

Obituaries

DOROTHY ADLINGTON CADBURY

(1892—1987)

Dorothy Cadbury was born on 14th October, 1892 and died on 21st August, 1987 at the age of 94. Through much of her life she worked in Cadbury Bros. at Bournville and was a director for many years, retiring from the firm in 1952. She was a Quaker and throughout her life maintained a strong commitment to the Society of Friends.

Dorothy always said that her botanical interests started at an early age. As a child she had helped her mother to find about 1,000 flowers, which were carefully coloured in her *Illustrations* to the Bentham & Hooker *Flora of the British Isles*. This activity was continued into her old age, and nothing gave her more pleasure than finding another species which she could 'paint into' her book of *Illustrations*.

She joined the Wild Flower Society in 1937, and each year sent in records beginning in the first week in March or sometimes even earlier. She was Warwickshire Recorder for that Society for a time and continued to send in records up to 1986. In 1939 she joined a group carrying out a botanical survey of the Isle of Mull. Dorothy joined the B.S.B.I. in 1936 and remained a member for the rest of her life. She took a lively interest in the Society's meetings, particularly in the November *Conversazione*.

From quite early in her career Dorothy Cadbury began to take a special interest in water plants, though it was apparently by accident that she became a 'Potamogetonist'. Apparently, she had sent some pond weeds to a Wild Flower Society friend for name checking, and the friend had taken them to the British Museum to be identified. The identifiers were Dandy and Taylor (later, Sir George Taylor, who became the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew). Sir George had a great admiration for Dorothy's *Potamogeton* work, and she was most gratified to be asked to collect pondweeds officially for the British Museum.

During field excursions in Warwickshire, and indeed everywhere she went, we all knew that the merest hint of an interesting pondweed would send her rushing into pond, canal or river fully clothed and shod, without any hesitation, to collect her specimens.

One of the interesting outcomes of this work was the discovery of two rare hybrids, the first named in her honour *Potamogeton* × *cadburyae* by Dandy and Taylor and collected in Seeswood Pool, Nuneaton. According to these authors the hybrid is "a most surprising cross, but there is no doubt about the parentage, as examination of the material will quickly show . . . Subsequent visits to the Warwickshire locality have failed to reveal more of the plants" (see Cadbury *et al.*, *A computer-mapped Flora, a study of the county of Warwickshire*: 218, 1971). The second hybrid was named *P.* × *pseudofriesii* Dandy & Taylor and was collected in v.c. 14, near Buckenham Ferry. She made some 400 *Potamogeton* collections for the British Museum, from many different parts of the British Isles, of which 192 were from Warwickshire. These records included most of the British species and natural hybrids.

Dorothy Cadbury did not neglect local natural history interests. She joined the Birmingham Natural History Society in 1950 and remained a member until her death. One of her tasks for the Society was to compile a complete list of the flowering plants of Edgbaston Park, a task which she tackled with her usual enthusiasm and energy. She was very active, both on field excursions and in giving talks during the winter sessions, particularly on her travels abroad, on wild flowers in general and certainly on pondweeds in particular. Her enthusiasm and excitement during excursions was infectious and was communicated to everyone within earshot. It was truly an enjoyable and an energetic experience to be with Dorothy in the field!

I was privileged to work with her on the Revision of the Flora of Warwickshire for a period of nearly 20 years. This was a joint project between the Birmingham Natural History Society (B.N.H.S.) and the Botany Department of the University, together with help from the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery. The project was officially begun in January, 1950, the joint recorders being Mr R. C. Readett (B.N.H.S.) and Mr Peter Green (University), with Dorothy

Cadbury as a committee member. Peter Green left in 1951 and I came to Birmingham in 1952. After a number of changes to the Flora organization, Miss Cadbury, Mr Readett and I were appointed joint recorders and editors with the assistance of Mr M. C. Clark.

