

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

(*Obituaries, personal news, etc. — continued from page 268*)

COOK, JAMES (Marton, UK, 1728 — Hawaii, 1 February 1779)

P. Edwards (Ed.), *The journals of Captain Cook* (1999) xiv, 57 pp., illus., Penguin books. ISBN 0-14-043647-2. GBP 8.99, CAD 14.99, USD 9.95.

Abridged edition, very worthwhile for the early exploration of Malesia, Australia and the Pacific.

CORNER, E.J.H.

Anonymous, *Obituary Edred John Henry Corner*, Gardenwise 10 (1998) 15, portr.

FRODIN, DR. DAVID

Dr. David Frodin (K) formally retired from the Kew staff on July 31, 2000, due to the current age limit, to become an Honorary Research Associate. He hopes to publish a second edition of his Guide to the floras of the world with c. 1000 pages in 2001.

KOCHUMMEN, K.M.

R. Kiew, *Obituary*. Gard. Bull. Sing. 51 (1999) 125–126; E. Soepadmo & L.G. Saw, *Dedication. Kizhakkedathu Mathai Kochummen*, Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak 3 (2000) xi–xvi. Necrology, bibliography.

KOSTER, CHRISTIAAN (Madiun, Java, 1920 — 12 September 2000, French Guyana)

Plant collector of the Boswezen (Forest Service) of Nederlands Nieuw Guinea (Papua Barat).

M.J. van Steenis-Kruseman. Fl. Males. I, 5 (1958) ccxciii; 8 (1974) lviii; W. Vink, Nova Guinea, Bot. 22 (1965) 493.

PANCHO, JUAN VALLES (30 January 1925 — 20 May 2000)

I considered it a rare privilege to be one of the former students of Dr. Juan Valles Pancho at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB). I was under him in Botany 140 (Systematics of the Spermatophytes) and Botany 245 (Ecology and Systematics of Weeds).

Dr. Pancho had always been very lively, encouraging and motivating students through his dedicated works and a fine example as a teacher and a scientist.

Through hard work and dedication, he literally rebuilt the botanical collections of the founders and pioneers of the UPLB utterly destroyed during the Second World War. He updated the nomenclature, made more and more collections, unknowingly laying the very foundation of one of the best herbaria not only in the Philippines, but in the entire Malesian region as well.

During his long and faithful service to the University as Professor of Systematic Botany and as first Curator of the UPLB Herbarium, Prof. Pancho had published seven books and over a hundred scientific articles dealing with the systematics of vascular plants and world weeds in local and international journals.

For his outstanding accomplishments, he had been honoured by several awards. He had been a Fellow in Systematic Botany at the Field Museum of Natural History (University of Chicago), a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at the Bailey Hortorium (Cornell University), a John Simon Guggenheim Foundation Fellow at the US National Herbarium (Smithsonian Institution) and Gray Herbarium (Harvard University), a British Council Fellow to the Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew) and a Senior Fellow at the East West Center (University of Hawaii) to name a few.

Dr. Pancho had been bestowed several national awards as well, being a leading figure in Plant Systematics in the Philippines. And expectedly, he was conferred the Rizal Pro Patria Award, the highest distinction for Filipino Scientists. He was cited for his international contributions and exemplary achievements in the field of Systematic Botany.

Thus far, four biological species have been named after Dr. Pancho by which he was greatly honoured: *Clastobryum panchoi* Tixier (Bryophyta), *Telaranea panchoi* Del Ros. (Hepaticae), *Lipothymus panchoi* J.T. Wiebes (Agaonidae or Pteromalidae subfam. *Otitesellinae*, a wasp), and *Hoya panchoi* Kloppenburg (Asclepiadaceae).

Upon his retirement from the university service, he was named Emeritus Professor at the UPLB. Thereafter, besides pursuing his writing interest on Philippine plants, he kept himself busy attending to his gardens and plant collections.

On his demise on 20 May 2000, Dr. Pancho will be missed by many colleagues, students and friends. But he will forever be remembered because of his sincere efforts, desire and leadership to contribute whatever he could, in making Plant Systematics in the Philippines a dynamic science ... indeed, a lasting legacy for everyone. —

I.E. BUOT, JR.

PHILIPSON, WILLIAM RAYMOND (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, 11 December 1911 — 28 March 1997)

B.A. Fineran, Yearb. Acad. Council Roy. Soc. New Zealand (1998) (n.v.); *Professor William R. Philipson (1911–1997)*, Phytomorphology 50 (2000) 113–117, portr.

In Malesia known for his work on *Araliaceae*, *Corynocarpus*, *Gentianaceae*, *Monimiaceae*, *Nothofagus*, *Rhododendron*, *Trimeniaceae*.

SCHLECHTER, RUDOLF

B. Röth, *Dr. Rudolf Schlechter*. Orchidee 51 (2000) 290–292, portr. (In German). Biography, brief itinerary.

WIDJAJA, ELIZABETH A. (1951 — *)

Recipient of the Bintang Jasa Utama (c. 'Decoration for Excellent Merit') from the hands of the President of Indonesia, on 15 August 2000, in Jakarta, in recognition of her research, conservation, and socialization of bamboos. Our heartfelt congratulations with this well-earned recognition!

WIT, H.C.D. DE

J. Bastmeijer & J. Bogner, *Dr. H.C.D. de Wit (1909–1999)*, *Aqua-Planta* 24 (1999) 65–67, portr.; J.J. Bos, *In memoriam Professor Dr. H.C.D. de Wit*, *Taxon* 48 (1999) 847–848, portr.

Blumea Supplement 12

Taxonomy, Phylogeny, and Biogeography of *Baccaurea*, *Distichirhops*, and *Nothobaccaurea* (Euphorbiaceae)

Raoul Haegens

218 pp., illus., colour plates.

ISBN 90-71236-46-3 — Price NLG 100.00

Published by the Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Universiteit Leiden branch

Baccaurea is, in numbers, one of the most common undergrowth trees in the Malesian lowland forests. It is an ecologically and economically important genus, because of its edible fruits, timber, and medicinal usage. *Distichirhops* and *Nothobaccaurea* are new to science, and both are allied to *Baccaurea*.

A comprehensive revision is presented for all three genera, with full taxonomic descriptions and distribution maps for all species, and analytical drawings or full colour pictures for most of the 48 species treated.

General and regional identification keys are given.

A phylogenetic hypothesis based on macromorphological and leaf-anatomical characters is presented for *Baccaurea* and *Nothobaccaurea*, as well as the character evolution within these genera. To reveal hidden internal branch support, a new method, called Iterative Taxon Reduction, is used.

The biogeographic analyses, based on six different methods, led to a general dispersal/vicariance scenario for *Baccaurea* and allied genera, in which an old Gondwanan distribution pattern is shown, followed by different routes into Southeast Asia.

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