

II. OBITUARIES AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A u b r é v i l l e, André (30.xi.1897—11.viii.1982)

G. Aymonin, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 130 (1983) 257-261; J.F. Leroy, Adansoniana II, 5 (1983) 123-140.

Obituaries of the former director of the Paris Herbarium.

G a u s s e n, Henri-Marcel (1891—1981)

Anon., Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse 118 (1982) 7-19, portr., bibliogr.

The bibliography contains 657 titles!

H a e n k e, Thaddeus (1761—1817)

Fl. Mal. I, 8 (1974) xl; Fl. Mal. Bull. 28 (1975) 2307; D.A. Madulid, Kalikasan, Philip. J. Bot. 12 (1983) 1-14, 3 fig.

A brief introduction to the Malaspina Expedition (with L. N é e and A. de P i n e d a y R a m i r e z) with a summary of where the collections are deposited. About 2000 were made in the Philippines. Present names of the 'new' genera based on them.

H e n d e r s o n, Murray Ross (1899—13.xi.1982)

C.G.G.J. van Steenis, Fl. Mal. Bull. 36 (1983) 3868; H.M. Burkill, J. Mal. Br. Roy. As. Soc. 56 (1983) 87-104, fotogr., bibliogr.; expeditions, described taxa listed, eponymy; H.S. Barlow, Mal. Nat. J. 36 (1983) 297-298.

J a c o b s, Marius (1929-1983)

C.G.G.J. van Steenis, Fl. Mal. Bull. 36 (1983) 3869-3871; C. Kalkman & L. Vogelenzang, Blumea 29 (1983) 1-12, portr., bibliogr.

Brief obituary, full bibliography.

W. Meijer, Environmental Plant Life Services 1, 2 (1983) 3.

Personal reminiscences.

M.F. Mörzer-Bruijns, Vakbl. Biol. 64 (1984) 11 (Dutch).

Brief obituary with special emphasis on his work in conservation.

K o o l s, Jannis François (26.vii.1901—23.xii.1983)

Fl. Mal. I, 8 (1974) lvi, cvii.

Forest officer of the Dutch East Indies Forestry Service before the Second World War, stationed in E. Java in 1937 as supervisor of the Banyuwangi Distr. Collections in the bb.-series. Also a few numbers with J.J.F.E. de Wilde in W. New Guinea. *Saccopetalum koolsii* Kostermans is named after him.

L a n j o u w, Joseph (21.viii.1902—5.i.1984)

Although Lanjouw did not collect in Malesia but concentrated on the flora of the New World, particularly of Surinam, he will always be remembered in connection with the foundation of the journal *Taxon* and the serial *Regnum Vegetabile*, in which appeared the various parts of the *Index Herbariorum*, editions of the nomenclatural codes of which he was (co-)editor and many other important botanical manuals. Besides these considerable

achievements many theses of his students were initiated by him and their publication ensured by his versatile talent of organisation. — C.G.G.J. van Steenis.

L é a n d r i, Jacques (1903–1982)

G. Aymonin, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris, IV, 5, sect. B (1983) 3–10, portr., bibliogr.

The work of this most sympathetic French botanist relates mostly to Madagascar; some from Indo-China; many biographies; unfortunately bad eyesight prevented much taxonomical work in his later years. — C.G.G.J. van Steenis.

L ũ t j e h a r m s, Wilhelm Jan (1907–1983)

Fl. Mal. Bull. 36 (1983) 3874; O.A.M. Lewis, J. S. Afr. Bot. 49 (1983) 323–327, portr.; E.P. du Plessis, Forum Botanicum 21 (1983) 25–27.

M a c o n o c h i e, John (1941–1983)

Of the Alice Springs Herbarium, N. Territory, Australia, and student of Cycas was killed in a car accident in Somalia where he had just arrived on a contract to F.A.O. He used to be an active correspondent with the Rijksherbarium (L) sending in numerous interesting collections elucidating the floristic relationship between Northern Australia and Malesia.

M u l l e r, Jan (15.x.1921–5.x.1983)

W. Punt, Rev. Palaeobot. & Palynol. 40 (1984) 233–235, biogr., portr.

On October 5th, 1983, Jan Muller died suddenly after a short illness, lost in action as it were. It is difficult to understand that he, who was still so full of ideas on the problems of the phylogeny of pollen and spores, is no longer among us.

He studied tropical agronomy in Deventer where he passed his final exam in 1941. The Second World War kept him from going to the tropics and instead he joined a group of scientists under the direction of Professor F. Florschütz. This group studied the subsoil of the recently drained 'Noordoost Polder'. Thus he became initiated in the method of modern pollen analysis.

After the War Jan started his career as a palynologist in the service of the Shell Oil Company. He began to work in Venezuela (1947–1958) where his research resulted in a few important publications dealing with the application of palynology to oil geology. The first paper was together with Kuyl and Waterbolk (1955) and another described the palynology of the delta and shelf sediments of the Orinoco (1959).

His second assignment was to the palaeotropics. From 1958 to 1964 he was a palynologist in Sarawak where he observed (for the first time) the enormous swamps of large tropical rivers. He studied deep cores of these peat bogs and published a paper on the history of the mangrove vegetation of Borneo which again was internationally highly esteemed. However, not only the recent and subrecent pollen interested him. The pollen of Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments also highly aroused his curiosity which resulted in a few papers on this subject (e.g. in 1968: On Cretaceous/Eocene pollen of Sarawak).