Collation and verification of records was undertaken every Tuesday, year in and year out, by Dorothy Cadbury together with various assistants, Elsa Pickvance taking part for most of the period. In the evenings of each Tuesday, Dorothy together with Robert Readett and myself, would identify 'critical' material sent in by collectors, make policy decisions from time to time and eat a delicious Cadbury tea. This went on continuously, week by week, from 1954 to about 1970 – some 16 years. Throughout all this period Dorothy worked with an enthusiasm and determination that was amazing. When the *Computer-mapped Flora* was published in 1971, Dorothy's work throughout the years was evident to all. This book stands as a tribute to her and to Robert Readett, both gifted amateurs, who were able to teach me, as a professional, many lessons in field botany and local flora work.

When I suggested to the Committee in 1964 that we ought to computerize our records and seek a way to have the distribution of each species computer-mapped, I was surprised that without the slightest hesitation Dorothy at once agreed to and enthusiastically supported this idea; I had imagined that, since she grew up before the computer age, I should have some difficulty in persuading her and Bob Readett to go along with this suggestion. On the contrary, they both took to it with great enthusiasm.

After the publication of the *Flora*, into which Dorothy had put an energetic 20 years of her life, I thought that she would wish to sit back and relax for a little while. I was completely mistaken; she forged ahead with local natural history excursions and pond-dipping practically to the end of her life.

Truly, here was a great personality whose friendship I greatly enjoyed. It was a privilege to have known and worked with her. Always modest, but with whole-hearted devotion to field botany, she is sadly missed by all who knew her.

J. G. HAWKES

JOHN HARRIS CHANDLER
(1909—1987)

B.S.B.I. members who knew him well will be sorry to learn of the death on 5th September 1987 of John Chandler, a member since 1956. Though born at Markyate, near Luton, he had an intimate knowledge of the countryside around Stamford, where he had lived since the early 1950s. He was a meticulous recorder who studied his own area in detail. During the Maps Scheme he took on a number of 10km squares, and the Stamford square was one of the best recorded in England. He was never afraid to tackle critical or difficult groups, particularly *Rosa*, *Salix* and *Ulmus*. His work on these groups, especially the first, and in recording generally was of great significance in the publication of three local Floras. Guy Messenger, author of the *Flora of Rutland*, writes that, without John Chandler, that work would never have been begun, let alone finished. He tried to persuade John to allow his name to appear on the title page, but, with his usual modesty and generosity, he refused.

John Chandler also gave considerable help to Terry Wells in fieldwork for the forthcoming *Flora of Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough*; his knowledge of the localities for many rare plants in the Soke was invaluable and he was forever on the lookout for newcomers. It was he who first noticed *Elodea nuttallii* in the Soke in 1974 and carefully traced its spread along the dykes and river systems. His detailed study of *Rosa*, which fortunately occurred before the period of widespread hedge removal, provides a historic record of the variety which existed around Stamford and Peterborough before the fields were enlarged and the hedges destroyed. This detailed approach is reflected in a letter he wrote to Joan Gibbons about the *Flora of Lincolnshire*: "I have collected about 50 specimens so far, particularly in the Uffington and Holywell areas. It seems better to work a small area in detail rather than odd bushes here and there. A small gravel pit at Uffington has about a dozen bushes and at least half of that number are different – several 'canina'

forms, a couple of 'dumetorum' varieties and 'obtusifolia sclerophylla'." This was his forte – a mind and an eye for detail.

He was President of the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union (1965–66), and his Presidential Address, which re-emphasised his love of his own locality, was 'Uffington Gravel Pits – an ecological study'. Uffington is c. 2 km east of Stamford.

In professional life John Chandler was a Customs and Excise Officer. This work stimulated his interest in Revenue stamps, and, during the last years of his life when ill-health made fieldwork more difficult, he was joint author of a book on *The newspaper and almanac stamps of Great Britain and Ireland*; published in 1981, this is the definitive work on the subject. It demonstrates his ability to compile and write; and, had he lived in the centre of a county instead of on the boundary of three, he would undoubtedly have joined the ranks of B.S.B.I. members who have written County Floras. Instead, three other authors have reason to be grateful for his unselfish assistance.

