

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A Bird's Head (= Vogelkop = Kepala Burung) database is under construction in L, in cooperation with K. It is part of a flora project in the NE Bird's Head, a joint project of BO, K, MAN, and was established by Dr. R.E. Johns and his colleagues (K).

Information stored in the database includes collector(s), collection number, identification, locality, and altitude (for part of the collections). The data were brought together in two checklists (Coode et al., 1997; Johns et al., 1997), which were distributed to the relevant herbaria.

In the framework of the ISIR Programme at the University of Leiden (see previous issues of the *Fl. Males. Bull.*, or visit the website mentioned below), a similar database was constructed for collections from the central Bird's Head (mainly Ayamaru Lakes area) to facilitate the identification of collections made for ISIR. In the course of the

botanical diversity subproject Mr. A.M. Polak and his colleagues from L, Dr. W. Vink, Dr. E.F. de Vogel, and Dr. C.E. Ridsdale have integrated the databases, added many data, and carried out thorough editing (still on its way). It now contains some 18,500 records and covers the entire Bird's Head Peninsula (the surrounding islands have been excluded because of time constraints). By the end of 1999 the data should be available for those interested.

For obtaining information/data now, one should contact Polak (see below). All specialists who have not yet been consulted and who are willing to share their knowledge, should please get in touch with Polak. — A.M. Polak

References:

- Coode, M.J.E., S.C. Hinchcliffe & J. Marsden. 1997. The study of the flora and vegetation of the N.E. Kepala Burung (Vogelkop), Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Checklist of flowering plants. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- Johns, R.J., P.J. Edwards & D. Kowalska. 1997. A checklist of the ferns, fern allies, and Gymnosperms of the N.E. Kepala Burung (Vogelkop), Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.

ISIR website: <http://iiias.leidenuniv.nl/host/isir>

For more information, contact Marcel Polak
Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus, ISIR Programme
P.O. Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
tel.: + 31 (0)71 5273585; fax: + 31 (0)71 5273511
e-mail: polak@rhbcml.leidenuniv.nl

The International Symposium Biogeography of SE Asia – organisms and orogenesis is organized by the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), the Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus (RHHB), Leiden, and the Netherlands Research School of Sedimentary Geology (NSG), Amsterdam, to be held 4–9 June, 2000, in Leiden.

Why SE Asia?

Southeast Asia has received much attention in recent years, both from earth scientists and biologists. It is a region where several lithospheric plates are colliding and this process of ongoing mountain building has resulted in a very complicated biotic history. It comprises major hotspots of global biodiversity. However, the natural environment is much under threat and increased attempts are made to study and to preserve what is left. It has become clear in recent years that the abiotic and biotic developments can only be understood if they are studied in an integrated way. Therefore both earth scientists and biologists are invited to share their knowledge of specific aspects concerning Southeast Asia.

Why in Leiden?

The Netherlands, and Leiden in particular, has been a centre for the study of the fauna and flora of SE Asia for about two centuries. The National Museum of Natural History and the Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus have been instrumental in the establishment of two international foundations, Fauna Malesiana and Flora Malesiana, engaged in the study of the fauna and flora of the region. In April 1998 the National Museum of Natural

History, up to then mainly a research institute, moved into a new building providing ample room for both collections and exhibitions. At the same time the museum is turning into a more public-oriented institute under the call name Naturalis. It appeared a good opportunity to bring also the scientific side more into the open by organizing this symposium in collaboration with the Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus for the botanical input and the Research School of Sedimentary Geology for the geological input.

The aim of the symposium

The main aim of the symposium is to give a comprehensive and integrated summary of the knowledge at the start of the new millennium. Although there will be ample room for short communications and posters, the accent is on review papers covering all aspects of historical biogeography of the area, including geological developments, palaeoclimatology, marine and terrestrial life, plants as well as animals. In addition, attention will be paid to methodology, and to 'applied biogeography' and conservation. Special themes may include monitoring of Global Climatic Change and Biodiversity assessments. The meeting will consist of invited presentations, contributed lectures and posters, and workshops such as on computer applications and on multidisciplinary research themes. One afternoon has been planned for excursions and leisure.

