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Issued by the
SYSTEMATIC BOTANY COMMITTEE

- Dr. D.F. Patton, (Chairman), School of Botany, University of Melbourne,
VICTORIA.
- Dr. H.H. Allen, Director, Botany Division, Plant Research Bureau,
Wellington, NEW ZEALAND.
- Mr. S.T. Blake, Assistant Botanist, Herbarium, Botanic Gardens,
Brisbane, QUEENSLAND.
- Dr. J.B. Cleland, Professor of Pathology, University of Adelaide,
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- Miss W.M. Curtis, Lecturer, Botany Department, University of Tasmania,
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- Mr. C.A. Gardner, Government Botanist, State Herbarium, Perth,
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- Mr. J.S. Womersley, Forest Botanist, Dept. of Forests, Lae, NEW
GUINEA.
- Miss N.T. Burbidge, (Secretary), Systematic Botanist, Division of
Plant Industry, C.S.I.R., Canberra, AUSTRALIAN
CAPITAL TERRITORY.

EDITED for the Committee by the Honorary Secretary

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AUSTRALASIAN HERBARIUM NEWS

A journal for the interchange of ideas among the systematic botanists of Australia and New Zealand.

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PREPARATION OF AN INDEX HERBARIUM.

Recent circulars report that the Standing Committee for Urgent Taxonomic Needs of the International Botanical Congresses, with the co-operation of the Botanical Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences propose the preparation of an Index Herbariorum. They have in mind the "preparation of a complete index of all known Herbaria, their location, and a list of authors with a statement as to where their type-specimens are preserved."

Information regarding this project has been distributed by Dr. J. Lanjouw, Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for Urgent Taxonomic Needs. The forms received include requests for data regarding (i) willingness to co-operate (ii) standardization of Herbarium abbreviations and (iii) full title, staff and chief collections of the Herbarium to which the circulars are addressed. While it is believed that most of the Herbaria in New Zealand and Australia will have already received and replied to the questionnaires, it is possible that readers may know of some which have been missed. In this case further information may be obtained from either the Honorary Secretary, Systematic Botany Committee, c/- G.S.I.R.C., Box 109 City, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia or from Dr. J. Lanjouw, Botanisch Museum en Herbarium, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands.

The preparation of an Index Herbariorum is a plan whose importance all Australian and New Zealand botanists will immediately recognise. At its inception the Systematic Botany Committee hoped that the compilation of a list of type specimens of New Zealand and Australia species would be possible. Up to the present the Committee has not been able to attend to this difficult but very desirable project whose execution is complicated by our isolation from the larger overseas herbaria housing important Australian and New Zealand collections. Now that a lead has been given by overseas botanists further consideration must be given to our scheme.

While expressions of our willingness to co-operate may please the members of the Standing Committee for Urgent Taxonomic Needs, it is also hoped that we will be able to contribute our share of the labour involved in the compilation of the data for the proposed Index Herbariorum.

THE RESEARCH MUSEUM OR HERBARIUM

(NOTE: The short article given below was originally prepared as a memorandum to the Committee for Zoological Research Recommendations of the 7th Pacific Science Congress. Later certain alterations were made by another Scientist and, in its amended form, it was distributed, with abstracts of various papers given during the Congress. When asked if he would consent to the publication of the 'abstract' in A.H. News, the author requested that his own text be used. The matters discussed are of particular interest to all people employed in systematic research and we are most grateful for Dr. Tweedie's permission to publish.)

While recognition of museums as important institutions is perhaps increasing, its emphasis is on their educational and recreational aspect. The other, certainly not less important, function of museums, the describing,

identifying, preserving, labelling and cataloguing of specimens, so that they shall be readily available, together with relevant information, to research workers, is suffering from serious neglect.

This is a matter of concern to workers in all biological fields, zoologists, botanists, oceanographers, paleontologists and others whose studies are ultimately dependent upon a basis of sound taxonomy.