T. C. E. WELLS & I. WESTON

THOMAS GASKELL TUTIN, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
(1908–1987)

Thomas Tutin, who died aged 79 on 7th October, 1987, was very widely renowned as an extraordinarily productive and persistent author and compiler of Floras. His name will remain familiar to plant taxonomists for centuries to come through his floristic achievements, two of which stand out in excellence and importance.

Flora of the British Isles was published in 1952, with A. R. Clapham and E. F. Warburg as co-authors, and, as 'CTW', quickly became the standard British reference work. The circumstances surrounding the commencement of this work, and the early roles played by H. Gilbert-Carter and A. G. Tansley, have been set in print by Clapham (1978), and for these and for many other anecdotes and early reminiscences of Tom Tutin the reader is referred to that work, the existence of which forbids too much repetition here. The impact of *Flora of the British Isles* cannot easily be exaggerated. As a 13-year-old, it was the first 'proper flora' I ever used, but its degree of detail, its level of authoritativeness, and its up-to-date nomenclature and classification were equally novel and came as just as much a shock to those who were already experts in the study of British plants. The reason for this is easy to see – it replaced, as the standard British Flora, C. C. Babington's *Manual of British botany* (1843), G. Bentham's *Handbook of the British flora* (1858) and J. D. Hooker's *The Students' Flora of the British Islands* (1870), all several times revised, but none very adequately and none after 1924. The changes and new data that had accumulated up to 1952 were predictably very numerous and very far-reaching. 'CTW' became the British botanists' 'bible' almost overnight, and its sequence and nomenclature were soon adopted by the B.S.B.I. as its basis for recording via J. E. Dandy's *List of British vascular plants* (1958), which used the sequence of 'CTW' "for obvious reasons of convenience".

The success of 'CTW' was largely the result of Tutin's devotion to the overall editing and to the incorporation of the efforts of his two co-authors, a devotion amply acknowledged by them on page xviii of the first edition. Authorship of the various families was divided approximately equally between the three (see pages 1507–1508 of the first edition). This position of pre-eminence of *Flora of the British Isles* has been maintained to the present day by the appearance of a second edition in 1962 and a third in 1987, Tutin's last work. Warburg having died in 1966, the families written by him in the first two editions were revised for the third by D. M. Moore. The second and third editions are, of course, improvements on the first, but, seen in relation to the amount and availability of contemporary data, they probably represent a lesser achievement; in my opinion the level of excellence of the first edition has not since been equalled in British Floras. The popularity of 'CTW' was further established, and its use widened, by the preparation of a shortened version, *Excursion Flora of the British Isles*, in 1959, with later editions in 1968 and 1981.

Much of the above concerns 'CTW' rather than Tom Tutin, but anyone who knew Tom soon realised that the two were inextricably entwined. Moreover, Tom was a quiet, self-effacing man

who rarely volunteered information, let alone that of a personal nature, and in some ways it was easier to understand the man via his work than directly.

The other major work with which Tom was involved was, of course, *Flora Europaea* (5 volumes, 1964–1980). The part Tom played as Chairman of the Editorial Committee, from its first formal meeting at Leicester in 1956 until his death, has been referred to by Clapham (1978) and Webb (1978), and an apt acknowledgement appears on page xv of Volume 5 (1980). A short history of *Flora Europaea* also appears on pages xvii–xx of Volume 5. During the 1960s and 1970s *Flora Europaea* gradually took over from *Flora of the British Isles* as Tom's main botanical interest. Indeed the influence of the former on the latter is made abundantly clear from a study of the progressive editions of 'CTW' and of the *Excursion Flora*. The sequence of families in *Flora Europaea* (taken from the twelfth edition of *Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien* (1964)) was never adopted in 'CTW', but the later editions were altered to conform with the generic and specific sequences of the families, as was the classification in the majority of instances, and even the descriptive data of later editions were emended in the light of those in *Flora Europaea*. Webb (1978), in analysing the contents of *Flora Europaea*, pointed out that Tom wrote more accounts (1307 species) than any other author, and concluded that "For individual achievement Tutin, . . . , is in a class by himself; . . ."

