year. He was part editor of the American Journal of Science from 1846, and continued his interest in it up to the last.

Dana received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society in 1877, and the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society in 1872; he was a member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and of the Academies of Berlin and Munich, and was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1884 and of the Geological Society in 1851.

His publications amount to nearly 400 in number, and when one considers that these include such colossal works as his "Mineralogy" and his "Manual" and "Text-Book of Geology," one is astonished at Prof. Dana's wonderful power of work, and are not surprised to learn that his health broke down upon several occasions owing to his excessive mental labours. It is wonderful and touching to read of Prof. Dana working on at the new edition of his "Manual of Geology" at the age of eighty-two, and being actively assisted in all his literary labours by his life-long companion with never-failing and watchful care to the end.

It is impossible to do justice to this distinguished man and personal friend in so short a notice, but we feel that, with our American brethren, we have also lost one of the greatest figures in geology of our time.

THE MARQUIS OF SAPORTA.

BORN 1823. DIED JANUARY 26TH, 1895.

BY the death of the Marquis of Saporta the sciences of Geology and Botany have suffered a severe loss. A wide botanical knowledge, combined with a vigorous enthusiasm and an untiring energy, enabled Saporta to add a rich store of facts to palæontological literature. Born at Saint-Zacharie (Var) in 1823, he spent some time in a Jesuit college at Fribourg, and in 1861, in conjunction with M. Matheron, published his first paper on a palæobotanical subject.[1] From that date up to the time of his death, Saporta devoted himself as a keen student to the problems of his chosen science.

His earlier works dealt especially with the Tertiary vegetation of the South-east of France; the floras of Aix, Manosque, Sézanne, and other localities have formed the subjects of elaborate monographs, in which he has not merely recorded lists of fossil species, but has dealt with the facts from a broad and philosophic standpoint. Between the years 1872–91 there appeared the splendid series of volumes on the Jurassic Flora of France; this comprehensive work, with its numerous illustrations and exhaustive text, forms an indispensable handbook to students of Mesozoic Botany. Saporta's most recent work, on Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous Plants, appeared a few months before his death[2]; it contains a detailed geological and botanical analysis of an exceedingly interesting flora, and supplies fresh facts of considerable importance towards a more complete knowledge of the early history of dicotyledonous plants.

[1] Examen analytique des flores tertiaires de Provence.

[2] Flore fossile du Portugal (Direction des travaux géologiques du Portugal), Lisbon, 1894.

In addition to his numerous papers on palæobotany, Saporta has left such works as "Le monde des plantes avant l'apparition de l'homme,"[1] "Origine paléontologique des arbres cultivés ou utilisés par l'homme,"[2] and, in collaboration with Professor Marion, "L'évolution du règne végétal"[3]: these form fitting memorials of his wide knowledge as a palæobotanist, and of his zealous advocacy of the importance of fossil forms to the student of plant evolution. By some readers Saporta is perhaps best known as the too eager upholder of the claims of certain structureless casts and impressions to be included among fossil algæ. The valuable contributions to this subject by Nathorst have clearly shown how little weight must be attached to any speculations as to the development of plant life based on Saporta's "Algues fossiles"[4] or his "Organismes problématiques."[5]

As a contributor to Tertiary and Mesozoic Botany, Saporta's name will always be associated with that of Heer and Ettingshausen; and the younger generation of workers in this branch of palæontology may well look upon him as a worthy pupil of Adolphe Brongniart, whose philosophic spirit and scientific handling of facts are reflected in the writings of his younger countryman. The writer of a recent obituary notice in a French scientific journal has thus happily expressed Saporta's unfailing industry: "A des travaux considérables succédaient des entreprises plus considérables encore, et l'on oubliait l'âge en voyant l'œuvre s'augmenter et les horizons s'étendre toujours." A. C. S.

THE REV. NORMAN GLASS.

BORN DECEMBER 4TH, 1832. DIED DECEMBER 2ND, 1893.

THE death of the Rev. Norman Glass on the 2nd December, 1893, at his residence, 26, Lower King Street, Blackpool, has, we regret to say, hitherto escaped the attention of geologists. From local sources we learn that Mr. Glass was educated at the Western Congregational College, Plymouth, where, after distinguishing himself in logic and rhetoric, he entered upon a ministerial career, holding, in rotation, pastorates at Cardiff, London, Basingstoke, Rothwell, Wolverhampton, and Bilston. Soon after obtaining his last appointment he was obliged to retire from the ministry on account of failing health. He then removed to Manchester, and for a time occupied the post of Curator at the Queen's Park Museum.

From an early period Mr. Glass was keenly devoted to geology, and appears to have been on friendly terms with both Murchison and Owen, the former recognizing him as the discoverer of a patch of Silurian rocks (Wenlock Limestone) rising up through the Old Red Sandstone at Pen-y-lan, near Cardiff. He was also fortunate in finding in the Upper Chalk of Charlton, Kent, a new

[1] Paris, 1879.
[2] Paris, 1888.
[3] Paris, 1881–1885 (3 vols.)
[4] A propos des algues fossiles, 1882.
[5] Les organismes problématiques des anciennes mers, 1884.