

Acheulean cave-*implement*". In both cases the word "cave" should be "core". The mistake has no doubt arisen owing to a printer's error.

J. REID MOIR.

IPSWICH.

May 27, 1919.

---

OBITUARY.

---

ALEXANDER MCHENRY, M.R.I.A.

BORN OCTOBER 24, 1843.

DIED APRIL 19, 1919.

MR. A. MCHENRY was born on October 24, 1843, and died at his residence in Dublin, after a very short illness, on April 19, 1919, in his 76th year. His connexion with the Geological Survey of Ireland dates back to his appointment as a fossil collector under J. B. Jukes in 1861, and he had consequently completed forty-seven years of public service on his retirement under the age-rule in 1908. His last work in the field took him back to his native county of Antrim, where he reported on the interbasaltic iron-ores and bauxites for a memoir published in 1912. He was appointed Assistant Geologist in 1877 and Geologist in 1890.

McHenry will be always remembered as a strong and zealous worker, ready to accept new views, and to test them in the elucidation of Irish geological problems. His unflinching consideration for others and his equable temper in discussion inspired the affection of his colleagues, and his contentions, which were never contentious, demonstrated the necessity for new research, even where they could not be sustained in their entirety. In 1878 McHenry was charged with the mapping of wild and difficult districts in Mayo, including Achill Island, and then, years later, he was facing similar problems in still more complicated ground among the Caledonian ridges of Donegal. He was associated with other geologists in the memoirs on the Giant's Causeway area and on north-west and central Donegal, and in the production of a series of maps and memoirs on districts round the larger cities of Ireland, issued under Mr. G. W. Lamplugh's guidance from 1903 onwards. In this series the detailed mapping of the superficial deposits was undertaken, and McHenry showed as much adaptability in this new work as he had shown in the revision of the Silurian strata of Ireland, or of the igneous rocks bordering on the Leinster Chain.

The discovery that graptolitic zones proved the presence of beds of Llandovery or later age in many areas mapped as Lower Silurian (Ordovician) led McHenry, with characteristic enthusiasm, to the conclusion that very little Ordovician rock occurred in Ireland. Had he been able, in his later years, to undertake independent field-research, he would have critically examined some of the work that he had helped to publish, and would have usefully reopened the discussion of the succession of beds in the Dingle promontory, on which he has left valuable notes.

G. A. J. C.