In all museums and herbaria with a research tradition collections are accumulating faster than they can be dealt with by numerically inadequate staffs of systematics. In many cases not only cannot new material be described and named, but it cannot even be incorporated into the collections, and may suffer serious deterioration for lack of qualified staff to give in curatorial attention.

Partly a cause and partly, perhaps, an effect of this state of affairs is the unaccountable disrepute into which purely taxonomic work has fallen in recent years. High academic honours are often withheld from systematists and awarded instead to ecologists, physiologists and others whose work is stultified unless the organisms they are studying are properly identified or described. There is little encouragement to a brilliant student to make zoological taxonomy or an herbarium post his career.

The remedy, or at least its most important ingredient, is to open the eyes of governments and other institutions sponsoring herbaria and museums to the seriousness of this situation and to persuade them that as reference collections grow, so must curatorial staff increase also. Recognition of the importance of the taxonomist as a biological worker by senior scientists who have the ear of governing bodies, and to whom research students turn for guidance, is essential if this end is to be achieved.

Although understaffing is by far the most serious deficiency, many museums and herbaria are embarrassed by lack of material facilities, buildings, cabinets, apparatus, etc. Grants should be forthcoming to provide these, and it is particularly recommended that sponsors of expeditions should not abandon responsibility for their collections when they present them to their national (or any other) museum, but should at least make financial provision for their preservation and storage. If sufficient funds are available to finance curatorial study of them, this should be done with the realisation that the service to science thus rendered is at least as laudable as the more romantic and spectacular business of sponsoring or leading the expedition itself.

M.W.F. TWEEDIE,
Director, Raffles Museum,
Singapore.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSERVATION OF THE NAMES OF

THREE AUSTRALIAN GENERA.

Proposal I.: Conservation of the generic name Thryptomene Endl. against Gomphotis Rafin.

The names Thryptomene and Gomphotis Rafin. were both published in 1838.

Gomphotis Rafin., Sylva Tellur. (1838) 103 as described comprised the single species G. saxicola (A.Cunn. ex Hook.) Rafin., l.c., based on Baeckea saxicola A.Cunn. ex Hook. in Bot. Mag. LIX (1832) t.3160. G.saxicola is therefore the type species of Gomphotis.

Thryptomene Endl. in Ann. Wien, Mus., II (1838) 192; Gen. Pl. (1840) 1225 as described comprised the single species T. australis Endl. in Ann. Wien.Mus. l.c. This is therefore the type species of Thryptomene.

Some 20 species, all Australian, are recognised in the genus Thryptomene as at present understood, including T. saxicola (A.Cunn. ex Hook.) Schau. The name Thryptomene has been used for the genus in all standard works since the time of Endlicher, including Bentham and Hooker, Genera Plantarum, Bentham, Flora Australiensis and all Australian Regional Floras. On the other hand Gomphotis has been used only by Rafinesque in its original publication. Consequently, if Gomphotis were shown to have priority over Thryptomene, as is possible, about 20 new combinations would have to be made. The conservation Thryptomene necessitates the formation of no new combinations.

For these reasons it is proposed to conserve Thryptomene Endl. against Gomphotis Rafin., in order to preserve the stability of nomenclature.

Thryptomene Endl. in Ann. Wien Mus. II. (1838) 192; Gen. Pl. (1840) 1225. Type : T.australis Endl.

Gomphotis Rafin., Sylva Tellur. (1838) 103. Type: G.saxicola (A.Cunn. ex Hook.) Rafin.

Proposal II.: Conservation of the generic name Correa Andr. against Correia Vell.

In 1796 Velloso described the genus Correia in Roem., Script, t.6. This was subsequently synonymised with Gomphia Schreb., Gen.I. (1789-91) 291 (Ochnaceae), by several authors including Bentham and Hooker, Gen. Pl. I : 993. Apparently no species have been described under Correia Vell. as none is listed in Index Kewensis.