In 1964 Jan returned to the Netherlands where he was appointed to the Laboratory of the Royal Dutch Shell at Rijswijk. In September 1967 he was offered a job as a pollen morphologist at the Rijksherbarium. He eagerly accepted this wonderful chance to combine taxonomy with pollen morphology in a purely scientific atmosphere. He was asked to study the pollen grains of those taxa that were under study by his colleagues but, of course, he was relatively free to choose his own subjects and to concentrate on those that had his special interest. It was the beginning of a fruitful period in which not only pure morphology but also phylogeny and evolution were his main goals.

Because of his extensive knowledge of both recent and fossil pollen he was one of the few in the world to be able to give a synthesis of the history of Angiosperm pollen. His first publication ('Palynological evidence on early differentiation of Angiosperms', 1970) is a classic in this field. Ten years later it was followed by 'Fossil pollen records of extant Angiosperms' (1981), a publication that was the result of much experience and a vast insight.

In the seventies Jan kept himself occupied with phylogeny and evolution (e.g. of the Lythraceae, Sapindaceae, Sonneratiaceae, etc.). His theories of these subjects are lucid and acceptable giving the reader the impression of reality without doubt. With these and other publications he attracted the attention of pollen morphologists abroad and as a logical result he joined the boards of editors of several internationally renowned journals: e.g. those of the 'Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology' and of 'Grana Palynologica'. He was also asked to take a seat in the directorial board of the International Commission for Palynology. In the Netherlands, too, his work was recognised as of great importance and thus the University of Amsterdam bestowed an honorary Doctor's degree on him in 1979.

From the beginning of the eighties he was most interested in the functional part of the pollen grain. The harmomegathy and all that is connected with this phenomenon had his close attention. He was therefore an admirer of Wodehouse, the American father of pollen morphology and initiator of the study of functions. According to Jan Wodehouse's work was acknowledged too little in literature. Jan's last papers mainly dealt with the architecture and function of the exine of some Lythraceae and Sonneratiaceae.

Jan Muller was a very industrious man but nevertheless always ready to help colleagues and students and so easily made many friends both in the Netherlands as well as abroad. His inobtrusive, friendly behaviour and immense knowledge of the field of palynology combined with a great zest for work will linger on for a long time in the minds of his many friends.
— W. Punt.

N é e, Luis. See under Haenke.

P i n e d a y R a m i r e z, Antonio de (1753—1792)
Fl. Mal. I, 1 (1950) 408; D.E. Madulid, Arch. Nat. Hist. 11 (1982) 43-59,
4 fig. (handwriting).

He was born in 1753, not 1759. Arrived with the Malaspina expedition

in Manila on March 10th, 1792. Explored southern part of Laguna, Mt Makiling with De Cuellar. Northern part of Luzon through Balucan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Viscaya to Cagayan (Aparri, Lallo). Died of malnutrition, exposure and overfatigue on June 23rd. The marble slab of his imposing monument (fig. 3) is preserved in the former Paco Cemetery. An index of some of his manuscripts and their whereabouts is given.

R o y e n, Pieter van (1923—...)

Fl. Mal. I, 5 (1958) cccxv, portr.; Anon., Ka'Elele 3 (June 1983) n.p., portr.

A short biography and account of his time at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

R u m p h i u s, Georg Everard (?1628—1702)

Fl. Mal. I, 1 (1950) 452-453, portr.; *ibid.* 8 (1974) lxxxiii; A. Peeters in R.F. Ellen & D. Reason, *Classifications in their social context* (1979) 145-166.

Rumphius' classification was only partly based on utilitarian criteria, other attributes mainly morphological prevail. Tracing of his ideas on natural affinity. Details on his botanical nomenclature.

S a r w o n o, Prawirohardjo (died 10.x.1983)

Fl. Mal. Bull. 30 (1977) 2802.

As former chairman of the Council for the Sciences of Indonesia (MIPI) from 1956-1967, then first chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) from 1967-1973 he always stood very sympathetically towards the attempts of the Rijksherbarium and the Foundation Flora Malesiana to develop the botanical knowledge in and of his country. We were always grateful for his cooperation and support and remember with respect meeting this balanced, dignified Indonesian scientist, a chemist by profession. We are thankful to learn that he passed away peacefully. — C.G.G.J. van Steenis.

S p r i n g, Antoine Frédéric (1814—1872)

F. Badré, *Lejeunia* n.s. 109 (1983) 1-14, portr., handwriting.

His herbarium along with the types belonging to his monographs on *Selaginella* and *Lycopodium* are in the herbarium of the Botanical Department of the University of Liège (LG). Brief biography, facsimile of handwriting. List of types arranged by species.

Z o l l i n g e r, Heinrich (1818—1859)

Fl. Mal. Bull. 30 (1977) 2784; H. Wanner, *Neujahrsblatt der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Zürich* 186 (1984) 32 pp., 5 fig., portr.

Several years ago the author succeeded in tracing descendants of this great Swiss naturalist-botanist, one of the first to make extensive collections in Java and the adjacent islands. It turned out that the family still possessed the documents, manuscripts and an unfortunately incomplete many-volumed handwritten diary in which Zollinger had recorded his detailed experiences. In addition to a large number of letters to his tutor De Candolle preserved in Geneva this forms a mine of information on

his life and work. Wanner has in this vivid extract unearthed many unknown factual details among which the motives which induced Zollinger to leave Europe and to attempt to start a new life in Java. The documents are now incorporated in the 'Zentral-Bibliothek', Zürich. We are very thankful to Professor Wanner for this bibliographical sketch and for the fact that he was able to save these valuable papers for the history of Malesian botany. — C.G.G.J. van Steenis.