

the numerous isolated outcrops of Ordovician rocks have been grouped into three divisions based on their fossil contents and lithology. The further sub-division of these groups has been rendered difficult owing to the lateral variations in the lithology and to the sharp differences in the fossil assemblages of different localities. From a number of large collections made by the writer from the Ordovician, F. R. Cowper Reed has been able to find only 33 forms which are in a sufficiently well-preserved state for specific description.<sup>35</sup> Of these 23 are new species. In the Silurian, excepting the graptolite and the tentaculite zones, there are only 4 specifically identifiable forms, and all of them are new. The Ordovician is much better developed here than in the Northern States, the Lower Ordovician, which is not found in the north, having been found in the south with forms allied to those occurring in Annam.

In the Plateau Limestone group the true limestones have hitherto been regarded as forming the upper division and the dolomitic variety the lower division. Recent work in this field, however, has shown that this method of sub-division is not a sound one, and that dolomitisation is not confined to the lower division. A portion of some fossil collections from the 'Upper' Plateau Limestone has recently been described by F. R. Cowper Reed, who has referred them unquestionably to the Anthracolithic

system.<sup>36</sup> A remarkable feature of the fauna is the large number of peculiar bryozoans, many of which are new species.

In the next higher formation, namely, the Coal Measures, a flora and fauna, of Middle Jurassic age has been obtained thus indicating them to be contemporaneous with the Namyau beds.<sup>37</sup> It is the writer's view, however, that these extensive deposits include at least a portion of the Napeng beds of Northern Shan States. They are succeeded unconformably by Red Beds, the age of which has been fixed through the discovery by C. S. Fox of a few fossils which indicate them to be equivalent to the Trichinopoly beds of the Coromandel coast, which are Upper (Ariyalur) to Middle (Utatur) Cretaceous in age.<sup>38</sup> This discovery is of unusual interest, as no beds younger than Jurassic were hitherto known from the Shan States, excepting the Pliocene-Pleistocene lake deposits. It is noteworthy that after the deposition of the Permo-Carboniferous limestone all the subsequent deposits were laid down in inland seas and large lake basins. These decreased in extent as time went on, until in Pliocene-Pleistocene times the areas of deposition were restricted to isolated lake basins, remains of which are found far and wide in Eastern Asia, including the Shan States, Yunnan, Siam and French Indo-China.

<sup>36</sup> *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1933, 67, 83.

<sup>37</sup> See Reference 34.

<sup>38</sup> *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1930, 63, 182.

<sup>35</sup> *Pal. Indica* (in the press).

## Obituary.

Sir Horace Lamb, F.R.S. (1849-1934).

WE regret to record the death of the eminent applied mathematician Prof. Sir Horace Lamb on December 3, 1934 (born on November 27, 1849). He made valuable contributions to the subject of Hydrodynamics; and his first book *Hydrodynamics* (1870) which was published for the sixth time

in 1924 is one of the standard treatises in the subject. In 1884 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. He was Professor of Mathematics at Manchester and was recipient of the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1924.