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About the Institute
The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

DAINTREE, Edwin (1814-1887)

Born at Petworth, Sussex, England 2nd September, 1814.
He died at Ranwick in Sydney, on the 3rd October, 1887.
Buried at Long Bay Cemetery, Ranwick. Daintree studied medicine
but ill health forced him to give this up in his fourth year. He
entered a solicitor's office and was admitted a solicitor in England.
Coming to New South Wales in the early eighteen forties he settled in
Sydney where he practiced his profession.

Daintree was a man of cultivated literary tastes and was at one
time honorary secretary of the Australian Library.

He took a keen interest in the Sydney Zoological Gardens and was
a founder of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Edwin Daintree was known as an excellent botanist.

Commemorations:

Acacia Daintreana, FvM. and Pterostylis Daintreana, FvM. (MAIDEN J. H. Records of Aust. Bot. J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908. V.42. p. 100)

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DAKIN, Edward Thomas. 1897 - 1955.

Edward Thomas Dakin was born at Richmond, Victoria in 1897 and he lived all of his life in the metropolitan area of Melbourne.

From 1914 to 1918, during World War I, Dakin worked at G. Rimington's Nursery at Kew, Victoria and it was during this period that he became interested in the study of botany.

Edward Dakin joined the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria in 1918 and became a very active and enthusiastic member and a keen supporter of the botany group in the Club. He went on numerous excursions with this group and began to collect botanical specimens.

This was to become a particularly important pastime for Dakin. He became a very accomplished bush-walker and tramped over many areas of the State of Victoria. Dakin was especially interested in the botany of the Victorian Alps and made plant collections in many parts of them - in Baw Baws, Lake Mountain, Cathedral Range, Mt. Buller and Mt. Cobbler, also in the Mitchell River gorge country and the Kingslake-Mt. Disappointment region, Rushworth and the Grampions. The large number of botanical specimens that he collected in all these areas, he brought to the National Herbarium in Melbourne for checking and determination.

It gave Edward Dakin enormous pleasure if some of these specimens were rare and he would eagerly revisit the region to gather more material in the cause of this science.

Dakin was particularly interested in Bryophytes and he was the first person to discover "Lophocolea austrigenia" (in the Lake Mountain area),

"Plagischila biserialis" (from Myrtle Creek near Kingslake West) and "Tortella dakinii", Willis (in the Warrandyte region). James Hamlyn Willis named the last plant after Edward Dakin and paid tribute to his untiring energy in collecting mosses.

One of the most important plants discovered by Dakin was the rare endemic Graceful Swamp Wallaby-grass "Amphibromus gracilis", P.F. Morris. Dakin prepared a detailed list of mosses that he found in the vicinity of Warrandyte in Victoria. He added materially to scientific knowledge of the bryophyte flora in the state.

From 1930 to 1955 Edward Dakin was an independent "jobbing" gardener in Melbourne. He died on the 8th July, 1955; he did not marry and was survived by a brother and two sisters.

The numerous plant specimens collected by Edward Dakin are in the National Herbarium of Victoria at South Yarra. He is commemorated by:-

Tortella dakinii, J.H. Willis.

References:

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V.N., October,1934, v.51, no. 6, pp.145-146.

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Willis, James Hamlyn: The late Edward Thomas Dakin; 1897 - 1955.
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Willis, James Hamlyn: "Tortella dakinii", J.H. Willis.
V.N., May, 1955, v.72, no. 1, pp.6-7.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DALEY, Charles. 1859 - 1947.

Charles Daley, teacher, historian and naturalist, was born on the 17th March, 1859, at Bendigo, Victoria, the son of Charles Daley. He was educated at "The Scotch School" and the Bendigo High School.

Daley entered the Education Department in 1878 and he was a teacher for 46 years, during which time he was head master of a number of schools. He retired from the Education Department in 1924.

Daley's work as a teacher took him to schools in a number of different areas of the state of Victoria and he developed a great love of natural history and was intensely interested in the native flora around him. The Grampions, with their varied alpine vegetation particularly interested him and Charles Daley, with his keen powers of observation, was able to make important plant collections.

Daley spent a number of years teaching at Geelong, in Victoria, and he became a very enthusiastic member of the Geelong Field Naturalist's Club. He was its President; for many years he edited its magazine, the "Geelong Naturalist" and he organised many naturalist excursions in this district, collecting many flora and fauna specimens.

At the beginning of World War I, Charles Daley went to Melbourne and transferred his energies to the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria. He was President of this Society in 1922-1923 and in 1923-1924. Daley made excursions to a great many remote parts of the State and did much painstaking research on the vegetation of these areas. He published three articles in booklet form and many papers covering this work. They included "The Grampions" (1931), "The Life of Baron von Mueller" (1924) and "The History of the Flora Australiensis" (1927).

Charles Daley was very interested in the history of the state of Victoria; he paid particular attention to the explorers and he himself travelled over their journeys to be able to record them at first hand.

Daley also wrote a large number of obituaries on fellow members of the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club which were published in the Victorian Naturalist, as well as many excursion notes on trips he made. He regularly included in these reports, lists of plants that he had collected or observed.

Charles Daley was a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London, he was editor of the "Historical Journal" in 1934 and Honorary Secretary of the Advisory Council for Fauna and Flora in 1932 to 1946.

Daley died in Melbourne on the 14th December, 1947. He had married Caroline Bromfield of Maldon, Victoria on the 29th September, 1886 and they had three sons.

Charles Daley was a kindly and popular figure, a cultured gentleman of high attainments who was intensely interested in the history and natural history of his State of Victoria.

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At Mt. Byron.
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V.N., February, 1920, v.36, no. 10, pp.141-142.

Excursion to the National Park.
V.N., March, 1925, v.41, no. 11, pp.204-210.

Excursion to the National Park, Wilson's Promontory.
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V.N., November, 1927, v.44, no. 7, pp.183-187.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DALLACHY, John (1820?-1871)

John Dallachy was born in the north of Scotland about 1820. As a young gardener he was at Haddo House, the home of the Earl of Aberdeen, where plants from New Holland were especially cultivated, the Earl being an enthusiastic and eager botanist. Dallachy also spent some time at Kew Gardens under Sir William Hooker, before leaving Scotland in 1847 to manage a coffee plantation in Ceylon.

From here he applied to Governow La Trobe of Victoria for a position in his Government Gardens. In 1849 La Trobe appointed Dallachy curator of the newly formed Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Many of the trees Dallachy planted in these gardens are still thriving. Dallachy introduced the now famous Dr. F. Von Mueller to Governor La Trobe and recommended him as a suitable person for an appointment as a plant collector and botanist.

In 1853 von Mueller was appointed Government Botanist and Dallachy continued as curator of the Botanic Gardens. About 1854 Dallachy and von Mueller made a trip to the hitherto unexplored Buffalo Mountains in Victoria, there they discovered the delightful Grevillea Victoriae, which von Mueller named in honour of the Queen. von Mueller took over as superintendent of the Botanic Gardens in 1857 and Dallachy continued as his assistant until 1861, relations between them were most cordial. Dallachy's very appearance made him as asset to the gardens. He always wore morning dress and a bell topper hat as he strolled around the gardens. He was also a kindly man and full of humour and was popular with all.

On leaving the Gardens in 1861 Dallachy began a nursery at East Prahan, near Melbourne but failed to make a success of it. He then spent some time in Victoria collecting for the Botanic Gardens. Dallachy sent specimens to von Mueller from along the Murray Valley in the Mallee areas near Swan Hill and in the Wimmera Mallee from Horsham to Underbool.

Dallachy went to Cardwell on the northern coast of Queensland about 1863, previously spending some time collecting in the Brisbane area. History states that Dallachy was one of the Best botanical collectors ever employed by the Victorian Botanical Gardens and he discovered a large number of new species, particularly in Queensland and especially around Rockingham Bay, in the Cardwell area. Dallachy made his headquarters at Rockingham Bay from about 1863 until his death in 1871.

John Dallachy died in his tent near Rockingham Bay on the Herbert River, 18 miles south west of Cardwell and is apparently buried at the Valley of Lagoons, upper Burdekin on the tableland behind Cardwell. Dallachy was married and had three sons and one daughter .

Ferindand von Mueller's "Fragmenta" teems with references to Dallachy's finds and the herbarium at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens testifies to his zeal and discrimination.

Commemorations.

Attached photo copy from J.H. Maiden's, Records of Victorian Botanists, Vic. Nat., v. 25, 1908-9, pp. 107-8

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

D'ALTON St. Elroy 1847-1930

St. Elroy D'Alton was a migrant to Australia from Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born in 1847.

He arrived in Australia and about 1875 and until about 1918 was shire engineer at Dimboola in western Victoria. D'Alton along with J. Dallachy and F.M. Reader(q.q.v.) was one of the pioneer botanical collectors in this Wimmera or 'Little Desert' district of Victoria.

From as early as 1875 D'Alton collected plant specimens in this area which he sent for identifications to the National Herbarium, Melbourne. His collections which span a period of some 30 years made him one of the most important collectors of this north west portion of Victoria.

D'Alton's botanical area was in the same district as that of Felix Reader and as Reader was the chemist in the little town of Dimboola and D'Alton the Shire Engineer the two must have known each other but strangely, neither mentions the other in their botanical writings.

D'Alton lived to the grand old age of 93 and during his long retirement in Melbourne he wrote a series of historical articles concerned with his adventuous pioneering years in the "Little Desert" which appeared in the Melbourne newspaper the "Australasian".

St. Elroy D'Alton died in Melbourne on the 17th December, 1930.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Trymalium D'Altoni FvM

Pulteneae D'Altonii, Williamson, taken from Willis, Botanical Pioneers in Victoria, Vic. Naturalist, vol. 66, 1949, p. 124.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DAMPIER William 1651-1715

Seaman, buccaneer and author was born at East Coker near Yeovil, Somerset, England on the 5th September, 1651, the son of George Dampier, a tenant farmer and his wife Ann. He was probably educated at a nearby Grammar School. Both his parents died whilst he was a boy and at the age of 17, he was already at sea.

He joined the Royal Navy in 1672 and took part in the Battle of Texel (1673) during the Second Dutch War.

He left the navy in 1674 and went to Jamaica as manager of a plantation. He tired of this after six months and joined a trading vessel plying along the Central American coast. This trading was forbidden by the Spaniards and Dampier lived a hard and dangerous life among men who were largely buccaneers. His journal of this period of his life is full of descriptions of the wild life of the countries he visited. He spent some twelve months among the 'privateers', as the buccaneers were politely called, cruising and fighting against the Spaniards.

In the beginning of 1678 he returned to England for a short holiday and it is recorded that in that year he married a woman whose Christian name was Judith. She is believed to have predeceased him without leaving any children.

He returned to Jamaica in the spring of 1679 and for the next few years he was engaged one again with the prevateers. In 1682 he visited Virginia and stayed there for over a year. In 1683 he returned to Jamaica and his old trade and in 1685 joined with a Captain Swan in the Signet (commonly known as the "Cygnet", a pun probably, on the Captain's name.) and was off buccaneering across the pacific to the East Indies. The crew of the Cygnet was so rough(even for those tough times) that at one time there was talk of mutiny, and of not only killing the Captain, but also of EATING him! Swan went or was sent ashore in the Philippines and a man named Read Became Captain. So under Captain Read in January 1688, the pirate ship Cygnet was one of the first English ships to sight the coast of Australia in about latitude 17 degrees south. So William Dampier landed on the

coast of New Holland at Cygnet Bay, not far from the present site of the town of Derby. He reported that the natives of the country were the 'miserablest people in the world' and recorded remarks on the sandy nature of the country.

The Cygnet was about the north west coast of New Holland for some eight weeks, sailing westwards in early March. Tiring of the buccaneering life Dampier left the "Cygnet" in the East Indies and after some adventures, he finally returned to England in 1691.

Not much is known of his next six years but in 1697 his book "A New Voyage Round the World" was published. It was an immediate success and as a result of it Dampier was chosen by the British Admiralty to command a vessel to explore the coast of New Holland. The "Roebuck" of about 300 tons was eventually chosen by Dampier and the voyage began in January 1699. The voyage was marred by dissension among the crew, partly due to Dampier's ignorance of naval procedure and the first lieutenant, Fisher, was put ashore in Brazil.