In February 1798 J.E. Smith read a paper before the Linnean Society which included a description of an Australian genus, Corrasa. There was in this case no specific description. This paper was published later in 1798, in Trans. Linn. Soc., IV. 219.

On April 1st, 1798 H. Andrews published a description of the genus Correa

with one species, Correa alba, with plate, in Bot. Rep., t.18.

In 1799-1800 Labillardiere described Mazeutoxeron rufum and Maxeutoxeron reflexum, Voy. Rech. Laperouse II., but synonymised them with Correa (sic) Sm. in Pl. Nov. Holl., II (1806) 120. ("Denominationi vero ejusdem generis a Cel. Smith paucis mensibus antea evulgati....").

To date over thirty species, both from Australia and from plants cultivated in Europe, have been described under this generic name. Correa Andr. (of which Corraea Sm. may be regarded as an orthographic variant) is, however, a later homonym of Correia Vell. and must be rejected unless conserved. The next available name is Maxeutoxeron Labill. but the adoption of this would necessitate many new combinations. If Correa Andr. is conserved no new combinations are necessary.

It would seem desirable therefore to conserve Correa Andr. against the earlier Correia Vell. To avoid confusion, should the publication of Smith's paper have preceded that of Andrews' description and plate, Correa Andr. should also be conserved against the orthographic variant Corraea Sm.

Correa Andr. Bot. Rep. (1798) t.18.; non Correia Vell. in Roem., Script. (1796) t. 6. Type: C. alba Andr.

Corraea Sm., Trans. Linn. Soc., IV. (1798) 219; non Correia Vell. in Roem., Script. (1796) t.6; Mazeutoxeron Labill., Voy., II (1799-1800) II. Type: M. rufum Labill

Proposal III.: Conservation of the orthography Grevillea R.Br. ex Salisb. corr. R.Br. against the orthography Grevillia R.Br. ex Salisb.

The proposal is to conserve Brown's orthography "Grevillea" against Salisbury's earlier orthography "Grevillia" of what is essentially the same name. The names were published as follows:-

- (a) Grevillia R.Br. ex Salisb. in Knight (1809)120. As originally published this comprised four species of which the first, G. asplenifolia Salisb. is here selected as the lectotypic species. Salisb. is not given as the author in Knight's work, but the botanical part of the work is generally held to have been written by Salisbury, so that he rather than Knight should be cited as the publishing author of species proposed therein (see Britten in Journ. Bot. XXIV (1886) 296-300; *ibid.* LIV.(1916) 57-65).

The name is spelt "Grevillia" each time it appears in this work; it is said to be "named in honour ofCharles Greville".

- (b) Grevillea R.Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. X.(1810) 167. This included Grevillia R.Br. ex Salisb. and also Lysanthe Salisb. l.c. (1809) 116 and Stylurus Salisb. l.c. 115, though Brown did not specifically refer to these genera until the appearance of his Prodrusus, evidently published in 1810, but later than his paper in Trans. Linn. Soc.

(Britten, l.c. (1886) 298). Brown employed the spelling Grevillea consistently in both these works except in Trans. Linn. Soc. l.c. 175, and again in Prodr. l.c. 379, where in reference to the section Calothyrsus he wrote "Grevillia stricte sic dicta."

The spelling Grevillea would appear to be preferable, being derived from "Greville", but this in itself would not justify conservation. Nor is there evidence that Brown altered the name with a view to making a deliberate orthographic correction.

The case for conservation is based on the following considerations:-

- (i) The spelling Grevillea has been universally adopted for nearly 140 years and has been generally used in standard works from 1810 to the present day, R. Brown, being cited as the author of the name.
- (ii) The genus comprises over 100 species which form an important part of the Australian Flora, but includes also a few extra-Australian species. The spelling Grevillea is in common use in Australia and throughout the world by botanists, horticulturists, foresters and others. Reversion at this stage to Salisbury's original spelling of the name would therefore cause considerable needless confusion.
- (iii) The spelling Grevillia does not appear to have been adopted by any author since 1810.

