

Mr. Howse's writings on geology and palæontology, however, do not represent a tithe of the results of his labours. He overflowed with information, but was slow to publish. Much of his knowledge has died with him, since he does not appear to have left any manuscript notes of consequence. Many undescribed specimens remain in safe keeping which it had been his intention to describe, and which are still, of course, available for study.

Mr. Howse was essentially a practical and original worker, and a willing helper to other workers. His kindness to all in whom he saw even the slightest trace of the great love of Nature which was his own most striking characteristic was unfailing. Coupled with this was a sensitiveness which sometimes led him into controversies such as that with Professor King already referred to, and a constitutional shyness which prevented him from taking any prominent part on public occasions. It is pleasant to think that notwithstanding this he was gratified towards the close of his active and useful life by the award of an honorary degree by the University of Durham.

G. A. LEBOUR.

JOSEPH LE CONTE.

BORN FEB. 26, 1823.

DIED 1901.

JOSEPH LE CONTE was born in Liberty Co., Georgia, Feb. 26th, 1823. He was a descendant of a French Huguenot who towards the end of the seventeenth century emigrated to New Rochelle, New York. His grandfather removed to Georgia before the revolution. His father, Louis Le Conte, was a graduate of Columbia College. Joseph graduated at Franklin College, Georgia, in 1841, and at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1845. After practising for a short time at Macon, Georgia, he went to Cambridge, Mass., where he studied under the elder Agassiz, whom he accompanied in 1851 on an exploring expedition to Florida. After graduating at the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge he was for a few years Professor of Natural History and Geology in Franklin College, and from 1856 to 1869 Professor of Chemistry and Geology in South Carolina College. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California, a post that he held from that time until his death. In 1892 he was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the meeting being held that year at Rochester, New York. He wrote a series of papers on Monocular and Binocular Vision, but his more important works deal with Natural History and Geology. In 1874 he issued his book on "Religion and Science; a series of Sunday lectures on the relation of natural and revealed religion," and in 1888 his work on "Evolution: its history, its evidences, and its relations to Religious thought." He published several papers on Physical Geology; of these his essay entitled "A theory of the formation of the great features of the earth's surface" deserves to be specially mentioned. His "Elements of Geology" appeared in 1878, and a revised and enlarged edition in 1882.