

THE GLACIATION OF IRELAND.

SIR,—The discrepancies between the directions of ice movements shown in Professor Kendall's enlargement of Mr. Wright's map, and in that by myself (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. 210 B, p. 143) are due in the case of the four arrows across the Shannon Valley, near Lough Derg, to Professor Kendall having trusted simply to orientation, whereas my arrows were drawn in regard to the topography on Mr. Wright's map. For example, Mr. Wright's southern arrow across Lough Derg continues up the Nenagh Valley to the south of the river and ends there; so does mine; whereas Professor Kendall's is continued right across the mountain Slieve Kinalto. Mr. Wright's next line crosses Lough Derg further north and bends round into the valley of the Nenagh and reaches it at the bend, where it is joined by the Ollatrim; and I ended it there to avoid carrying it into the upper Nenagh. The northernmost of the four lines begins on the lower Bunowen River and crosses the Shannon at its confluence with the Little Brosna. My line passes through both points, but omitted the further continuation, that being less clear and not affecting its relations to the Eskers.

The glaring discrepancy in the north-western corner of Professor Kendall's map, near Clew Bay, is due to its omission of one set of Mr. Wright's lines. Mr. Wright's map shows two movements in Mayo crossing one another at or nearly at right angles. Professor Kendall has left out one series, thereby suggesting that the two arrows on my map showing a northward flow were inserted by mistake. I would ask anyone interested to compare Professor Kendall's enlargement with Mr. Wright's original map (*Quaternary Ice Age*, 1914, p. 49). Professor Kendall's photographic apparatus has powers of selection which merit the censure expressed in the last paragraph of his letter.

J. W. GREGORY.

THE STADDON GRITS.

SIR,—I was much interested in the communication to your April issue by Dr. Asselberghs on the correlation between the Meadfoots of Devonshire and the Siegenian of the Ardennes, which forms an important contribution to our knowledge of the subject. He, however, unintentionally I am sure, misrepresents me in suggesting that I have referred all the beds usually included in the Staddon Grits to the *Cultrijugatus* zone. As a matter of fact, I expressly state (*Hand. d. reg. Geol., British Isles*, 1917, p. 106, note) that rocks lithologically similar to the Staddon Grits contain Meadfoot fossils. I also emphasize the fact that the Meadfoot Beds include a number of horizons. The truth is that an immense amount of work remains to be done on the zoning of the Devonian, both in North and South Devon and in Cornwall, and, if Dr. Asselberghs' contribution induces some of our local workers to take this up, it

will have done the cause of Devonian geology in this country an inestimable service.

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April 14, 1921.

OBITUARY.

Arthur John Charles Molyneux, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.

MR. A. J. C. MOLYNEUX died suddenly of heart failure at Bulawayo on 28th December in his 55th year. Molyneux came to Rhodesia in the early days, being a member of the Victoria Column under Major Alan Wilson that occupied Matabeleland in 1893. After the settlement of the country he devoted himself to prospecting and mining, making many long expeditions into the outlying districts in which he discovered some of the coalfields of the Territory. In particular he made several traverses across the then little known mid-Zambesi valley from the high veld of South Rhodesia to that of Northern Rhodesia or in the opposite direction, mapping the country, taking precise geological notes, and carefully labelling his specimens. His maps of many of these tracts are still the most reliable and intelligible, since they were made by a man with an eye for country.

He was always intensely keen on the purely scientific side of his work. His spirit may be gauged by the fact that on one trip, when an expected supply of water failed him and it became necessary to make forced marches to save life, he threw away most of his kit, but kept some fossils he had found. These were the ones that first proved the Karroo age of the Coal-measures in the mid-Zambesi basin. He was the first to give an adequate explanation of the wonderful gorge at the Victoria Falls.

Molyneux was earnest in his desire for the diffusion of natural knowledge. He called the inaugural meeting and was first secretary of the Rhodesia Scientific Association. He was also a member of the committee and one of the first trustees of the Rhodesia Museum, established at Bulawayo in 1901. He joined the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia in 1917, wishing to place his knowledge of the outlying districts at the disposal of the country, and hoping thereby to work out his early observations. Circumstances, however, demanded his services in other districts, on the geology of which he published a paper and two reports.

For some years his health had not been very good, largely owing to the bad conditions experienced on his earlier travels. After joining the Geological Survey an improvement took place, but at the beginning of 1920 his heart began to give trouble, necessitating residence at sea-level for two periods. He did not long survive his second return to high altitudes.