could not, however, be described without drawings. The chambers in the walls of the cahins sometimes have built walls, but more generally the latter are constructed of flat stones, and, when the rest of the cahir is removed, they have a similar construction to Callighir Bhrat. These chambers can be seen in the cliffs, and a common form in the rocky hills of Callighir Bhrat, Clare, and the latter were evidently constructed as habitations for the people herding cattle on the hills, some of these Bhrat being used for that purpose. It is easy to make them, or even such structures as Callighir Bhrat both air and water tight, by stuffing the gaps with grass or heather, and by plastering the roof a 'lock' of grass, heather or sods. One or two are found in every good Glen in the Burren, and are so placed that a person at them can see the whole surface of the ground, and their chambers of the Callighir Bhrat type; have two or three chambers; two or more of them are often together; and they are sometimes found in a group, and are built on the side or a rock, as if they had been more permanent habitations than those in the Burren. When there is a number of them together, there are always one or two of them which have their doors open and the inhabitants of the hamlet could retire when attacked by an enemy. I was never in a Glen where there were more than two or three together. The narrative of Lanaway Mag is, however, of still more importance, since it describes various regions of south-western Africa, where Livingstone himself has never been.

Many years ago I prepared my copy of 'O Muhammad Cazambe' (Monteiro and Gemotto's book) for translation, when hearing that my valued friend, Dr. Beke, had been in the field before me, I took no further steps. As regards Dr. Lanaway Magar, allow me to state that, after duly obtaining at Pest the permission of the R.M. for translation, the Doctor has persuaded me to have the Rev. R. G. G. O'Callaghan, Consul in Chaplain, Tientsin, to undertake the translation, and I hope that it will soon appear, with notes by myself.

RICHARD F. BUCKTON, F.R.S.

Science Gossip.

We learn that Dr. Schweinfurth's great work, 'The Human Race in the East,' is to be published in the spring, is now making rapid progress towards completion. Travelling, not in the footsteps of Sir Samuel Baker, but in a westerly direction, the Doctor reached the shores of Lake Nyanza, and, passing through the country of the Nilotes, he remained for some months in the neighbourhood of this tribe. In the geographical sense, his book will contribute in an important degree to the solution of the Nile problem, and, ethnologically, it will tend to set at rest the disputed question as to the existence of a dwarf race in Central Africa. Dr. Schweinfurth is an accomplished draughtsman, and his work, which will form two octavo volumes, will be elaborately illustrated from his own drawings. The work will be published simultaneously, in London, by Messrs. Low, Larri, in Leipzig, by Dr. Brockhaus; in Paris, by M.M. Hachette & Co.; and in New York, by Messrs. Harper Brothers.

The following note, relative to the formation of the Physical Society, is from Dr. Frederick Guthrie, of the University of Edinburgh.

It deserves attentive consideration:—'I wish to try to form a Society for Physical Research: for showing new physical facts and new theories, and for giving out old ones: for making known new house and foreign physical discoveries, and for the better knowledge of one another of those given to physical work. Such a Society would be a Society, and who are willing to help in its making, are hereby asked to write to me to that purpose before the 1st of October next. Whereupon you will be asked to meet as to talk over the means.'—24, Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.'

The three small planets discovered in France last year have received the names Libertia in memory of M. Thiers, and Libra in memory of M. Thiers, and Libra, in memory of M. Thiers, and Libra, in memory of M. Thiers, and Libra, in memory of M. Thiers, and Libra, in memory of M. Thiers, and Libra. Two of the planets have been observed by Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S., three last year and two this year. Social Science Congress, which meets at Norwich next month, is to be received with more than ordinary hospitality. There are to be two societies, one given by the Local Committee, the other by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Stowday. The Choral Society have offered their services for concert, and St. Andrew's Hall, which has been to the Committee for the week, is to be splendidly fitted up for the occasion. The United Kingdom Alliance put in a request for the use of hall on one of the evenings, but the Local Committee refused the application. It is rumoured that the ladies are not regarded with any special favour by the Norwich people, and that there is some unwillingness to receive them as guests. So that as it may, the ladies are to have it all their own way, for one day at least, in the Educational Society's room.

A work on 'The Birds of Shetland,' by the late Dr. H. L. Saxby, is about to be published under the editorship of his brother, the Rev. S. H. Saxby. The work will include observations on the habits, migrations, and appearance of the birds; and as the author is said to have added more than fifty species to the Shetland list, it is likely to be an important contribution to ornithological literature.

The evening discussions at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association, at Bradford, will be delivered by Prof. V. C. Williamson, of Manchester, who takes for his subject 'Coal and Coal- plants'; and by Prof. Clerk Maxwell, of Cambridge, who will take 'On Modern Optics.' We observe that some of our correspondents fail to distinguish between Prof. A. W. Williamson, the chemist, of University College, London, who is President-Dignitaries of the Association, and Prof. W. C. Williamson, the biologist, of Owens College, Manchester, who will deliver the lecture on Coal. Sir Samuel Baker may perhaps be present at the meeting.

Amongst the many important industrial papers recently brought before the Iron and Steel Institute, there was one of great scientific interest, to which we desire to give special attention. It was 'The Rationale of the Combustion of Gases considered in relation to an increased supply of Heat,' by M. G. de L. Delort, of Paris. This communication has a most important bearing on the utilization of the gases of blast-furnaces.

It is worthy of remark that Prof. T. Thorold, of Uppsala, has lately advocated the introduction of a common scientific language; and the papers in these days a return to Latin is neither to be expected nor desired, be it considered that the results of Prof. Tschirnhaus, in his book on 'Syllabary of Syllabic Spiders,' entirely in English, show that none of our countrymen need be ashamed to own it.

A collection of freshwater fishes, made at Skidmore by H.M. Catchpole, has been reported on by Dr. A. Gunther, of the British Museum. The collection is notable for the large and varied proportion of rare species, or such as have hitherto been imperfectly described.

To the current number of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History, D. J. E. Grey, of the British Museum, has added his 'On the Siliceous Sponges of Sri Lanka.' He proposes a simple scheme for the systematic arrangement