C. verticornis, C. poligniacus, C. Savinii, etc., and the finding of any one of these forms in the Ffynon Beuno deposit would be strong evidence in favour of its Pre-Glacial age; but not one of them has been found.

With regard to the stratigraphical evidence of the age of this deposit, I have nothing to say: but the mammalian fauna would certainly lead one to assign to it a Pleistocene and not a Pre-Glacial origin.

E. T. Newton.

PHOSPHATIC NODULES OF THE SALT RANGE, INDIA.

Sir,—Dr. H. Warth, of the Indian Civil Service, writes from Dehra Dún, under date 17th Nov. 1886, referring to certain nodules of Phosphate of Lime, which he found in overlying shales associated with the Salt Range Coal at the localities of Pid, Dandôt, etc. He speaks of these phosphatic nodules as being "nearly equal in purity" to the "bed" of phosphate of lime at Mussoorie Hill-station, which, so far as I am aware, he was the first to notice in this connexion; having sent me some samples from the locality nearly a year ago.

From this locality, it would seem some inferior specimens had been sent home for examination, by order of Government, the London results giving only one-ninth of the quantity of phosphoric acid found by Dr. Warth's own analysis of better specimens. As to the Salt Range nodules which he has also analyzed, I extract from his letter, viz.:—

"Analysis of phosphatic nodules with hemispherical pores all over the surface from the Pid, Dandôse Colliery, etc., in the Eastern Salt Range; scattered in the shales which overlie the Eocene Coal Seam, and sometimes replacing shells.

	Insoluble silica, etc.	4 per cent.
(P_2O_5)	Phosphorus pentoxide	30 ,,
(CO_2)	Carbon dioxide	4 ,,
(SO_3)	Sulphur trioxide	2 ,,
(Cl)	Chlorine	trace
(Al_2O_3)	Aluminium Oxide	trace
(FeO)	Ferrous Oxide	2 ,,
(MG)	Magnesium Oxide	2 ,,
	Balance, Calcium Oxide, water, organic matter and loss	56 ,,
		100."

The importance of the occurrence of the valuable mineral phosphate of lime in India leads to the hope that Government will take steps to have the Himalayan limestone zones specially explored with regard to such deposits and to their worth.

A. B. Wynne.

OBITUARY.

HENRY MICHAEL JENKINS, F.G.S.

Born 30 June, 1841; Died 24 December, 1886.

We have to record with deep regret the loss of a valued friend and sometime colleague in the Editorship of this Magazine (1865), who has passed away at the close of the old year whilst still in the prime of life, with the hope of at least many more years of work before him.

Henry Michael Jenkins was born at Fairwater Mills, Ely, near Llandaff. His father, Mr. John Jenkins, an energetic and clear-

headed corn and flour merchant, died whilst his son was yet an infant, and his mother having been married to Mr. Box, corn merchant, young Jenkins was in due time sent to Mr. Browning's school near Bath. He showed great aptitude for business affairs, first in his step-father's office, then as barter-clerk on a voyage to the west coast of Africa, undertaken for his health (for he early developed symptoms of asthma, from attacks of which he was always liable in unfavourable conditions of the weather), afterwards in the shipowner's office in Bristol. H. M. Jenkins came to London in March, 1859, having been appointed Assistant to Prof. Rupert Jones, in the Geological Society, Somerset House.

Here he won the good opinion of the officers and Council by his intelligence and aptitude for his duties, and on the removal of Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., from the Geological Society to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Mr. Jenkins was appointed to succeed him in 1862 as Assistant Secretary. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1863, and edited the Quarterly Journal with marked success from 1862 to 1868; at the end of the latter year he was chosen Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a post which he has held for eighteen years with marked success, not only as Editor of the Society's Journal, but also as Secretary and Manager of its Annual Shows.

Mr. Jenkins's career, extending over twenty-seven years, has been one of steady upward progress, due to his indomitable energy and great capacity for mastering rapidly the details of all matters, whether scientific or commercial, which it was needful for him to understand and decide about judicially. His business shrewdness enabled him to save the Royal Agricultural Society hundreds of pounds annually, and his scientific ability as Editor has brought their Journal up to a standard of excellence which few Societies can equal and probably none surpass.

