whistle. As the ground was sloping, the walk was to be a curve; and Buhler, with little hesitation, pointed out the places where pegs should be laid by a man who opened a narrow path with a hatchet. Buhler did not retrace his steps, and left my grounds after saying that he had pegged the right side of a walk three metres broad. He then complained of the difficulty he had experienced because *that stupid darkie* had whistled in place of shouting. When the ground was cleared a few days afterwards, I found the curve even and seemingly faultless. When listening to each whistle Buhler turned his face, not towards it, but in the direction of the curve which must ultimately meet it. Have not English landscape gardeners the same faculty of judging rightly direction by sound. ANTOINE D'ABBADIE

Abbadia, Hendaye, December 11

Dante and the Southern Cross

THE question "where Dante could have learned about this constellation" (*ante*, p. 152) has been discussed by most modern commentators on the passage referred to. The general conclusion arrived at seems to be that it was through the delineation of the "quattro stelle" on Arabian celestial globes. The best scientific discussion of the question will be found in Humboldt's *Kosmos* ii. 205, 6 (ed. 1870). Might not, however, the line "Non viste mai fuor ch' alla prima gente" suggest that Dante's knowledge was derived from some record or tradition, of the visibility of these and other southern stars to the inhabitants of the Mediterranean shores before the precession of the equinoxes carried them below their horizon? "Prima gente"—generally rendered "our first parents"—recalls irresistibly Horace's "*prisca gens mortalium*."

J. J. WALKER

University Hall, December 18

YOUR correspondent who inquires whence Dante obtained his knowledge of the existence of the Southern Cross may be referred to Humboldt's travels for one explanation of this remarkable fact. I apprehend your correspondent alludes to the lines—

"To the right hand I turn'd and fix'd my mind
On the other pole attentive, where I saw
Four stars ne'er seen before save by the ken
Of our first parents. Heaven of their rays
Seem'd joyous. Oh thou northern site! bereft
Indeed, and widow'd, since of these deprived."

Dr. Barlow, the commentator of Dante, accepts Humboldt's explanation, and says: "The principal stars of this constellation were known when Dante wrote, and in the description here given there is a reality attested by all who have seen them. They were once visible in our northern hemisphere." Alexander von Humboldt, from whose philosophic soul the poetry of nature was never absent, says of them:—"In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the starry heavens are continually changing their aspect from every portion of the earth's surface. The early races of mankind beheld in the far north the glorious constellations of the southern hemisphere rise before them, which, after remaining long invisible, will again appear in these latitudes after a lapse of thousands of years. The Southern Cross began to be invisible in 53° 30' north latitude, 2900 years before our era, since, according to Galle, this constellation might previously have reached an altitude of more than 10°. When it disappeared from the horizon of the countries of the Baltic the great pyramid of Cheops had already been erected more than 500 years." Barlow therefore infers with Humboldt that Dante knew of the Southern Cross by tradition, and adds that the words our "first parents" do not refer to Adam and Eve, but to the early races which inhabited Europe and Asia.

Grosvenor Street

SAMUEL WILKS

Helophyton Williamsonii

I AM sorry to see that I have overlooked two mistakes in my brief note which you published in your last number (p. 124). In the fifth line *Hymenophylloides* should have been *Myriophylloides*; and lower down *Uirger* should of course be *Unger*.

WM. C. WILLIAMSON

Victoria University, Manchester, December 9

A Smokeless London

It is not very improbable that we shall in a few years be indebted to the electric light for our source of nightly illumina-

tion. Before such an eventuality it would be interesting to know if there are any serious objections to employing hydrogen gas as our heating agent. Smokeless and innocuous in combustion, it would relieve us from many ills under which we labour now. When it was tried—after impregnation with a hydrocarbon—as a lighting agent (at Chichester, I believe) some years ago, it was found wanting, but there was no difficulty, I think, experienced in producing it cheaply from the decomposition of water and in sending it through the mains. No notice, I believe, has been directed to this at the Smoke Abatement Exhibition. Will you kindly raise the issue, and let us know the advantage or disadvantage of the project?

