and whether he intends the word hemera to denote the duration of a subzone. If he does, then I can safely promise that he shall not in future be annoyed by my misuse of the term, for I will take care never to use it except on those infrequent occasions when I want to express the time during which a certain subzone was formed. My chief concern is with the actual stratigraphical unit and the fossils which it contains; a name for the time-unit may be convenient, but is of quite secondary importance. Hence his *reductio ad absurdum* does not trouble me.

A. J. JUKES-BROWNE.

TORQUAY, *February 4th*, 1903.

OBITUARY.

HENRY STOPES.

BORN FEBRUARY 17, 1852. DIED DECEMBER 5, 1902.

WE regret to record the death, on December 5th, 1902, of Mr. Henry Stopes, for many years a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. He was born at Colchester on Feb. 17th, 1852, and it was perhaps his early association with that ancient place which turned his thoughts to antiquities. When a boy of 8 he found a fossil *Echinus* in the playground gravel, and after seeking in vain from all he met an explanation of its peculiarities, he took it to bed with him, that he might meditate at leisure in the morning over its meaning. For this he was punished, but the punishment only intensified his interest, and he kept that stone, which became the nucleus of a large geological collection. He early brought together a fine series of Essex Crag shells, part of which is now on loan at the Stratford Museum. While collecting this, he received from a friend, a fellow-collector, a specimen of *Pectunculus glycimeris*, which the latter had himself taken from the Red Crag at Walton-on-the-Naze, with a rude carving of a human face on it. Mr. Stopes read a short note on this at the British Association Meeting at York, 1881 (see Report, p. 700). The carving has not been generally accepted as conclusive by all geologists and anthropologists in England, but some French anthropologists have done so. It is mentioned in Keane's "Ethnology," p. 78. Mr. Stopes considered that the carving suggested pre-Glacial man;[1] he was the first to set to work to disprove or verify it, and it thus determined the direction of his later researches. He took a house near the gravel-pits of Swanscombe, where he made many interesting discoveries, notably that of the association of Palæolithic implements in a sand-bed there with *Neritina fluviatilis* and other extinct species of shells (see his paper in the Journ. Anthrop. Inst., xxix, p. 302). He has collected an enormous number of stone tools, chiefly Palæolithic. His first paper on "The Salting Mounds of Essex" was read before the Essex Antiquarian Society, Dec. 20th, 1884, and was published in the *Essex Naturalist*, April and May, 1887. He read many papers

[1] [It must be borne in mind that the drawing on the shell from the Crag of Essex is open to the same objection as is the cut bone of a Cetacean from an Italian Tertiary deposit, also attributed to man's handwork, namely, that *both deposits are marine*.—EDIT.]

before the Anthropological Section of the British Association and several before various Geological and Literary Societies.

He wrote some articles and reviews for the *Athenæum* and other Journals. His enthusiasm kindled interest in his researches among all he met, friends or workmen alike. When the complaint from which he suffered was found to be consumption, he was ordered to try open-air treatment, and he would go nowhere else than to the scene of his researches. He was buried near Old Swanscombe Church on December 10th, and the workmen of the village feel they have lost a friend.

ALFRED VAUGHAN JENNINGS,

Assoc. R. S. Mines, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Born April 17, 1864. Died January 11, 1903.

Alfred Vaughan Jennings was born at Hampstead, and educated at St. Paul's School. He matriculated at London University 1877, and entered as a student at the Royal School of Mines under Professor Huxley, etc., where he was bracketed first in Advanced Zoology with Martin F. Woodward in 1885, and received the Edward Forbes Medal and prize of books for Biology in that year. He was for three years Demonstrator in Geology with Professor Judd, F.R.S., undertaking at the same time to instruct privately, in his own laboratory in Chancery Lane, a class of students in Biology, preparing for the B.Sc. London University Examination. He also taught occasional classes in Botany at the Birkbeck Institution.

It was the passionate earnestness with which he taught and inspired these young men which first betrayed his abnormally nervous temperament and weak heart. The work of teaching, for which he inherited a genius, had in consequence to be given up. Six months were then spent beneficially in a voyage and visit to New Zealand. On his return in 1890 he undertook the arrangement of the new Museum about to be opened at Eton College; and after the death of Dr. P. Herbert Carpenter he was offered by Dr. Warre, Head Master of Eton College, one of Dr. Carpenter's classes, in addition to the permanent care of the Museum. This he was compelled to decline, as the doctors still forbad his teaching, and residence at Eton had already proved mischievous to his health.

In 1892 he took charge of the Museum then opened at Whitechapel. In 1895 he removed to Dublin, where for three or four years he assisted Professors Cole and Johnson with the geological and botanical classes at the Royal College of Science. But teaching had again to be abandoned. He subsequently went to Davos Platz, and later to Bad Nauheim, from which places he sent papers to the Geological Society and to this Magazine, viz.:—

Jennings, A. V.—"On the Courses of the Landwasser and the Landquart": Geol. Mag., 1899, pp. 259–270, with three illustrations.

——— "The Geology of the Davos District": Proc. Geol. Soc., May 10, 1899; Geol. Mag., 1899, pp. 326–327; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1899, vol. lv, pp. 381–412, pls. xxvi and xxvii, map, and section.

——— "The Geology of Bad Nauheim and its Thermal Salt-Springs": Geol. Mag., 1900, pp. 349–366, with six illustrations.