It is proposed that the genus should be cited as Grevillea R.Br. ex Salisb. in Knight (1809) corr. R.Br. (1810). This procedure would obviate the necessity of further conserving Grevillea R.Br. against Lysanthe Salisb. l.c. and Stylurus Salisb. l.c. It would mean also that the specific combinations made under Grevillia by Salisbury can be written as Grevillea spp. without change of author citation since "Grevillia" and "Grevillea" are regarded as orthographic variants of the same name dating from 1809.

Grevillea R.Br. ex Salisb. corr. R.Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. X (1810) 167. Type: G. asplenifolia Salisb.

Grevillia R.Br. ex Salisb. in Knight, Proteae (1809) 120. Stylurus Salisb. l.c. 115. Lysanthe Salisb. l.c. 116.

J. GARDEN
L.A.S. JOHNSON
National Herbarium, Sydney, N.S.W.

FLORA MALESIANA: Published by Noordhoff-Kolff N.V. Batavia.
General Editor - Dr. C.G.G.J. van Steenis.

What promises to be one of the most comprehensive accounts of the flora of any region of the world is the Flora Malesiana which it is proposed to issue in five series, comprising 31 volumes. The series are as follows.

Series I. Spermaphyta (15 volumes), II. Pteridophyta (3 volumes) III. Bryophyta (5 volumes) IV. Fungi and Lichens (3 volumes) V. Algae (3 volumes). The first instalment of volume 4 (Series I.) is contained in a booklet or prospectus which has been received. It contains revisions of the following small families: Aceraceae by Bloembergen, Philydraceae by Skottsberg, Ancistrocladiaceae by van Steenis, Aponogetonaceae by van Steenis, Burmanniaceae by Jonker, Sphenocleaceae by Airy Shaw, Nyssaceae by Wasscher, Sarcospermaceae by Lam, Stackhousiaceae by Brouwer and Actinidiaceae by van Steenis. From these it will be seen that though probably Dutch authors will predominate and much of the work will be done at Leiden, botanists from all parts of the world with a knowledge of the Malaysian flora will be asked to contribute.

Under these circumstances it is only natural there will be some differences in treatment of the various groups though they will all follow a standard pattern under the editorship of Dr. C.G.G.J. van Steenis. The usual descriptions and key will be followed by notes on the Distribution, Ecology, Vernacular Names, uses and general notes. Judging from the groups already done it is not proposed to quote individual collections but to give the distribution of the species on broad lines. The text is accompanied by illustrations and in many cases by distribution maps.

Extracts from the first three volumes of Series I. are printed in the booklet. Vol. I. Cyclopaedia of Malaysian Botanical Collectors and Collections by Mrs. M.J. van Steenis-Krusemann, will be very useful in checking up the routes of collectors and explorers and more especially in stating where their collections were deposited. It will also be most useful in giving accounts of the published works of botanists who have written on the flora of the region. This is sure to be well done as Mrs. van Steenis-Krusemann has gone to infinite trouble to compile the information. Vol. 2. Malaysian Plant Life by C.G.G.J. van Steenis is a second edition, much enlarged and in English of his "Maleische Vegetation" which appeared in 1935. The book will consist of about 600 pages and will be divided into five parts, the major portion being devoted to a description of the vegetation proper. Samples of some of these are printed in the booklet and quite apart from their usefulness make interesting reading to anybody interested in tropical floras. Vol. 3. Malayan Plant Geography will consist of two parts. The first will deal with floristic plant geography and will contain tables showing the distribution of the genera of Malaysian flowering plants; the second deals with the historical plant geography of the Malaysian region.

The area covered by the Flora embraces in addition to Indonesia, the Malay Peninsula, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Brunei, British North Borneo and the mainland of New Guinea. The Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands are excluded.

