

disagrees with all the views recently propounded. He concludes from a detailed comparison of stem-tips and floral receptacles in many plants that the vegetative cone and the floral apex are independent structures, carpels not arising from the latter in the way that leaves arise from the former. He held the view that the carpel, as a reproductive structure, was an organ *sui generis*, not to be homologized with any purely vegetative structure such as a leaf. His work will doubtless lead to further discussion of this intricate problem.

During his relatively uneventful but scientifically active life Grégoire received many honours. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, the Paris Academy of Sciences, the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and the Royal Irish Academy, and had received honorary degrees from various universities. He was elected a foreign member of the Linnean Society in 1917 and an honorary fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1931.

I am indebted to Profs. Martens, Robyns and McLean Thompson for several of the facts here recorded relative to the life of Grégoire.

R. RUGGLES GATES.

Dr. C. J. Gahan

DR. C. J. GAHAN, who died on January 21, the day after attaining his seventy-seventh birthday, was for thirteen years keeper of the Department of Entomology of the British Museum (Natural History) and was in charge of the enormous collection of insects at South Kensington from 1910, when he succeeded the late Charles Owen Waterhouse as assistant-keeper in charge of that section of the Department of Zoology, until his retirement from the Museum in 1926. Increasing recognition of the importance of entomology led to the creation of a separate Department of Entomology in 1913 and Gahan was appointed its first keeper.

Charles Joseph Gahan was born at Roscrea, Tipperary, in 1862, the son of Michael Gahan, master of Erasmus Smith's School in that town. He was educated first in his father's school and afterwards at Queen's College, Galway (later of the National University of Ireland), from which he obtained the degree of M.A. and afterwards D.Sc. In 1884 he went to London and for two years studied science at the School of Mines (now the Royal College of Science), then presided over by Huxley. In 1896, he was appointed to an assistantship in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History), which only six years previously had been removed to South Kensington. Although until that time he had made no special study of insects, his inclination having been chiefly in the direction of botany, it was the rapidly growing entomological collection, and especially the immense order of Coleoptera, to which he was to devote himself during the thirty years spent in the service of the Museum. In 1899 and 1900 he was secretary, and in 1917 and 1918 president, of the Entomological Society of London.

Of Gahan's numerous published writings most are upon the timber-destroying family of beetles, the

Cerambycidae, upon which he became the leading authority. He also devoted considerable attention to the problem of dealing with the depredations of the death-watch beetle and the closely related furniture-beetles, and was the author of a valuable booklet published by the Museum on the subject. Other subjects to which he made original contributions were mimicry in insects and the vocal and auditory organs of the Coleoptera. Although never a keen collector, he was by no means an arm-chair naturalist, but took the greatest delight in the study of living creatures. He was also an enthusiastic horticulturist and, being cut off by persistent ill-health from the means of continuing his former pursuits, he devoted much of the last twelve years of his life to the cultivation of a large garden at Aylsham, in Norfolk, where he lived from the time of his retirement. He leaves five sons and two daughters.

GILBERT J. ARROW.

Prof. M. W. Pavlova

PROF. M. W. Pavlova (Marie Pavlow), professor of palaeontology in the University of Moscow, died on December 20 at the age of eighty-four years.

A pioneer of the progressive movement among women of old Russia, she was educated abroad. She was a pupil of the French palaeontologist Albert Gaudry, and introduced the principles of his school into her native country and trained several generations of Russian palaeontologists, particularly women.

After Woldemar Kowalevsky, whose chair she held in the University of Moscow, Marie Pavlow was the founder in Russia of palaeontology as a biological science. Full of energy and activity, she frequented the museums of her country and described in her valuable monographs the collections of fossil mammals hidden in these museums. Similar fossils were studied by her abroad in various European and American museums. She was thus able to draw the generalized conclusions in her "Etudes sur l'histoire paléontologique des ongulées" for the various groups of ungulates, namely, horses, rhinoceroses, artiodactyles and proboscids. Having worked a great deal in foreign museums she made friends with the foremost palaeontologists of the world. Her name was one of the best known among foreign naturalists.

Marie Pavlow considerably extended the palaeontological material left by W. Kowalevsky in the University of Moscow, and together with her husband, the late professor of geology, A. P. Pavlow, created one of the best palaeontological museums in the U.S.S.R., which now forms part of the Moscow Geological Institute.

A. BORISSIAK.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. L. H. Dudley Buxton, fellow and bursar of Exeter College and reader in physical anthropology in the University of Oxford, on March 5, aged forty-nine years.

Mr. Howard Carter, known for his work in Egyptology, especially in connexion with the tomb of Tutankhamen, on March 2, aged sixty-five years.