The West Coast of New Holland was sighted in July 1699 and the company landed at Sharks Bay. Dampier headed north along the coast and reached the Dampier Archipelago. He was unable to find suitable drinking water and was forced to sail for Timor. From there he sailed east and reached the southern coast of New Guinea in January 1700. He explored much of its western and northern coast and discoverd the strait dividing New Guinea and New Britain. He might possibly have sailed on and anticipated Cooks discovery of Eastern Australia but he did not and this was perhaps the big failure of his voyage.

Dampier was a reasonably well educated man and a very observant one and whilst in West Australia he made notes on the soil and vegetation of the coast.

Dampier was particularly impressed by the presence of blue flowers in the flora of this area and very likely he observed one of the blue flowering species of the Leschenaultia family, probably one of the Dampiera, a genus named in his honour.

The beautiful Stuart Pea, Clianthus Dampieri, a plant occuring not only in North West Australia but also in New South Wales and South Australia, was also mentioned in his report. Dampier collected and dried some forty native plants and so made the first collection of West Australian plants to reach European herbaria. These finally arrived in England after a considerable time and in a very damaged condition. A dozen of these pressed specimens are at present in the Herbarium of the Oxford University. These include Olearia axillaris, Solonum orbiculatum, Diploaena Dampieri, CLianthus speciosus, Dampiera incana, a species of Casuarina and a Melaleuca.

From the east coast of New Guinea, Dampier sailed westwards, visited Batavia and thence set sail for England. He rounded the Cape but by then the Roebuck was leaking badly and Dampier had to beach her in the harbour of Ascension Island. Dampier and his crew were eventually rescued by a passing ship and arrived in England in April, 1701.

In Dampier's absence, his former lieutenant, Fisher, had prepared a case against him and Dampier faced a court martial for his alleged ill treatment of Fisher. The finding went against Dampier and it was decided that he was not a fit person to command the Queen's ships. The finding was perhaps somewhat unjust, for Dampier had a good case against Fisher who was insubordinate, but he probably injured it by not following his instructions and exploring the coast of New Holland more fully.

There appears to have been a good deal of doubt about the justice of the verdict of the court martial, for in less than a year official approval was given to Dampier's appointment as commander of the privateer "St. George".

In 1707 Dampier was pilot to the privateers Duke and Duchess. These ships were those which rescued Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez Island.

During these latter years of his life, between sailing the seas with the privateers, Dampier wrote and published books on his voyages.

Dampier was a great man in his way, but his way was not that of command or of persistent endeavour. As a captain he failed again and again in tact and discipline and as a seaman he was not particularly distinguished. He was a man of quiet and modest manner and scientifically minded. Whilst his buccaneering campanions were drinking or looting he spent much time studying the plants and living life of the countries he visited and writing them up in his journals. His special importance to Australia is that he was the first Englishman to give an account of the country. There is a portrait in the National Portrait Gallery by G.F. Murray.

Commemoratives.

Diploaena Dampieri, Desf.
Clianthus Dampieri, A. Cunn.
Beaufortia Dampieri, A. Cunn.
Eurybia Dampieri, D.C.
Myoporum Dampieri, Cunn.
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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

[Extract from the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, Session 151, 1938-39, Pt. 2, 5 April 1939.]

DAMPIER'S AUSTRALIAN PLANTS.

By Prof. T. G. B. Osborn, F.L.S., and Mr. C. A. Gardner.

From time to time references occur in the literature to a small collection of about forty plants reputed to have been made in 1699 on the coast of New Holland by the buccaneer and navigator William Dampier. These are part of the Sherardian Herbarium, Department of Botany, Oxford. No description of the collection has been given by any botanist familiar

with the Australian flora. It was not made available to Bentham when writing the 'Flora Australiensis', although von Mueller had inquired about its contents. This is probably because M. A. Lawson, then Sherardian Professor, dismissed it as having 'no particular points of interest'. (Journ. Bot. XI, p. 348; 1873.) This is far from being the case. It contains one of the specimens on which Robert Brown formed the curious Rutaceous genus, *Diplolaena*, and the cotype of his species, *Dampiera incana*. Moreover, it has an historic interest. It contains the plants of *Terra Australis Incognita* which impressed the first Englishman who has left any record of his visit to those shores—71 years before Sir Joseph Banks landed with Captain Cook at Botany Bay.

Two points about the collection should be remembered in criticizing its contents. Firstly; Dampier was not a botanist. He appears to have picked either plants which were peculiar or strange to him, e.g. *Clianthus* and *Dampiera*, or plants which looked familiar, e.g. 'Rosemary' and grasses. He probably had not thought of making a complete collection, e.g. he did not bring a specimen of Mulga, *Acacia aneura*, probably the most characteristic tree in this part of Australia. Many of the specimens are mere scraps. Secondly; he visited, during the dry season of the year, only a few places on the coastal strip of one of the driest parts of Australia and the region of least rainfall reliability—an area which never bears a rich flora, though some rain must have fallen not long before his visit, since he collected the two grasses and the ephemeral *Trachymene*.

History of the Collection.—Dampier, in command of H.M.S. *Roebuck*, cruised along the NW. coast of Australia from Shark Bay to the Dampier Archipelago between 6 August and 'early September', 1699. On the outward voyage he had spent about a month at Bahia, Brazil. After leaving Australia he visited Timor, sailed along the north coast of New Guinea, rounded New Britain which he discovered to be an island, and so to Batavia. There he refitted for the voyage home. He was unfortunate, for the ship 'foundered through perfect age' off Ascension Island. Whether all the plants were saved we can never know. Dampier did not make many landings on the New Holland Coast nor did he spend long ashore according to the account in his book, 'A Voyage to Australia' (1703, and cited below as 'Voyages, III'). He was concerned to find water. Actually he seems to have spent more time on land during a previous visit, 4 January to 5 March 1688, with a party of buccaneers. There is *no* evidence that he collected any plants then.

Dampier states in his preface that he had a draughtsman with him on the *Roebuck*, which may account for the quality of the figures in his book. He also says that 'the plants themselves are in the hands of the ingenious Dr. Woodward'. Woodward is sometimes credited with the authorship of the descriptions given in Voyages, III, pp. 155–61. Actually he seems to have done little more than translate Ray's descriptions ('Historia Plantarum', III, Appendix, pp. 225–6) then in the press. Woodward also gave six other specimens to Plukenet, who described and figured them in his 'Amaltheum Botanicum'. It appears that nothing was done with the remainder. However, sooner or later, William Sherard acquired the greater part of the material for his herbarium. It was he who sent the specimens to Ray. Sherard may even have acquired the entire collection, but two of the plants described by Ray and three described by Plukenet are missing.

Sherard's Herbarium was contained in several large volumes in which he, Dillenius, John Sibthorp, and others added descriptions or notes. These books were cut up and the specimens, together with the relevant notes, mounted on standard sheets under the instructions of Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour when Sherardian Professor (1884–1887). Each specimen was then given a running number, which is that cited below. The 'Dampier Collection' was numbered 1 to 40. Hooker (Introd. Essay Fl. Tasm., p. cxiii) had said in 1860, on the authority of Baxter, then Curator of the Oxford Botanic Garden, that there were forty specimens. But this was inaccurate. Of the forty specimens attributed to Dampier there is no evidence that six were collected by him. Of the thirty-four authentic specimens, seventeen came from New Holland, the remainder from Brazil, Timor, or localities unknown.

List of the Plants.—The evidence that any one of the specimens mentioned below was collected by Dampier is derived in one or more of the following ways:—

(*a*) It is labelled in Sherard's handwriting with the name given in Voyages, III, usually with a reference to the plate and figure. By this means it is possible to recognize the actual specimen.

(*b*) It is labelled in Sherard's handwriting with a similar reference to Plukenet's 'Amaltheum Botanicum'. Plukenet's figures, however, are not so accurately drawn as those in Voyages, III, so that it is not possible to identify the actual specimen with certainty.

(*c*) It bears the single word 'Dampier' in Sherard's handwriting. In this case there is, of course, no locality, but it is not very difficult to recognize those plants which are Australian from those from elsewhere.

Parectaenium novae-hollandiae Beauv. Herb. Sherard, 19. A single leaf and inflorescence.

Plectrachne sp. (aff. *Triraphis bromoides* F. Muell.). Herb. Sherard, 20.

Grevillea sp., probably *G. pyramidalis* A. Cunn. ex R. Br. Herb. Sherard, 22. Small shoot with leaves only.

Pittosporum phillyrioides DC. Herb. Sherard, 27. Two small shoots, one with flowers and the broad rather revolute leaves of the NW. Australian form.

Acacia rostellifera Benth. Herb. Sherard, 38. Labelled '*Chamaelaee arabum folio, fructu ex alis foliorum pediculis brevibus glomerato, ex Nova Hollandia.* Pluk. Amalth. App. Tab. 450, f. 7'. Four small shoots with unopened flowers, one possibly that figured.

Clianthus speciosus (G. Don) Aschers. & Graebn. Herb. Sherard, 15. Labelled '*Colutea Novae Hollandiae, fl. amplis coccineis, umbellatim dispositis, macula purpurea notatis. Dampier Voiaga vol. 3, Tab. 4, fig. 2. An coral arboris species*'. Several detached blooms and two inflorescences, one of which is figured by Dampier. No leaves.

Tephrosia sp. Herb. Sherard, 31. A mere scrap with unopened flower buds, probably referable to this genus.

Aeschynomene indica Linn. Herb. Sherard, 28. A good specimen with flowers and unripe fruit.

Diplolaena Dampieri Desf. Herb. Sherard, 8. Labelled 'Dampier *Voiaga, vol. 3, Tab. 3, fig. 3*'. Two inflorescences: one attached to a small shoot with leaves, being that figured by Dampier. Robert Brown refers to this specimen in his comment upon this remarkable genus of the Rutaceae (Misc. Bot. Works, I, p. 17; 1866). Desfontaines recognized from the figure that his new species was the same as Dampier's plant.

Sida calyxhymenia J. Gay. Herb. Sherard, no number. Labelled '*Alcea novae Hollandiae foliis angustis, utrinque villosis.* Dampier *Voiaga, vol. 3, Tab. 3, fig. 2*'. The figured specimen.

Hannafordia quadrivalvis F. Muell. Herb. Sherard, 6. Labelled '*Ricinoides Novae Hollandiae, anguloso, crasso folio.* Dampier *Voiaga, vol. 3, Tab. 2, fig. 3*'. The figured specimen.

Frankenia pauciflora DC. Herb. Sherard, 34. Several pieces, some with fruits. Identified by Mr. V. S. Summerhayes as 'very similar to the type variety'.

Beaufortia Dampieri A. Cunn. Herb. Sherard, 10. The label in Sherard's writing reads, '*Dammara ex Nova Hollandia, rosmarinifolia secundae Clusii foliis.* Dampier *Voiaga,*

vol. 3, Tab. 3, fig. 4. Raj. Hist. III, app. 225'. The specimen is that figured by Dampier*. A. Cunningham (Bot. Mag. 60, no. 3272; 1833) recognized that his *Beaufortia* was *Dammara ex Nova Hollandia.*

Didiscus pusillus (DC.) F. Muell. Herb. Sherard, 23. Labelled '*Umbelliferae affinis, Ranunculi folio, planta pusilla, Hollandiae Novae.* Pluk. Amalth. Append. Tab. 454, fig. 6'. The specimen is possibly that figured, but it cannot be identified with certainty.

Solanum orbiculatum Dun. Herb. Sherard, 7. Labelled '*Solanum spinosum Novae Hollandiae Phyllifoliis subrotundis.* Dampier *Voiaga, vol. 3, Tab. 2, fig. 4*'. Two small specimens, the larger being that figured.

Myoporum acuminatum R. Br. Herb. Sherard 37. Three small shoots with unopened flower-buds.

Dampiera incana, R. Br. Herb. Sherard, 24. Labelled '*Leucoium maritimum Nov. Hollandicum, fol. parva, incano, fl. amplo, caeruleo.* Pluk. Amalth. App. Tab. 452, fig. 4'. Plukenet's figure is probably a portion of this, but it is badly drawn and shows a four-lobed corolla.