It is estimated that publication will extend at the least over a period of 25 years. The price has been provisionally fixed at one guilder Netherlands currency for each 16 pages and it is estimated that 240 pages will appear each year.

C. T. WHITE,
Government Botanist,
Brisbane, Queensland.

THE GENUS ALLIUM

There is rather an important recent contribution to the taxonomy of the genus Allium which may so far have escaped the notice of some Australasian systematic botanists. It was published in 1944 as Volume eleven of Herbertia, the year book of the American Amaryllis Society (now the American Plant Life Society), and is known as the Allieae Edition. This Society is primarily a horticultural association, but its Amaryllis year books usually contain good scientific articles in addition to horticultural ones, particularly the volumes here under review; and these year books should be watched for important articles contributed by eminent authorities on the classification, cytology, genetics and physiology of the Amaryllidaceae.

Readers will at once question the inclusion of the genus Allium in a journal devoted to the Amaryllidaceae; apparently the Society follows the lead of Dr. J. Hutchinson of Kew, and includes in its purview the tribes Agapanthaceae, Allieae and Gilliesieae (otherwise of Liliaceae); however, it departs from Hutchinson when including Alstroemerids (Herbertia Vol. 9.: 1942), which Hutchinson separated from the Amaryllidaceae as a distinct family.

Some subjects treated in past issues of Herbertia are:-
A revision of the tribes of the Amaryllidaceae Vol. 5 : 1938; South African Amaryllids Vol. 6 : 1939; Latin American Amaryllids Vol. 7 : 1940; A review of Amaryllid chromosomes. Vol. 10 : 1943.

In the volume under review there are five articles to be noted especially, they form a very large contribution from the English botanists and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The most important of these articles is "The genus Allium in the U.S.S.R." by A.I. Vvedensky (translated from the Russian by H.K. Airy Shaw of Kew), it is taken from the extensive Flora U.R.S.S. iv. (1935): 112-280, now in the course of compilation under the editorship of V.L. Komarov. The translator says "it is the most important contribution to our understanding of the genus which has been published in the present century", and that it is "of high value to students of Allium outside as well as inside the Soviet Union." In the voluminous literature there are two large earlier monographs; the first is by Eduard von Regel, published as part of Acta Horti Petropolitani, Vol. 5; (Leningrad) 1875, and the second by Edmond Boissier, Flora Orientalis, 5; 1882. Regel surveys the whole genus, while Boissier treats the species from Greece and Egypt to the borders of India only. Vvedensky's account includes the description and distribution of 225 species of Allium out of a total of 500-600 species, and a short introduction.

Of the remaining articles three are by William T. Stearn of the Royal Horticultural Society, England, and the fourth is a translation by him of Victor de Janka's "Key to the Alliums of Europe" (85 species) published in 1836 in a Hungarian journal. Stearn's own articles are (1) "Notes on the genus Allium in the Old World", 23 pp. including a discussion of the literature. (2) "The floristic regions of the U.S.S.R. with reference to the genus Allium" (with maps). (3) "Nomenclature and synonymy of Allium odorum and Allium tuberosum" (figs.).

Allium occurs naturally over most of the northern hemisphere, but many species are of widespread economic importance, viz. onion, leek, shallot, chive, garlic etc., and others are horticultural subjects. The species are

often difficult to determine from herbarium specimens, as these may lack unexpanded spathes, or the bulb with its envelopes and bulblets if the latter occur; it is also very important to sketch a transverse section of the leaf while fresh, in two places - above the base and above the middle. In Australia we are particularly concerned with the economic, horticultural and naturalised weedy species.

C.M. EARDLEY,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide, South Australia.

HERBERTIA.

Published annually since 1934 by the American Plant Life Society, Box 2398, Stanford University P.O. California. Editor: Hamilton P. Traub. The volume here reviewed is in the Barr Smith Library of the University of Adelaide.

NEWS AND NOTES ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES.

Australia

Victoria

Mr. A.W. Jessep expects to attend the International Botanical Congress in Sweden next year.

