

publishing much that was new and valuable; and when the pen dropped from his hand he had prepared much of the MS. of reports of his final work. The sequel is too well known to all to need repetition here. The intense heat of the Brazilian summer, his failing health, caused by too close application to arduous and important duties, and his anxiety and impatience under unlooked for delays and annoyances, made him fall an easy prey to that dreaded scourge of the Tropics—yellow fever. In the language of a very dear and intimate friend of his, Prof. Daniel S. Martin, we can say: "A Canadian by birth and education; an American by residence and adoption; a Brazilian, it may be said, by the chief labors and discoveries of his riper years; a scientist always and everywhere; he was no common man, and in his sad and, as we cannot but feel, untimely death, the science of two continents is called to mourn for one who cannot be replaced."

Without going carefully into the details of his explorations in Brazil, which the limits of this paper will not permit, I shall condense in as brief a manner as possible the object and results of the several expeditions.

Prof. Hartt's first visit to Brazil was made in the year 1865, when he went out as geologist to the Thayer Expedition, led by Prof. Agassiz, the primary object of which was to study the fresh water fishes of Brazil, although much attention was devoted to the geology of the country, of which almost nothing was known at that date. A few European naturalists who spent but little time in the country had published their impressions, but these rather took the form of popular sketches than of papers of scientific value. A few fossil remains, found in the eastern part of the empire, were all the spoils that had been gathered from this interesting region. From a scientific point of view it was a vast undiscovered country, promising an abundant reward to the enterprising and ardent scientist. Prof. Agassiz rapidly explored the surface geology of a portion of the country and hastily assumed that the ice sheet of the glacial epoch had extended over the valley of the Amazon. It was not until after his third expedition that Prof. Hartt was able to prove, after a most patient and thorough investigation that no trace of glacial action

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