

never absent from the platform of Section C at the British Association meetings, always ready to rise among the speakers there, and to reappear at the festive gatherings in the evening?'¹

It should not be forgotten that to the Rev. J. G. Cumming (1812-68) we were indebted for admirable papers on the geology of the Isle of Man, as well as for a separate work on the island published in 1848. Many years later Mr. G. W. Lamplugh has remarked on 'the acumen and thoroughness which distinguish all the work of this investigator.'²

Another labourer in some of the same fields was Henry Alleyne Nicholson (1844-99); a man of great acquirements, untiring industry, and withal such charm of character, that it was good to be in his company. He began his geological career with an essay on the 'Geology of Cumberland and Westmorland.' After taking many university honours, and filling a variety of collegiate posts—in the Medical School at Edinburgh, in Toronto, in Durham College, and at St. Andrews, he became Regius professor of Natural History at Aberdeen. To the geology of his native country, the Lake District, Nicholson returned again and again, working in earlier years with Robert Harkness, and afterwards with Dr. J. E. Marr. The later researches of these observers on graptolite zones and on the evidence of recurrent faunas in Lower Palæozoic times, have since been reviewed by Mr. Hudleston.³

As early as 1866-67 Mr. T. McKenny Hughes, while engaged on the Geological Survey, made notable additions to our knowledge of the Silurian and older rocks of Kirkby Lonsdale and Horton-in-Ribblesdale. He succeeded Sedgwick in 1873 as Woodwardian professor of Geology at Cambridge.

¹ *Nature*, October 10, 1878. The name of Professor Harkness is now associated with certain scholarships for men and women at Cambridge.

² 'Geology of the Isle of Man,' *Mem. Geol. Survey*, 1903, p. 19.
Address to Geol. Soc. 1894.