster" coal-seam near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, has come into his hands for examination. Externally the specimen has very much the aspect of a roughly rounded pebble, and is nearly black in colour, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick vertically. Having had the stone cut horizontally through the middle, cone-in-cone structure showed itself in places around the outside; in fact, the specimen appears to be nearly wholly made up of the same structure, though only at all well developed near the surface.

Whether the theory put forward by Mr. John Young, F.G.S., of Glasgow, and published in this MAGAZINE, can or cannot account for the cone structure here seen, I leave others to judge; merely remarking that in my opinion some other explanation of the phenomenon must be found.¹ W. S. GRESLEY, F.G.S.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR THEODOR KJERULF.

BORN MARCH 30TH, 1825; DIED OCTOBER 25TH, 1888.

WE regret to record the death, in Christiania, his native city, of Prof. Theodor Kjerulf, after a lingering illness. He was brought up and educated in Christiania, and after the completion of his University studies, spent some time in Iceland; he then went to Germany, where he studied in the laboratory of Bunsen, and at the same time pursued some geological investigations in the Harz and Tyrol. Returning to his native city, he commenced the study of the

¹ See W. S. Gresley, Note on "Cone-in-Cone" Structure, *GEOL. MAG.* 1887, p. 17. John Young on "Cone-in-Cone" Structure, *GEOL. MAG.* 1885, p. 283. Prof. J. S. Newberry on "Cone-in-Cone" Structure, *GEOL. MAG.* 1885, p. 559. John Young's reply to Prof. Newberry, *GEOL. MAG.* 1886, p. 139.