A Census of the plants in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens has been completed and is being tabulated ready for publication. A 900 ft. Kodochrome Film of Herbarium modus operandi and seasonal changes in the Botanic Gardens has been prepared. The Museum and Carpological collection have been renovated and should soon be in working order.

Over 10,000 specimens have been named on behalf of members of the general public.

141 very interesting and valuable films have been received from the Linnean Society of London, depicting the types and works of Linnaeus.

Loan of specimens to research workers in both Australian and overseas herbaria has continued and exchange of specimens with overseas institutions has been maintained.

We have been pleased to welcome overseas and interstate botanists most of whom spent some time on herbarium collections. These visitors included Professor C. Skottsberg and Dr. Olaf Selling, Sweden; Dr. Silow, Cambridge; Dr. Pal, India; Mr. A. Papasolomontos, Cyprus; Professor Shepherd, California and Mr. W. Martin, New Zealand.

Mr. P.F. Morris has been working up his collections of Western Australia, Tasmanian and other plants in addition to work on the Carpological collection.

Mr. J.H. Willis has been revising and editing the Flora of Victoria and working up his collection of 900 species obtained during the Grimwade Expedition.

Mr. P.N.S. Bibby has continued his work on the Bibliography of Australian Hepatics and on the checking and naming of plants in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. R.V. Smith has been identifying plants collected in the Kennedy Range, north-west Western Australia.

Mr. H.T. Clifford is carrying out a botanical survey of the Dandenong Ranges, Victoria.

Miss G. Dexter has been indexing the library, working on the Census of plants in the Botanic Gardens and checking the nomenclature of plants.

Mrs. M. Willis has written "By Their Fruits" a biography of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller. This publication gives an excellent account of the Baron and his continual struggle to get financial support for his botanical research work.

New South Wales.

Miss Mary Tindale left Sydney on June 22nd for London, where she will take up the position of Australian Liaison Officer at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for two years. She hopes to spend a substantial part of her time in research on the Pteridophytes.

Other members of the staff are continuing their investigations along the lines referred to in the last number of A.H. News.

Visitors we were glad to welcome to the herbarium include Mr. J. Kaba of Prague, Dr. C. Skottsberg of Gothenberg, Dr. P. Dansereau of Montreal, Dr. S.A. Silow of the Science Office, British Council, Dr. O. Selling of Stockholm and Professor Baas-Becking now Deputy Chairman of the Research Council of the South Pacific Commission.

Australia Capital Territory.

Recent additions to the library of the Division of Plant Industry include a complete set of Blumea Vols. I-VI. pt. 1. and the three special supplements. Also "Flora Brasiliica" published by Dr. F.C. Hoehne, Director of the Instituto de Botanica, Sao Paulo, of which the following parts have appeared - Fasc. 1. Orchidaceae, 2. - 4. Leguminosae - Papilionaceae, 5. Orchidaceae, 6. Aristolochiaceae, 7. Labiales, 8. Orchidaceae and 9. Onagraceae.

Miss Burbidge has indentified about half of the (620) specimens collected by her in Tasmania in January of this year. Duplicates of the material have been sent to the University of Tasmania and a third set will be sent later to the Kew Herbarium.

About two hundred plants collected by Mr. R.A. Perry on Kangaroo

Island, South Australia in 1945 and 1946 have also been determined and mounted for the Herbarium.

Queensland.

Mr. W.D. Francis has returned after three months' sick leave.

During April, Mr. S.L. Everist visited the Dirranbandi-Bollon area to make an initial pasture-survey of an area where improvement work is to be carried out. He also made field studies of plants on country where "humpy-back" in sheep is a constantly recurring disease. In May, he made a further search in central-western Queensland for seed of native pasture plants. In June, in company with officers of the Division of Animal Industry, he visited the Windorah-Betoota area to investigate possible causes of Birdsville disease in horses. On each trip, ecological notes and general botanical collections were made. Preliminary work on these specimens reveals a number of species not previously recorded for Queensland. These new records will be published later.

