

3. Zur Kenntniss der Fauna der Etage F—f 1 in der paläozoischen Schichtengruppe Böhmens (Sitz. k. böhm. Ges. Wiss. Jahrg. 1886. Prag, 1886).  
*Machæracanthus Bohemicus*, Barrande, removed from *Ctenacanthus*.  
 Added to the Faunal List, which is given in full, as consisting of 128 species:—  
*Gyroceras Kayseri*, nov. sp.  
*Tentaculites acuaris*, Richter.  
*Hyolithes (Orthotheca) intermedius*, nov. sp.  
*Aristozöe solitaria*, nov. sp.  
*Ceratiocaris modesta*, n. sp. MS.  
 — *Damesi*, n. sp. MS.
- Nautilus Alinae*, nov. sp., from Etage E—e 2, is also figured and described in the Appendix. The relationship of *Cryptocaris* to *Hyolithes*, as its operculum, is fully proved (see also Prof. Novák's Memoir on the Tentaculites of the Silurian strata of Bohemia in the Beiträge zur Paläontologie Oesterreich-Ungarns, vol. ii. 1882).
4. Note sur Phasganocaris, nouveau Phyllocaride de l'Etage F—f 2, en Bohême. (Sitz. k. böhm. Ges. Wiss. Jahrg. 1886. Prag, 1886).
5. On the Occurrence of a new form of *Discinocaris* in the Graptolitic Beds of the "Colonie Haidinger" in Bohemia (GEOL. MAG. Dec. III. Vol. IX. No. 334, August, 1892).

Most of Dr. Novák's valuable discoveries in the history of the Phyllocarids have been noticed in our Reports to the British Association. (See also Neues Jahrb. 1893, pp. 1–6.)

H. W. and T. R. J.

#### HENRY FRANCIS BLANFORD.

HENRY FRANCIS BLANFORD was born in 1834 in Bouverie Street, Whitefriars, where his father had a manufactory, now the "Daily News" Printing Office. His early education was obtained at private schools in Brighton and Brussels, and after studying for some time at the old School of Design in Somerset House he joined the Royal School of Mines at its first commencement in 1851, and a life that might otherwise very possibly have been devoted to art, for he was an admirable draughtsman, was thenceforward gained to science. At the Royal School of Mines he took the first place in his year, and received the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship, then the only prize. After a year's study in Freiberg and another year in London, which he employed in preparing a translation of Scheerer's work on the blowpipe, his first publication, he was appointed to the staff of the Geological Survey of India together with his brother, Mr. W. T. Blanford, and landed in Calcutta at the end of September, 1855.

Almost immediately after their arrival in India, the two brothers and Mr. W. Theobald were despatched to examine and report upon an almost unknown Coalfield around Talchir in Orissa. The work done was chiefly memorable geologically for one discovery, that of the Talchir Boulder bed, and for the circumstance that, chiefly through Mr. H. F. Blanford's observations, the first step was taken towards the classification of the remarkable series of beds associated with the Indian Coal-bearing rocks, for both the underlying Talchir division and an overlying mass were separated from the Damuda or true Coal-bearing beds. For some time after this Mr. H. F. Blanford was engaged in Calcutta in charge of the Survey Office and was occupied with Palæontological work in the Museum; but in 1857 he was placed at the head of a strong survey party that was despatched to Madras, and he was chiefly engaged for the next three

or four years in examining the Cretaceous beds near Trichinopoly and Pondicherry, some fossils from which, described by Prof. E. Forbes and Sir P. Egerton, had attracted much attention in Europe. The stratigraphical work on the Indian Cretaceous beds was mainly palæontological, but the classification established by Mr. Blanford was fully confirmed by Dr. F. Stoliczka's well-known description of the fauna. A commencement of this description was made by Mr. Blanford himself, who published an account of the Nautilidæ and Belemnitidæ in the "*Palæontologia Indica*" before he left the Survey in 1862. The geology of the area was described in a report published in the fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*. An account of the geology of the Nilghiri Hills in the first volume of the same *Memoir* was the only other report on the Madras Presidency by Mr. Blanford published by the Survey.

The causes of Mr. Blanford's retirement from the Survey were partly injury to his health caused by exposure to the climate, partly strained personal relations with the Superintendent of the Survey, the late Dr. T. Oldham. After staying for a short time in Europe and recovering his health Mr. Blanford was appointed to the Science Professorship at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and was from 1864 to 1872 on the staff of the Bengal Educational Department. He became in 1864 one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and about this time took up the subject of Indian Meteorology, at first in connection with cyclonic storms, of which a very severe one visited Calcutta in 1864. He was for some years a member of a Meteorological Committee appointed by the Government, but in 1867 he became Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, and finally in 1874, a new department having been formed by the Government of India, he was placed at the head. This post of Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India he held until his retirement from Indian service in 1888. After his retirement he resided at Folkestone until his death on January 23rd of the present year.

Besides a number of important reports and works on Meteorology, Mr. Blanford was author of several papers on fossil and recent Mollusca, and of two treatises on the geography of India. One of these has been used for many years as a text-book by schools and colleges in India; the other is a recent publication and forms one of Macmillan's geographical series, published under the editorship of Sir A. Geikie. Another recent publication of Mr. Blanford's is "*A Practical Guide to the Climates and Weather of India, Ceylon, and Burma, and the Storms of Indian Seas.*" He also wrote, in conjunction with the late Mr. J. W. Salter, the *Palæontology of Niti*. His only contribution to the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* was an important paper published in 1875 on "*The Age and Correlation of the Plant-bearing Series of India and the former existence of an Indo-Oceanic Continent.*"

Mr. H. F. Blanford became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1862 and of the Royal Society in 1880. He was President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1884-85.