It is intended to publish the review papers as a book that reflects the main aim of the symposium: a comprehensive and integrated summary of the knowledge at the start of the new millennium. The other contributions will either be published separately or as part of the book.

The scientific program is proposed to consist of the following parts (with the names of people who have already agreed to act as convener or are still considering it):

1. Methodology

3 sessions: Geology; Palaeontology; Biogeography – conveners: T. Barber, R. Schoch, P. van Welzen, P. Hovenkamp
3 keynotes (30 minutes each)
6–9 invited speakers (20 minutes each)
6–10 contributed papers (15 minutes each)

2. Mesozoic

2 sessions: Geology and Palaeontology; Gondwana distribution patterns in recent organisms – convener: I. Metcalfe
3 keynotes (30 minutes each)
3 or 4 invited speakers (20 minutes each)
2 contributed papers (15 minutes each)

3. Tertiary

3 sessions: Geology/Plate tectonics; Palaeontology; Tertiary distribution patterns in recent organisms – conveners: R. Hall, J.P. Duffels
3 keynotes (30 minutes each)
3 or 4 invited speakers (20 minutes each)
2 contributed papers (15 minutes each)

4. Quaternary

4 sessions: Geology and Climatic Change; Terrestrial (palaeo)biogeography; Marine (palaeo)biogeography; Human Impact – conveners: R. Dam, J. de Vos, B. Hoeksema, J.W.A. Ridder-Numan

3 keynotes (30 minutes each)

12–20 invited speakers (20 minutes each)

16–26 contributed papers (15 minutes each)

5. Applied Biogeography

3 sessions: Biodiversity Informatics; Global Change; Societal Needs and Conservation – conveners: P. Schalk, M. Argeloo

3 keynotes (30 minutes each)

6–9 invited speakers (20 minutes each)

6–10 contributed papers (15 minutes each)

This outline is not fixed, it can be adapted wherever necessary. Main point is that all relevant aspects of the historical biogeography of the region are dealt with.

Organization

The general organization of the symposium is supervised by a Steering Committee consisting of the following members:

- R. de Jong, National Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
fax: +31 (0)71 568 76 66; tel.: +31 (0)71 568 76 52; e-mail: jong@naturalis.nnm.nl
- M.C. Roos, Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus, P.O. Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
fax: +31 (0)71 527 35 11; tel.: +31 (0)71 527 35 24; e-mail: roos@rhbcml.leidenuniv.nl
- A.R. Fortuin, Netherlands Research School of Sedimentary Geology, de Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands
fax: +31 (0)20 646 24 57; tel.: +31 (0)20 444 73 51.

The Steering Committee is supported by

- Leids Congres Bureau, a commercial bureau dealing with all aspects of registration and logistics
- an International Advisory Committee
- a Local Organizing Committee
- a Scientific Committee

The task of the International Advisory Committee is general support, adhesion, recommendation, suggestions and contacts for funding, and general control of the progress of the organization. The members contact the Steering Committee directly.

A Scientific Committee is established to advise the Steering Committee on the program and on conveners for the subsections, and to watch over the scientific quality of the contributions (lectures and posters as well as manuscripts for publication). Chairman is R. Hall (Professor of Geology, University of London) and secretary J.P. Duffels (Zoological Museum, Amsterdam).

The Secretary of the Scientific Committee coordinates the activities of the committee: discussion on the program, suggestions and advice on any scientific matter. He maintains close contact with the Steering Committee.

Attendance from SE Asia

Researchers and students from the Southeast Asian Region are especially invited to attend the symposium and to contribute with lectures and/or posters. Moderate or poor travel funds may seriously hamper attendance for these workers. This is an aspect the conveners should not overlook. The Steering Committee and the International Organizing Committee will do their utmost to improve funding possibilities for participation by people from SE Asia.

