

build up the rock, and by the inclusion of one mineral by another. Porphyritic feldspars are recorded from several localities.

The author concludes that the rocks of Section V are nearly related to those described in the earlier part of the paper, and points out the close resemblance of the whole to the Charnockite Series of Southern India.

2. "Note on the Occurrence of Corundum as a Contact-Mineral at Pont-Paul, near Morlaix (Finistère)." By A. K. Coomára-Swámy, Esq., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.G.S.

The intrusive granite of Pont-Paul, near Morlaix, contains highly altered fragments of sedimentary rock. The minerals found in them are biotite, muscovite, corundum (first recorded by Professor Barrois in 1887), plagioclase, andalusite, pyrite, magnetite, sillimanite, green spinel, and zircon. The corundum forms sharply idiomorphic tabular hexagonal crystals, striated and slightly stepped on the basal plane, and blue in colour. Iron-oxide is a constant inclusion. The inclusions have probably been to some extent injected with feldspathic material. The original sediment was probably poor in silica and rich in alumina, and there has been sufficient molecular freedom for the formation of well-shaped crystals of corundum, comparatively free from inclusions. Sillimanite and zircon are the only other minerals which exhibit crystalline form.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YORKSHIRE BOULDERS.

SIR,—The value of Mr. Stather's paper on the sources and distribution of Yorkshire boulders (p. 17), which is very great, is not enhanced by the concluding paragraph. The Scandinavian Ice-sheet seems to affect some geologists as King Charles' head did Mr. Dick. May I then ask Mr. Stather two questions:—(1) What route did the Scandinavian Ice-sheet take when it anticipated the Norsemen by invading England? (2) What caused it to retreat before the advance of the British Ice-sheet? It was no doubt very polite to give place to the 'weaker vessel,' but as the British hill districts are smaller than and to the south of the Scandinavian, I should have thought nature would not have allowed courtesy to supersede law.

T. G. BONNEY.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM EGAN, B.A.

BORN JULY 31, 1836.

DIED JANUARY 6, 1901.

MR. EGAN was born in Dublin on July 31st, 1836, and was the third son of the late Mr. W. J. Egan, of Rockville, Dundrum. Receiving his early education at Mr. Flynn's school in Harcourt Street, he entered Trinity College, where in due course he took