

batearicum nahestehend) und *C. mirabile* Hildebr. nov. sp. (wahrscheinlich aus der Umgegend von Smyrna in Kleinasien, am meisten dem *C. cilicicum* ähnlich) enthält der vorliegende Aufsatz noch Ergänzungen und Verbesserungen zu der Beschreibung des *C. hiemale*, ferner eine genaue biologische und morphologische Darstellung des *C. libanoticum* und eine Schilderung der Keimungsgeschichte von *C. Pseud-ibericum*. W. Wangerin (Berlin).

POEVERLEIN, H., Beiträge zur Flora der bayerischen Pfalz. [Fortsetzung.] (Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft zur Erforschung der heimischen Flora. No. 39. 1906. p. 524—529.)

Die vorliegende Fortsetzung der Mitteilungen über die Flora der bayerischen Pfalz (cf. ibidem No. 38, p. 497 ff.) enthält ausser Ergänzungen zum ersten Teil (Nachträge zur Literaturzusammenstellung und neuhinzuzufügende Standorte) die Aufzählung von Fundorten der bisher noch nicht behandelten *Cruciferen*-Arten.

W. Wangerin (Berlin).

MAIDEN J. H., Two synonyms of *Encalyptus capitellata* Sm. (Journal of Botany. Vol. XLIV. No. 523. July 1906. p. 233—234.)

The two synonyms are *E. capitellata* Sm. var. (?) *latifolia* Benth. and *E. santalifolia* F. v. M. var. (?) *Baxteri* Benth.

F. E. Fritsch.

RENDLE, A. B., *Widdringtonia* in South Tropical Africa. (Journal of Botany. Vol. XLIV. No. 522. June 1906. p. 190—191. Plate 479 B.)

The author comes to the conclusion that *W. Mahoni*, Masters is identical with *W. Whytei*. and that this species is common to South East Rhodesia and Nyassaland; the evidence is based on exomorphic and endomorphic (leaf-anatomy) characters.

F. E. Fritsch.

Personalnachrichten.

Harry Marshall Ward.

Ward was born in 1854 and died on Aug. 26, 1906. He pursued his studies at Cambridge, as a Scholar of Christ's College, and graduated in 1879. After studying for a time under Professor Sachs at Würzburg, he was charged by the Government of Ceylon in 1880 to investigate the coffee-leaf disease (*Hemeleia vastatrix*) then ravaging the island, where he spent two years in the successful accomplishment of his task. On his return to England he was for three years assistant to the late Professor Williamson at Owens College, Manchester. In 1885 he left Manchester to become Professor of Botany at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, where he remained until, in 1895, he was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, which post he was occupying at the time of his death.

Owing to his remarkable enthusiasm for his science, Ward was very successful as a teacher; and, especially at Cambridge, educated many botanists who are now producing excellent work.

But he was perhaps even more distinguished as an investigator. His work in Ceylon determined his line of research, and led him to devote his attention almost exclusively to the *Fungi* and *Bacteria*. The results of his work are embodied in a number of papers published, chiefly, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society and in the Annals of Botany. Among the former may be specially mentioned the paper on the tubercular swellings in the roots of *Vicia Faba*, in which he showed that the parasite enters the root by the root-hairs (1887); that on the Ginger-beer Plant (1892) in which a curious case of symbiosis was revealed; that on the action of light on *Bacteria*, where the bactericidal action of light was demonstrated to be due to the rays of high refrangibility; those on *Stereum hirsutum* (1898) and on *Onygena equina* (1899); and that on the histology of *Uredo dispersa* (1903) in which he expressed his dissent from Eriksson's mycoplasm-theory. Among his papers in the Annals the most important are that on the histology and physiology of the fruits and seeds of *Rhamnus* (1887), showing that the colouring-matter is produced by the decomposition of a glucoside contained in the pericarp by an enzyme contained in the testa of the seed; and that on a Lily-disease (1889), containing the discovery that the fungus (*Botrytis*) penetrates the cell-walls of the host by means of an enzyme (cytase) secreted at the tips of the hyphae. His most laborious piece of work was the investigation of the bacteriology of the Thames, in the course of which he followed out the life-history of no less than eighty forms of *Bacteria*: the results of this research are given in a series of reports presented to the Royal Society (Proceedings 1894—1897). The last work in which he engaged was the investigation of the physiological races or biologic forms of the Brown Rush of the Brome-grasses. The conclusion at which he arrived was that the infection or immunity of the grass does not depend upon its structure, but upon internal conditions: that it depends, in fact, upon the relation between certain substances, possibly enzymes or toxins, in the cells of the fungus, and corresponding substances, ant-enzymes or anti-toxins, in the cells of the host (Proc. Roy. Soc. vols 69 and 71, 1902).

Ward also wrote several books: on trees, on timber, on grasses, and on plant-diseases, all of them dealing with their subjects from a practical point of view. Indeed the practical application of Botany was the leading idea in all that he did or wrote.

So much good work did not fail to meet with due recognition. Ward was elected a Fellow of the Linnaean Society in 1886, and of the Royal Society in 1888, receiving a Royal Medal in 1893. In 1897 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; and in the same year was President of the Botanical Section at the Meeting of the British Association in Toronto. He was President of the British Mycological Society 1900—1902, and received the honorary fellowship of various learned societies. He took part in the International Congress of botanists at Vienna in 1905.

It will have been seen that Ward was an indefatigable worker, and there can be no doubt that his increasing labour shortened his life, to the lasting regret of his many friends and colleagues both in Britain and abroad.

S. H. Vines.

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