Number of participants

There is little experience with a symposium of this content. Therefore it is difficult to estimate the number of attendants. We intend to keep the number of parallel sessions as low as possible to promote the exchange of information between the earth scientists and biologists. We have made logistic reservations allowing for 300 attendants. If you have good reasons for supposing the real number to be very much higher (say twice as high), please contact the Steering Committee.

The XXI International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) World Congress is to be held in Kuala Lumpur at the Putra World Trade Centre between 7 and 12 August 2000.

For attendance and/or further information contact Chairman, the XXI IUFRO World Congress Organizing Committee, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Kepong, 52109 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Fax +603 63 65 687 or +603 63 67 753. Registration before 31 March 2000 USD 400.00; developing countries 360.00.

LAE receives aid for botanical garden plans — The Australian Government, through AusAID's CASP program, has donated two tractors, a four-wheel-drive vehicle and an assortment of maintenance equipment, including a lawn mower, brush-cutter and chain saw worth K 120,000 to the Lae Botanic Garden.

In 1996 a perimeter fence around the garden (more than K 500,000) was erected funded by the National Forest Service.

The Morobe Provincial Government paid for a toilet facility, barbecue shelters, a gate house, and additional casual staff.

In order to continue work under the re-development program, the management has submitted a funding proposal to the National Forest Board.

A Botanic Garden Management Committee includes representatives from the Forest Authority, Forest Research Institute, Morobe Provincial Administration, the Lae City Authority, AusAID, and members of the scientific, education and tourism working committee was established in 1997. Over the next five years a master plan will be carried out for the implementation of works, operation and maintenance programs, and research projects in the interest of Lae remaining the nation's premier botanic garden, a centre of biodiversity conservation and botanical research.

The National Botanic Garden and the Herbarium were established in 1949 by the late Forest Botanist John S. Womersley to house the nation's collection of preserved and living plant specimens. — Post Courier, 30/10/98

The Singapore **National Parks & Recreation Headquarters** were opened officially on 2 November 1998 in what originally had been intended as the much needed new herbarium building. Plans are now made to design another one and hopefully funds will become available soon.

The former **PNG Forestry College** is now a campus of the PNG University of Technology, the Bulolo University College (BUC).

E-mail: forcol@online.net.pg

Rimba Ilmu. Dr. Noorma Wati Haron (KLU), Dr. Haji Mohamed (Head of the Institute of Biological Sciences, University of Malaya, where KLU is) and Dr. K.M. Wong (in charge of the Rimba Ilmu botanical garden at the University of Malaya) are busy making arrangements to move the herbarium collection into its new premises in the newly opened Rimba Ilmu Building. Preparations are now under way to prepare the new premises, expected to be fitted with a compactor system by the year's end.

The **Strybing Arboretum & Botanical Gardens**, 9th Avenue at Lincoln Way, San Francisco, CA 94122, USA, is a small botanic garden specializing in living collections of plants from three climates: Mediterranean, Mild Temperate, and Tropical Montane (New & Old World, originating from above 2100 m elevation). At present there are c. 7,000 taxa, all grown outdoors, e.g. from Malesia species and hybrids of *Vireya* rhododendrons, and a small number of other taxa from Peninsular Malaysia, Java, and Bali. Strybing has been establishing collaborations with the Rimba Ilmu Botanic Garden at the University of Malaya, the Eka Karya Botanic Garden, Bali, Indonesia, and the Botany Division of the National Museum, The Philippines. The Indonesian collaboration has been facilitated by the Ethnobotanical Organization for South East Asia – EcoSea. In exchange for assistance with collecting cloud forest species in the host countries, Strybing arranges for staff from host institutions to make educational trips to the San Francisco Bay Area to visit and meet staff from public gardens, herbaria, natural preserves, and to observe local operations and methods.

