3. It is still found wild in Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Sardinia, and apparently also in parts of Spain, likewise in Greece, and perhaps also in the Cevennes and parts of Dauphiny.

4. The size and strength of the antlers, as well as the dimensions of the skull, have decreased in the course of time. Skulls of the existing Fallow Deer as well as their antlers are smaller than those of the prehistoric period.

[P.S.—Lord Lilford, whose knowledge of the larger mammals of Southern Europe is very extensive, tells me that he has himself met with Fallow Deer wild in many parts of Sardinia, in Central Spain near Aranjuez, and in the province of Acarnani in Greece.

In December 1864 the Zoological Society received from Mrs. Randal Callander a small dark-coloured Fallow Deer from the Island of Rhodes, where, however, it may have been introduced by the Knights.

Lastly, I have lately received from Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, H.B.M. Vice-consul at Bussorah, the skin and horns of a "Spotted Deer," found wild in that part of Mesopotamia, which must belong either to the Fallow Deer or to a very closely allied species.—P. L. S.]

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JARDINE

ORNITHOLOGISTS will learn with regret that Sir William Jardine, Bart., died, after a few days' illness, at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, on Saturday last, the 21st of November, aged 74. The labours of the deceased baronet extend over nearly half a century. In 1825 he commenced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Selby, of Twizell, the publication of the "Illustrations of Ornithology," which seems to have been his earliest contribution to natural history, and almost immediately became recognised as one of the leading zoologists in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom. In 1833 he undertook a still more important work, "The Naturalist's Library," forty volumes of which appeared in the course of the next ten years, and served to popularise in a most remarkable manner zoological knowledge among classes to whom it had hitherto been forbidden through the high price of illustrated works. With this publication, though its value may have been impaired by the progress of science, Sir William's name will always be identified; for, having as contributors Selby, Swainson, Hamilton Smith, Robert Schomburgk, Duncan, William Macgillivray, and others, he was yet not only the author of a large proportion of the volumes, but to each he prefixed the life of some distinguished naturalist. Of his labours, however, we cannot now speak in detail; it is sufficient to notice his excellent edition of Alexander Wilson's "American Ornithology," the establishment of the "Magazine of Zoology and Botany" (afterwards merged in the "Annals of Natural History"), and of the "Contributions to Ornithology." Sir William's expedition, with his friend Selby, in 1834, to Sutherlandshire—a country then less known to naturalists than Lapland—gave a great impulse to the study of the British fauna and flora, and almost marks an epoch in the history of biology in this island. Though ornithology was his favourite pursuit throughout life, Sir William was not merely an ornithologist—other classes of the animal kingdom had a fair share of his attention, and he was a recognised authority on all points of ichthyology. Botany and geology were also studied by him to advantage, and the science last named he enriched by his splendid "Ichnology of Annandale," the chief materials of which were found on his own ancestral estate. With all this he was keenly addicted to field-sports, and a master equally of the rod and the gun. Sir William married first a daughter of Mr. David Lizars, of Edinburgh, and by her had a numerous family, of whom the eldest daughter was married to the late Hugh Edwin Strickland, F.R.S. After Lady Jardine's death he married the daughter of the Rev. W. Symons, the well-known geologist. Sir William Jardine was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, as well as of many other learned bodies, and, until the last few years, was a constant attendant at the meetings of the British Association, in the affairs of which he had interested himself from its foundation.

LECTURES TO WOMEN ON PHYSICAL SCIENCE

II.

Prof. Chrschtschonovitsch, Ph.D. "On the C. G. S.[1] *system of Units." Remarks submitted to the Lecturer by a Student.*

PRIM Doctor of Philosophy
From academic Heidelberg!
Your sum of vital energy
Is not the millionth of an erg.[2]
Your liveliest motion might be reckoned
At one tenth-metre[3] in a second.

"The air," you said, in language fine
Which scientific thought expresses—
"The air (which with a megadyne[4]
On each square centimetre presses)—
The air, and, I may add, the ocean,
Are nought but molecules in motion."

Atoms, you told me, were discrete,
Than you they could not be discreeter,
Who know how many millions meet
Within a cubic millimetre;
They clash together as they fly,
But *you!* you dare not tell me why.

Then, when, in tuning my guitar,
The intervals would not come right,
"This string," you said, "is strained too far,
'Tis forty dynes,[5] at least, too tight."
And then you told me, as I sang,
What over-tones were in my clang.[6]

You gabbled on, but every phrase
Was stiff with scientific shoddy;
The only song you deigned to praise
Was "Gin a body meet a body;"
And even there, you said, collision
Was not described with due precision.

"In the invariable plane,"
You told me, "lay the impulsive couple;"[7]
You seized my hand, you gave me pain,
By torsion of a wrist too supple.
You told me, what that wrench would do;
"'Twould set me twisting round a screw."[8]

[1] C. G. S. system—the system of units founded on the centimetre, gramme, and second. See Report of Committee on Units: Brit. Ass. Report for 1873, p. 222.

[2] Erg—the energy communicated by a dyne acting through a centimetre. See Note 5.

[3] Tenth-metre = 1 metre × 10^{-10}.

[4] Megadyne = 1 dyne × 10^{6}. See Note 5.

[5] Dyne—the force which, acting on a gramme for a second, would generate a velocity of one centimetre per second. The weight of a gramme is about 980 dynes.

[6] See "Sound and Music," by Sedley Taylor, p. 89.

[7] See Poinsot, "Théorie nouvelle de la rotation des corps."

[8] See Prof. Ball on the Theory of Screws: Phil. Trans., 1873.