Tutin's contribution to botanical literature will also be known to all B.S.B.I. members through two of our handbooks – *British Sedges*, produced in 1968 with A. C. Jermy (the second edition, renamed *Sedges of the British Isles*, appeared in 1982, but Tutin played no part in its preparation), and *Umbellifers of the British Isles*, produced in 1980. These books, the first two of the series, are indispensable to students of sedges and umbellifers, and the first has become the best seller of any of the Society's publications. He wrote no major separate works on his favourite family, the grasses, but he prepared the account of these for 'CTW' and was the general editor as well as a major author for the family in *Flora Europaea*.

Tom Tutin was born, appropriately, at Kew on 21st April, 1908, where from an early age he developed a keen interest in natural history, a devotion shared and fostered by his father, a biochemist. Outside plants his favourite group became the Lepidoptera, and he retained an interest in butterflies until his last years. His sighting of the season's first Brimstone, or his discovery on holiday of a good colony of Marsh Fritillaries, were to him items well worthy of remark at the first opportunity to anyone who he thought shared his delight in these creatures.

In 1920 his family moved to the Bristol area, and from 1927 to 1930 he read Natural Sciences at Cambridge University. There he met many people, both teachers and students, who were to shape his future career. Perhaps his foremost contemporaries were P. W. Richards and E. F. Warburg, but there were others just before and just after with whom he rubbed shoulders and who together generated an exciting atmosphere from which emerged a probably unparalleled number of distinguished botanists. In his second long vacation (1929) Tom and Warburg took part in an expedition to Madeira and the Azores.

After graduation Tom took a series of short-term posts that alternated with his participation in a number of foreign expeditions, notably to Spain and Morocco in 1931, British Guiana in 1933 and Lake Titicaca in 1937. All these trips, especially that to British Guiana, deeply influenced his view of plants and probably helped to determine the direction of his future career. Immediately after graduation he remained at Cambridge to work on Greenland fossils collected by A. C. Seward. In 1933 he joined the Marine Biological Station at Plymouth to investigate the wasting disease of *Zostera*, and after his return from Lake Titicaca he held posts at King's College, London, the University of Manchester, and, as part of the war effort, in the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Admiralty.

In these early years he published papers on topics as diverse as Greenland fossils, rot-holes in trees, the *Zostera* parasite and fresh-water algae, as well as floristic and taxonomic notes on plants from the Azores, S. America and Britain. His interest in aquatic plants, apparently commencing with the *Zostera* work, flourished on his trip to Lake Titicaca, where he studied the larger algae and developed ideas on the concept of the hydrosere succession. While at Manchester he spent a good deal of time at Windermere, where he met Winifred Anne Pennington, whom he married in 1942. His wife, who answers variously to the names Winifred Pennington, Mrs T. G. Tutin, and Professor W. A. Tutin, F.R.S., is a world authority on lake sediments. They had one son and three daughters, one of whom, Caroline, has worked for the past 16 years on the threatened gorillas and

chimpanzees in tropical Africa. Her regular letters to Tom over this period were a great delight to him, and he often passed on from them tit-bits of general natural history interest.

Virtually all of Tom's papers that appeared after 1942 concerned the floristics and taxonomy of British and European flowering plants. In 1944 he was appointed Lecturer-in-charge of the embryonic Department of Botany at University College, Leicester. He was appointed Professor of Botany in 1947, holding this post through the granting of the charter to the University of Leicester in 1957 until the foundation of the School of Biological Sciences there in 1967. During this period he devoted much effort to the establishment of a thriving Department of Botany, especially through the formation of a University Botanic Garden and Herbarium at Leicester, and to the detailed study of the British Flora. The Botanic Garden was originally on the University campus, but in 1947 was moved to an ideal 16-acre site two miles away at Oadby, opposite Leicester Race-Course. The Herbarium was commenced in 1946 and now comprises about 120,000 specimens. At first it reflected Tutin's interest in the British flora, and contains his collections from most parts of the British Isles, including many of the well-known localities of rare species. Those early collections were augmented by duplicates from correspondents and friends such as J. E. Lousley and E. F. Warburg, and by the collections of his chief technician, E. K. Horwood (son of A. R. Horwood, co-author of *The flora of Leicestershire and Rutland* (1933)) and of one of his first appointees, Miss A. P. Conolly. Parts of Tutin's own herbarium (notably the grasses) were kept separate, but they were all finally incorporated in the mid-1970s. Later, increasingly so as *Flora Europaea* got underway, more Continental material was added (the names Horwood and Conolly remain prominent here), and the valuable collections of Mrs B. M. Allen, O. Polunin and B. E. Smythies were attracted by the determination service provided by Tom and A. O. Chater, who was *Flora Europaea* Research Assistant at Leicester between 1960 and 1977. Their joint identification sessions became a feature of the Leicester Herbarium for an hour or two after tea every afternoon, and one soon learned that that period was not an appropriate time to interrupt with queries or points relating to teaching or administrative matters.