Curator is Mr. Bian Tan: e-mail: btan@strybing.org; tel.: +1 415 661 1316 ex 311; fax: +1 415 661 7427.

Personal news and Obituaries

Cavanilles, Antonio José (1745–1804)

F. Pelayo & R. Garilleti, Spanish botany during the Age of Enlightenment: A.J. Cavanilles. *Huntia* 9 (1993) 51–69.

Eddy, Alan (1937–1998)

It is with the deepest regret that we report the death of Alan Eddy in October 1998. As a research bryologist, at the Natural History Museum, London, with extensive experi-

ence of fieldwork in Malesia, Alan had produced 3 volumes of his major (5 volume) work 'A Handbook of Malesian Mosses'. Sadly, work on the fourth volume was hampered and finally brought to an end by his illness. Alan was an all-round botanist and expert horticulturist, a good natured and benevolent man who will be greatly missed. — L.T. Ellis

Forster, J.G. & J.R. Forster

Nicolson, D.H., Plants named for George Foster and/or his father, Johann Reinhold Forster. In Mathew & Sivadasan (Eds.). 1998. Diversity and taxonomy of tropical flowering plants: 193–200, citing 110 eponyms.

Holtum, R.E.

K.U. Kramer, In memoriam R.E. Holtum, 1895–1990, *Farnbl.* 23 (1991) 48–52, *portr.*

Jonsell, Bengt

Appointed Honorary Member of the BSBI. Our congratulations! See D. Pearman, *BSBI News* 79 (1998) 7–8.

Kalkman, Cornelis

P. Baas, In memoriam Cornelis (Kees) Kalkman (1928–1998), *Blumea* 43 (1998) 257–264, *portr.*, *biogr.*, *eponymy*, *bibliogr.*

Kochummen, Kizhakkedathu Mathai (Kerala, India, 6 July 1931 – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 31 March 1999)



Fl. Males. 8 (1974) *lv*, *portr.*; K.M. Wong, The herbarium and arboretum of the Research Institute of Malaysia at Kepong – a historical perspective. *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 40 (1987) 27.

K.M. Kochummen passed away on 31 March 1999, at the age of 67. He was mentally and physically strong until his last month, when he suddenly felt ill. His illness was diagnosed as an advanced and hitherto unsuspected cancer. His passing came as a shock to all.

Kochummen (known informally as 'Koch', with 'ch' pronounced as in 'church') was born on 6 July 1931 in Kerala, India. He took his B.Sc. degree at the University of Kerala in 1951. He joined the Forest Research Institute Kepong in January 1953 as Research Assistant, under John Wyatt-Smith. In 1957 he was promoted to Assistant Forest Botanist. In 1968, he was sent to Edinburgh University where he obtained his Diploma in Plant Taxonomy. After his return he was appointed Forest Botanist and then Senior Forest Botanist. He retired from the Institute in 1986. After retirement, he remained active as a consultant, and productive as a scientist. From 1992 onwards, he was engaged in the Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak Project, based at the herbarium at Kepong. In his last years, he was the distinguished-looking, trim and silver-haired mentor to a new generation of botanists, and the last living link at the Institute to the British colonial period.

Kochummen could identify practically any tree in Malaysian forests from a single leaf. It was a skill acquired during his first decade at Kepong. It happened like this: All newly recruited uniformed staff of the Forest Department had to undergo a rigorous 'long tour' which involved a month of camping in a forest reserve to carry out an inventory of the big trees. Each year, a forest reserve in a different part of the country would be chosen. The trainees would be divided into inventory crews and assigned different forest compartments. Every tree had to be identified, and supported by voucher specimens of fallen leaves, which Kochummen had to confirm. The herbarium was soon crammed with tens of thousands of specimen sheets each bearing two or three leaves and a very comprehensive label describing bole and bark characters. This effort was driven by John Wyatt-Smith's need for ecological and botanical data in his monumental *Manual of Malayan Silviculture for Inland Forests* (first published in 1965). Kochummen spent day after day, year after year, matching up the leaves with authenticated fertile specimens in the herbarium. From this intense experience, Kochummen proved that any tree could be identified by its leaves.

