occurrence of this mineral in Great Britain has not, so far as he is aware, been observed up to the present.

May I point out that Orthite was reported from the granite of Criffel (which is close to Dr. Flett's first locality) as early as 1858. It is mentioned in Greg & Lettsom's book, which is of course the standard work of reference for British localities, and is referred to in all the larger manuals of Mineralogy, e.g. Dana's.

Since the discovery in Kirkcudbrightshire by Dr. Heddle, many additional localities have been recorded by the same energetic investigator. Without attempting to give an exhaustive list of the localities published, I may mention Aboyne, Anguston, Tilquilly, and Badnagauch, in Aberdeenshire; and Lairg and Tongue, in Sutherland. In the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will be found figures of Orthite from Boat of Garten and from Urquhart.

It will thus be seen that the occurrence of this mineral in Scotland is already well established, and that Orthite has a considerable geographical range. Many more localities will no doubt be given in Professor Heddle's forthcoming work on the Mineralogy of Scotland, to which mineralogists are now looking forward with much interest.

JAMES CURRIE.

LARKFIELD, GOLDENACRE, EDINBURGH.
*October* 3, 1898.

## OBITUARY.

### JOSEPH CHARLES HIPPOLYTE CROSSE.

BORN 1826. DIED 7TH AUGUST, 1898.

DR. H. CROSSE, the celebrated conchologist, was born at Paris in 1826, and from 1861 was co-editor of the *Journal de Conchyliologie* with the late Dr. Paul Fischer, whom he has not long survived. His sole palæontological paper was written in conjunction with Fischer, and treats of some fossil land mollusca from Madagascar; but no man could write, as he did, between 300 and 400 papers on mollusca, mostly descriptive of new exotic forms, without producing work of considerable interest to palæontologists as well. He died at Paris, 7th August, 1898.

### FÉLIX BERNARD.

BORN 1863. DIED AUGUST, 1898.

BY the death of M. Félix Bernard, of the Paris Museum, science loses another brilliant malacologist. His "Éléments de Paléontologie," published in 1895, is well known; but his researches into the morphology of the hinge in the Pelecypoda mark a new era, and will help materially towards the foundation of a classification of that group that shall prove acceptable to the palæontologist as well as the conchologist. His work was marked by an amount of exactitude and care that one would fain see more widely imitated, and we are therefore glad to learn that the summary of the results of his observations, which has been left in a fit state for publication, is to appear shortly in the *Annales des Sciences naturelles.*

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