In 1967 the Leicester scene was changed dramatically by the institution of the School of Biological Sciences, which embraced five Departments (now seven). The greatly increased administrative duties and inter-departmental liaison that this entailed were not to Tom's liking (principally, they ate into time that could be devoted to *Flora Europaea*), and Professor H. E. Street was appointed from Swansea as Professor of Botany and Chairman of the School. Tom became the first occupant of the newly created Chair of Plant Taxonomy. Upon his retirement from this in 1973 he was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, and until early 1985, when the manuscript for the third edition of *Flora of the British Isles* was delivered to the press, he worked almost daily in the herbarium on his various floristic projects.

Tom Tutin's many floristic achievements were recognized by his award of a Gold Medal of the Linnean Society of London in 1977, an Honorary Doctorate by Trinity College, Dublin in 1979, and Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1982. He was President of the B.S.B.I. from 1957 to 1961, following his Vice-Presidency from 1952-1956. Despite his name being a household word with British botanists, I doubt whether he was well known personally by many of the present membership of the B.S.B.I. He stopped attending our Annual Exhibition Meeting about ten years ago because he felt he no longer knew many of the exhibitors and visitors. His own natural reticence and the awe in which his juniors held him probably mitigated against the forging of new friendships from casual personal meetings. However, once this initial difficulty was overcome, one found a most warm-hearted and friendly person, who would most readily help with any query or problem. He received many plants for identification; on the whole his replies were prompt, accurate and brief. I believe that he never kept copies of his replies (certainly not since 1973, when they were virtually all hand-written), and that he threw away the original letter of enquiry once it was answered. Tom never used two words where one was sufficient, and had a pathological distaste for confrontation or fruitless argument. He never in any way sought the limelight, and was always surprised when anyone attempted to bring him into it. To celebrate his seventieth birthday, H. E. Street had arranged for a book to be written by a number of his colleagues and former students (Street 1978). Tom did not learn of this until a relatively late date, by which time Street had unfortunately died of a heart attack. I was left to make the few remaining arrangements, and one sentence in a brief note that Tom wrote to me shortly before we were due to gather for a surprise celebratory dinner seems to me to sum up much of his character: "I find it incredible that anyone



PLATE 2. Thomas Gaskell Tutin, 1908–1987. Courtesy of Mrs T. G. Tutin. Taken early or mid 1960s.

should go to so much trouble over one so undeserving who, after all, has only done as far as possible what he most wanted to do."

His interests included observing plants and insects, listening to music and watching cricket. In his younger days he enjoyed plant-hunting, gardening and playing the flute.

Tom Tutin was one of a dwindling number of distinguished botanists coming from the pre-war Cambridge stable. In British plant taxonomy he started an era in 1952 with 'CTW', the many obvious errors and gaps that it exposed being investigated by a much wider-ranging new generation of research workers and amateurs. It generated a new interest in, and awareness of, the British flora that coincided with the post-war expansion and the flourishing phase in the history of the B.S.B.I. described by D. E. Allen (1986) as "Full Steam Ahead." His death equally marks the end of an era, but we are left with tangible evidence of his achievements not only in his Floras and Handbooks but also in the form of the enormous amount of diverse research and data-gathering that these in turn generated. I know of two plants named after him: *Atractylis tutinii* Franco, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.*, **71**: 47 (1975) (endemic to Cabo de Gata, Spain); and *Mentha* × *tutinii* Pinto da Silva, *Cat. Pl. Vasc. Açores*, p. 103 (1966). The latter has no description but refers back to a description by J. Fraser in *J. Bot., Lond.*, **70**: 39 (1932), where the plant is described as *M. piperita* × *M. rotundifolia*.