In the Herbarium of the British Museum there is a small bit of an inflorescence with two opened flowers and three buds. It is said to have been collected by Dampier, and has every appearance of being from the same collection as Sherard's specimen. Probably it was given to Robert Brown when he examined the Sherardian Herbarium. From the citation given by Brown (Prodromus, p. 588) this must be the type-specimen. The Oxford specimen, of which there is ample material, vegetative as well as floral, would be the co-type.

Excluded specimens.—Ray (Hist. III, Append.) described certain other plants as collected by Dampier in New Holland. Sherard's Herbarium contains two of these, both recognizable as the figured specimens. One (Herb. Sherard, 4), labelled

* Three specimens in Sherard's herbarium are valuable as showing how the mistake arose which credited the flora of NW. Australia with a *Dammara*. They are: (*a*) No. 9. Labelled '*Arbor Javanensis, Visci foliis latioribus, conjugatis, Dammara alba dicta*'. The name is Ray's ('Historia Plantarum', III, Dendr. p. 130). It is a sterile shoot of *Agathis alba*, about 18 cm. long. There is no evidence that Dampier collected this specimen. (*b*) No. 12. Labelled '*Arbor hortensis Javanorum, foliis visci angustioribus aromaticis, floribus spicatis staminis lutescentibus.* Mus. Pet. 350'. The specimen is a fruiting shoot of *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, the leaves of which are somewhat like those of *Agathis*. There is no evidence that Dampier collected this specimen. (*c*) No. 10, the *Beaufortia Dampieri* mentioned above. This has fruits which are obviously of the same type as *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, which, because of a superficial resemblance of the leaves, had been related to *Dammara* (i.e. *Agathis*). The comments on pp. 158-9 of Voyages, III, are a translation of Ray, Historia, III, Appendix, p. 225.

'*Rapuntium Novae Hollandiae, fl. magno coccineo, Dampier Voiaga*, vol. 3, *Tab.* 2, *fig.* 1' is *Centropogon surinamensis*, Presl. It is a tropical South American species and must have been collected on the outward voyage.

The second, Herb. Sherard. 14, is a sterile shoot of *Casuarina equisetifolia*. It is labelled '*Equisetum Novae Hollandiae frutescens, foliis longissimis*. Dampier *Voiaga*, vol. 3, *Tab.* 4, *fig.* 1. *An Dammarae species?*' *C. equisetifolia* has not been found by any collector on the NW. Australian coast. One of us has made a careful search for it from Shark Bay to Dampier's Archipelago, but without success. Its nearest reputed locality is Cambridge Gulf, which is much further north, and east of any landing made by Dampier, though we do not know any actual specimens collected west of the Northern Territory boundary. On the other hand, as he visited Timor, New Guinea, and other places in the East Indies after leaving the Australian coast, the specimen might well have been collected elsewhere.

Missing specimens.—Two of the plants described by Ray as being from New Holland and figured by Dampier are not in Sherard's Herbarium. The numbering does not suggest that they have been lost subsequent to the time when the books were cut up, if indeed they ever were in the collection. They must have been in Sherard's possession at one time, for Ray says that the Dampier plants were sent to him by Sherard. One, *Scabiosa* (*forte*) *Novae Hollandiae* (Voyages, III, pl. 3, fig. 1) is probably *Conostylis candicans*, Endl. var. *leptophylla*. The description, and the figure showing a bract halfway up the scape make this identification probable. It is not uncommon on the NW. Australian coast. The other, *Conyza Novae Hollandiae* (Voyages, III, pl. 4, fig. 3) is Dampier's 'Rosemary', after which he named the island which is still so called. It is almost certainly *Olearia axillaris* F. Muell. Cunningham collected it in Dampier's archipelago.

Three of the six species described by Plukenet are not in the herbarium. One, *Chrysanthemum exiguum Nov' Hollandicum* (pl. 450, fig. 10) might be a species of *Brachycome*. A second, *Erica Nov' Hollandica quaterno ordine foliata* appears on the plate (pl. 451, fig. 4) with another name, *Erica aromatica Dammara Rumphio*. It might be a badly drawn specimen of *Beaufortia Dampieri* without the fruits. The mention of *Dammara* in the second name makes this possible. Finally, we consider it improbable that the specimen figured on pl. 453, fig. 2 was obtained in Australia.

Discussion.—

Mr. C. A. GARDNER said that the flora of the area visited by Dampier is the poorest of any of Australia's plant formations, and is markedly xerophilous. It is doubtful if the species of the region exceed seven hundred in number.

Only at Shark Bay itself, where the South-Western Australian Province rubs shoulders with the Eremaea, do we find any richness of the flora, and here there are many very important endemics.

It is the presence of these endemics which enables us to be certain that Dampier did collect at Shark Bay.

The PRESIDENT said that Professor Osborn was to be congratulated on having traced out the historically important Australian plants collected by Dampier. The collection was not perhaps botanically important, but the specimens were in good condition and though 'scrappy' according to modern ideas were sufficient for their purpose. Dampier was obviously interested in botany, but the 'skill'd person' in the ship who drew the plants from which the figures illustrating the voyage were copied was certainly not engaged as a botanical artist.

Two of the volumes of the Sloane Herbarium (H.S. 93 & 94) containing plants from Plukenet mention on their title-pages Dampier's name among others as contributing 'plants from the East and West Indies'. However, only two flowerless shoots in H.S. 94 have so far been definitely attributed to him.

It would be of great interest to find out in detail the history of the Australian collection after it reached this country. It was a stirring thought that this small collection which they were now privileged to see had interested John Woodward, Ray, Plukenet, William Sherard, and Robert Brown.

Sir ARTHUR W. HILL also spoke.

Prof. OSBORN replied.

DAVENPORT, Sir Samuel. 1818 - 1906.

This pioneer and business man was born at Sherburn, England, on the 5th March, 1818, the fourth son of George Davenport, a well-known banker. As a young man, being threatened with consumption, he travelled a great deal in the countries around the Mediterranean, where he became interested in olive and vine growing.

Hearing that the climate in Australia was good for his condition, Samuel Davenport sailed for Tasmania in September, 1842. From there he went to Adelaide, arriving in this city in February, 1843 and settled at once on the land at Macclesfield, South Australia. This open air life greatly improved his health and he acquired more land, first at Rivola Bay and later land west of Port August, South Australia.

In 1859 Davenport accompanied P.E. Warburton in his explorations between Streaky Bay and Lake Gairdner, South Australia. In 1846 he was nominated to the Legislative Council and he remained a member of this Council till 1866.

Davenport continued to extend his land holdings and planted peach, apple and olive trees and a number of vines and took great interest in the spread of their culture. He published a number of articles on the olive and on the manufacture of olive oil and silk and flower farming as well as tobacco. His knowledge of these subjects led to his being elected President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, a position he held for several years.

Davenport, throughout his long life had many interests. He was a trustee of the Savings Bank and for twenty years was President

of the Chamber of Manufacturers. From 1851 onwards he represented South Australia as Executive Commissioner at exhibitions held in London (1851), Philadelphia (1876), Sydney (1879), Melbourne (1880) and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888. He was a director of several companies and was greatly interested in anything and everything that would benefit his state of South Australia.

In 1842 Samuel Davenport married Margaret Fraser but they had no children. Davenport was knighted in 1884 and made K.C.M.G. in 1886. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in the same year.

Davenport died on the 3rd September, 1806. He was considered to be a man of great natural charm and integrity and a fitting representative of his state, being an important influence on its municipal, political, social, scientific, business and religious organisations.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DAVIDSON, Alexander. Flourished 1886.

Alexander Davidson was a young English botanical collector who went with W.A. Sayer (q.v.), on a collecting trip to North Queensland in late 1886 and 1887.

After visiting the Upper Russell River, they climbed the Bellenden Ker Range. The two collectors returned to Cairns to rest for a week and then returned to the Range and climbed to its summit. This they named "Mueller's Peak" after Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.), the Victorian botanist, for whom they were gathering the plant specimens.

In this mountainous region they collected numerous plant specimens to send to von Mueller for determination. Some of these were specimens of great beauty and von Mueller named "Spiraeanthemum Davidsonii" after Alexander Davidson.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DAVIES, Rev. (sic) Richard H. fl. 1833

Was a son of Robert Davies of Mallow, England and his wife Harriett. He was descended from an old Irish clerical and landowning family dating back to the seventeenth century. One of his ancestors was Dean Rowland Davies, chaplain to William the fourth of England. His father was a surgeon in the 11th Dragoons.

No birth or death dates can be discovered for Richard H. Davies, often confused with his more well known brother Archdeacon Robert Rowland Davies, also of Tasmania.

Davies is known to have been in Tasmania from the year 1833.

He collected plants on the east coast of Tasmania which were communicated to Mr. W. Archer (q.v.), well known Tasmanian botanist of that period.

Richard H. Davies was a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He wrote paper on the Natural History of Mutton Birds, The Aborigines of Van Diemens Land and of the Rapacity of Tasmanian Fish, which appear in the journal of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

Commemoratives.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DAVIES, Rev. Robert Roland.

Robert Roland Davies was born on the 15th September, 1805 at Northgate Barracks, Canterbury, England, the eldest son of Robert Davies.

He was educated at grammar schools at Youghal and Mallow in England and later at Trinity College, Dublin where he graduated as a B.A. in 1826. After studying at the University of St. Andrews Scotland he was ordained as a Church of England clergyman in September, 1828.

In May, 1829 Robert Davies became a priest and was appointed to be a chaplain to Van Diemen's Land. Arriving in Hobart on the 11th April, 1830, he went to Norfolk Plains, Longford, Tasmania to become the Rector there.

Davies married Marion Lyttleton in February, 1833 spending a year (1840-1841) in England with her. He became Archdeacon of Launceston, Tasmania in September, 1850 and Archdeacon of Hobart in 1854. He showed great interest in the building of churches and putting the Church of England on a firm economic level in Tasmania.

Davies was a very keen naturalist and horticulturist. He introduced a great many new plants into Tasmania and took a great interest in their development. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Launceston Horticultural Society, helping to guide and develop it and for a number of years he was its president.

Owing to ill-health, Davies resigned the cure at St. David's Church, Hobart in September, 1866 and received a Government pension.

However he carried on his work as the Archdeacon of Hobart.

Robert Davies died at Hobart, Tasmania on the 13th November, 1880. He had been a much respected man and had done a great deal to help the development of his state, both in the organisation of the Church of England and the encouragement of horticulture.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DAWES, William. c.1758 - 1836.

This pioneer and scientist, the son of an admiralty official at Portsmouth, was born about the year 1758. He joined the Royal Marines and distinguished himself as a scientific observer and astronomer.

In 1786 William Dawes volunteered for service on an expedition to New South Wales, becoming attached to the Marines in the "Sirius" and sailing with the first fleet. Arriving in Botany Bay on the 18th January, 1788, Dawes was discharged from the "Sirius" in order to serve in the marines on shore. He started to build the first observatory in Australia and it remained in his charge until his departure for England.

Dawes was also a skilled surveyor and was employed by Governor Phillip in laying out streets and planning for the new town of Sydney.

In December, 1789 William Dawes led an expedition across the Nepean River, New South Wales, near the site where Penrith is today and later went on an expedition along the rough country of the Warragamba River. Dawes was a very keen botanist and was particularly interested in the native plants around him. He was the first resident to investigate the flora of the colony at the scientific level and made collections during expeditions.

However Dawes quarrelled with Governor Phillip over Phillip's treatment of the aborigines and he returned to England at the end of 1791. From 1792 to 1796 William Dawes worked in Sierra Leone, diligently striving to help abolish the slave trade there, in 1799 becoming a witness before a House of Lords committee on the subject.

In 1813 he settled in the West Indies and he died in 1836 in Antigua. Dawes was a man of firm principles most of which were far in advance of his time, particularly his humanitarian ideas. His scientific ardour was unusual

in a soldier in New South Wales in its early years. It was most unfortunate that he became opposed to Governor Phillip as he could have done even more towards the development of the new colony. Dawes had married twice and had a son and a daughter from his first marriage.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DEANE, Henry. 1847 - 1924.

