

discolouration. Kent has also lately yielded a number of specimens to the careful search of Mr. W. Whitaker, F.G.S.; some of these are from the neighbourhood of Dover and Sandwich.

Yours truly,

GEORGE DOWKER.

STOURMOUTH HOUSE, *June 11th*, 1866.

#### QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE BED.

*To the Editor of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.*

SIR,—There is at present on the shore at Cushendun in the County of Antrim, a mass of extremely hard Conglomerate, some scores of yards in length and breadth, and from, thirty to fifty feet above the sea. This is composed of round pebbles of quartz rock, from two to four inches in diameter; and they occur so closely packed, that every one is in contact with another, and no room left, except for the sand which cements them, and which fills the openings between the pebbles, when originally heaped together.

These pebbles, as just stated, are of quartz rock and therefore all of one kind. There is no actual rock of the same kind, on the shore, nearer than—1. Malin Head, or Culdaff, in Donegal; 2. Belderg, east of Belmullet in Mayo, where it occupies the shore for fourteen miles; and 3. in the twelve bins, near Clifden, in Connemara, where it forms bands interstratified with Mica Slate.

This mass is backed by a hill of brown Devonian grits and shales interstratified, which extends from Cushendun to Cushindall. In both those rocks are a few round pebbles of quartz rock, similar to those in the mass on the shore, but in the rocks of the hill they are thinly disseminated, perhaps six or ten of them to a cubic yard.

Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents would have the kindness to explain how the pebbles of this mass were brought together, unmixed with pieces of rock of any other kind.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc., very truly,

JOHN KELLY.

38, MOUNT PLEASANT SQUARE, DUBLIN, 22th May, 1866.

Probably all the other pebbles were of softer materials than quartz and were consequently converted into mud and sand by the grinding motion imparted to the mass by the sea, when the Conglomerate formed the shingle-bank of the ancient coast.—*Edit.*

#### OBITUARY.

HENRY DARWIN ROGERS, LL.D., F.R.S.L. & E., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, died on Tuesday, May 29th, 1866. Though a native of the United States, he was of Scotch extraction, and the member of a family traditionally devoted to the culture of the exact sciences. At the early age of twenty-one he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and

Natural Philosophy in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, which post he held for three years, when he came to Europe, chiefly for the prosecution of scientific researches. During this visit he turned his attention more especially to the study of geology, and on his return to the United States almost immediately entered upon his great undertaking,—the geological survey of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This work, the result of twenty-two years of unintermittent industry, consists of three large quarto volumes, illustrated with numerous engravings, and geological maps and sections of Pennsylvania and its Coal-fields. It at once established Professor Rogers' claim to a high position in the scientific world. Besides the local geology, it contains a general view of the geology of the United States, essays on the Coal-formation and its fossils, and a description of the Coal-fields of North America and Great Britain. It was published in 1858, but Professor Rogers, in his official capacity of State Geologist, had previously brought out five annual reports on the geology of Pennsylvania, and two on New Jersey, published between the years 1836–1841. Professor Rogers contributed a sketch of the Geology of the United States to Keith Johnston's *Physical Atlas* (1856). He has published many original papers in the *American Journal of Science*, the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, the *Reports of the British Association*, and the *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London*. He also delivered a lecture on the origin of the Parallel Roads of Lochaber (Glen Roy), before the Royal Institution, on March 22nd, 1861. In the last number of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* (p. 258), we reported two papers on Coal and Petroleum which Professor Rogers read at Norwich in April last, notwithstanding that he was so unwell as to be obliged to sit the whole time, and to a great part of the assembly his discourse was inaudible.

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PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

—We have very great pleasure in announcing that Dr. John Young, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., is the successful candidate for the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, rendered vacant by the death of Prof. H. D. Rogers. Dr. Young is an able Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist, and is well versed in general Zoology; his Natural History studies began under Professor Goodsir, and the late Professor E. Forbes, in the University of Edinburgh, of which he is a Doctor of Medicine. For the last five years he has been engaged, as a field geologist, on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and during that time he has done much detailed work in Geology and Palæontology. In June 1864, he communicated to the Geological Society of London a paper on the former extension of glaciers in the high-grounds of the south of Scotland,<sup>1</sup> and he has recently read, before the same Society, several important papers on Fossil Ichthyology.

<sup>1</sup> Published in *Quart. Journal*. Vol. xx., p. 452.