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 CLAPHAM, A. R. (1978). Thomas Gaskell Tutin, in STREET, H. E., ed. *Essays in plant taxonomy*, pp. ix-xviii. London, New York & San Francisco.
 STREET, H. E., ed. (1978). *Essays in plant taxonomy*. London, New York & San Francisco.
 WEBB, D. A. (1978). *Flora Europaea* – a retrospect. *Taxon*, **27**: 3–14.

PUBLICATIONS OF T. G. TUTIN

This list is additional to that in Clapham (1978); it includes two omissions from the latter and all the post-1976 publications that I have traced. In addition there are a few minor errors in Clapham's list. The most important are the page-numbers of the fifth article cited, which should read *J. Bot., Lond.*, **72**: 306–314, 333–341; and that *Aquilegia* should be deleted from the entries for *Flora Europaea* Volume 1.

1. 1964 A vegetação dos Açores. *Açoreana*, **6**: 8–32.
2. 1975 *Apium, Bidens, Zostera & Poa*, in STACE, C. A. ed. *Hybridization and the flora of the British Isles*. London, New York & San Francisco.
3. 1978 (with C. A. Stace). A new species of *Gaudinia* from Spain. *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.*, **76**: 353–356.
4. 1978 Short notes, in HEYWOOD, V. H., ed. *Notulae Systematicae ad Floram Europaeam spectantes*, 20. *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.*, **76**: 361, 363, 365, 369.
5. 1980 (edited with V. H. Heywood *et al.*). *Flora Europaea*, Vol. 5. Cambridge. Author of *Zosteraceae* and *Gramineae pro parte*.
6. 1980 *Umbellifers of the British Isles*. London.
7. 1981 (with A. R. Clapham [& E. F. Warburg]). *Excursion Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd ed. Cambridge.
8. 1987 (with A. R. Clapham & D. M. Moore). *Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd ed. Cambridge.

C. A. STACE

DAVID HENRIQUES VALENTINE
(1912—1987)

Professor D. H. Valentine died in Manchester on 10th April, 1987. He was born in Salford on 16th February, 1912, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School and St John's College, Cambridge. Initially involved with plant physiology, his research interests soon led him to consider the relationships and distribution of flowering plants, a move to plant taxonomy which he pursued for the rest of his life. In 1936 he was appointed Curator of the Herbarium at the University of Cambridge and, in 1938, gained a Fellowship at St John's College there. During World War II he was employed by the Ministry of Food to carry out research into methods for dehydrating vegetables. In 1945 he was appointed Head of the Department of Botany in the, then, Durham Colleges in the University of Durham, first as Reader and later, in 1950, as Professor. In 1966 he returned to his native Manchester (which, he always avowed, was *schön*), where he was Professor of Botany until his retirement in 1979.

Valentine was a vigorous member of the Editorial Committee of *Flora Europaea* (which of his colleagues can forget his insistent query at one meeting, "what the hell is NERC"?), as the vogue for such abbreviations moved towards the current unintelligibility), a member of the Council of the Linnean Society of London (1968–71, 1976–80), President of the International Organization of Plant Biosystematists (from 1974) and President of the Botanical Society of the British Isles from 1977 to 1979. In the late 1960s he was prominent in the group which undertook to assess the potential effects of the dam at Cow Green in Upper Teesdale and was instrumental in the related research programme.