Henry Deane, the engineer and scientist, was born at Clapham, London on the 26th March, 1847. He was the son of Henry Deane (1807-1874) of Clapham, a noted pharmaceutical chemist. Henry Deane, Sen. was the first President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London from 1855 till his death. He received from Dr. William Harvey (q.v.) a set of seaweeds collected by Harvey in Australia and his son Henry Deane, Jun. inherited this set on his death.

Henry Deane, Jun. was educated at Queen's College, Galway and King's College, London and he obtained his M.A. Degree at Queen's University, of Ireland. He was first engaged as an engineer with the London Metropolitan Railways and later did similar work in Hungary and in the Philippine Islands.

It was because of his father's example and influence that Henry Deane became interested in natural history. In England he collected and studied insects but when he came to Australia in 1880, he specialised in botany.

On his arrival in Sydney, Henry Deane joined the New South Wales Railway Construction Department in February, 1880 and eventually rose to the position of Engineer-in-chief. In this department he was associated with many important railway works including the construction of the Hawkesbury River Bridge, and the introduction of tramways in Sydney.

Deane resigned from the Government public service in 1914 and practised in Melbourne as a consulting engineer. During all this time Henry Deane was a most ardent botanist. He was a great lover of horticulture and at the same time was most interested in palaeontology. In fact he became a recognised authority on the Tertiary flora of Australia and made valuable contributions to this subject, increasing scientific knowledge of the flora which preceded

the existing flora in Australia.

Henry Deane was especially concerned with the study of native timbers. His early association with the Rev. Dr. William Woolls (q.v.) and Richard Hind Cambage (q.v.) stimulated his interest in the genus "Eucalyptus" and he wrote many papers containing accurate observations on the eucalypts of New South Wales. Some of these were written in conjunction with Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.), his great friend and colleague.

Early in his career Deane was associated with and influenced by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller(q.v.) and Robert David Fitzgerald, (q.v.). He became a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1883. Until he went to live in Melbourne, he was always a most active member. From 1887 to 1912 he was on the Society's Council and he was its President in the years 1896 and 1897. On his visits to Sydney from Melbourne after 1914, Deane would invariably call in at the Society's headquarters and he was always most interested in its doings.

Henry Deane was a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales from 1885 till his death and he was its President in 1897 and 1907. In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London and he was a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Royal Meteorological Society. Deane was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and in 1894 he was President of the Institution of Surveyors of New South Wales. He took an active interest in the Australian Forestry League and was a member of its Council.

Henry Deane was keenly interested in the science of botany right up till his death and as late as August, 1923 he attended the Melbourne session of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress, being particularly interested in its Forestry section. During his residence in New South Wales he collected a large number of plant specimens and these, together with Harvey's set of seaweeds which he had inherited from his father, he presented to the National Herbarium in Sydney in 1920.

Henry Deane died at Malvern, near Melbourne on the 12th March, 1924 at the age of 77. He had been married twice and was survived by a widow, three sons and three daughters.

Deane had a gentle and unassuming character; he was known to be a man of wisdom and integrity and his work on Australian Tertiary flora and present day native timbers was of great importance to Australian science.

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Part. 1. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1895, v.20, pp.596-611.

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Index to volumes 1-50, 1875-1925. Sydney, The Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd., 1929, pp.8.

Serle, Percival: Dictionary of Australian biography. v.1.
Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1949, p.234.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DECAISNE, Joseph. 1807 - 1882.

Joseph Decaisne was born in Brussels on the 7th March, 1807. He was the brother of Henri Decaisne, the painter. He studied painting at Brussels, then moved to Paris and gave it up to attend the Ecole de Medicine in 1823 to 1824. Decaisne entered the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in October, 1824 and became an apprentice gardener under Bosc.

Eventually Decaisne came to the attention of de Mirbel and he was appointed assistant naturalist to Adrien Jussieu, in 1832, becoming attached to the Jardin des Plantes. He then began publication of many interesting botanical works, as a result of which he was admitted in 1847 to the Academy of Sciences. In 1848 he was appointed to the chair of applied botany as well as the chair of agricultural statistics in the College de France which had been set up by a decree of the provisional government.

On the 17th April, 1850 Decaisne succeeded de Mirbel at the Museum and was appointed Professor of Culture. Later he was the President of the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Jardin des Plantes. Decaisne was a distinguished botanist who rose from the position of a simple gardener to the leading botanist in all of France and holder of the most illustrious position as President of the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Jardin des Plantes.

Joseph Decaisne described the plants collected from the expedition of the "Venus" in 1836-1839. This expedition was commanded by Abel du Petit Thouars. The small volume of botanical plates concerning the expedition did not appear till 1846 and the volume describing the botanical results did not appear till 18 years later.

On this expedition most of the Australian plants were collected from the Western State - King George Sound, the west coast of Western Australia and the South coast of Australia. The expedition also visited Sydney.

Decaisne also described the plants collected during the voyage of the "Astrolabe" and the "Zelee" commanded by J. Dumont d'Urville. In the record of this voyage "Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Oceanie dur les corvettes L'Astrolabe and la Zelee sous le commandement de M.J. Dumont d'Urville," the plants collected in Australia, from Sydney, Port Essington, Raffles Bay and Torres Strait all on the north coast, were described in volume one by MM. Hombron and Jacquinot. Decaisne described those in volume two but these plants came from the Straits of Magellan, Auckland Isles and New Zealand. None were collected in Australia.

Decaisne is remembered not so much for his botanical monographs as for his admirable pomological works..

He died in Paris on the 8th February, 1882.

Decaisne is commemorated by the following plants:-

Eucalyptus Decaisneana, Blume.

Tabernoemontana Decaisnei, A. DC.

Anderachne Decaisnei, Benth.

Casuarina Decaisneana, F.von M.

Asparagopsis Decaisnei, Kunth.

These plant names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Earlier French Botanists as regards Australian plants"; J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.44, 1910, p.147.

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Flore de Serres, Tomes 19, 1873, pt. 29. (with portrait).

Gardeners Chronicle, 18th February, 1882, p.215.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Earlier French botanists as regards Australian plants.
J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.44, 1910, pp.146-149.

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For further bibliography see attached xerox taken from Nouvelles Bibliographe Generale; Paris, 1855, v.13, p.302.

· Unseen reference.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

par Jeannet; — *Lady Francis implorant Cromwell, son père, en faveur des Stuarts*; gravé par Edwards Smith; — *Agar et Ismaël dans le désert*: au Musée de Bruxelles; — *La Belgique couronnant ses plus illustres enfants*: aux Augustins de Bruxelles; — *Les quatre Évangélistes*: à l'église Saint-Paul de Paris; — *Laissez venir à moi les petits enfants*, carton offert à l'Académie royale de Bruxelles.

A. SAUZAY.

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* DECAISNE (*Joseph*), botaniste français, frère du précédent, est né à Bruxelles, le 7 mars 1807. Après avoir terminé ses études à l'Athénée de Bruxelles, il vint se fixer à Paris avec sa famille, et s'adonna à la peinture, sous la direction de son frère aîné; mais bientôt il quitta la peinture pour suivre les cours de l'École de Médecine, de 1823 à 1824. Dès lors il se sentit entraîné vers l'étude de la botanique: il entra (fin d'octobre 1824) au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle en qualité d'élève jardinier, sous la surveillance de Bose, alors professeur de culture. Son assiduité et son intelligence le firent bientôt remarquer de M. de Mirbel, qui l'appela en 1828 à diriger les semis, une des branches les plus importantes de la culture du Muséum; et deux années après il fut nommé aide-naturaliste pour la botanique rurale sous M. Adrien de Jussieu. Après 1848 il fut chargé de la chaire de botanique appliquée, et en 1848 au collége municipal de François I^er^, puis de la chaire de statistique agricole établie pendant quelque temps au Collége de France par un décret du gouvernement provisoire. Ses travaux lui avaient déjà ouvert les portes de l'Académie des Sciences (section d'économie rurale), le 19 avril 1847, en remplacement de M. Dutrochet, et le 17 avril 1850 il succéda à M. de Mirbel comme professeur de culture au Muséum. On a de M. Decaisne: *Recherches anatomiques et physiologiques sur la Garance*; in-4°, 10 planches coloriées, 1837, mémoire couronné à l'Académie des Sciences de Bruxelles; — *Recherches sur le Ramie*; dans le *Journal d'Agriculture pratique*, 1845, p. 467; — *Histoire de la Maladie des Pommes de Terre*; Paris, in-8°, 1846; — *Histoire naturelle et agricole du Riz*, en collaboration avec M. Bonafous; 16 planch., in-fol.; — *Recherches anatomiques et physiologiques sur les Greffes*; — *Recherches sur le parasitisme de la Cuscute*; — *Histoire de l'Igname de Chine* (Dioscorea Batatas); — *Notice historique sur Adrien de Jussieu*; — *Mémoire sur la famille des Lardizabalées*; dans les *Archives du Muséum*; in-4°, 4 planch., 1838; imprimé dans le Recueil des savants étrangers; — *Recherches anatomiques et physiologiques sur le développement du pollen, de l'ovule, et sur la structure des tiges du gui*; in-4°, 3 planch.; dans le Recueil des savants étrangers; — *Recherches sur les Anthéridies et les Spores de quelques Fucus*; — *Mémoire sur les Corallines*; — *Herbarii Timorensis Descriptio*; in-4°, 6 planch.; — *Études sur quelques genres de la famille des Asclépiadées*; — *Description des Asclépiadées et des Plantaginées*; dans le *Prodromus* de De Candolle; — *Description des genres Drimyspermum, Pseudais et Gyrinopsis, du groupe des Aquilariées*; — *Plantes de l'Arabie Heureuse recueillies* par M. P.-E. Botta, I^re^ *partie, comprenant les Algues, les Fougères et les Lycopodiacées*; dans les *Archives du Muséum*; in-4°, 4 planch.; — *Essai sur une Classification des Algues et des Polypiers calcifères*; — *Plantæ Asiaticæ quas in India collegit V. Jacquemont*; Paris, in-4°, Firmin Didot: cet important ouvrage, commencé par par M. Cambessedes, a été terminé par M. Decaisne, qui en a publié 120 planches. Outre ces mémoires, M. Decaisne a donné un nombre considérable de détails botaniques dans le *Tentamen Floræ Senegambiæ*, les *Icones selectæ*, publiées par M. B. Delessert, et les analyses de tous les palmiers de l'archipel indien, au nombre de plus de soixante, publiées dans la *Rumphia*.

A. S.

Renseignements particuliers.

Decaise, Joseph, 1807-1882

Born at Brussels 7th March, 1807. He went to Paris and in 1824 was attached to the Jardin des Plantes, becoming in 1832 assistant naturalist for rural botany under A. de Jussieu and began then publication of many interesting botanical works, as a result of which he was admitted in 1847 to the Academy of Sciences. In 1848 he was appointed to the chair of Statistical Agriculture in the College de France and in 1850 was appointed Professor of Culture in the Museum. Later he was President of the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Jardin des Plantes. Decaise was a distinguished botanist who rose from the position of a simple gardener to the leading botanist in all of France and holder of the most illustrious position as President of the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Jardin des Plantes. He will be remembered not so much for his botanical monographs as for his admirable pomological works.

His connection with Australian Botany is that he worked on plants collected from the expedition of the "Venus" which visited Australia around 1838 and on the results of the expedition to these same waters by J. Dumont d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" about the same time.

References.

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Gardeners Chronicle, 18 Feb. 1882, p 215. *2

Maiden Joseph Henry, Earlier French botanists as regards Aust. Plants.

J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v. 44, 1910, p. 147.

For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

* Not available in Australia

*2 Not available in Canberra.

DE MOLE, Fanny, Elizabeth, 1835-1866

Fanny De Mole was born in England on the 1st, March, 1835. She came to Australia for the benefit of her health, arriving in Adelaide in the ship Albemarle in February, 1856.

Fanny De Mole was interested in botany and had considerable skill in drawing and painting.

On her arrival in South Australia, she discovered that St. Bartholomew's Church, Norwood, of which her brother-in-law, Rev. J.S. Jackson was rector, was in need of funds. Miss De Mole, allying her interest in botany with her skill in drawing, decided to publish an illustrated book on the flowers of the colony, the proceeds of which were to help provide funds for an enlargement to St. Bartholomew's Church.