However, in a tropical forest of many species, it can be difficult to decide which is the correct leaf from among the mixture of leaves under a tree. Additional clues are needed, and the only accessible ones, in the case of big trees, are provided by the bole. Kochummen refined the system for the identification of trees in the field using characters of the bole, particularly characters exposed by cutting the bark with a knife. This would enable most trees to be identified to the level of the family or sometimes even to the genus, which made it much easier locate its leaves on the forest floor. Kochummen's identification system forms the heart of the *Pocket Check List of Timber Trees* (published in 1964 and revised in 1979). Having the *Pocket Check List* in hand was the next best thing to bringing Kochummen along to the forest.

The next great project in Kochummen's botanical career was the *Tree Flora of Malaya*, started by T.C. Whitmore. About 20 botanists contributed chapters, but Kochummen was the most prolific. He revised 24 of the 99 families: *Alangiaceae*, *Anacardiaceae*, *Annonaceae*, *Bignoniaceae*, *Connaraceae*, *Cornaceae*, *Icacinaceae*, *Bombacaceae*, *Burseraceae*, *Celastraceae*, *Combretaceae*, *Dilleniaceae*, *Hypericaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Loganiaceae*, *Moraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Proteaceae*, *Rhizophoraceae*, *Simaroubaceae*, *Sterculiaceae*, *Symplocaceae*, *Tiliaceae* and *Verbenaceae*. The *Tree Flora of Malaya Project* ushered in a new phase of botanical exploration at Kepong, with the emphasis on 'proper' fertile collections. Gradually, sterile specimens were reduced to make way for fertile ones, but each decision to throw out a sterile specimen was a painful one.

In a standard botanical expedition, one pass only captures at most 5% of the tree flora, consisting of the trees that happen to be fertile at the time. In contrast, an inventory captures over 90% of the trees, but most of them sterile. Without the sterile specimens of the 1950s and 1960s, our knowledge of tree distribution, tree sizes and forest composition would have been extremely deficient, and we would never have learnt how to identify trees by bark and leaf characters, a situation which still prevails in most other tropical countries.

Kochummen's botanical contributions continued after retirement. For the *Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak*, he revised *Anacardiaceae*, *Burseraceae*, *Celastraceae*, and *Ochnaceae*. He wrote more than a dozen generic accounts for the 'timber' volumes in the PROSEA series of books. Kochummen's book, the *Tree Flora of Pasoh Forest*, published

in 1997, was the culmination of many years of involvement in the inventory of Pasoh Forest. This makes the Pasoh Forest the best documented of all forests in Malaysia. Among Kochummen's final publications were descriptions of new species in the *Moraceae*. He was also preparing a new edition of the Pocket Check List, which we hope to see in print.

Kochummen is survived by his wife Kochubara, who is also a botany graduate, and a daughter, three sons, and three grandchildren. His funeral service was held at the Orthodox Syrian Cathedral of St Mary in Kuala Lumpur.

We received many messages of condolence from botanists around the world, remembering Kochummen for his expertise, enthusiasm, unfailing courtesy, and readiness to share knowledge with others. — F.S.P. Ng & L.G. Saw

Eponymy:

Kochummenia K.M. Wong, *Malayan Nat. J.* 38 (1984) 31 (Rubiaceae).

Alseodaphne kochummenii Kosterm., *Candollea* 28 (1973) 115 (Lauraceae).

Diospyros kochummenii Ng, *Malays. For.* 40 (1977) 227 (Ebenaceae).

Erythroxyllum kochummenii Ng, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 28 (1976) 235 (Erythroxyllaceae).

Lithocarpus kochummenii S. Julia & Soepadmo, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 50 (1998) 134, t. 5 (Fagaceae).

Mesua kochummeniana Whitmore, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 26 (1973) 280 (Clusiaceae).

