include his studies of the Jurassic Cephalopoda of Kutch and the Salt Range Fossils. From 1870 to 1875 he was palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India. He then married and settled in Vienna, where he was tutor at the University and subsequently went to Prague to occupy the Chair of Mineralogy and Geology at the German Technical High School. On the death of the illustrious Joachim Barrande—the prince of palæontologists—he assisted in issuing the remaining volumes on the "Systeme Silurien de la Bohême," and in conjunction with Professor J. J. Jahn wrote the section bearing on the Crinoidea. In 1890 he succeeded Neumayer at tbe University of Vienna as Professor and held that position at the time of his death. His researches on the Cephalopoda and Brachiopoda are of great value and interest.

H. M. A.

BOOK REVIEW.

A NEW PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Probably in no other scientific branch has there been such a change of method in the matter of presentation as in the study of the topography and physiography of the earth's crust. In the old days it was all included under geography, which it was *in toto*, with the exception of a brief prefatory explanation of planetary relations and the phenomena of changing seasons and temperatures. Geography in the old days dealt with the rivers and mountain ranges, the valleys and bodies of water, but chiefly with the arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface made by man, the political centres and commercial marts. All this has been changed in recent years. The natural has been separated from the artificial, and the former has been given its rightful place in school curricula. An important addition to the text books on physiographical geography is that by Jacques W. Redway, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. This volume, as the author states in his preface, "is designed to show that the distribution of life is governed very largely by the conditions of geographic environment, and that human history and industries are always closely connected with geographic laws—in many instances the direct resultants of them." The book is planned for use in high schools and in normal schools. Some of the more important chapters, are "The wasting of the land; by rivers, by underground waters, by avalanches and glaciers, and by imperfect drainage. The dispersal of life; distribution of plants and animals and the industrial regions of the United States are also treated. The matter is excellently arranged. The author's style is succinct and clear. The volume is well printed and freely illustrated with a good grade of half tones. It is a book to be commended.

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