Her book "The Wild Flowers of South Australia" was published in 1861.

Owing to the precarious state of her health, Miss De Mole could not go far in search of specimens and accordingly most of the plants depicted in her book were collected around her home at Burnside in South Australia.

Fanny De Mole died at Burnside on the 26th December, 1866.

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Maiden, Joseph, Henry; Records of Australian Botanists. A.A.A.S., Sect. D. v. 13, 1911, p. 226.

For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DEMPSTER, Andrew. 1843 - 1909.

Andrew Dempster was born at Rottnest Island, Western Australia on the 21st February, 1843. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Northam, Western Australia.

In July, 1861, Andrew Dempster went with his brother, C.E. Dempster on an exploring trip through the eastern scrubs, travelling about 280 miles eastward from Northam.

Two years later, on the 26th April, 1863, the Dempsters brothers went on another exploring expedition, this time leaving Albany, Western Australia, by ship and sailed to the western shores of the Great Australian Bight, on the southern coast of Australia. Landing at Point Malcolm, they followed the coast as far as Point Culver but could not go inland as they lacked water. They turned back, riding along the coast to Esperance and arrived home in Northam on the 21st August, 1863.

Andrew Dempster showed keen interest in the native plants of the areas through which they travelled. In December, 1863 he and his brother journeyed overland to Esperance, on the south coast of Western Australia, with sheep, cattle and horses and selected a large sheep run adjoining Esperance Bay. Here they built the first house and became the pioneer settlers at Esperance.

From this period Andrew Dempster began to make collections of the botanical specimens of the district. He sent these native plants to Baron von Mueller in Melbourne. Dempster spent much time exploring northward from Esperance to the Dundas and Fraser Ranges and he collected from these trips many plant specimens to send to von Mueller.

On the 26th September, 1866, Andrew Dempster was given a lease of 100,000 acres of land around Esperance Bay and here in 1870 he was joined by his wife and baby son. Mrs. Dempster, nee Emily Marsden, was born in Yorkshire and was a great-niece of the Rev. Samuel Marsden.

Between 1864 and 1890 Andrew Dempster sent a great many botanical specimens to Mueller from the Esperance Bay district and the Fraser Range. Most of these are now in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Andrew Dempster and his family left Esperance in 1890 to buy Down Farm on the Avon River, Western Australia, and he built here a magnificent homestead which is now the administrative block of the Western Australian Muresk Agricultural College.

Andrew Dempster died in 1909. He is commemorated by the following Australian plants:-

Acacia dempsteri, F. v. M.

Eremophila dempsteri, F. v. M.

These names were supplied by James Hamlyn Willis, National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Manuscripts:

Dempster Brothers: Extract from a diary kept by one of the Dempster Brothers when pioneering the Fraser Range. 1870.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DESFONTAINES, Rene Louiche. 1752-1833.

This French botanist was born at Tremblay, in Brittany on the 14th February, 1752. He entered college at Rennes and became a doctor of medicine at the age of 30. He was elected to the Academie of Sciences when he was 31 and in 1786 he was appointed professor of botany in the Jardin des Plantes. He was Director several times of the Natural History Museum in Paris.

On the 6th August, 1783 Desfontaines departed on a voyage of exploration to Barbary, North Africa and to Tripoli and he explored the Atlas Mountains and the edge of the Sahara Desert. This voyage lasted two years and during it he collected many specimens of plants insects and animals. Unfortunately the manuscript of the voyage was lost and was never published.

Desfontaines contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Academie of Sciences, among them his celebrated memoirs on the structure of monocotyledons in 1796.

He described a large number of the Australian plants brought home by Baudin's expedition. This expedition visited the islands of the north-west and west coasts of Western Australia, also the south coast of Western and South Australia. It also went to King Island in Bass Strait and Port Jackson, New South Wales. This voyage was between mid-1801 and mid-1803.

Desfontaines was made President of the Academie of Sciences and Director of the Museum d'Histoire. He died in Paris on the 16th November, 1833 at the age of 81.

The genera Fontanesia and Louichea were dedicated to him. (Joseph Henry Maiden's "Earlier French botanists as regards Australian plants." J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.44, 1910, p.135.)

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avec un supplement, qui a paru en 1832.

Choix plantes Corallaire de Tournefort;
onze articles (dans le recueil cite plus haut, tom.10, 11, et 12).

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cinq articles publies dans les Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. tom. 1 et 2.

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2 vols., Paris, 1809.

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3rd edition. Paris, 1829. (This work contains names for various species of Eucalyptus not now maintained. It also contains other selections from the Western Australian plants collected on Baudin's expedition.)

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Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; Division of Plant Industry; Divisional Report No. 14., p.21.

DESFONTAINES, Rene Louiche. (1752-1833)

Born at Tremblay in Brittany, February, 1752, he died in paris in November, 1833.
Professor of botany at the Jardin des Plantes and was several times Director of the Natural History Museum at Paris. He was elected in 1783 to the Academy of Sciences and he contributed many valuable papers to its Transactions.

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Maiden, Joseph Henry; Earlier French Botanists as regards Aust. Plants.
J.R.R.S.N.S.W., v 44, 1910, p. 135.

* Nothing further can be discovered about this gentlemen, we assume his connection with Australian Botany is that he worked on results of French Expeditions to Australia.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DENDY, Arthur. 1865 - 1925.

Arthur Dendy, Professor of Zoology, was born in England in 1865. He came to Australia in 1888, from London, to be the Assistant to Professor Walter Baldwin Spencer.

In May, 1888 Dendy joined the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria, taking a most active interest in its activities. He served on the Committee for several years and in 1892 to 1894 was elected to be one of the Club's Vice-Presidents.

In 1894 Dendy went to New Zealand and was first lecturer and then professor of biology at Canterbury College, New Zealand. He remained there till 1903.

Arthur Dendy, in 1903, arrived at Cape Town and was appointed Professor of Zoology at the University there. Two years later he returned to London to occupy the Chair of Zoology at King's College, where he remained until his death.

Arthur Dendy was keenly interested in the study of Australian botany and during his years in Australia he spent much time collecting specimens and adding to his knowledge of this science. In 1892 he was co-author with Arthur Henry Shakespeare Lucas (q.v.), of "An Introduction to the Study of Botany with a Special Chapter on Some Australian Natural Orders," This work which contained numerous illustrations, was published in Melbourne by Melville, Mullen & Slade. It was especially designed for Australian students.

Dendy revisited Australia in 1914 with the British Association for the Advancement of Science and renewed acquaintance with many of his Australian scientific friends. He was a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales from 1893 to 1899 and he contributed three papers to its Proceedings.

In later years Arthur Dendy devoted a great deal of his time to the study of sponges and at the time of his death was considered to be a world-wide authority on this subject. He was President for four years of the Quekett Microscopical Club and was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Arthur Dendy died in London in 1925 at the age of 60.

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DIETRICH, Amalie. 1821 - 1891.

This famous naturalist was born at Siebenlehn, a small mountain village in Saxony, the fifth child of a purse-maker named Gottlieb Nelle, in 1821 or 1822.

In about 1847 Amalie Dietrich married Wilhelm Dietrich, a member of a well-known family of botanists, who trained her as a collector of botanical specimens. Herr A.W.S. Dietrich, the descendant of the family of botanists since 1688, was a well-educated man who had started as a chemist and druggist but gave up his profession to make a living by lecturing and teaching all branches of natural history and selling collections. After falling in love with him, Amalie became passionately interested in natural history, chiefly botany. However the marriage was very much against her parents wishes.

Unfortunately the marriage was not successful. He was an utterly selfish man, completely wrapped up in his work, though at first Amalie willingly slaved for him. They had one daughter, Charitas, born in 1848. Eventually after much hardship Amalie left her husband and tried to maintain herself and her daughter as a botanical collector, walking many miles to sell her specimens from town to town. She became a well-known figure with her cart and dog to many botanists both amateur and professional.

In 1863 she met J.C. Goddefroy, a wealthy Hamburg merchant, (he had a fleet of twenty-six ships trading for copra in the Pacific islands) with a private museum of natural history. Goddefroy engaged her as a collector of botanical specimens.

She left Hamburg for Australia in the vessel "La Rochelle" on the 15th March, 1863. She was to stay in Australia for nearly ten years, collecting all the time for Goddefroy's museum.

Amalie Dietrich arrived in Brisbane, Queensland, on the 1st August, and at once began collecting, finding such a wealth of material, she hardly knew where to begin. She started by working up the Brisbane River, in the Gladstone district and then around Rockhampton and within eight months of her arrival had sent 12 cases of specimens back to Hamburg.

Amalie was most enthusiastic and happy in her work; in a letter sent home she wrote "it is just as if Herr Goddefroy had made me a present of this vast continent". She also became interested in entomology as well as the study of the implements and skeletons of the aborigines.

In 1867 she was elected a fellow of the Stettin Entomological Society and she won a gold medal at an exhibition with her collection of fifty specimens of Australian wood. With two assistants Amalie collected in the Mackay district of Queensland and for most of 1868 she was at Lake Elphinstone and then around Bowen, Queensland. In 1870 she went to Port Denison and the Holborn Islands, taking great delight with the marine life she found there.

Visiting Melbourne in 1871, she met the Government botanists Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.)

Amalie Dietrich returned to Germany via the Tonga Islands, and Cape Horn, arriving in Hamburg on the 4th March, 1873. Over this period of nearly ten years she had kept up a large correspondence

with her daughter and with Herr Goddefroy and had sent back to Germany an enormous quantity of specimens. On her return, finding that her daughter was about to be married (Charitas married a pastor named Bischoff), Amalie became attached to the Museum Goddefroy where she lived for thirteen years. When Goddefroy died in 1885 she accepted a position in the botanical museum at Hamburg.

On a visit to her daughter in Rendsburg in 1891, she caught a chill and died, she was aged 69 years. To the end of her life she remained a student, passionately interested in botany (she was always grateful to her husband for her knowledge of this science.) She was a woman of great courage and strength of character, patient and determined and devoted to duty and was much respected by all.

Many of her specimens that were duplicated, were sent back to Australia to Ferdinand von Mueller and are in the National Herbarium of Victoria. Her collection in Hamburg still survives.

It has been said of her work that it was "perhaps the most valuable collection secured by any single person".

Amalie Dietrich is commemorated by the following plants:-

Acacia Dietrichiana,

Bonamia Dietrichiana.

Nortonia Amaliae.

These three names were taken from the Australian Encyclopaedia Sydney, 1965, p. 248, v.12.

Carex Dietrichiae, Boeckel.

Cyperus Dietrichiae, Boeckel.

Heleocharis Dietrichiana, Boeckel.

Commemoratives. (Cont'd).

Scirpus Dietrichiae, Boeckel.

Scleria Dietrichiae, Boeckel.

These four names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Queensland botanists", Report of A.A.A.S., 1909, v.12, Sect. D, p.377.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DIXON, Samuel. - 1927.

Samuel Dixon, the naturalist, was a collector of botanical specimens in South Australia, especially native fodder plants, during the latter part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

In 1887 Dixon was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Australia and from 1889 until 1918 he served on its Council. Samuel Dixon was a very keen supporter of all movements connected with afforestation and preservation of the native flora and fauna. This subject was always to give him great interest and he worked with vigorous enthusiasm for these movements. For twenty-three years he was the chairman of the Native Fauna and Flora Protection Committee of the Field Naturalist's Section of the Royal Society of South Australia.

On the 19th September, 1911 Samuel Dixon gave a farewell address to this Field Naturalist's Section, mentioning many details of the early work of the Native Fauna and Flora Protection Committee, in particular its influence on forestry and on the development of the important parks of South Australia, and its prominence in forming the National Park at Belair, South Australia and Flinders Chase on Kangaroo Island.

This latter concern was of special interest to Samuel Dixon and over a period of twenty-seven years, he was closely associated with the movement for a foundation of a Flora and Fauna Reserve on Kangaroo Island. It was in many ways, because of his championship that Flinders Chase was established in 1919 on Kangaroo Island. Samuel Dixon served on the Board of Governors of the Chase from its foundation in 1919 until 1921.

Samuel Dixon from 1883 to 1892 published four papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, in volumes seven, eight, fourteen and fifteen.

Dixon died in South Australia in 1927.

