separated the lake basin from the Indian plains."[19]

The prehistoric lake of which Dr. Stewart speaks may well have been part of the Karewa Lake, and the plants and animals now found as fossils at high altitudes lived in that lake or on the wooded slopes bounding its western shores. The leaves and twigs, fruits and seeds of the forest trees were carried down by streams and became mixed up with the remains of the low level aquatic vegetation buried in the silt of the lake. Apart from these larger fragments of plants, which can be recognised by the unaided eye, the pollen of many species of trees and herbs was also carried down by the water, or was blown down and became sealed up in the clay. Owing to the fact that, like the cuticles of plants, the outer coat of these microscopic pollen grains is very resistant to the natural agents of decay, and because the pollen of many plants is very characteristic, it has been possible for Dr. Wodehouse to recognise several kinds of plants from their pollen grains alone, both in the Karewa deposits and in the silt that is being laid down to-day in the beds of the modern lakes of Kashmir.

Before closing this brief account of the Karewas mention must be made of a widespread deposit of fine yellow or brown sandy earth, known as Loess. In places it forms a mantle several feet thick over the Karewas: it is distinguished by a tendency to form steep slopes or cliffs which are marked by rather charcteristic sinuous rills. The Loess is a deposit of modern times, regarded in origin as wind-borne dust blown over from the plains. Good exposures are to be seen on the golf links at Gulmarg. The Loess has its own importance in the study of human history, but the subject is beyond our present scope.

This is, briefly, the romantic story of the Karewas of Kashmir. Their study leads to the irresistible, though at first incredible, conclusion that the Himalayas have been thrown up by several thousand feet since the advent of man. We may well repeat, in the words of our inspiring teacher of geology, the late Professor T. McKenny Hughes: "Don't be afraid of earth movements, don't be afraid of earth movements"!

GULMARG (Kashmir),
June 13, 1936.

[19] Introd. Note to Wodehouse (1935), *loc. cit.*, p. I. The italics are mine. See also De Terra (1936), Late Cenozoic history in India, *Nature*, **137**, 686–688.

"Indian Science Abstracts".

THE National Institute of Sciences of India, Calcutta, resolved to issue a publication under the title '*Indian Science Abstracts*' with the sub-title '*Being an Annotated Bibliography of Science in India*' every year. The first part of this publication has just been issued, but the General Editor, realising the impossibility of making such a publication complete without the active cooperation of all scientific workers in the country, requests them kindly to look through the 1st Part and see whether all their scientific publications issued during 1935 have been included in it. A great deal of matter for the 2nd Part is already in type, and if all the workers will kindly help by sending abstracts of such of their papers as have not been included in Part I, this will ensure making the record complete for all the scientific publications issued during 1935. *En passant* it may be noted that the publication is intended to include abstracts of all scientific papers published in India, as also of papers published abroad on work done in India or based on Indian material.

The arrangement of abstracts in Part I of the "*Abstracts*" is purely tentative, and any suggestions for making the publication more useful will be gratefully received, and an attempt made to embody, as far as possible, such suggestions in the succeeding parts.

Instructions for the prepartion of abstracts can be obtained from the offices of the National Institute of Sciences of India, 1, Park Street, Calcutta.

Obituary.

WE have to record our profound sense of sorrow at the premature death of Principal Dr. Krishna Kumar Mathur, Principal of the Science College, Benares Hindu University, on July 18th at Lucknow. Dr. K. K. Mathur was one of the foremost geologists of India, who had won the esteem and affection of all his fellow-workers, and had served the Benares Hindu University in various capacities with faithful devotion.