

himself into the study of the district, taking an active part in the proceedings of local natural history societies, and contributing extensively on archaeology and geology to both scientific and popular guides to the area.

Cobbold's first contribution to geology here was the description of a Silurian outlier of much tectonic significance under *Caer Caradoc*. He soon came under the spell of the thoroughness and accuracy of Charles Lapworth's work, and became infected with his enthusiasm for the ancient rocks. Lapworth's discovery of the *Olenellus* fauna in Shropshire, and Groom's find of *Paradoxides*, having demonstrated the existence of Lower and Middle Cambrian rocks in the Stretton and Wrekin areas, Cobbold proceeded to collect from these rocks inch by inch. His reward was the discovery of many forms new to Great Britain and to science. He described a dozen new genera and more than a hundred new species from them, and was able to divide the Lower Cambrian into eleven, and the Middle into nine divisions, mostly definite life zones.

Thus Cobbold made his area the type-section for Britain, correlated the rocks with those of America and the Continent, and demonstrated the existence of breaks in the sequence caused by earth movements.

He became our leading authority on Cambrian faunas, and was called in by the Geological Survey to determine the fossils collected by himself and others from the considerable Cambrian area between the Wrekin and Charlton Hill. His type-fossils have been lodged in the British Museum, the Geological Survey Museum, or the Sedgwick Museum.

The work that Cobbold accomplished with such conspicuous success could only have been carried out by one living on the spot, with abundant leisure and the knack of using it effectively, with remarkable energy, industry, devotion, and perseverance, with wide knowledge of his subject and its literature in many languages, and with the hand and eye of an artist.

W. W. W.

We regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. Thomas Crook, O.B.E., since 1928 principal of the Mineral Resources Department, Imperial Institute, London, on January 6.

Mr. P. A. Ellis Richards, president of the Society of Public Analysts in 1922-23, aged sixty-eight years.

Sir David Semple, founder and first director (1900-5), of the Pasteur Institute of India on January 7, aged eighty years.

News and Views

Prof. E. B. Bailey, F.R.S.

THE Lord President of the Council has appointed Prof. E. B. Bailey, professor of geology in the University of Glasgow, to be director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology, a post rendered vacant by the untimely death last year of Dr. Bernard Smith. Prof. Bailey previously served on the staff of the Survey for some twenty-seven years. After a distinguished career at Cambridge, where he gained the Harkness scholarship in geology, in 1902 he was appointed geologist to the Geological Survey of Scotland, with headquarters in Edinburgh, where he remained until 1929. During the years he served in Scotland, Prof. Bailey made a special study of the tectonics of the Dalvadian schists, a subject in which he became an acknowledged leader. He also took an important part in the survey of the tertiary igneous rocks in Mull, and edited the Survey memoir on this area. Other duties carried out during his years on the Survey included much work on the Carboniferous rocks in the Midland Valley of Scotland. His experience was further widened by visits abroad from time to time. Prof. Bailey's Survey career was interrupted by the Great War, during which he saw much service in France with the Royal Artillery, receiving the Military Cross, the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre as rewards for distinguished services. His enthusiasm for geology was such that he even found time to publish papers on this subject during the time he was engaged on military service.

IN 1929, Prof. Bailey resigned from the post of district-director in Scotland, to take up his appointment to the chair of geology in Glasgow. During his tenure of this post, he has continued his researches into Highland tectonics, and has also developed the application of current- and graded-bedding to the question of the age of the Highland schists. Among the academic and other distinctions received by Prof. Bailey may be mentioned the following: from the Geological Society of London, in 1923 the Bigsby Medal, and in 1935 the Murchison Medal; in 1928, president of Section C (Geology) of the British Association; in 1930, elected fellow of the Royal Society; in 1936, awarded the honorary degree of D.Sc. by Harvard University at its tercentenary celebration. The results of the official work carried out by Prof. Bailey, and of his private researches, are contained in numerous memoirs of the Geological Survey, and in the publications of various learned societies. He is also the author of "Tectonic Essays: Mainly Alpine".

The Piltdown Jaw

IN another column of this issue of NATURE (see p. 120) reference is made to the reaffirmation by Prof. F. Weidenreich of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory, Peiping, of the orang-like character of the Piltdown jaw, which he relegates to the group orang-chimpanzee-gorilla, standing outside the line of human descent. In this connexion attention may be directed to another attack on the human character