

The external coating of ferric oxide must therefore have been deposited subsequently to the rounding of the grains; it could not have been derived from an external decomposition of the grains themselves; and it becomes difficult to imagine in what manner the superficial red coating can have been produced. The author compared these grains with those of the millet-seed sandstones of Triassic age, with which they closely agree in character, but remarked that the conditions of their occurrence were apparently quite different.

4. "Analyses of five rocks from the Charnwood Forest District." By E. E. Berry, Esq. Communicated, with Notes, by Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S., Sec. G.S.

These analyses are of hornblendic granite from Mount Sorrel, "syenite" from Markfield, Garendon, and Croft Hill, and "porphyroid" from Sharpley. In the main they confirm the views expressed by Messrs. Hill and Bonney in their communications on the subject, arrived at from microscopic examination, as to the nature and affinities of these rocks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOLKESTONE BEDS.

SIR,—In the discussion at the meeting of the Geological Society on Dec. 7, 1881, it was mentioned by Prof. Judd that, according to Dr. Barrois, the Folkestone beds belonged rather to the Gault than to the Neocomian.

It is well known that the top bed of the glauconitic grits at Copt Point contain, as mentioned by Mr. Topley (Q.J.G.S. vol. xxiv. p. 47) *Amm. mammillaris*, *A. Beudanti*, *Inoceramus Salamoni*, to which may be added *I. concentricus*, etc., and for this reason, in 1860, M. Gaudry proposed to separate this horizon at Folkestone and Wissant from the Neocomian, and place it in the Gault. Probably most observers will agree to draw the line of separation by the former Ammonite.

But below the mammillaris-bed at Folkestone, we begin to find the large *Exogyra sinuata*; in my notes I find it stated that it is not uncommon, whilst *Janira quinquecostata* was also seen in the grits at Copt Point. Moreover these observations are not unsupported. In the Woodwardian Museum are a series of fossils from these grits and the sands between them from near Copt Point, collected by Messrs. H. and W. Keeping, which make the Neocomian age of the Folkestone beds a matter of no uncertainty. These are from the grits, *Ex. sinuata*, *Pecten orbicularis*, *Janira quinquecostata*, *Avicula pectinata*, *Cucullæa fibrosa*; from the sands, *Lucina Vectensis*, *Trigonia aleformis*, *Pectunculus cf. umbonatus*, Sow., *Cucullæa*, *Astarte numismalis*, D'Orb., *Tellina*, *Rhynchonella cf. elegans*; Sow.

Dr. Barrois has already noted the presence of *Ost. aquila (sinuata)* in the Folkestone sands (Ann. Soc. Géol. Nord. vol. ii. p. 46), but I was not aware that it occurred in the same bed with *A. mammillaris* as he implies, though doubtless it does so in the Argonne, etc. (*ibid.* pp. 23, 34, 58). Probably English geologists will still continue indisposed to classify the Folkestone, the Sandgate, and the Hythe beds as proposed (*ibid.* p. 56) with the Gault.

We may add that the mammillaris-bed at Copt Point yielded to the researches of Messrs. H. and W. Keeping an example of *Thetis minor* phosphatized. Of course it may be argued that it was derived.

WOODWARDIAN MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

E. B. TAWNEY.

OBITUARY.

SIR ANTONIO BRADY, KNT., J.P., F.G.S.

BORN 1811; DIED 12TH DECEMBER, 1881.

It is always with a keen feeling of regret that we record the loss from the scientific ranks of men whose faces, as well as their names, were familiar to us by long association, and who were for years fellow-workers in the same geological area. Such a one was Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., who passed from among us on the 12th of December, 1881, from an affection of the heart.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Anthony Brady, of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of Mr. Francis Perigal. Born in 1811, he entered the Civil Service of the Navy as a junior clerk in the Victualling Yard, Deptford, more than fifty years since. After serving in various offices, having been promoted to head-quarters, he became head of the Contract Office and Registrar of Public Securities in 1854, subsequently assisting to reorganize that office. After the reorganization of the office he was appointed first superintendent of the Purchase and Contract Department, retiring from the service in 1870, when he received the honour of knighthood. Since his retirement from the public service, Sir Antonio has devoted his energies to the service of the public, and having taken a leading part in the preservation of Epping Forest for the people, was appointed a judge in the "Verderer's Court for the Forest of Epping." He also took great interest in the work of church extension, and was a member of the Ray, the Palæontographical and Geological Societies. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster. The deceased married, in 1837, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Kelner, of Ipswich, by whom he leaves a son, the Rev. Nicholas Brady, M.A., and two daughters.

But it is in his character of a geologist that we must now speak of Sir Antonio Brady. So long ago as 1844 his attention was attracted to the wonderful deposits of brickearth which occupy the Valley of the Roding at Ilford, within a mile of his residence. Encouraged by Professor Owen and other eminent palæontologists, whose society he so loved to enjoy at his hospitable home at Maryland Point, Stratford, he commenced to collect the rich series of Mammalian remains which the Thames Valley brickearths yield. Owing, however, to their porous nature, the bones had lost, during their long interment, all their gelatine, and the earlier "finds," when exhumed, were so soft and friable that they crumbled beneath the touch, and it was not until fresh gelatine had been introduced that it was found possible to preserve these magnificent remains of the old inhabitants of this district. In his Catalogue of the Pleistocene Mammalia from Ilford, Essex (1874, 4to. printed for private