

Personen-nachrichten.

Hewett Cottrell Watson starb am 27. Juli d. J., 77 Jahre alt, auf seinem von Botanikern vielbesuchten Wohnsitz zu Thames Ditton. — Watson ist der Erste gewesen, welcher Anregung zu einer methodischen, pflanzengeographischen Durchforschung England's gab, und der selbst sein ganzes Leben dieser Durchforschung gewidmet hat. Auch seine Erstlingswerke unterscheiden sich wesentlich von den damaligen Pflanzen-aufzählenden Publicationen seiner Landsleute, indem sie nicht nur eine trockene Uebersicht von Standorten bieten, sondern vielmehr den Ursachen auf den Grund zu gehen suchen, welche die Verbreitung dieser oder jener Familie, dieser oder jener Gattung, dieser oder jener Art bedingen. Ein eminent statistisch angelegter Kopf, verarbeitete Watson die vielen Daten, welche ihm über die Pflanzen seines Vaterlandes zugingen, in meisterhafter Weise und schuf eine grosse Zahl von Werken, welche nicht nur für die Pflanzengeographie England's, sondern auch ganz Europa's wichtig sind und bleiben werden. Zwar verfiel er in eine grosse Einseitigkeit, indem er als bedingende Agentien für die Verbreitung der Arten wohl geogr. Länge und Breite, Meereshöhe und Configuration des Landes gelten liess, dahingegen aber die Einflüsse des Substrates, die geologische Structur des Bodens übersah. So verfiel er denn häufig in Schlüsse, welche die heutige Wissenschaft nicht mehr in ihrem ganzen Umfange unterschreiben kann. — Aber wie Schweden Wahlenberg, Dänemark Schouw, Deutschland Humboldt und Grisebach als Pflanzengeographen feiern dürfen, so kann England mit Recht auf Hewett Cottrell Watson stolz sein, sein Name wird mit der Flora England's unzertrennlich sein. — W. ist Verfasser von folgenden Werken und Abhandlungen:

Outlines of the geographical distribution of british plants, belonging to the division of vasculares or cotyledones. 8. XVI, 334 pp. Edinburgh 1832. — The new botanist's guide to the localities of the rarer plants of Britain; on the plan of Turner and Dillwyn's Botanist's guide. 2 voll. 8. XXX, 674 pp. London 1835—1837. — Remarks on the geographical distribution of british plants; chiefly in connection with latitude, elevation and climate. 8. XVI, 288 pp. London (Longmann, Rees, Orme etc.) 1835. Auch in deutscher Uebersetzung von K. Traug. Beilschmied unter dem Titel „Bemerkungen über die geographische Vertheilung und Verbreitung der Gewächse Grossbritanniens etc.“ erschienen. 8. XX, 261 pp. Breslau (Marx & Co.) 1837. — The geographical distribution of british plants. 3. edit. Part I. 8. IV, 259 pp. London 1843. — Cybele britannica. 4. voll. 8. 2339 pp. London (Longman & Co.) 1847—59. — Part first of Supplement to the Cybele britannica. 8. 119 pp. London 1860. — A Compendium of the Cybele britannica. 8. VI, 651 pp. London (Longman) 1870. — Observations made during the summer of 1832 on the temperature and vegetation of the Scottish Highland Mountains. (Edinb. New Phil. Journ. XIV. 1833. p. 317—324; Froriep, Notizen, XXXVII. 1833. col. 145—152.) — Observations on the affinities between plants and subjacent rocks. (Mag. Nat. Hist. VI. 1833. p. 424—427. — On the altitude of the habitats of plants in Cumberland, with localities of the rarer mountain species. (l. c. VII. 1834. p. 20—24.) — Data towards determining the decrease of temperature in connexion with elevation above the sea-level in Britain. (l. c. p. 443—448.) — Comparison between the upper or terminal lines of trees and shrubs in Great Britain, and their geographic extension towards the Arctic regions. (Bot. Mag. I. 1835. p. 86—89.) — Numerical proportions of the natural orders of British plants at different elevations. (l. c. p. 196—197.) —