EDMUND MCCLURE

1, Onslow Place, S.W., December 16

Meteors

ON the evening of Wedue day, November 16, whilst sweeping the western heavens in search of comets, I was startled by a brilliant illumination to my right. Looking up hastily, a bright meteor was seen moving rapidly in the north-eastern heavens; it started about 3° north of Capella, and traversed a path of some 10° in a north-easterly direction, passing about 2° above (or west of) δ Aurigæ. Its flight did not exceed three seconds, when it burst with a dazzling brilliancy to be compared only to the whiteness of the electric light. At the moment of bursting, it must have been at least five or six times as bright as Venus at her maximum. It left in its wake, covering the full length of its path, a thin, reddish train, which drifted slowly toward the north-east among the stars, gradually collecting into a lightish cloud at its north-east end. Noting the remarkable permanency of the train, I turned the telescope (a 5 inch refractor) upon it, and was surprised to see a brightly-glowing mass of pinkish smoke. The same matter was stretched out toward the south-east into a long, straggling strip. This trail was about 4° in breadth, and could be plainly seen with the telescope for a distance of at least 10°. The whole of this drifted north-easterly over the stars, curling slowly like a mighty serpent; it was knotted in places with cumulus forms, probably due to minor explosions in the meteor. The outlines of this wonderful train of celestial smoke were well defined; it did not diffuse itself into the atmosphere, but gradually faded, becoming more contorted each moment. During the whole time of its visibility it retained its pinkish colour. The first appearance of the meteor was at 6h. 48m. local time; the train remained visible to the naked eye for about six minutes. In the telescope it was distinct up to seven o'clock, and at 7h. 03m. it could still be seen in the instrument. While visible, it drifted about 4° to the north-east. No explosion was heard, though listened for. Latitude of place of observation, 36° 10' north; longitude west of Greenwich, 86° 49'.

E. E. BARNARD

Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A., November 27

ON Wednesday, December 14, at 10.30 p.m., I saw a very brilliant meteor. It appeared to start from the barren region of the Lynx, bordering on the Twins, a little to the east, and above Pollux, and travelled in the direction of Canis Minor. It was much brighter than any object then shining, though Jupiter and Sirius were both visible, and left a train of light behind which appeared to be granular, of a dull red colour, and fusiform in shape. I did not see the meteor through its entire path, on account of a house intervening, but the train of light behind it was not visible at the commencement of its path, and appeared to terminate before the disappearance of the meteor. This was by far the brightest meteor I ever saw. The same evening and the week previously I saw many meteors in the region of Aries, but none very brilliant.

E. HOWARTH

Sheffield Museum and Observatory, December 18

Herbaceous Stem on a Palæolithic Implement

INSTANCES are so extremely rare where vegetable material (as old as the drift gravels) is found adherent to drift implements, that the following instance is probably worthy of note:—Amongst my collection of Palæolithic implements from the neighbourhood of Bedford, I have one *perfectly unabraded* example—bright ochreous yellow in colour from its long deposition in the drift. Near the middle of the implement there are the remains of some herbaceous stem firmly fixed to the flint; the colour of the vegetable material is bright ochreous, and under the microscope the vegetable structure (especially the vessels) is most clearly

seen; the patch is an inch long and about a quarter of an inch in average width; it has not the stellate cells of the rush. The material has been protected in a depression in one of the artificial facets of the implement, and in a second position somewhat nearer the butt, there is further trace of the same material. My opinion is that these grass stems (or whatever stems they may be) were possibly wrapped round the basal end of the implement as a protection for the hand against the asperities of the flint. The asperities are very noticeable in the instrument referred to, as it has a sharp cutting edge at the butt, with none of the original bark of the flint left for convenience of holding. The vegetable material is undoubtedly as old as the implement, and the unabraded condition of the stone may account for its position in the facets.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH

125, Grosvenor Road, Highbury, N.

Awned Carpels of *Erodium*

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S address to the British Association, and Mr. Francis Darwin's paper in the *Linnean Transactions*, on the hygrometric awns of the achenes of *Erodium* and other plants, fail to give the honour to the right man. Their references reach some thirteen years back; but if they will look further they will find the late discoveries (including those of Hildebrand and Zimmerman in *Pringsheim's Jahrbücher*) forestalled as to *Erodium* by nearly half a century. In the *Magazine of Natural History* for 1836 is a modest contribution of nearly two pages from Robert Mallet of Capell Street, Dublin, describing and figuring his observations on the achenial awns of *Erodium moschatum* and *Pelargonium peltatum*. He finds that the awns of *Erodium* possess "most wonderful hygrometric sensibility." The five awns lie in grooves of the carpophore. He gives transverse views of the awns in various conditions of torsion, and of the carpophore (not as well executed as the similar ones of F. Darwin and Hildebrand). He states that aridity causes the awns to twist, and so to extricate themselves from their grooves, and at the same time downy filaments bristle forth from the awns, and the achenes detach themselves and fall to the ground. Here the awns still continue to twist and keep tumbling over, so as to recede from the parent plant. At last by twisting they become like balloons wafted about by every zephyr. But motive power has not ceased with the awn: the slightest hygrometric change produces motion either backwards or forwards in it; and the constant tendency of this motion is to *screw the seed into the ground* (Mr. Mallet's italics). Such is the shape and great sensibility of the awns, that they may be readily applied to form most delicate hygrometers, for which purpose he had used them. Nearly all of these observations have been rediscovered and confirmed and published in elaborate form by the eminent investigators of our own day.

