

species are described. The Discoidea appear to have the predominance, and the species of *Dictyomitra* come next in numerical order.

The next Meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday, November 7th, 1900.

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OBITUARY.

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PROFESSOR M. LOUIS LARTET.

BORN 1840.

DIED 1899.

PROFESSOR LOUIS LARTET was the son of a former distinguished Foreign Member of the Geological Society of London, Monsieur Edmund Lartet. In 1863 he assisted De Verneuil in the publication of two papers, and from 1864 to 1868 he published several others, chiefly on the Holy Land, leading up to his lengthy essay of 1869 on the Geology of Palestine and of the neighbouring countries, followed, three years later, by a shorter paper on the Palæontology. In 1877 his work was presented in a more elaborate form in the large quarto volume entitled "Geological Exploration of the Dead Sea, of Palestine, and of Idumea," with two geological maps, three plates of sections, and eight of fossils and of stone implements. By these works he is chiefly known. Professor Louis Lartet was elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London in 1882, and died in 1899.

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SIR DOUGLAS S. GALTON, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.

BORN 1822.

DIED MARCH 10, 1899.

DOUGLAS GALTON was born in 1822 at Hadzor House, Worcestershire. At the age of 15 he went to the Royal Military Academy, and in 1840 got his commission in the Royal Engineers, greatly distinguishing himself and gaining the first prize in every subject of examination. He was engaged in the attempt to raise the "Royal George." He served on the Ordnance Survey and did much work in connection with railway engineering, metropolitan drainage, submarine cables, and the sanitary condition of the Army, serving on various Royal Commissions, etc. In 1860 he was made Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications, and in 1862 Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, a post which he held eight years, when he became Director of Public Works and Buildings (under the Board of Works), in which official capacity he served until 1875. He was General Secretary of the British Association from 1871 to 1895, and in the latter year he became President. In 1894 he was made Hon. Mem. Inst. C.E.; many other honours were conferred upon him, including various foreign orders. The later years of his life were specially devoted to sanitary science, for which he did very much, and his last official appearance in public was as president of a meeting of the Sanitary Institute, for the reading of a paper on the water-supply of London. He was then rather indisposed, though nothing serious was suspected; but he got weaker, and blood-poisoning set