

he died after a very short illness on July 7, his mind happily remaining unclouded till near the end.

Allport was not a voluminous writer. He published rather less than twenty papers in all, most of which appeared in this Magazine, or in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. In the former those on the South Staffordshire Basalts (1869), the Wolf Rock Phonolite (1871), and the Pitchstones of Arran (1872) may be specially mentioned; in the latter the highly important papers on the British Carboniferous Dolerites (1874), on the Metamorphic Rocks surrounding the Land's End Granite (1876), on devitrified Pitchstones and Perlites from Shropshire (1877), and on the Diorites from the Warwickshire Coalfield (1879). He became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1869, was awarded the Wollaston Fund in 1879, and received the Lyell Medal in 1887.

We cannot measure the value of Allport's work by its quantity. His extreme care as an observer, alike in the field and with the microscope, his wide range of knowledge, for he was far more than a petrologist, his strictly inductive habit of mind, give to that work exceptional solidity and permanent value. Though he was compelled to feel his way, as a man in an unknown forest, he was one of the safest of guides. To such a patient, accurate observer and sound, cautious reasoner, flashy hypotheses presented no charms, and Samuel Allport did much to liberate petrology from such errors as making geological age a factor of importance in the classification of igneous rocks. Amiable, courteous, and openhanded, he was beloved by those who had the good fortune to know him. Absolutely free from all petty jealousies, he was the most generous of helpers to all younger men who were attracted to his favourite study. Whatever he knew was at the service of others, and no man owes him a deeper debt of gratitude than the writer of this tribute to his memory.

T. G. B.

PROFESSOR S. A. B. LUNDGREN.

BORN FEBRUARY 19, 1843.

DIED JANUARY 7, 1897.

THE death of Professor Lundgren has removed from Sweden a valued worker in the field of geological science, and in him the University of Lund has lost one of its most energetic and able lecturers.

Sven Anders Bernhard Lundgren was born at Malmö in Scania on the 19th of February, 1843. He seems to have passed the early days of his life in his native town, but became a student at the University of Lund in the autumn of 1860.

He worked diligently at all the subjects then considered essential for the degree in Philosophy, but at an early stage in his career he showed a marked preference for natural science. He especially distinguished himself in zoology and botany, and was a very fair chemist.

Geology was not at that time recognized as a distinct subject in the examinations of the University; nevertheless, Lundgren attended some lectures on that subject given by N. P. Angelin. He took his

examination for the degree of "Kandidat" in 1864, and proceeded to the final degree of Doctor in Philosophy in the following year. The treatise that he wrote for this occasion was on a geological subject, namely, "A contribution to the knowledge of the geological relations of the Saltholm Limestone."

The following September Lundgren accompanied Professor E. Hébert on a geological tour in the Scanian Mesozoic districts. It was in this trip that he made his first acquaintance with the district whose geology was to be the subject of his most important work.

From that time he appears to have turned his attention to geology entirely, and in June, 1867, was appointed "docent" in Palæontology. At this time the Professorship of Zoology at Lund was taken to include that of geology, and was held by Professor Otto Torell, the present chief of the Swedish Geological Survey. When Professor Torell vacated the Chair of Zoology in 1880 the two professorships were separated, and Lundgren was appointed first Geological Professor in the University of Lund. Previous to receiving this appointment he had made several journeys abroad, and had become thoroughly acquainted with the Mesozoic Geology of Western Europe. Of Lundgren's activity as a teacher in the University of Lund little need be said; the very existence of the Geological Institute will remain as a lasting memorial of his untiring zeal and devotion to the cause of his favourite science.

As a lecturer he seems to have had a wonderful power of interesting his audience in his subject, partly, no doubt, because he could speak of most important matters from personal observation.

His best known geological works are those which treat of the Mesozoic Rocks of Scania, and it must not be forgotten that it is to Lundgren that we are indebted for the working out of the highest Cretaceous (Danian and Senonian) beds of the South of Sweden, and he also showed the true relation of the Saltholm Limestone to the Faxoe Limestone. Another great work of his was published in 1885 "On the Brachiopoda of the Swedish Chalk." Among other papers was "A treatise on the Mollusca in the older Swedish Mesozoic Deposits," published in 1881, and the third part of the well-known "List of the Fossil Faunas of Sweden." This part dealt with the fauna of the Swedish Mesozoic deposits, and for it Lundgren was mainly responsible. He published two papers on the Palæontology of Spitzbergen, one in 1883, the other in 1887; the material for these was supplied by Nathorst and De Geer, who had collected it in the expedition of 1882. Lundgren's latest geological work was published in 1895, "On some Jurassic Fossils from Cape Stewart in Eastern Greenland." "These were collected in the Danish Expedition of 1891-2.

In the spring of 1895 his health began to give way, although it is probable that he had for some time previously been threatened with the disease to which he finally succumbed. He died on the night of January 7 in the present year. G. L. E. (Translator).

(For these facts I am greatly indebted to the obituary notice written by Dr. Törnquist for the Geological Society of Sweden.—G. L. E.)