GERTRUDE LONGBOTTOM was one of the earliest women Fellows of the Society (as distinct from honorary members), being elected a few months after the granting of the Supplementary Charter enabling women to become Fellows. She was born in 1876, the only child of Barnard Longbottom, of Louth, Lincolnshire. Educated at the North London Collegiate Schools for Girls, she proceeded to Girton, where she distinguished herself by becoming a high wrangler. She then obtained a Fellowship at Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, where she spent a few years. In 1915 she collaborated with Dr. J. K. Fotheringham in a paper on "The Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion as determined from the Occultations in the Almagest" (*M.N.*, **75,** 377).

In spite of poor health she undertook much social and religious work, and was an active member of the Methodist Church, where for twenty years she was much beloved by a large class of girls. For some years she was a Governor of the Louth Grammar Schools, and during the last year of her life she was Warden. She died on 1935 March 20, at Louth.

She was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1916 May 12.

HECTOR MUNRO MACDONALD, who was elected a Fellow on 1918 November 8, died at Aberdeen on 1935 May 16. He was born at Edinburgh on 1865 January 19, though his home was in Easter Ross in the parish of Fearn, where his boyhood was spent. Educated at Tain Royal Academy and Old Aberdeen Grammar School, he entered King's College of the University of Aberdeen in 1882. He graduated with first-class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, securing the premier University prizes, and proceeded to Cambridge, capping a brilliant undergraduate career by graduating as Fourth Wrangler, and in 1891 gaining the Smith's Prize.

In 1890 he was elected a Fellow of Clare College, and spent the next fourteen years in Cambridge in teaching, administration and research. Most of his published work has been in the field of Applied Mathematics, particularly on the topic of Electromagnetic Waves, though several important papers on subjects of Pure Mathematics appear under his name. In 1901 he was awarded the Adams Prize for an essay that formed the basis of his important book, *Electric Waves*, and in the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to knowledge, particularly in wireless telegraphy and physical optics, the Royal Society conferred on him in 1916 the Royal Medal.

In 1904 he was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Aberdeen, and he remained in office in his Alma Mater up to his death after a short illness last year.

To the University of Aberdeen he was a tower of strength, being esteemed both for his success as a teacher and investigator and for the able and whole-hearted attention he devoted to the large share he undertook of University administration. Important changes in University policy and structure took place during his tenure of the Chair of Mathematics, and his sound judgment, pertinacity and attention to detail proved of the utmost value.