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Dixon, Samuel. Died at a private hospital in Adelaide, South Australia, on the 25th August, 1929, at the age of 86 years. Thus he was born about 1841. He had lived in the suburb of Glenelg, S.A. and was buried in the Church of England cemetery, Brighton, S.A.
Reference: Death Notice; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, S.A., 26th August, 1927, p.12, col.4.
Funeral Notice; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, S.A., 26th August, 1927, p.8, col. 5.
Obituary; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, S.A. 26th August, 1927, p.15, col.4.

Roberts 29 May

DOBSON Frank Stanley 1835-1895

Frank Stanley Dobson was the younger borther of William Lambert Dobson (q.v.)
He was born in Tasmania shortly after his family emigrated there in 1834
His father was John Dobson formerly of Carr Hill, Durham, England.
Frank Stanley was one of the four illustrious sons of John Dobson.
He was educated at the Hutchins School Hobart and at St. John's College
Cambridge where he graduated B.A. and LLB. Some years later the degree of Doctor
of Laws was conferred upon him by his alma mater.
F.S. Dobson was called to the Bar in 1860 and then went to Victoria where
he practised as a barrister in Melbourne. In 1863 he was appointed lecturer in
Law at the University of Melbourne and held this position for many years.
In 1869 he was elected a member of the legislative council and was solicitor
general from 1881 until 1883.
Dobson was an early member and one of the first presidents of the Field Naturalists
Club of Victoria and also an enthusiastic member of the Victorian Acclimatisation
Society.
As a botanist of no mean standing, Dobson in his memorable address to the
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria in 1884, deplored the want of a handy work
on Victorian Plants which would enable the field worker to gain some idea of his
collections. He suggested the dichotomous plan after the style of Spocer's
"Handbook to the Plants of Tasmania" with which as a Tasmanian he was familiar.
From his position in Parliament Dobson was able to urge the production of such a
work by the Gove rnment Botanist. Baron von Mueller undertook the task and with
the help of his able assistant J.G. Leuhmann(q.v.) von Mueller issued his "Key
to Victorian Plants".
Frank Stanley Dobson died in Melbourne on the 1st June, 1895.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DOBSON Sir William Lambert 1833-1898

William Lambert Dobson was born at Carr Hill Durham, England on the 24th Aprilm 1833. His father, John Dobson was a solicitor, who emigrated to Tasmania with his family in 1834. Four of the sons of the family, including William Lambert the eldest were to become well known in Australian law and politics. William was educated at Christ's College and Hutchins School at Hobart. He spent 18 months in the Public Service in Tasmania before going to England to study law. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and returned to Tasmania at the end of that year. In 1859 he was appointed crown solicitor and in 1861 was elected a member of the house of assembly for Hobart. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general for Tasmania and then at the early age of 36 was made a judge of the supreme court. By 1885 he was Chief Justice of Tasmania and on four occasions administered the government of the colony.

W.L. Dobson was chancellor of the Tasmanian University, president of leading sporting bodies a vice president of the Royal Society of Tasmania and a Trustee of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens.

William Dobson had a kindly a generous nature free from petty weaknesses and he was interested in everything that was for the good of Tasmania.

A Fellow of the Linnean Society of London he was much interested in the science of botany and did much to encourage his fellow colonists to study and observe the flora of their homeland.

Dobson was knighted in 1886 and created KCMG in 1897.

Sir. W.L. Dobson died on the 17th March 1898.

Dobson was a keen amateur botanical collector and some of his specimens are still in the national herbarium, Melbourne.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DOMIN, Karel.

Karel Domin was professor of botany at Prague University, Czechoslovakia. He published a considerable number of botanical works from about 1900 to 1930.

In 1909-1910 Domin visited Australia. He travelled over quite a large part of the continent and made large and important collections of Australian flora. He met and became friendly with a number of well-known Australian botanists who greatly assisted him in his efforts. Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) in New South Wales helped him collect large amounts of plants, particularly in the Blue Mountains area. Domin also had access to the collection of native flora in the Sydney Herbarium.

In Queensland, where Karel Domin spent much time, John Shirley (q.v.) and Frederick Manson Bailey (q.v.) gave Domin much useful help and accompanied him on many of his collecting trips. Domin obtained specimens of the Australian coastal flora, from an area just north of Sydney, at the Hawkesbury River right up the coast to north Queensland with its tropical vegetation. Domin himself spent time collecting in the Logan River and the Tambourine and Beech Mountains district in the south-east of Queensland between Brisbane and the border of New South Wales.

Many other specimens that Domin obtained came from northern Queensland, around Cairns, the Baron and Russell Rivers and the Bellenden-Ker Range. Here Bailey assisted Domin's efforts as he knew this area well.

On his return to Europe, Karel Domin made use of the specimens of Australian flora at Kew Herbarium which had been collected by many early English botanists and at the Gottinge Museum, most of which had been collected by Amalie Dietrich (q.v.).

In 1915 was published Domin's "Beitrage zur Flora und Pflanzengeographie Australiens", which contained descriptions of all these specimens that he

had seen at the various herbaria and museums or had collected himself.

This Australian part of the Bibliotheca Botanica was an extremely important work on the flora of Australia. Domin also published a number of papers on the flora of Australia in "Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis" from 1911 to 1913.

Karel Domin died in Pfague on the 10th June, 1953.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DRUMMOND, James.

James Drummond was born at Hawthornden, Scotland in 1784. In 1809 he was appointed Curator of the Cork Botanical Gardens in Ireland, becoming interested in botany through his brother Thomas, who had made a collection of plants from North America.

Drummond married Sarah Maxwell (1782-1864) and 1829, with his wife and six children, he went to Western Australia, sailing in the "Parmelia" under Captain Stirling. He became the most successful collector of Western Australian plants of his time and for many years he was the Government Naturalist in Western Australia, and Superintendent of the Government Gardens.

Drummond made vast collections from the Swan River, Darling Range, and Avon Valley, Salt River and the Albany and Vasse River districts, sending these collections first to Captain Mangles in London to be described and then later to Dr. John Lindley and George Bentham who both described and numbered the collections into sets.

In August, 1839, James Drummond went with Ludwig Preiss and John Gilbert to Rottnest Island and sent the specimens collected there to Sir William Hooker at Kew Botanical Gardens, Hooker becoming a friend and correspondent to Drummond, the correspondence lasting over many years.

Drummond then went with his sons into the Victorian Plains district of Western Australia and during 1841-1844 he published many papers on botany and his experiments with poisonous plants. Johnston, his youngest son helped him collect on his numerous journeys, these specimens being sent to England and being made part of the three main collections of about 2000 specimens. They travelled together over 300 miles north of Perth but later on a journey to the east, Johnston was speared by Aborigines in his sleep while they were camping near the Moor River.

James Drummond made his fourth collection in 1846-1847 with George Maxwell in the Stirling Range and the following year his fifth collection and a sixth in 1850-1851 with his sons John and James on an expedition to the Champion Bay district.

Drummond died on the 27th March, 1863 at his home Hawthornden, a property in the Toodyay Valley, having become a very well known personality in the colony, a dour but agreeable old Scot, with pockets and pack always loaded with botanical specimens. His six collections sent overseas totalled about 3500 specimens, which are now in twenty-five different herbaria, in England, Europe, the United States and Australia. A large number of plants were dedicated to him, (see attached list).

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Vol.4, 1852.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

Drummond, James (? 1784-1863). Drummond arrived in W.A. with Capt. Stirling, R.N., in the "Parmelia," as "Agriculturist," in the year 1829.

"Early in 1839 Mr. James Drummond, a resident in the Swan River, at Hawthornden, near Guildford, commenced preparing for sale in Europe sets of the plants of his district, which include a vast number of novelties, and rival in interest and importance those of any other part of the world. Mr. Drummond's exertions were actively continued for upwards of fifteen years, during which he made extensive journeys as far as King George's Sound, in a south-east direction, and the Moore and Murchison Rivers to the northward. Some accounts of his journeys and discoveries will be found in the 'Botanical Journal,' vols. ii, ii and iv; in the *London Journal of Botany*, vols. i, ii and iii, and in the *Kew Journal of Botany*, vols. i, ii, iv and v" (2).

"Died Perth, West Australia, 27th March, 1863. A.L.S., 1810. Curator, Bot. Gard., Cork, 1809. Discovered *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* at Cork in 1810. Went to W. Australia, 1829 as Curator of Bot. Gard. Issued six sets of specimens, beginning 1839. Plants at Brit. Mus., Kew, &c. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841, 341; Munster Farmers' Mag., vi and vii (1818-20); Lasegue, 282; Royal Society's Catalogue, ii, 346; *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, 1864, xli; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xvi, 33. *Drummondita*, Harv. (dedicated to the two Drummonds, with the termination *ita*—"an I. for James and a T. for Thomas"). (6).

When Capt. Stirling was first Governor of the Swan River Colony in 1828 "a garden was also formed, which was placed under the superintendence of James Drummond, who for a number of years forwarded large collections of seeds to this country, either to order or on speculation; sets of these collections were always obtained for Kew. ("Records of the Royal Botanic Gardens," John Smith, 1880, p. 11).

He was far and away the most successful collector of Western Australian plants of his time, and a large number of plants were dedicated to him. The following list has been compiled with much labour from the "Flora Australiensis.":—

Boronia Drummondii, Planch.—*B. pulchella*, Turcz.; *Conespermum Drummondi*, Steetz.; *Eriostemon Drummondii*, Muell.—*Asterolasia phebalioides*, Benth.; *Frankenia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Hibiscus Drummondii*, Turcz.; *Lasiopetalum Drummondii*, Benth.; *Ochrolasia Drummondi*, Turcz.—*Hibbertia ochrolasia*, Benth.; *Oncosporum Drummondianum*, Putterl.—*Marianthus Drummondi-*

annus, Benth.; *Pelargonium Drummondii*., Turcz;—*P. australe*, Willd.; *Phebalium Drummondii*, Benth.; *Sollya Drummondi*, Morren -?; *Thlaspi Drummondi*, Benth.; *Acacia Drummondii*, Lindl.; *Daviesia Drummondii*, Meissn.; *Drosera Drummondii*, Lehm.; *Drosera Drummondii* Planch.—*D. penicillaris*, Benth.; *Gastrolobium Drummondii*, Meissn.—?; *Gompholobium Drummondii*, Meissn.— *G. aristatum*, Benth. var. *muticum*; *Isotropis Drummondii*, Meissn. *Myriophyllum Drummondii*, Benth.; *Oxylobium Drummondii*, Meissn.—*O. cuneatum*, Benth. var. *emarginatum*; *Psoralea Drummondii*, Meissn.—*P. cinerea*, Lindl.; *Pultenæa Drummondii*,; Meissn.; *Sphærolobium Drummondii*, Turcz.—*S. macranthum*, Meissn.; *Swainsona Drummondii*, Benth.; *Templetonia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Actinopappus Drummondii*, A. Gray—*Rutidosis Pumila*, Benth.; *Anthocerastes Drummondii*, A. Gray—*Toxanthus perpusillus*, Turcz.; *Bæckea Drummondii*, Benth.; *Blennospora Drummondii*, A. Gray—*Calocephalus Drummondii*, Benth.; *Brachycome Drummondii*, Walp.—*B. ciliaris*, Less.; *Calythrix Drummondii*, Meissn.—*C. flavescens*, A. Cunn. var. *Drummondii*; *Cephalipterum Drummondii*, A. Gray; *Chamælaucium Drummondii*, Meissn.; *Chrysocoryne Drummondii*, A. Gray.—*Angianthus tenellus*, Benth.; *Chronocephalus Drummondii*, A. Gray.—*C. pseudocevax*, Steetz.; *Conanthodium Drummondii*, A. Gray.—*Helichrysum argyroglottis*, Benth.; *Cotula Drummondii*, Benth.; *Diotosperma Drummondii*, A. Gray.—*Ceratogyne obionoides*, Turcz.; *Ericomyrtus Drummondii*, Turcz.—*Bæckea pulchella*, D.C.; *Eucalyptus Drummondii*, Benth.; *Genetyllis Drummondii*, Turcz.—*Darwinia diosmoides*, Benth.; *Gunnia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Melaleuca Drummondii*, Schau.—*M. uncinata*, R. Br.; *Micromyrtus Drummondii*, Benth.; *Pteropogon Drummondii*, A. Gray.—*Helipterum pygmæum*, Benth. var. *occidentale*; *Scholtzia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Skirrophorus Drummondii*, Turcz.—*Angianthus Drummondii*, Benth.; *Verticordia Drummondii*, Schau.; *Astroloma Drummondii*, Sond.; *Atherocephala Drummondii*, DC. *Andersonia aristata*, Lindl.; *Conostephiopsis Drummondii*, Stsche. -*Conostephium planifolium*, F. v. M.; *Cynoglossum Drummondii*, Benth.; *Dampiera Drummondii*, De. Vr.—*D. triloba*, Lindl.; *Dracophyllum Drummondii*, Benth.; *Glossostigma Drummondii*, Benth; *Leschenaultia Drummondi*, De Vr.—*L. biloba*, Lindl.; *Leucopogon Drummondii*, DC.—*L. australis*, R. Br.; *Limosella Drummondii*, F. v. M.—?; *Scævola Drummondii*, DC.—*S. nitida*, R. Br.; *Stylidium Drummondii*, Grah.—*S. reduplicatum*, R. Br.; *Styphelia Drummondii*, F. v. M.—*Astroloma Drummondii*, Sond.; *Veronica Drummondii*, Benth.—*V. distans*, R. Br.; *Adenanthos Drummondii*, Meiss.—*A. apiculata*, R. Br. (a mistake - fide Diels); *Anisacantha Drummondii*, Benth.; *Atriplex Drummondii*, Moq.; *Didymotheca Drummondii*, Moq.—*D. thesioides*, Hook. f.; *Dryandra Drummondii*, Meiss.—*D. calophylla*, R. Br.; *Eremophila*