Kramer, K. U.

M.J. Zink, In memoriam Prof. Dr. Karl U. Kramer, 17.10.1928–11.7.1994, *Farnbl.* 26/27 (1995) 1–13, biogr., photos, bibliogr., new taxa & comb., eponymy.

Leroy, Jean-François (25 February 1915 – 8 February 1999)

Former Director of the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Paris, Director of the Laboratoire de Phytomorphologie Générale et Expérimentale de l'École Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, Subdirector of the Laboratoire d'Agronomie Tropicale du Muséum, Paris.

Richards, Paul Westmacott

J.G. Duckett, The life and work of Paul Westmacott Richards. December 19, 1908 – October 4, 1995, in J. W. Bates, N. W. Ashton & J. G. Duckett, *Bryology 21st Cent.* (1998) 5–14, illus.; P.E. Stanley, G.C.G. Argent, H.L.K. Whitehouse, A botanical biography of professor Paul Richards, C.B.E., *J. Bryol.* 20 (1998) 323–370, illus., bibliogr., eponymy, names proposed; A.J. Willis, Obituary. Paul Westmacott Richards, CBE (1908–95), *J. Ecol.* 84 (1998) 795–798.

Stafleu, F.A.

A. Farjon, V. Westhoff & G. Zijlstra. In memory of Frans Stafleu (8 September 1921 – 16 December 1997). *Brittonia* 50 (1998) 420–427, illus.

Steenis-Kruseman, Maria Johanna van (8 November 1904, Haarlem, The Netherlands – 23 January 1999, Oegstgeest, The Netherlands)

M.J. van Steenis-Kruseman, Maria Johanna Kruseman, by herself. *Fl. Males. Bull.* 28 (1975) 2501–2510, 2524-bis (autobiography, bibliogr., portr.); *Frontispiece Fl. Males. Bull.* 38 (1985) portr.; M.J. van Steenis-Kruseman, *Verwerkt Indisch verleden.* 1988. 54 pp (autobiography before, during, and after WW II in Bogor).



Although it had been expected for some time, it still came to a shock to us all when we were told that Ms. Van Steenis had died. For quite some time she had been in low moods, and considered her life as completed. She has dedicated her remains to science. A farewell gathering took place on February 13 at her flat where many came to bring their condolences to her son, Hein, and daughter, Liesbet.

Ms Van Steenis is best known for her bibliographic works, the major one our 'Green Bible', the Cyclopaedia of Collectors, Fl. Males. I, 1 (1950), continued in 5 (1958) and 8 (1974), and various additions in this Bulletin (see below), a gold mine not only for botanists, but anyone with an interest in the history of (botanical) exploration and expeditions in the Malesian area. It is symbolic for

her modesty that she was not mentioned as the author of the first volume and only mentioned as such in the indices to the other two.

Her interest in bibliography and biography remained unabated as can be seen from the list of publications added below. To the staff members she behaved like a kind of second mother, prodding them to do things and inquiring after their activities, both scientific and personal. We certainly will miss her!

Until recently she had maintained a lively interest in the various goings-on at the Rijksherbarium, attending the monthly staff meetings, various lectures, and the festivities that we delight in. A highlight was the official opening on 11 June 1996 of the new premises at the Van Steenis Building by HM Beatrix, Queen of The Netherlands, to whom she was formally presented.