Princeton College, November 13

G. MACLOSKE

The Song of the Lizard

WHILST quartered in St. Helena, at Ladder Hill, I was frequently disturbed by the "twee-twee" of a small lizard in the verandah and Melia trees which overshadowed it, which sounds for a long time I thought were produced by birds. It is, according to Melliss' description, the "*Hemidactylus frenatus* (Schleg.).—A small brown harmless lizard about four inches in length, which lives under stones and old timber in the warm lower parts of the island. It seldom enters houses unless in pursuit of flies or scorpions, but is plentiful about the neighbourhood of Jamestown, where in the evening its loud chirp is frequently heard." This may corroborate Mr. Pascoe's remarks in his letter to NATURE (vol. xxv. p. 32).

S. P. OLIVER

2, Eastern Villas, Anglesey, Gosport

A Double Egg

I HAVE received a very remarkable egg, or rather, I should say, a double egg, laid by a hen belonging to Mr. Isaac Sharman, of Ranmoor, Sheffield. The egg weighed $4\frac{3}{4}$ oz., and measured round its greatest circumference 8 inches, and its least 7 inches. In measuring the egg the shell was broken, and inside the outer shell there was no yoke but simply white of egg surrounding another perfect egg of the average size. This inner egg has the shell quite complete and hard. Mr. Sharman describes the bird as a cuckoo hen.

E. HOWARTH

Sheffield Public Museum, December 12

SIR ANTONIO BRADY

IT is always with a keen feeling of regret that we record the loss from the scientific ranks of men whose faces, as well as their names, were familiar to us by long association, and who were for years fellow-workers in the same geological area. Such a one was Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., who passed from among us on the 12th inst. from an affection of the heart.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Anthony Brady, of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of Mr. Francis Perigal. Born in 1811 he entered the Civil Service of the Navy as a junior clerk in the Victualling Yard, Deptford, more than fifty years since. After serving in various offices, having been promoted to head-quarters, he became head of the Contract Office and Registrar of Public Securities in 1854, subsequently assisting to reorganise that office. After the reorganisation of the office he was appointed first superintendent of the Purchase and Contract Department, retiring from the service in 1870, when he received the honour of knighthood. Since his retirement from the public service, Sir Antonio has devoted his energies to the service of the public, and having taken a leading part in the preservation of Epping Forest for the people, was appointed a judge in the "Verderer's Court for the Forest of Epping." He also took great interest in the work of church extension, and was a member of the Ray, the Palæontographical and Geological Societies; he was also in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster. The deceased married, in 1837, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Kelner, of Ipswich, by whom he leaves a son, the Rev. Nicholas Brady, M.A., and two daughters.

But it is in his character of a geologist that we must now speak of Sir Antonio Brady. So long ago as 1844 his attention was attracted to the wonderful deposits of brickearth which occupy the Valley of the Roding at Ilford, within a mile of his residence. Encouraged by Prof. Owen and other eminent palæontologists, he commenced to collect the rich series of mammalian remains which the Thames Valley brickearths yield. Owing, however, to their porous nature, the bones had lost, during their long interment, all their gelatine, and the earlier "finds," when exhumed, were so soft and friable that they crumbled beneath the touch, and it was not until fresh gelatine had been introduced that it was found possible to preserve these magnificent remains of the old inhabitants of this district. In his Catalogue of the Pleistocene Mammalia from Ilford, Essex (1874, 4to, printed for private circulation only) Sir Antonio Brady pays a just tribute of respect to the genius and ability of his first instructor in the art of preserving fossil bones, and acknowledges that he was indebted to Mr. William Davies, F.G.S., of the British Museum, for the preservation of most of the larger specimens in his collection.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous riches of this deposit when we find that an amateur, in his leisure hours, was able to amass nearly one thousand specimens of Mammalia from a single locality, comprising: *Felis spelæa*, *Canis vulpes*, *Ursus*, sp., *Elephas primigenius*, *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, *R. megarhinus*, *R. tichorhinus*, *Equus fossilis*, *Megaceros Hibernicus*, *Cervus elaphus*; *C. sp.*; *Bison prisus*; *Bos giganteus*, *Hippopotamus*, sp. To this interesting series of fossil remains of the old fauna of the Thames Valley, we may add that the subsequent researches of Prof. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and R. W. Cheadle, Esq., F.G.S., have added the "Musk-ox," *Ovibos Moschatus*, and the labours of F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq., F.G.S., the "Lemming." We have thus presented to us in this area the conjunction of the Northern and Southern forms of land-animals as marvellous as that which modern London exhibits to-day, in its assemblage of specimens of the genus *Homo*, from