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Drummondii, F. v. M.; *Grevillea Drummondii*, Meiss.; *Hemigenia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Isopogon Drummondii*, Benth.; *Lambertia Drummondii*, Gard.—*L. inermis*, R. Br.; *Persoonia Drummondii*, Lindl.—*P. longifolia*, R. Br.; *Petrophila Drummondii*, Meiss.; *Pityrodia Drummondii*, Turcz.; *Plantago Drummondii*, Dcne —?; *Ptilotus Drummondii*, F. v. M.—*Trichinium Drummondii*, Moq.; *Rhagodia Drummondii*, Moq.—?; *Rumex Drummondii*, Meissn. *R. pulcher*, Linn.; *Synaphea Drummondii*, Meiss.—*S. dilatata*, R. Br.; *Beyeria Drummondii*, Meu. Ar.; *Caladenia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Calyptrostegia Drummondii*, Turcz.—*Pimelea suaveolens*, Meissn.; *Casuarina Drummondiana*, Miq.; *Conostylis Drummondii*, Benth.; *Diuris Drummondii*, Lindl.—*D. emarginata*, R. Br.; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, Boiss.; *Frenela Drummondii*, Parlat.; *Patersonia Drummondii*, F. v. M.; *Poranthera Drummondii*, Kl.—*P. microphylla*, Brongn.; *Prasophyllum Drummondii*, Reich. —?; *Aphelia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Arnocrinum Drummondii*, Endl.; *Brizula Drummondii*, Hieron.—*Aphelia Drummondii*, Benth.; *Desvauxia Drummondii*, Nees.—*Centrolepis Drummondii*, Hieron; *Dichelachne Drummondiana*, Steud.—*Deyeuxia Drummondiana*, Benth.; *Discopodium Drummondii*, Steud.—?; *Gymnochæta Drummondii*, Steud.—*Schœnus Drummondii*, Benth.; *Isoetes Drummondii*, A. Br.; *Isoschœnus Drummondii*, Steud.—*Schœnus flavus*, Bœckel.; *Lepidosperma Drummondii*, Benth.; *Lepyrodia Drummondiana*, Steud.; *Lycopodium Drummondii*, Spreng.—?; *Marsilea Drummondii*, A. Br.; *Pentapogon Drummondii*, Steud.—*Deyeuxia cylindrica*, Benth.; *Phylloglossum Drummondii*, Kunze; *Poa Drummondiana*, Nees.—*P. nodosa*, Nees.; *Polypogon Drummondii*, Steud. *P. tenellus*, R. Br. var. *Drummondii*; *Porroteranthe Drummondii*, Steud.—?; *Potamogeton Drummondii*, Benth.; *Schœnus Drummondii*, Benth.; *Stipa Drummondii*, Steud.; *Tetrarrhena Drummondiana*, Nees.—*T. lævis*, R. Br.; *Thysanotus Drummondii*, Baker; *Uralepis Drummondii*, Steud.—*Diplachne fusca*, Beauv.; *Wurmbea Drummondii*, Benth.; *Xanthorrhœa Drummondii*, Harv.—*X. Preissii*, Endl.; *Xeroles Drummondii*, F. v. M.

DRYANDER, Jonas. (1748-1810)

Born at Gothenburg, Sweden, 5th March, 1748; he died in London in 1810 His father was a clergman and he was educated at ~~at~~ the Universities of Gottenburg and Lund and studied at Apsal under Linnaeus. He devoted himself to the study of Natural History especially botany and bibliography.

Dryander arrived in Englandin July, 1777 and resided with Sir Joseph Banks as his librarian, taking over from Daniel Solander (another Swede) who died in 1782.

Drylander was librarian of the Royal Society and also librarian and vice President of the Linnean Society and was a member of the Swedish and Russian Academies of Science.

In his capacity as curator of the Banksian botanical collections he gave much attention to Australian plants, describing a number in Aiton's "Hortus Kewensis" of the first portion of the second edition of which he was practically the author, although it is customary to refer to the new plants described in that work as Aiton's. The only purely Australian botanical work published by Dryander is "Chloris Novae Hollandiae."

Dryander leaves behind him the reputation of being the best bibliographer of his time and a sound botanist. He also seems to have been a man much respected and beloved.

Robert Brown, a man not given to compliments speaks of Dryander's 'sound judgement and unrivalled erudition.'

There is an etching of Dryander by William Daniell after a drawing in 1796 by George Dance, R.A. in the Adolph Basser Library, Academy of Science, Canberra, Australia.

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Dryandra.

Commemoratives cont.

Grevillea Dryandra, R. Br.

(these commemoratives are taken from J.H. Maiden's 'Sir Joseph Banks')

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DUFF John 1845-1912 ?

John Duff joined the New South Wales Public Service as overseer of the Sydney Botanic Gardens in September 1866.

About 1880 he visited Lord Howe Island and furnished a report on the decline of the vegetation of the Island. Shortly after this Duff was appointed New South Wales inspector of forests.

During the travels over NSW which this position demanded, Duff made many botanical collections which are preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

His specimens were gathered from as far apart as the Clarence and Richmond Rivers in northern NSW and from around the Liverpool River near Sydney and from the Lachlan River district of central NSW.

Duff retired from Government Service at the age of 45, in December 1890 and was granted a pension which ceased in 1912, presumed to be the year of his death.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DUNN, Edward John. 1844 - 1937.

Edward John Dunn was born at Bristol, Somerset, England on the 1st November, 1844, the son of Edward Herbert Dunn of Cheltenham, England. He came out to Australia as a child with his parents, arriving in Sydney in 1849.

Edward Dunn was educated at the Church of England Grammar School and then had a private tutor. He spent his youth at the mining town of Beechworth in Victoria and it was here that he first became interested in geology, botany and other forms of natural history.

At the age of sixteen Dunn joined the Lands Survey Branch and four years later he was taken on by the Geological Survey staff of Victoria. When this Geological Survey was dispersed in 1869, (its Director failing to see eye to eye with the Government of the day) Edward Dunn went to South Africa where he became geologist to the Capetown Administration.

While in South Africa Dunn found time to study its great variety of native flora and to take particular note of the various ethnic groups there; the living Zulu, the still remaining Hottentot and the last disappearing remnant of the Bushman.

In 1873 Edward Dunn went to England to further his studies and two years later he returned to the Cape to marry Elizabeth Julie Perchard. After visiting Australia again in 1883, he decided to return there to live and in 1886 he left South Africa for Australia as the envoy of British and foreign financial interests. Mining was on the boom in both Australia and New Zealand. Broken Hill, Mount Morgan and the Kimberleys were beginning to flourish and Dunn found much to interest him.

Dunn went on long excursions all over the country -

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

traversing through Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Though his work was mainly geological, he still found time to study the native flora and fauna of these new and vastly different areas and he made quite considerable botanical collections. In 1914 he discovered the "Acadia Dunni" (the gigantic-leaved wattle) at the mouth of the Victoria River in the Northern Territory. This was one of the most interesting of the 400 species of acacias indigenous to Australia and it was named after him by Sir E. Hill of Kew Gardens, England.

Edward Dunn realised the enormous tourist potential of the Victorian highland region and he was the first to popularise Mount Buffalo and the surrounding district. A large area was reserved around the mineral springs at Daylesford and elsewhere to protect them from damage and to ensure the attraction of the surrounding beautiful forest land.

Edward Dunn died in Melbourne on the 20th April, 1937 in his ninety-third year. He was survived by his wife and one son and two daughters.

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DUTTON, Francis Stacker, (1816-1877)

Francis Dutton was born at Cuxhaven, Germany, whilst his father was British vice-consul there. He was educated in Switzland and he spent six years in a mercantile office at Behia and Rio de Janeiro in South America.

He had two brothers with pastoral interests in Australia and Francis Dutton himself arrived in Australia around 1840. He was at first overseer on his brother William's property in South Australia.

During the year 1843, Dutton was connected with the discovery of the Kapunda Copper mine, 45 miles from Adelaide. He later sold his share in this mine. Francis Dutton and his brothers were wealthy men with many pastoral and mining interests, particularly in South Australia. Francis Dutton entered politics in 1851 and was a representative in the Legislative Council in South Australia. He played a leading part in framing a democratic constitution for South Australia. During a particularly turbulent time in South Australian politics he was Premier for six days in 1863 and again for six months in 1865.

Dutton was a well educated man, a linguist and popular as a lecturer and he was also an enthusiastic amateur botanist and collected plants for the famous Victorian Government botanist, Baron F. von Mueller.

Whilst Commissioner for Crown Lands, Dutton was primarily responsible for fitting out Benjamin Babbage's expedition to the north western interior of South Australia in 1858. The herbarium of this journey was collected by Mr. David Hergolt (sic) and described by Ferdinand von Mueller.

In 1865 Dutton resigned his position as Premier of South Australia and was appointed Agent General for South Australia in London, which position he held until his death in 1877.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

DWYER, Joseph Wilfred. 1869 - 1939.

Joseph Wilfred Dwyer, D.D., Bishop of Wagga, was born on the 12th October, 1869, at East Maitland, New South Wales, the son of William Dwyer, an Inspector of Schools in New South Wales and Anastasis Dermody.

He was educated first at Dominican Convent, Newcastle, New South Wales, then at the Boy's Roman Catholic School, Newcastle and then at St. Patrick's College, Goulburn in New South Wales. He later went to the Holy Cross College, Clooncliffe, Dublin and the Propoganda College in Rome from 1891 to 1894.

In 1894 Joseph Dwyer was ordained a priest at St. John's Lateran in Rome. He returned to Australia to become Professor at St. Patrick's College in Goulburn, New South Wales where he remained till 1896. It was during this time that Joseph Dwyer first became interested in the study of Australian botany and the subject of the native flora was to become for him a source of great interest, one that occupied a great deal of his time throughout his whole life.

From Goulburn Dwyer went to Gundagai, New South Wales, for two years and then to Wagga where he was made curate from 1898 to 1903. Joseph Dwyer became an inspector of Roman Catholic schools in New South Wales and later an administrator of them for over five years when he lived in Albury in New South Wales. He then became the parish priest of Temora, N.S.W. from 1912 to 1918 and on the 13th October, 1918 Joseph Dwyer was consecrated first Bishop of Wagga.

During all this time, living in so many different areas of New South Wales, Dwyer was able to closely observe the great variety of the native flora of this state and he began to make collections from all the areas he lived in and visited.

The study of the flora of New South Wales was his one great pleasure and recreation and in 1920 he joined the Linnean Society of New South Wales, remaining a member for the rest of his life. Though he did not actually publish any papers in its Proceedings, he always took a most active interest in its meetings and affairs.

