

WILLIAM FREDERICK PETTERD (1849-1910).

Mr. W. F. Petterd was a shoemaker by trade, and the possessor of a very flourishing business in Tasmania. He was a native of Hobart, but for many years had lived at Launceston. As an amateur he seems to have always been interested in scientific pursuits and a keen collector of objects of various kinds. He was well known to conchologists, and as long ago as 1879 wrote a monograph on the land shells of Tasmania. Through making assays for prospectors he came into touch with the newly developed mining districts of Tasmania, and in some of these he had substantial interests. This naturally led him to the collecting of minerals, and the enthusiasm with which he worked at this is well shown by his 'Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania', reprinted from the 'Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania'. By the constant addition of new localities and species of Tasmanian minerals this catalogue grew from 72 pages in the first edition of 1893 to 221 pages in the third edition of 1910; and the number of recognized Tasmanian species and varieties was increased to 356. In addition, he described several new species, some of them perhaps on rather slender evidence, but one—*dundasite*—has since been recorded from three localities in the British Isles. His valuable collection of minerals he bequeathed to the Royal Society of Tasmania, and it is now deposited in the Tasmanian Museum at Hobart.

EMIL PHILIPPI (1871-1910).

Dr. E. Philippi was born at Breslau on December 4, 1871, and died at Assuan on February 26, 1910. For a short time he was an assistant in the geological department of the Berlin Museum, and in 1907 was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Geology and Palaeontology in the University of Jena. He had, however, travelled extensively, and as geologist took part in the German Antarctic Expedition of 1901-3. Although most of his papers were on geology and palaeontology, a few related to minerals, the most important being on the origin of dolomite, published in 1899 and 1907. (*See Geographen-Kalender, 1911, p. 270.*)

JAKOB MAARTEN VAN BEMMELEN (1830-1911).

After a chemical training, J. M. van Bemmelen became in 1856 a teacher in the agricultural school at Groningen. This led him to his life's work on the study of soils, which he attacked from the point of view of colloidal chemistry. From 1874 to 1900 he was Professor of