

bable yield of each plot on the supposition that they have all been planted with a hypothetical variety whose mean yield is the same as the observed means of the field.

This „calculated” yield may then be used as a basis for determining a correction factor. If the calculated yield of a given plot is above the mean of the field it must be taken that the soil of this plot is better than the average of the field and a corresponding amount must be deducted from the observed yield. Likewise, if the calculated yield is below the average, a proportional amount must be added to the observed yield in order to make the plots comparable.

Still more comparable results will be obtained if the correction factors are based upon the percentage of the mean rather than upon the absolute figures.

Tests of the efficiency of this method by means of the measure of soil heterogeneity proposed by Harris, show in all cases a very marked reduction in the amount of heterogeneity when the corrected figures are used. When tested on the writers own experimental plots, this method leads to results which from other evidence, they have reason to believe, more nearly represent the truth than do the uncorrected yields.

It is realized that this method is not ideal and does not obviate all the difficulties connected with soil differences in plot experiments. It is hoped that this method may prove useful in certain kinds of plot experiments and that it may lead to further study of this problem.

M. J. Sirks (Wageningen).

Chodat, R., Philippe van Tieghem 1839—1914. (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. XXXIII. p. (5)—(24). 1915 [1916].)

Die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten des Verstorbenen können eingeteilt werden in mykologisch-physiologische, physiologische, anatomische und in solche über die allgemeine Systematik der höheren Pflanzen. Hervorzuheben sind: Wirkung der Schimmelpilze als Erreger der Gerbstoffgärung, Studien über den *Bacillus amylobacter* (van Tieghem ist da Vorläufer der botanischen Enzymologie), Reinkulturen der Mucorineen, Dextrosegärung des *Leuconostoc mesenteriodes*, anaerobiotische Atmung der Pflanzengewebe unter Bildung von Aethylalkohol, Versuche über die Teilbarkeit der pflanzlichen Embryonen und deren Regeneration, topographische Pflanzenanatomie, die bekannten Arbeiten über die Wurzel, Stelär-Theorie, Aufstellung eines neuen Pflanzensystems. Er prägte seinen Mitarbeitern seinen durchdringenden, durchwegs originellen Geist bei den wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen auf. — Es folgt eine kurze Biographie.

Matouschek (Wien).

Personalnachrichten.

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