Remarks on the botany of Britain, as illustrated in Murray's „Encyclopaedia of Geography. (l. c. p. 228—234.) — Observations on the construction of maps for illustrating the distribution of plants. (Mag. Nat. Hist. IX. 1836. p. 17—21.) — Observations on the construction of a local Flora. (Jardine, Mag. Zool. Bot. I. 1837. p. 424—430.) — The plants of the Grampians, viewed in their relations to altitude. (Journ. Bot. I. 1842. p. 50—72, 241—254.) — Notices of some plants, new to the Flora of Britain. (l. c. p. 76—86.) — Die geographische Verbreitung Britischer Pflanzen, sowohl innerhalb als außerhalb Grossbritanniens. [Uebersetzg.] (Flora XXVI. 1843. p. 641—655, 657—671, 681—688, 771—780, 786—799.) — Notes of a botanical tour in the Western Azores. (Journ. Bot. II. 1843. p. 1—9, 125—131, 394—408; III. 1844. p. 125—131.) — Remarks on the distinction of species in nature and in books. (l. c. II. 1843. p. 613—622.) — Notes on the distribution of British Ferns. [1841.] (Edinb. Bot. Soc. Trans. I. 1844. p. 89—106.) — Description of a Primula, found at Thames Ditton, Surrey, exhibiting characters both of the Primrose and the Cowslip. (Phytolog. I. 1844. p. 9—10.) — Some account of the Oenanthe pimpinelloides, and O. peucedanifolia of English authors. (l. c. p. 11—15.) — Notes on the Hieracium nigrescens Willd. of Babbington's Manual and Mr. Gibson's Hieracium hypochaeroides. (l. c. p. 801—805.) — On the varieties of Betula alba Linn., described as a distinct species of some authors. (l. c. p. 821—823.) — On the Cerastium latifolium Linn. var. Edmondstonii (Lond. Cat.) and on the seeds of Cerastium latifolium and C. alpinum. (l. c. II. 1845. p. 93—94.) — On the theory of „Progressive Development“, applied in explanation of the origin and transmutation of species. (l. c. p. 108—113, 140—147, 161—168, 225—228.) — Report of an experiment which bears upon the specific identity of the Cowslip and Oxlip. (l. c. p. 313—314.) — Some words on „Species-making“. (l. c. p. 314—316.) — On the Polygonum mite Schrank and allied species. (l. c. p. 332—336.) — Correction of various errors in Mr. Lee's paper on the Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Oe. Lachenalii, and Oe. silaifolia. (l. c. II. 1846. p. 390—399.) — Notes on the Ranunculus Lenormandi Schultz. (l. c. p. 497—499.) — Notes on the wild and cultivated examples of Ribes rubrum. (l. c. p. 545—548.) — Notes on the Lastraea foenesecii as a species including both forms of Nephrodium foenesecii Lowe, and Aspidium dilatatum var. recurvum Bree. (l. c. p. 568—571.) — Notes on Polygonum maritimum and P. Raii, as grown together in flower-pots inland. (l. c. p. 615—617.) — Supplementary notes on the botany of the Azores. (Journ. Bot. VI. 1847. p. 380—397.) — Notes on some British specimens distributed by the Botanical Society of London in 1847. (Phytolog. II. 1847. p. 760—768.) — Further experiments bearing upon the specific identity of the Cowslip and Primrose. (l. c. p. 852—854.) — Notes on the affinity between Lysimachia nemorum Linn. and Lysimachia azorica Horn. (l. c. p. 975—979.) — On the Viola flavicornis Smith and others. (l. c. p. 1018—1022.) — On the Equisetum fluviatile of the „London Catalogue of British Plants“. (l. c. III. 1848. p. 1—4.) — Further report of experiments on the Cowslip and Oxlip. (l. c. p. 146—149.) — Characters of Malva verticillata and M. crispa. (l. c. p. 221—222.) — Some account of the several alleged species included under the name of Filago germanica Linn. (l. c. p. 313—318.) — Additions to the Flora of South Wales. (H. Enfrey, Bot. Gaz. I. 1849. p. 57—59.) — Who knows Viola canina? (Phytolog. III. 1849. p. 635—642.) — Florula Orcadensis. (Journ. of Bot. II. 1864. p. 11—20.) — Zostera marina in the Orkney Islands. (l. c. p. 54—55.) — Calluna vulgaris in Cape Breton, North America. (Nat. Hist. Review. 1865. p. 149—150.) — Corrections in the Shetland Flora. (Journ. of Bot. IV. 1866. p. 348—351.) — Chenopodium album auct. and its varieties. (l. c. VI. 1868. p. 289—295.) — Chenopodium rubrum Linn. from Weston Green, Surrey. (l. c. VII. 1869. p. 142.) — Aira vulgaris Weihe in England. (l. c. p. 281—282, 337.) — What is the Thames-side Brassica? (l. c. p. 346—350; VIII. 1870. p. 369—372.) etc. etc.

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