his work in this direction are recorded in a long list of mineralogical papers. Quite recently, in a paper read before the Geological Society of London, of which he was a Foreign Member, he has given an historical review of Scandinavian minerals containing rare elements. About half of the twenty-six minerals discovered and named by him have withstood the test of subsequent examination, and now rank as well-defined species, of which, among others, may be mentioned crookesite, thaumasite, kainosite, ganomalite, tapiolite, and hydrocerussite. The peculiar borate of calcium and tin, nordenskiöldine, bears his name.

It was, however, as an Arctic explorer that Nordenskiöld achieved fame. He several times visited Spitzbergen, where he made important geological collections. During one of his two expeditions to Greenland he discovered, and brought back in 1870, large masses of the now celebrated Ovifak (Disko) iron, formerly thought to be meteoric, but now known to be of terrestrial origin; he further made important observations on the cosmic dust (cryoconite) which accumulates on the inland ice. During the memorable voyage of the *Vega* in 1878–1880 he accomplished the navigation of the North-East Passage, a feat many times before attempted, thus being the first to circumnavigate Europe and Asia. On his return he received many honours, including a Swedish baronetcy.

NOTES.

THE fine private collection of minerals and meteorites, comprising some 10,000 specimens, brought together during a period of thirty-five years by Mr. Clarence S. Bement, of Philadelphia, has recently been purchased by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and presented to the American Museum of Natural History at New York. Only shortly before Mr. Morgan had purchased for the same museum, of which he is a trustee, a large collection of precious stones and pearls which was on exhibition by Messrs. Tiffany and Co., of New York, at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

A Mineralogical Society (Wiener Mineralogische Gesellschaft) was founded at Vienna on March 27, 1901. Reports of the monthly meetings, excursions to mineral localities, and visits to museums, will be found in the 'Mineralogische und Petrographische Mittheilungen,' the periodical commenced in 1871 by Professor Tschermak, who is the first president of the new society.

We regret to note the death on July 8, 1901, of Karl Adolf Moberg, who since 1886 has been a member of our Society. He was born at Helsingfors on September 15, 1840, and, after graduating at the University, entered the Government Department of Mines. He was officially connected with the Mint, and for many years was director of the Geological Survey of Finland.

Among other deaths recently announced are:—

Julius Albin Weisbach (1833–1901), who in 1886 succeeded Breithaupt as Professor of Mineralogy in the Mining Academy at Freiberg.

Thomas Egleston (1832–1900), who took an important part in the founding, in 1864, of the School of Mines of the Columbia University at New York, in which institution he was Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy until 1897.

C. August Tenne (1851–1901), Docent in the University of Berlin and Curator in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

Edouard Jannettaz (1832–1900), Assistant in the Mineralogical division of the Natural History Museum at Paris, and past-President of the French Mineralogical Society.

A large octahedral crystal of diamond from the Cape, recently presented to the Natural History Museum at Vienna by Georg von Haas, was described by Professor F. Berwerth in Band xix (1900, p. 340) of Tschermak's 'Mineralogische und Petrogr. Mittheilungen.' It weighs 82·5 Vienna carats, and in the direction of the axes the dimensions are from 2·4 to 2·8 centimetres; and it was thought by Professor Berwerth to be the largest crystal of diamond exhibited in any public collection. It may, however, be noted that the 'Colenso' diamond, presented to the British Museum (Natural History) by John Ruskin in 1887, weighs 129⅔ carats.

A selection from a large series of well-crystallized minerals, mainly calcite and barytes, from the haematite mines of West Cumberland, is at present exhibited in the recent acquisition case in the Mineral Gallery of the British Museum at South Kensington.

Professor R. Brauns, in a recent number of the 'Centralblatt für Mineralogie, &c.' (1901, p. 134), points out that the characters given for conchite, a supposed new modification of calcium carbonate described in this Magazine (vol. xii, p. 363), are sufficiently close, considering the unsatisfactory nature of the material available for examination, to those of aragonite to suggest the identity of conchite with that species. The

same conclusion has been independently arrived at by Professor H. Vater (Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1901, vol. xxxv, p. 149), who further gives reasons for considering that ktypeite also is probably identical with aragonite.

A new issue (fourth thousand) has been received of Professor A. H. Church's useful and well-known little Handbook on Precious Stones. Except for one or two minor alterations, the text remains the same as before, but two pages of supplementary notes are given at the beginning of the volume.

We have received from Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, F.G.S., the Government Geologist of South Australia, various reports and a Handbook of Mining which have been issued for free distribution by the Department of Mines. The Handbook of Mining gives a brief account of the mineral resources of the State, together with a summary of the Mining Acts and regulations, and it is accompanied by four large maps showing the distribution of metallic minerals. From the same source we have also received an excellent geological map of South Australia on a scale of 16 miles to the inch.

REVIEW.

The Mineralogy of Scotland. By the late M. Forster Heddle, M.D., F.R.S.E., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, St. Andrews. Edited by J. G. Goodchild, H.M. Geological Survey, F.G.S. Two vols. (pp. lviii and 148, viii and 247, 30 text-figs. and 120 plates). Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1901. (Price 36*s. net.*)

These two handsome volumes form a fitting memorial to Professor Heddle, so well known for the enthusiasm and energy with which for many years he studied the minerals of his native country. No one was better acquainted with the mineral localities of Scotland, nor has any one laboured more assiduously at the chemical analysis of Scotch minerals. The many papers, some of great length, published in the pages of this Magazine, are sufficient testimony to his ceaseless activity in this direction. For many years he had been collecting material which some day he hoped to publish as a connected whole, but at his death[1] in 1897 this work was unfortunately still incomplete. In handing over his voluminous notes and drawings to his son-in-law, Mr,

[1] For an obituary notice of Dr. Heddle see this Magazine, vol. xii, p. 38.