NOTES.

We regret to record the deaths of the following mineralogists:—

Alphonse François Renard (1842–1903), Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Ghent. He was an honorary member of this Society, and was well known in England both personally and by reason of his work on deep-sea deposits and petrology in the 'Challenger' reports.

Albert Huntington Chester (1843–1903), Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Rutgers College, New Brunswick (New Jersey). His extremely valuable 'Dictionary of the Names of Minerals,' published in 1896, will keep his name long in the minds of mineralogists. He had been a member of this Society since 1887.

Luigi Bombicci-Porta (1833–1903), since 1860 Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Bologna. He was a prolific writer on mineralogical subjects.

Johann Theodor Lemberg (1842–1903), Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Dorpat. The chemical action of reagents on silicates and the micro-chemical examination of minerals were his special studies.

A famous collection of minerals, which till now has remained in the possession of the Rashleigh family at Menabilly, Cornwall, has recently (1903) been acquired, partly by presentation and partly by purchase, by the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall at Truro, the principal donor being Mr. J. D. Enys. The collection is particularly rich in rare old Cornish minerals, and many of the specimens are unique. A quarto volume of coloured plates with brief descriptions—'Specimens of British Minerals selected from the cabinet of Philip Rashleigh'—was published in 1797 and 1802, and contains the earliest descriptions extant of certain well-known Cornish minerals, for example, bournonite and connellite.

The private collection of South American minerals brought together by the late Theodor Hohmann (1843–1897), of Chile, after whom the mineral hohmannite receives its name, has been sent to this country for sale, and a large selection has been made for the British Museum. Specially noteworthy are fine crystallized specimens of rare minerals from Sierra Gorda in Chile, namely, percylite, atacamite, caracolite, paralaurionite, schwartzembergite, &c., the last named being in well-developed tetragonal crystals.

An authors' catalogue and subject index of mineralogical (including petrological and crystallographic) books and papers published in 1901 has been issued as one of the volumes of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. With the subject-key in four languages and a list of journals indexed, the volume extends to 208 pages. Owing to the difficulties of organizing the work, the index is very incomplete, there being only two parts of 'Groth's Zeitschrift' included, and none of the 'Centralblatt für Mineralogie, &c.,' or 'Tschermak's Mineralogische Mitteilungen'; on the other hand, German technical journals have been very fully dealt with. Economic literature, indeed, has been indexed much more fully than the scope originally intended for the catalogue would warrant, but this may possibly add to its usefulness. The topographical arrangement of both scientific and economic titles will certainly be found of use.

A complete and fully illustrated treatise on the regular intergrowth of minerals of different species is given by Professor O. Mügge in the 'Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, &c.' (1903, Beil.-Bd. xvi, pp. 335–475, with 82 figs.). The labour of compilation must have been considerable, and have involved an exhaustive search of mineralogical literature, for the facts here brought together are in many cases mentioned only casually in papers. The tabular classification and index now given will greatly facilitate reference to the subject. Seventy-two well-established cases of regular intergrowth are described in detail, while many more receive mention. A general discussion of the subject is appended.

Another paper, covering much the same ground, was published a few months earlier (F. Wallerant, Bull. Soc. franç. Min., 1902, vol. xxv, pp. 180–222, with 26 figs.).

REVIEWS.

Mineralogy: an Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals. By Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Pp. xviii + 584, with two coloured plates and 716 illustrations in the text. (London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1902. Price 25*s.* net.)

Since the study of minerals must be conducted by means of their chemical, physical, and morphological characters, it follows that it can