bers 7,736 ft., the highest (Tal'at Musa) 8,740 ft.—have already, through Captain Burton, obtained a local habitation and a name on the map. The northern portion of the range, owing to the porousness of the rocks, and the consequent underground escape of the springs, is parched and barren; farther south it is said to surpass its better-known rival, the Lebanon proper, both in the form and colour of its rocks, and in the richness of its vegetation, 'which in places assumes the semblance of a thinned forest.' 'High praise for Syria,' Captain Burton adds, with truth. But he nowhere alludes to the romantic forest scenery contained in the winding glens of Jebel Kafkafka, behind Jerash, a range which still shares with Anti-Libanus the hard fate of being introduced to the world by cartographers disguised out of all knowledge as a conventional caterpillar, and which also deserves notice at the hands of those of our countrymen who are not content with the Palestine Exploration Fund to give up to American research all the Transjordanic territories.

Few traces of ancient glaciers have yet been found in Syria. The friable rocks of which the northern ranges for the most part consist are little likely to retain the gravings of the ice-plough, and no striæ have yet been observed in the country. Captain Burton believes, however, that in the mound on which Bludan (well known as the summer resort of European residents at Damascus) stands he has recognised an old moraine. Similar mounds are found in the Cedar Valley, near the Zahleh Gap, and in 'the heaps at the gorge-mouths to the east and north-east of Iskandarun.' In a review of a book of travels, the map ought to claim a share of notice. The contributions to geographical knowledge embodied in that attached to these volumes are very considerable, though, as the authors point out, there is plenty left to do before Syria can become a known country in the full sense of the term.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

Tuesday, February 4.—Mr. W. Longman, *President, in the Chair.*

Messrs. A. G. Barber, A. Fairbanks, J. Jardine, J. H. Peebles, J. H. Pratt, H. W. Primrose, and the Rev. C. Taylor, were elected members of the Club.

The Secretary submitted the accounts for the year 1872, which were passed, after some discussion as to the expediency of increasing the expenditure on the library, and the best means of making it more accessible to members.

Mr. Ball gave some details of the expedition made by him in 1871, in company with Dr. Hooker, to the Atlas Mountains in Morocco, and of his ascent to the crest of the principal chain; adding, in response to Mr. Hawker, some interesting particulars with regard to the botany of the country, the most marked feature being the general absence of plants pre-eminently Alpine in character. His expectations of finding connecting links between the flora of the Peak of Teneriffe in the Canary Islands and that of the Mediterraneon coast had been disappointed. With regard to wild beasts, they were not so common as

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had been supposed. Lions existed, but were seldom met with, the animals generally described as lions being probably panthers.

Tuesday, March 4.—Mr. W. Longman, *President, in the Chair.*

Messrs. R. Collier, A. Croft, and the Hon. A. D. Ryder, were elected members of the Club.

Mr. Whymper read a paper on his expeditions to Greenland in 1867 and 1872, and exhibited a collection of flint implements and other articles brought by him from that country, together with a model of a screw-propeller canoe, by means of which he had explored a considerable portion of the western coast.

In response to questions from Messrs. Ball, W. Mathews, Schweitzer, and Longman, Mr. Whymper gave some additional details with regard to the snow-line, the character of the glacier-clad interior, the currents in the strait of the Waigat, between Disco Island and the mainland, and other points which had been raised; stating, in conclusion, that he hoped to revisit the country.

Tuesday, April 1.—Mr. W. Longman, *President, in the Chair.*

Messrs. J. Oakley Maund and Henri Pasteur were balloted for, and elected members of the Club.

The Rev. C. Taylor read a paper on the 'Ascent of Monte Rosa from Macugnaga,' made in July, 1872, by Messrs. R. Pendlebury, W. M. Pendlebury, and himself.

The third part of the new map of Switzerland, containing the sheets Binnenthal, Helsenhorn, Andermatt, Six Madun, S. Gotthard, Faido, Olivone, Hinterrhein, Mesocco, Jungfrau, Adelboden, and Lenk has recently been published at Berne. All these sheets are on the scale of $\frac{1}{50,000}$, and they are all finished in the same admirable manner as those which have previously appeared. Sheet 489 (Jungfrau) is a perfect 'Vade-mecum' to the upper basin of the Aletsch glacier and the majority of the great peaks of the Oberland. Sheets 391 (Interlaken), 392 (Brienz), 395 (Lauterbrunnen), and 396 (Grindelwald) will also be found extremely useful by those who visit the districts they embrace. Any sheet can be obtained separately of the bookseller Dalp, at Berne.

Exhibition of Paintings by Monsieur Gabriel Loppé.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers that a collection of paintings by Monsieur Loppé, the well-known artist of Geneva, and an honorary member of the Club, is at present on view at the Club Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place. Although in the habit of establishing his summer quarters at Chamouni, Monsieur Loppé has not devoted his pencil exclusively to the range of Mont Blanc. Lovers of the Bernese Oberland and the Monte Rosa group will find reminiscences of their favourite haunts; and we cannot too strongly recommend a visit to the exhibition, which is open daily between the hours of eleven and six.

Corrigenda.

The notice of the ascent of the Wildspitze in 1870, on p. 148, should be corrected by omitting W. M. Pendlebury and adding James Noon as a member of the party. The name of Monsieur de Falkner, who planned as well as shared the first ascent of the Marmarole, was accidentally omitted from the account (p. 96) furnished by Mr. Utterson Kelso of that expedition.

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