

with Khersonesos, and so to give a clue to the identity of the whole. Accordingly the following possible identifications may be suggested, following the same order: Hillarima, Alinda, Pedasa, Mylasa, and Miletos respectively. The last is based on the analogy and variant forms of Yaruwaddaš. If these equations stand test it would appear that the coast at any rate preserved its Hittite names remarkably, unless indeed the texts are quoting names which, as in Syria, were new or foreign to the Hittite scribes.

However that may be, two further points respecting the Achæans' movements may be mentioned. Repulsed from Caria, they gained a footing in Cyprus about 1226 B.C. Almost immediately they are found in company with Trshu and Luku, as well as Shekelesh and Sherdenu, raiding the Egyptian coast in the time of Merenptah. Their base in Cyprus explains the association about which there has been much uncertainty, suggesting a local geographical group in which the Akwesh (Achæans from Cyprus) are combined in this adventure with peoples from Tarshish and from Lycia, as well as others possibly from Sagalassos and from Sardis.

Lastly, it is becoming apparent that these texts connected with the Achæan penetration are

gradually unfolding the background for the Trojan War. For in the time of Mutalliš (c. 1288) various new peoples with Trojan names, Derden, Luka, Pedes, Kelekesh, and others, are found newly leagued with the Hittite king against the Pharaoh. About the same time appears the name of Alakšanduš as an ally of the Hittite and settled by treaty at Uiluša (? Elaëusa). Greek legend also tells how Paris on his return from Egypt and Syria (according to one version of the story of Helen) was hospitably entertained by the 'Assyrian' king 'Motulos.' Whether this prove relevant or not, there is definite indication in these records that while the Achæans were menacing by sea the western and southern coasts of Asia Minor, the Dardanians were already being accepted as allies by the monarch and peoples of the mainland. The clash of arms around Troy (which by name Tarōisa already appears in the texts) was but one crisis in the struggle which heralded the downfall of the Hattic empire. For long critical centuries European civilisation and society had been taking shape, protected by the Hittite organisation in Taurus and Anti-Taurus against the older ambitious monarchies of the Euphrates and the Nile. With the rise of the Iron Age, when Europe was able to fend for itself, the old Hittite barrier gave way.

Obituary.

PROF. EDOUARD BRÜCKNER.

THE death of Prof. Edouard Brückner at the age of sixty-four years, which took place at Vienna on May 21, removes a figure well known to both meteorologists and geologists. Brückner was born at Jena on July 29, 1862, his father being Alexander Brückner, the historian, which may account for the historical bias of his early meteorological work. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Munich in 1885, and from 1886 until 1888 he acted as assistant editor of the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*. It was during this period that he discovered the weather cycle of 35 years which is universally known as the Brückner Cycle. During the next two or three years he collected a great deal of statistical evidence in support of this cycle, which he published in 1890 under the title: "Klimaschwankungen seit 1700," now one of the classics of meteorology.

Brückner's life-work was not mainly meteorological, however, for in 1891 he became professor of geography at Bern, and in 1906 professor of geography at Vienna, and although he continued to publish occasional meteorological papers so late as 1918, the main interest of the second half of his life was in the Quaternary history of the Alps, a subject in which he collaborated with Albrecht Penck. The fruit of this collaboration was a series of three large volumes, containing 1199 pages, published between 1901 and 1909—"Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter." To appreciate the service which this work did for glaciology, one must consider the position of the science in 1900. The battle between the supporters of one and of several glacial periods still raged hotly, the nomenclature was confused, and the wildest ideas of chronology prevailed. The

thoroughness and minute detail of "Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter" decided the battle in favour of the polyglacialists, laid the foundations of a sound chronology, and provided a standard of reference and nomenclature which, by the general acceptance it compelled, has rendered incalculable assistance to glaciology in all parts of the world.

DR. VIKTOR ROTHMUND, professor of physical chemistry in the German University at Prague, died on May 10, at the age of fifty-seven years. A native of Munich, Rothmund was appointed to a lectureship at the University of Munich in 1898, which he held until 1902, when he was appointed to the chair at Prague. His published papers deal with a variety of subjects, including solubility, ozone, hydrogen peroxide, perchlorates, permutit, and the passivity of metals.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann, professor of zoology and dean of the graduate school of the University of Indiana, known for work on the variation, distribution, and embryology of fishes, on April 24, aged sixty-four years.

Prof. W. Lochhead, emeritus professor of biology in Macdonald College, McGill University, known for work on insect and fungus pests of orchards, on Mar. 26, aged sixty-two years.

Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, who worked on modern and fossil diatoms and related forms and was awarded the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society in 1898, on May 19, aged eighty-nine years.

Prof. William Carleton Williams, professor of chemistry at the University of Sheffield from 1883 until 1904, on May 25.