

were transferred from their old home at Bloomsbury to the new museum in Cromwell Road. Mr. Edgar Smith's researches resulted in the publication of some 300 separate memoirs on the Mollusca, and a few dealing with the Echinodermata; one of his better known works treating of the Lamellibranchs collected by the *Challenger* Expedition. The molluscan faunas of the great African lakes also claimed his attention and formed the subject of a presidential address before the Malacological Society of London, in which no support was given to the views of Mr. J. E. S. Moore, who regarded the Tanganyika Gastropoda as representing forms which had their origin in marine Jurassic times.

Mr. Smith had some slight connexion with geological work, as he was appealed to on more than one occasion to determine molluscan remains found in the post-Pliocene deposits of South Africa, when the majority of the species could be referred to recent forms; such determinations are to be found in the *Trans. Geol. Soc. South Africa*, vol. xii, pp. 112-18, 1910, and in the *Ann. Rep. Geol. Com. Cape of Good Hope*, 1899-1900, p. 61, and in the same journal for 1906, p. 203. He was also joint author with R. Bullen Newton of a paper "On the survival of a Miocene Oyster in Recent Seas", published in the *Records Geol. Surv. India*, vol. xlii, 15 pp., 8 pls., 1912. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, a corresponding member of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He had occupied the presidential chairs of both the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Malacological Society of London, being a foundation member of the latter, and editor of its Proceedings at the time of his death. For his long and meritorious services to science he was decorated, during King Edward's reign, with the Imperial Service Order. Mr. Smith's great knowledge of the recent Mollusca was always at the disposal of both collector and specialist, whilst his amiable and unassuming manner endeared him greatly to all his colleagues in the British Museum.

DR. PIERRE MARIE HENRI FISCHER,

DIRECTOR OF THE JOURNAL DE CONCHYLOGIE, MEMBER OF THE
MALACOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, ETC.

BORN IN 1866.

DIED JULY 10, 1916.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. P. M. H. Fischer at his residence, 51 Boulevard Saint Michel, Paris, in his 50th year. Himself a well-known conchologist, he was the son of the eminent malacologist Paul Fischer, author of the *Manuel de Conchyliologie*, a translation and extension of that by the late Dr. S. P. Woodward.¹ He wrote numerous important papers, and was one of the editors as well as a contributor to the *Journal de Conchyliologie*, from 1894 to the date of his death.

¹ *A Manual of the Mollusca, or a Rudimentary Treatise of Recent and Fossil Shells*, by S. P. Woodward, 8vo, 1851-6 (of which upwards of 11,000 copies have been sold).