His early studies on variation in *Viola riviniana*, during the 1940s, led Valentine into the then-developing field of genecology. He soon expanded into the broader field of what would come to be known as biosystematics, first by exploring the relationships between *Viola riviniana* and *V. reichenbachiana* (later extending this to considerations of the cytogenetical relationships between these and other violets) and then by his studies on *Primula*. He clarified the patterns and processes of hybridization between British primulas, both in the field and in the experimental garden, showing, amongst other things, the role of endosperm breakdown in accounting for the differential success of reciprocal hybrids. In the field and in the laboratory Valentine's interests extended to *Centaurea*, *Impatiens*, *Potentilla* and *Senecio*. His Presidential Address to The Botanical Society of the British Isles, in 1978 (*Watsonia* 12: 201–207, 1979), not only outlined the scope of his own researches but also provided a most stimulating overview of the current British biosystematic scene, in which amateur and professional members of our Society were making, or could make, their mark.

Together with such contemporaries as Böcher, Gregor and Merxmüller, Valentine was prominent in the European group which counterbalanced the North American, largely Californian, school in the heyday of biosystematics during the 1950s and 1960s. His perceptive studies of, above all, *Viola* and *Primula*, his introduction of the concepts of abrupt and gradual speciation, and his continuing concern with the interrelationships between taxonomy and ecology, have ensured his distinguished place in European botany. In addition to his considerable contributions as editor and author for *Flora Europaea*, Valentine wrote over 30 scientific papers and edited the volume resulting from the valuable international meeting on 'Taxonomy, Phytogeography and Evolution', which he organized in Manchester in 1971.

Despite the research record outlined above, however, Valentine was, above all, a great teacher. In 1951 I entered his Department as a callow undergraduate. Quite properly, 'the Professor' was viewed with awe. It soon became evident that his kindly, though firm, guidance was leading to our absorbing some of his knowledge and love of the British flora. His well-organized lectures and field trips (always designed so that a glass of beer was at hand during the midday stop) were instrumental in cultivating our appreciation of plant taxonomy. During the final examinations, how we were helped to overcome our nervousness by the cherries and strawberries which he produced during the intervals of the practicals!

I was the fourth, I believe, of his numerous graduate students. Unstintingly, he supported us with ideas and the unpublished data from his work on *Viola* and *Primula*, with which to prosecute our Ph.D. programmes. We were allowed into the tea-time discussions during which Valentine and Dr Jack Crosby introduced us to the art of friendly, though gladiatorial, debate. Afternoon tea at

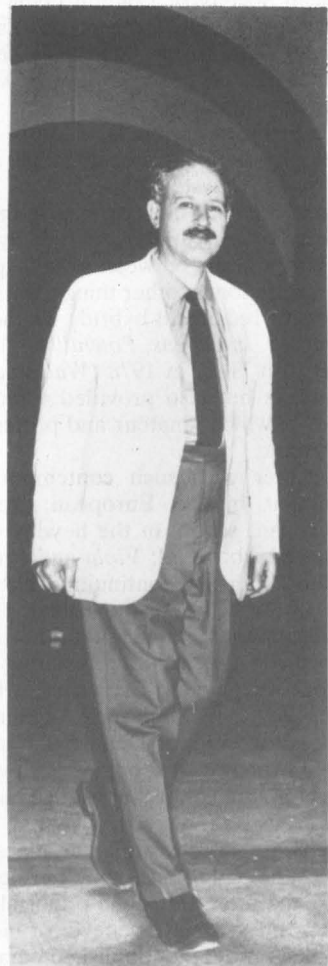
his home with Joan and their five children was always a delight and a welcome reminder of the family life often missed by those of us living in college or digs. Nor was the conversation confined to matters botanical – Valentine's appetite for detective novels was a pleasurable, and much discussed, revelation.

I am not sure how often a callow student becomes the friend and colleague of 'the Professor'. This was certainly the case between David Valentine and many of his students. His numerous distinctions never caused him to lose his empathy with people, especially the young– the 'common touch', as Kipling put it. We, his students, were privileged to have David Valentine as our mentor and friend; we are grateful for his life.

D. M. MOORE



(a)



(b)

PLATE 3. David Henriques Valentine (1912–1987). a) Probably taken in the early 1950s; courtesy of Mrs H. Parsons. b) Taken in 1967 at a *Flora Europaea* symposium in Seville; courtesy of D. M. Moore.