Additional bibliography [after Fl. Males. Bull. 28 (1975) 2510]

- 1975. Maria Johanna Kruseman, by herself. Fl. Males. Bull. 28 (1975) 2501–2510, 2524-bis (portr.).
- 1975. Bibliography of Pacific and Malesian plant maps of Phanerogams. Supplement II. In M.M.J. van Balgooy, Pacific plant areas III: 1–250. Rijksherbarium, Leiden.
- 1976. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions I. Fl. Males. Bull. 29: 2558–2560.
- 1977. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions II. Fl. Males. Bull. 30: 2784–2785.
- 1978. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions III. Fl. Males. Bull. 31: 3001–3004.
- 1979. The collections of the Rijksherbarium. Blumea 25: 29–55.
- 1980. Thesaurus Naturae tropicae. A concise select subject index to 'De Tropische Natuur' (incl. Penggemar Alam). 23 pp. Foundation Flora Malesiana, Leiden.
- 1981. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions IV. Fl. Males. Bull. 34: 3567–3569.
- 1982. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions V. Fl. Males. Bull. 35: 3736–3737.
- 1983. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions VI. Fl. Males. Bull. 36: 3895–3896.
- 1984. Cyclopaedia of collectors. Additions VII. Fl. Males. Bull. 37: 25–27.
- 1988. Verwerkt Indisch verleden. 54 pp. Private publication, Oegstgeest.
- 1989. Nova Guinea. Fl. Males. Bull. 10: 123.
- 1991. Van Breda's Genera et species orchidacearum. Fasc. IIII effectively published. Fl. Males. Bull. 10: 331–334 (with J.F. Veldkamp).
- 1991. Bastin, J. 1990. The natural researches of Dr. Thomas Horsfield (1773–1859), first American naturalist of Indonesia. Fl. Males. Bull. 10: 360 (Review).

Eponymy:

Cosmos steenisiae Veldkamp, *Blumea* 35 (1991) 479 (Compositae).

Lithocarpus mariae Soepadmo, *Reinwardtia* 8 (1970) 258 (Fagaceae).

Rhinocypha mariae Lieftinck, *Treubia* 12 (1930) 135 (Odonata). "I have much pleasure in dedicating this remarkable species to Mrs. Maria J. van Steenis, a keen collector and botanist who found many valuable dragonflies during her stay in South Sumatra".
— J.F. Veldkamp

Dr. P.F. Stevens, formerly at GH, has moved on January 1, 1999, to the University of Missouri-St. Louis, Department of Biology, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121-4499. He will spend most of his time at the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis MO 63166-0299, USA.

E-mail: pstevens@rschctr.mobot.org

Wit, Hendrik Cornelis Dirk de (Purmerend, The Netherlands, 14 October 1909 – Heelsum, The Netherlands, 16 March 1999)

Fl. Males. I, 1 (1950) 582; J.C. Arends et al. (Eds.), *Liber gratulatorius in honorem H.C.D. de Wit*, *Misc. Pap. Landbouwhoges. Wageningen* 19 (1980) 1–449; J.D. Bastmeijer, *Zum 80 Geburtstag von Professor Dr. H.C.D. de Wit*, *Aqua-Planta* 14 (1989) 136–138, portr.

Nestor of aquatic plants, especially *Cryptocoryne* and *Lagenandra* (Araceae), student of *Setaria* (Gramineae) of South Africa, and specialist in the *Leguminosae*, e.g. *Archidendron*, *Crudia*, *Lasiobema*, *Phanera*, etc.

Briefly co-editor of the *Fl. Males. Bull.* (no's 6, 1950 – 8, 1951).

Eponymy:

Ardisia dewitiana Taton, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Nation. Belg.* 49 (1979) 96 (Myrsinaceae).

Bauhinia dewitii K. Larsen & S.S. Larsen, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 31 (1978) 1.

Crudia dewitii Kosterm., *Reinwardtia* 6 (1962) 291 (Leguminosae).

Cryptocoryne dewitii N. Jacobsen, *Bot. Not.* 130 (1977) 381 (Araceae).

Homalium dewitii Kosterm., *Misc. Pap. Landbouwhoges. Wageningen* 19 (1980) 220 (Flacourtiaceae).

Lagenandra dewitii Crusio & A. de Graaf, *Aqua-Planta* 1986 (1986) 57 (Araceae).

Pithecellobium dewitianum Mohlenbr., *Webbia* 21 (1996) 710 (Leguminosae).