Mr. Jenkins was, in the early days of his career, for some time assistant editor to Mr. Samuelson, in conducting the Quarterly Journal of Science, to the pages of which he contributed many Reviews and Notices, also to the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE and the Quarterly Journal. We give the titles as under :—

"On the Tertiary Mollusca from Mount Séla, in the Island of Java." Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1864, vol. xx. pp. 45–73, pl. vi.–vii.

"On the Occurrence of a Recent Species of *Trigonia* in Tertiary Deposits in Australia." GEOL. MAG. 1866, Vol. III. p. 201, Pl. X.

"Hypothetical Continents." Intellectual Observer, 1866, vol. x. pp. 88–97.

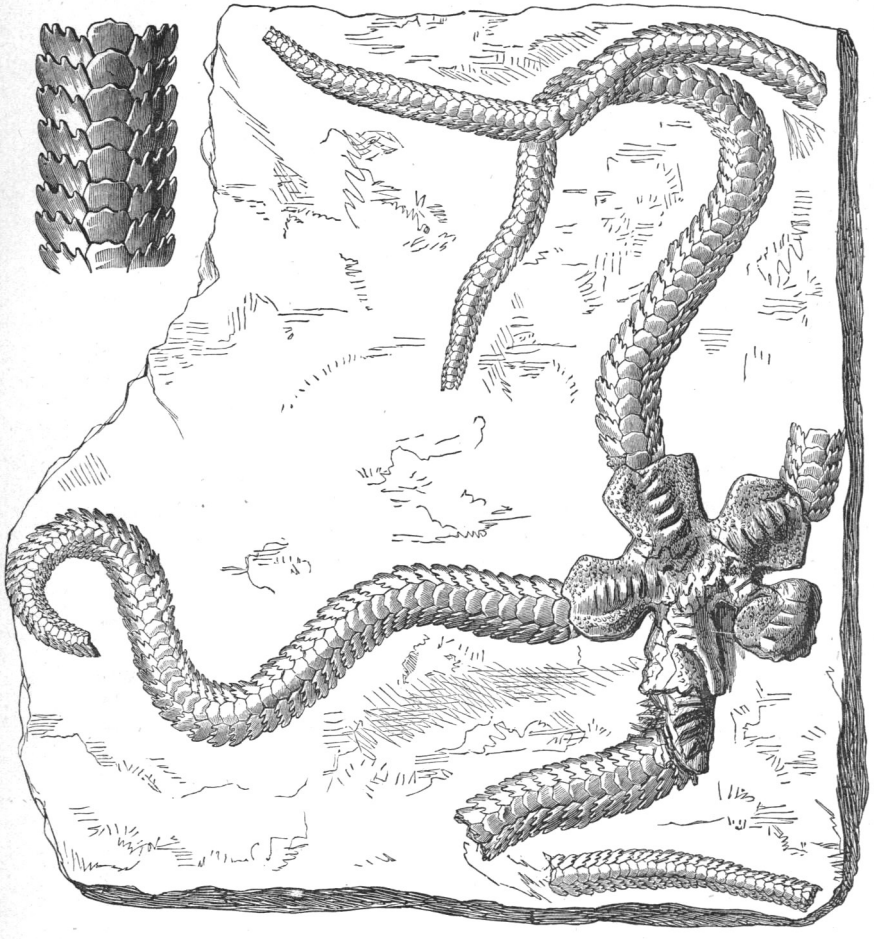
"Brackish Water Fossils in Crete." Quart. Journ. Science, 1864, vol. i. pp. 413–421 (Plate No. 3).

"Strata Identified by Organic Remains." Quart. Journ. Sci. 1865, vol. ii. pp. 622–630 (Plate No. 8).

"Amber; its Origin and History." Quart. Journ. Sci. 1868, vol. v. pp. 167–185 (with a Map and Plate).

"On *Palæocoryne*" (Joint paper with Prof. Duncan, F.R.S.), Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. 1869.

The numerous writings of his later years have been directed to Agriculture in all its branches, and in the future his name will be best remembered by these; but his memory will be cherished by all who knew him, whether Geologists or Agriculturists.



Ophiurella nereidea, Wright.

Calcareous Grit, near Weymouth.

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