

was president of a field naturalist's club, and when he removed to New Zealand he found fresh and wider fields ready to hand, at which he worked assiduously, as shown by his numerous contributions to our own "Proceedings", to the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute", and other scientific publications, frequently illustrated by his own drawings, which were of surpassing excellence.

In 1914 Part I of his second great work, the "Revision of the Tertiary Mollusca, based on type material", was published as "Palæontological Bulletin No. 2" of the New Zealand Geological Survey.

His final and *magnum opus* was the compilation of the "Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca", under the auspices of the Dominion Government. The work was officially begun in 1907, and the volume of text running to 1,120 pages appeared in 1913, being followed in 1915 by the Atlas of 72 quarto plates.

His death on the 31st July, 1918, after a short illness, creates a serious blank, not only in the ranks of Australasian conchologists, but also in the malacological world as a whole.

ALFRED MERLE NORMAN, 1831-1918.

THE REV. CANON MERLE NORMAN, D.C.L., F.R.S., who was an original member of this Society, was the youngest son of John Norman, D.L., of Iwood, Congresbury, and born at Exeter in 1831. He was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his first degree in 1852. He was ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in 1857. After holding several curacies, he was presented to the living of Burnmoor, co. Durham, in 1866, where he spent nearly thirty years, becoming Rector of Houghton-le-Spring in the same county in 1895 and rural dean. He was obliged by illness to retire in 1898, and soon after settled at Berkhamsted, Herts, where he died 26th October, 1918. He had become Hon. Canon of Durham Cathedral in 1885.

When quite a child Norman became interested in Botany, through his brother, the Hon. John Paxton Norman. At Winchester he studied Entomology, and at Oxford devoted his attention to the Mollusca of the county, of which he published an account.

While acting as private tutor in the house of the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, at Cumbrae, in 1854-5, he first seriously took up the study of the marine fauna, and from that time he spent nearly all his summer vacations in dredging round the British Isles, Norway, and Madeira and in the Mediterranean. He thus formed the nucleus of his famous collection of the marine invertebrates of the Arctic circumpolar seas and of the temperate North Atlantic, with the inland representatives of the same classes of animals which inhabit the Palæarctic region. The collection was further enriched by purchase and gift, and was estimated in 1895 to consist of about 10,000 species and named varieties.

A catalogue of this magnificent collection under the title *Museum Normanianum* was printed in twelve parts for private circulation

between 1886 and 1900, part iv being devoted to "Mollusca Marina", and part v with its supplement to "Mollusca Terrestria et Fluviatilia". A second edition of the first three parts appeared in two numbers in 1901 and 1905.

The whole collection was transferred by Canon Norman to the British Museum (Natural History) during his lifetime, while his almost equally noteworthy collection of books and pamphlets was presented to the zoological departments of the University of Cambridge.

In these days of specialization the breadth of Canon Norman's interests may well be considered remarkable. Not only was he an acknowledged authority on Bryozoa and Crustacea, but was equally well acquainted with the Mollusca, Tunicata, Foraminifera, and Sponges. Moreover, he was not merely a describer of new species and a discoverer of interesting forms, for his researches were of real value in enlarging our knowledge of the marine fauna in general; while his definition of the "British area in marine zoology", issued in 1890, has been generally accepted. For an appreciation of him as a man and a naturalist, reference should be made to the article by Dr. S. F. Harmer in "Nature" for November 1919 (p. 188), to which we are indebted for the foregoing facts. Norman's services to science received a fitting acknowledgment by the bestowal on him in 1906 by the Linnean Society of the Linnean Medal.

He became a member of the Conchological Society in September, 1891, was its President in 1892, and Vice-President in 1893-4, and again for the session 1896-7.

His writings on exclusively malacological subjects included the following:—

- 1853. "Notes on Oxfordshire Shells": Zoologist, xi, pp. 4126-29; xv, 1857, pp. 5609-13.
- 1857. "Mollusca of the Firth of Clyde": op. cit., xv, pp. 5703-13; xvi, 1858, pp. 5875-87; xviii, 1860, pp. 7202-13, 7238-48.
- 1860. "The Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire": Proc. Somerset. Archæol. Soc., x, pp. 131-51.
- 1861. "On the Discovery of *Physa acuta*, Drap., in England, etc.": Zoologist, xix, pp. 7354-56; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vii, pp. 114-16.
- 1864. "The Boring-snail of the Bois-des-Roches": Zoologist, xxii, pp. 9012-14.
- 1877. "On two New British Nudibranchiate Mollusca (*Eolis sanguinea* and *Lomonotus hancocki*)": Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xx, pp. 517-19.
 "Ten Days' Dredging at Oban": Journ. Conch., i, pp. 275-80.
- 1878. "The Mollusca of the Fiords near Bergen, Norway": op. cit., ii, pp. 8-77.
- 1879. "On the Occurrence of *Neomenia* (*Solenopus*) in the British Seas": Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., iv, pp. 164-6.
- 1890. "Revision of British Mollusca": Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., v, pp. 452-84; vi, pp. 60-91, 327-42.
- 1891. "*Lepton squamosum* (Montagu) a Commensal": Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vii, pp. 276-78.
 "The genera *Cyclostoma* and *Pomatias*, and on a misapplied Rule of Zoological Nomenclature": Ann. Nat. Hist., vii, pp. 447-51; viii, pp. 176-80.



Gude, Gerard Kalshoven. 1919. "Description of two new species and a new sub-gonus of Land Shells from China." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 13, 118–119.

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