

finest and rarest things by taking home with me portions of broken and badly damaged specimens of larger species and examining their contents at leisure. Very often, too, I found extremely fine and interesting fossils in the interior of Mesozoic and Palæozoic shells, in the moulds or casts of the living or body-chambers of Ammonites and other Cephalopoda, whose preceding chambers sometimes had completely disappeared. Dr. Krause described a complete specimen of a crab, *Glyphæa leionoton*, found in the living chamber of an *Ammonites gigas* from our Portland Beds (*Zeitschrift Deutsch. Geol. Ges.*, xliii, p. 194, pl. x, fig. 1), and I got only last summer a very fine complete specimen of *Æger*, n.sp. (?), with the antennæ preserved, in the living chamber of a large *Stephanoceras* from our Middle Jurassic beds. I therefore cannot agree with the view expressed in the English edition of Zittel's Textbook of Palæontology (translated and edited by C. R. Eastman, p. 658), that "some of these bodies (viz., *Cardiocaris*, *Pholadocaris*, and *Spathiocaris*), which have been found in the living chamber of *Goniatites* (*G. intumescens*), have undoubtedly served as opercula or aptychi of these Cephalopods." I may add that they are not commonly found there, and if there, as usual together with specimens of *Orthoceras*, *Cardiola*, small *Goniatites*, *Entomis*, and other fossils, certainly have nothing to do with the organisation of *Goniatites intumescens*, but only happen to occur associated with it in the same rock.

A. VON KOENEN.

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM AND
UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN, GERMANY.

OBITUARY.

JOHN GEORGE GOODCHILD, F.G.S.

BORN MAY 26, 1844.

DIED FEBRUARY 21, 1906.

IT is with much regret we have to record the death of a valued member of the Geological Survey of Scotland, who for some years had filled the office of Curator of the Geological Survey Collections in the Royal Scottish Museum, and who died in Edinburgh on the 21st February after a lingering illness. Born near London on 26th May, 1844, he joined the Geological Survey in 1867, and for many years was engaged in mapping areas in the north of England, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Lake District. Thereafter he was removed to the Survey Office in Jermyn Street, London, and in 1887 was transferred to Scotland, where he was placed in charge of the collections obtained by the Scottish staff, and deposited in the Royal Scottish Museum, an appointment for which he was specially adapted. In recent years he had charge of the Scottish Mineral Collection in the same museum, which led him to devote a large amount of time to the special study of mineralogy. Gifted with remarkable fluency and lucidity of exposition, he became widely known as a successful lecturer on geology. During 1884, 1885, and 1886, he gave courses of lectures on physical geography, geology,

and palæontology at Toynbee Hall, and since he settled in Edinburgh he had lectured on these subjects at the Heriot-Watt College and other institutions. Possessing remarkable powers of receptivity, a mind extremely susceptible of new ideas, and a facile pen, he contributed a very large number of papers—about 200—on a wide range of subjects to the Proceedings of various scientific societies in England and Scotland, and no fewer than 24 to the pages of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* (1874–1902). He also edited the important work in two volumes on *Scottish Mineralogy*, by the late Professor Heddle, published after Prof. Heddle's death. In recognition of his labours he was awarded, in 1874, the Wollaston Fund by the Geological Society of London. His versatile gifts were further shown by his keen interest in other branches of science, his knowledge of botany and ornithology being considerable. All these varied qualifications made him a valuable conductor of field-excursions, and an exponent of geological problems among numerous scientific societies. His restless mental and bodily energy, reacting on a constitution never very robust, may be said to have shortened his career. He leaves a widow and three sons, the eldest of whom graduated with honours at Cambridge, and is now Principal of the Technical College at Wandsworth, London; the second is a magazine artist, and the third recently graduated in medicine at Edinburgh University.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Geological Society on Feb. 21st, Mr. James Currie, F.R.S.E., the President, moved, and Dr. J. Horne, F.R.S., seconded, the following resolution, which was at once carried:—"That the Edinburgh Geological Society desires to place on record their appreciation of the valuable work done by the late Mr. Goodchild in the sphere of general geology, and more especially in the elucidation of problems connected with Scottish geology and mineralogy, and expresses its sincere sympathy with his widow and family."—*The Scotsman*, February 22nd, 1906.

THOMAS BARRON, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

BORN 1867.

DIED JANUARY 30, 1906.

THOMAS BARRON was educated at Greenlaw public school, Berwickshire, and afterwards attended the Science and Art Classes at Hume. He gained a medal with first-class honours and a scholarship in the Normal School of Science (as it was then called) at South Kensington. In that school he continued his studies; he was elected an Associate of the Royal College of Science, and eventually he became Assistant Demonstrator to Professor Judd.

In 1896 he communicated to the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* a paper "On a new British Rock containing Nepheline and Riebeckite."

He was subsequently appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of Egypt, and there he laboured with signal success.

In 1901, with Dr. W. F. Hume, he contributed to the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* "Notes on the Geology of the Eastern Desert of Egypt,"