

He was frequently consulted by Lyell, Owen, and others for advice in the construction of new geological names.<sup>1</sup>

Robert Hutton (1784-1870), M.R.I.A., and M.P. for Dublin, had formed a large collection of Irish minerals and fossils.

John Forbes Royle (1799-1858) was professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in King's College, London. He was essentially a botanist, and had been superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, where he was succeeded by Hugh Falconer.

Francis Baily (1774-1844), an astronomer, was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and treasurer of the Royal Society.

William Clift (1775-1849) was curator of the Hunterian Museum and an osteologist, interested in fossil as well as recent bones.

Charles Giles Bridle Daubeny (1795-1867) was a man of extraordinary breadth of knowledge. He studied Chemistry under Kidd at Oxford, Natural History under Jameson at Edinburgh. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford, and was for a long period professor of Chemistry, and during part of the time professor of Botany and also of Rural Economy. Inspired by Jameson, he early studied the volcanic regions of Auvergne and Southern Europe, and was the author of a volume on 'Active and Extinct Volcanos' (1826; 2nd ed. 1848), of papers on Mineral Waters, as well as of many other publications.

Henry Hallam (1777-1859) was the well-known historian and antiquary: author of 'Europe in the Middle Ages,' and other works.

Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H. (1796-1882), had been Consul General at Buenos Ayres, and had been instrumental in obtaining remains of *Megatherium*.

The Wollaston Medal in 1837 was awarded in duplicate to Dr. Falconer, of the Bengal Medical Service, and Captain Cautley, of the Bengal Artillery, 'for their geological researches and their discoveries in fossil geology in the Sub-Himalayan mountains.'

<sup>1</sup> 'Life of William Whewell, D.D.,' by Mrs. Stair Douglas, 1882, p. 184; and 'William Whewell, D.D.,' by I. Todhunter, 2 vols. 1876.