Mr. R.W. Johnson accompanied Mr. Everist on the trip to central-western Queensland in May.

During June Mr. L.S. Smith spent a fortnight in company with Dr. O.E. Selling collecting specimens on the Atherton Tableland, in the vicinity of Cairns, and on the South Peak of Mt. Bellenden Ker. He spent the following fortnight with the C.S.I.R.O. Soil Survey Unit working in the Lower Burdekin Valley.

At the end of May, Mr. R.L. Specht returned to Adelaide after spending five months at the Herbarium working on his collections from the Arnhem Land Expedition. Working visits to the Herbarium were made by Dr. O.E. Selling (Stockholm, Sweden) and Mr. J.S. Womersley (Lae, New Guinea).

Tasmania.

Miss Curtis reports that, as well as her work on the cytology of Dianella, she is also studying the cytology of Pultenaea and Sprengelia. Students are working on Wahlenbergia and Casuarina.

General.

Readers may be interested to know that arrangements have been made for a photographer, attached to the Scientific Liaison Office in London, to photograph the type specimens of Australian plants held in the Lindley Collection at Cambridge. The authorities at the Cambridge Botany School have very kindly offered to assist in the abstraction of the herbarium sheets.

The microfilming of Robert Brown's manuscripts dealing with Australian plants is also being handled by the Scientific Liaison Office. This matter has proved more complex than was believed to be the case when the Systematic Botany Committee framed a resolution on the subject at the time of the Hobart

meeting, (c.f. A.H. News No. 4. p. 3.). The papers relevant to our needs are not in one group and consequently the completion of the work of micro-filming will be delayed until the manuscript has been inspected by Miss Tindale, now the Australian Liaison Officer at the Kew Herbarium. Miss Tindale has been asked to advise the Scientific Liaison Office at Australia House as to the importance of the various parts of the manuscript material.

Robert Brown's papers include his Diary. A copy of this, in microfilm, would also be a useful source of information to Australian botanists.

Progress has also been made on the compilation of a catalogue of some of the more important books in Herbarium libraries. It is hoped that this will be published, in a mimeographed form, by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization.

We have been informed that Mr. E.H. Smith is planning the compilation of a bibliography of orchidology in South Australia. He would be glad to hear from anyone who is interested and who can supply biographical or historical data. His address is: c/- 102 West Parkway, Colonel Light Gardens, South Australia.

PHOTOSTAT COPIES OF BOTANICAL PAPERS.

Some years ago the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (now the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) established a Copying Service under the direction of Dr. Dadswell at its Division of Forest Products in Melbourne. Since a number of the publications which have been microfilmed are of interest to botanists, a list has been prepared and is given below together with the titles of papers photographed by other institutions. This list is not a complete one and it is hoped that readers knowing of other titles, which have been treated, will be kind enough to inform the Editor so that they may be printed in later numbers of A.H. News.

Once a paper has been photographed the preparation of further prints is a simple matter. Should research workers require copies of some of these listed it is possible that arrangements could be made to obtain them. On the other hand this list may help to prevent unnecessary duplication. Further information on the availability of copies can be obtained by writing to either Dr. Dadswell, C.S.I.R.O., Division of Forests Products, P.O. Box 18, South Melbourne, Victoria or to the Hon. Secretary, Systematic Botany Committee, c/- C.S.I.R.O., Division of Plant Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.

Papers held at the DIVISION OF FORESTS PRODUCTS.

- BAILEY, I.W. Comparative Morphology of the Winteraceae. Pt. 3. Wood. Jour. Arn. Arb. 25 (1) : 97-103. 1944. (AC. 78)
- BENTHAM, G. Proteaceae. Flora Australiensis Vol. 5. : 315-318 (incl. note on family and key to genera - Ed.) (AQ. 91)

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