most conscientious observer, and spared no pains to secure accuracy in his results. The stars dealt with by him were well selected, and included many pairs of which no recent measures existed.

By his will Mr. Coleman gave power to his executors to offer his observatory, telescope, and accessories to the Royal Astronomical Society, by whom they were gratefully accepted; the instruments have been lent to the Rev. Theodore E. R. Phillips, who has re-erected them at Ashtead, Surrey.

Mr. Coleman was elected a Fellow of the Society 1884 February 8.

ARTHUR COTTAM was born at Camberwell on 1836 April 9. At the age of fifteen, his father having died the year before, he entered the office of Woods and Forests, where he remained till he retired when nearly sixty years of age. The routine of a Government office was not what he would have chosen, and every leisure moment was devoted by him to scientific and artistic pursuits; he thus accomplished a large amount of interesting and valuable work.

Mr. Cottam's talents were many and varied. He was an accomplished artist and musician; and his scientific interest included astronomy, microscopy, entomology, and botany. It was one of his characteristics to spare no pains in bringing his work to the highest state of perfection of which it was capable, and the delicacy of his manipulation is evidenced by the exquisite mounting and arrangement of his various collections. In microscopical slide mounting he had few rivals. He was one of the oldest members of the Quekett Microscopical Club, was recognised by the members as one of the authorities on Fossil Diatomaceæ, and was a constant exhibitor at their meetings. He was also one of the founders and the first Hon. Treasurer of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, whilst he was living in Watford, where he resided for thirty-seven years.

One of Mr. Cottam's closest friends was the late Mr. N. E. Green, like himself an artist as well as an astronomer. Both men took a leading part in the formation of the British Astronomical Association. Mr. Cottam was one of the original joint secretaries, his department being the work connected with the observing sections. He held this office for two years, and the thoroughness with which he carried out his duties had much to do with the good start made by the Association on this side. He took a very warm interest in the Jupiter section, and zealously supported Mr. Waugh, its first director, in his work. He himself directed the section during the apparition of 1900, and compiled the memoir of that year's observations.

Star charting was the astronomical work to which he devoted the most attention, and here his skill in draughtsmanship enabled him to produce very beautiful results.

His "Charts of the Constellations from the North Pole to between 35 and 40 degrees of South Declination" are well known.

It was his intention to supplement these by a similar set of charts of the South Polar Constellations, but this work he never completed.

Mr. Cottam used two telescopes in his observations, a $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch refractor by Merz, and a 12-inch reflector. He acquired the latter instrument from Mr. N. E. Green, who had it constructed to his own design for the purposes of his observations of Mars in 1877.

In 1860 Mr. Cottam married Mary Gibbs, of Kingsbury, who survives him, and he lived to celebrate their golden wedding a year before his death. They had one son and two daughters, of whom only the younger daughter is now living. His son died in March last, unexpectedly, after an operation, and there is no doubt that the shock of this loss hastened his own death, which occurred 1911 November 23, at Bridgwater, where he had lived since 1905.

He was elected a Fellow 1862 February 14.

Louis Stromeyer Little was the third son of the late Dr. W. J. Little, physician to the London Hospital, and was born in London on 1840 November 23. He was educated at St. Paul's School, in Germany at Hanover and Kiel, and at University College, London, where he studied under De Morgan. After taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at London University, he became an articled pupil at the Royal College of Surgeons, and took the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1862, proceeding to the F.R.C.S. in 1866. In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the London Hospital, and soon became known as an original and skilful operator. In 1864 he was attached to a field hospital during the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and in 1866 he took an active part in dealing with the epidemic of cholera in the east of London.

In 1869 he was appointed to the charge of the Shanghai General Hospital, and in Shanghai he built a small observatory, where, in the midst of his arduous professional duties, he found time to do interesting astronomical work. In collaboration with some officers of the fleet he determined the longitude of Shanghai by exchange of telegraphic signals with Nagasaki; this was the first telegraphic longitude determined in China. An account of the work is published in the *M.N.*, vol. xli. pp. 64 and 415. On 1881 November 8 he observed the transit of Mercury (*M.N.* xlii. p. 104).

In 1899 he resigned his position in China, and returning to England *via* South Africa saw further war service with No. 9 hospital at Bloemfontein during the Boer war; but after three months his health failed and he came home.

He died on 1911 October 4, at Whitehill, Bletchingly, Surrey, leaving a widow and one son.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1877 January 12.

William Thynne Lynn was born in London on 1835 August 9. His father, William Bewicke Lynn, had served as