Joseph Dwyer did publish one paper in the "Australian Naturalist", v.4, 1918-1921, pp.212-224, on the "Floral Survey of the South West Slopes of New South Wales around Temora and Barmedman.

Bishop Dwyer died at Lewisham Hospital in Wagga, New South Wales on the 11th October, 1939 and was buried in St. Michael's Cathedral at Wagga.

Joseph Dwyer's brother was the first Australian-born Roman Catholic Bishop when he was appointed to Maitland as Coadjutor Bishop in 1897. His niece, Mother M. Francesca is at present in charge of the Mt. Erin Convent at Wagga and it is at the Mt. Erin Convent that his collection of botanical specimens and many of his books are to be found.

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ECKERT Johann Paul 1861-1924

Johann Paul Eckert was the son of Martin Eckert, farmer, he was born at South Rhine near Eden Valley in South Australia on the 15th April, 1861. He received his primary education at the Lutheran School Emu Downs via Robertstown, South Australia and secondary education at the Hehndorf Lutheran College where he matriculated in 1882. His interests were artistic and he had also a flair for natural science. In 1883 he accepted an appointment at the Lutheran School just open by Lutheran pioneers at Kirchheim, in Victoria. An accomplished organist and choir master he organized a local brass band. In 1902 Eckert with his wife and family moved to Murtoa teaching in the Lutheran College there until 1904 and at the State Primary School.

In 1915 he moved to Peter's Hill, Riverton, South Australia. His last few years were spent at a married daughter's home at Crystal Brook, South Australia and he died there on the 18th October, 1924.

During the 1890's he sent hundreds of botanical specimens to Baron von Mueller (q.v.) who was a close personal friend. These were mainly from around the Wimmera District and the area of the lower Glenelg River but some were from the Wentworth region of southern New South Wales.

He executed beautiful drawings and dissections of many of the plants he collected and was commissioned to draw the analytical details for the colour plates to illustrate J.G. Luehmann's "The True Grasses of Victoria, of which unfortunately only three plates were ever published.

Eckert was a F.R.H.S. and he joined the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria on 11 May 1891.

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(Extra biographical information received from J.H. Willis, of National Herbarium, Melb.)

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

EMMETT, Skelton Buckley. 1818 - 1898.

Skelton Buckley Emmett was born on the 28th September, 1818 at Woodcock Hill, in the parish of Harrow, Middlesex, England. He was the son of Henry James Emmett, a clerk in the London War Office.

Skelton Buckley Emmett came to Hobart when he was one year old, with his parents and five brothers and sisters on the ship "Regalia". They arrived on the 1st December, 1819 and Henry Emmett received 1100 acres of land at Ross and another 500 acres in two lots near Hobart Town. He was appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office and editor of the "Hobart Town Gazette".

Skelton Emmett was educated at Thompson's and later at Sprent's private school, Hobart. In 1835 he was employed by the Van Diemen's Land Company. This company had been granted by Royal Charter, large tracts of land in north-west Tasmania, and Skelton Emmett was sent to the Circular Head district of Tasmania in the north of the island. He was with the company till 1853 and during this time he made large botanical collections in this area.

Skelton Buckley Emmett was a most observant collector, taking a great interest in the new vegetation around him.

On the 26th May, 1847 he married Frances Smith of Marchington, North Tasmania and they had two sons. His wife died in 1851. Emmett returned to Hobart in 1853 and worked in the Controller General's Office. On the 5th July, 1854 he married Maria Evelyn Smith, also of Marchington, and they had three sons and three daughters, three dying in infancy.

After working for a short while at Bendigo, Victoria during the gold rush, Skelton Emmett returned to the Circular Head district and took up farming at Forest. Here he tried growing hops but he was not a successful farmer, much preferring to roam the bush searching for new plant specimens

and minerals and other objects of natural history.

In 1859 and 1860 he was employed by the government to cut a track through the dense mountain forest from Forest to a large boggy plain near the heads of the Dip River and in 1874 he explored the Mt. Ramsay area, near Waratah, Tasmania.

About 1872 Skelton Buckley Emmett began a correspondence with Baron von Mueller, (q.v.) the Government botanist in Victoria. Mueller was most interested to hear of the luxuriant vegetation of the Arthur River district and the mountainous country around it. In February, 1875 von Mueller accompanied Skelton Emmett and his son on a plant collecting trip in this area, and the many specimens they gathered are still preserved in the National Herbarium, Victoria.

This visit encouraged Emmett to make further botanical collections and he sent plants to Mueller in 1878 from Mt. Norfolk in the Russell Ranges, Tasmania and again in 1880 from Mt. Roland, near Sheffield, Tasmania.

Emmett returned to Hobart on his retirement and he died there a few years later on the 15th November, 1898. Skelton Buckley Emmett had an exceptionally friendly, likeable nature, with a keen sense of humour and was most widely read, being particularly keen on astronomy. He was often referred to by his workmates as "Old Zodiac".

Several of his informative letters to Baron von Mueller are preserved in the Melbourne Herbarium.

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(Photo of Skelton Buckley Emmett enclosed.)

(Basser Library wanted the Photo returned after copying. MW)

For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ENDLICHER, Stephan Ladislaus (1804-49)

Was a Hungarian botanist and philologist. Born in 1804 at Pressburn, he was Professor of Botany at the Vienna University in 1840, and Director of the Botanic Gardens and Botanic Museum in Vienna. He died in Vienna in 1849.

Australia is under his obligation for his work on the plants of Norfolk Island (off the coast of New South Wales) and by his "Generum Plantarum" which contains many descriptions of Australian genera.

There is a lithograph by Strixner from a drawing by B.J. Rauh in the Royal Gardens, Kew.

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Photo copy attached.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

Red SMN 66

ENDLICHER, Stephen Ladislaus. 1804 - 1849.

Stephen Ladislaus Endlicher was born on the 24th June, 1804 in Pressburg (Batislava in modern Czechoslavakia). His family came from Bavaria, his father being a town physician and quite wealthy.

After studies in Budapest and Vienna, Endlicher intended to take up theology but in 1826 he decided not to go ahead with this career.

In 1828 he received a post at the Viennese Court Library where he undertook to compile a catalogue of manuscripts. Endlicher subsequently became very interested in botanical studies as well as oriental languages.

In 1836 he was Custodian at the Court Herbarium, which owed to him the first botanical journal ever compiled by a scientific institute in Austria.

Endlicher was made Professor of Botany in 1839 and received his Doctorate of Medicine in 1840. As director of the Botanical Gardens in Vienna he acquired fame for the splendid initiative he took in furthering the development of natural science in Austria, generously contributing towards that end out of his own private purse. His work included the reorganisation and erection of the museum building and he presented his herbarium to the State and published a botanical journal at his own expense.

At the same time Endlicher made a name for himself as an expert in the Chinese language. He enjoyed the favours of Emperor Ferdinand of Austria and regularly delivered scientific lectures to him. He was a member of the Academy of Science, Vienna, in the foundation of which he played a significant part.

Endlicher as a teacher won the affection of his pupils. In the year of revolution, 1848, he took advantage of his popularity to plead the Government's cause before the rebellious students but they became embittered against him and drove him out of Vienna. This he felt very deeply and he died shortly after on the 28th March, 1849, some say by his own hand.

Endlicher's scientific works include classical, German and Chinese philology, numismatics and Hungarian legal history. His main fame was as a botanist and he was especially noted for his "Genera Plantarum", which, until the work of the same name by J.D. Hooker and George Bentham, was the most comprehensive representation of the known vegetable genera arranged in a natural system - a clear and concise characterization and demarcation of families and genera which made his work the basis for all later plant classification. This work with its new system, quickly gained the widest recognition for him.

As well as this, his co-operative work with F. Unger was a new period of prosperity in botany for Austria after a time of relative inactivity.

Though Stephen Endlicher did not ever visit Australia, his work on the plants of Norfolk Island (off the coast of New South Wales) is of great value and his "Generum Plantarum" contains many descriptions of Australian genera. He described the great number of Australian plants that were collected by Baron von Hugel (q.v.) and Endlicher is commemorated by many of these plants. (see attached photo-copy).

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

COMMEMORATIVES. From J.R.S.N.S.W. v. 42, 1908, p. 67.

Acacia Endlicheri, Meissn. = *A. strigosa*, Link, var. *Endlicheri*; *Bossiaea Endlicheri*, Meissn. = *B. eriocarpa*, Benth.; *Apalochlamys Endlicheri*, DC. = *Cassinia spectabilis*, R.Br.; *Astartea Endlicheriana*, Schau. = *A. fascicularis*, DC.; *Melaleuca Endlicheriana*, Schau. = *M. seriata*, Lindl.; *Senecio Endlicherii*, DC. = ?; *Verticordia Endlicheriana*, Schau. = *V. Preissii*, Schau.; *Polypompholyx Endlicheri*, Lehm. = *P. multifida*, F.v.M.; *Grevillea Endlicheriana*, Meiss.; *Frenela Endlicheri*, Parlat.; *Alania Endlicheri*, Kunth.; *Pteris Endlicheriana*, Ag. = *P. comans*, Forst.; *Xerotes Endlicheri*, F.v.M.

He is commemorated by the following Australian plants:—

Acacia Endlicheri, Meissn. = *A. strigosa*, Link, var. *Endlicheri*; *Bossiaea Endlicheri*, Meissn. = *B. eriocarpa*, Benth.; *Apalochlamys Endlicheri*, DC. = *Cassinia spectabilis*, R.Br.; *Astartea Endlicheriana*, Schau. = *A. fascicularis*, DC.; *Melaleuca Endlicheriana*, Schau. = *M. seriata*, Lindl.; *Senecio Endlicherii*, DC. = ?; *Verticordia Endlicheriana*, Schau. = *V. Preissii*, Schau.; *Polypompholyx Endlicheri*, Lehm. = *P. multifida*, F.v.M.; *Grevillea Endlicheriana*, Meiss.; *Frenela Endlicheri*, Parlat.; *Alania Endlicheri*, Kunth.; *Pteris Endlicheriana*, Ag. = *P. comans*, Forst.; *Xerotes Endlicheri*, F.v.M.

Forster, Johann Reinhold (1729–1798). D.C.L., M.D. German naturalist and traveller. Born at Dirschau, and

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian Botanists. J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v. 42, 1908. p. 67.

EWING, Thomas, James (1813-1882)

Thomas James Ewing was a Church of England clergyman, born in Devonshire, England, in 1813. He was a scholar at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Ewing arrived in Hobart Town in 1833 and there in 1837 he married a Louisa Were. In 1838 he was admitted to holy orders by the Bishop of Tasmania. From the year 1838 until 1839, Ewing was the first rector of St. George's Church, Battery Point.
From 1839 until 1847 he was chaplain to St. John's School and headmaster of the Queen's Schools for orphans, two separate schools for boys and girls. He returned to England on leave in 1847 and stayed for almost two years. He returned to Tasmania in 1849 and remained chaplain to St. John's until 1863. He was not re-appointed headmaster of the Queen's Schools due to allegations of previous mis-management.
Ewing had strong scientific interests, especially in ornithology. He also gave attention to the vegetation of the colony and wrote on the large trees of Tasmania. He collected algae for William Harvey and figured in his "Phycologia Australica."
Ewing was also something of a statistician and was appointed honorary statistician to the government in 1841, but apparently produced no work for the government.
Ewing returned to England in 1863 and remained there until his death in February, 1882.

Commemoratives.

Algae

Acanthoccus Ewingii, Harv.

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v. 2, p. 535, v. 7, p. 630.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

EYRE Edward John 1815-1901

Explorer and govenor was born in Bedfordshire, England in 1815, the third son of a Church of England minister. He at first intended joining the army but at his father's suggestion he used the purchase money to emigrate to Australia.

He arrived in Australia in 1833 and in 1834 he took up 1200 acres at Molonglo Plains near what in now Canberra. He later sold this property and by the age of 24, this resolute young man had already carried out two notable journeys. First as a pioneer overlander, driving cattle from the east to Adelaide then in the year 1839 he journied to the arid country around Lake Torrens in South Australia. In 1840 he travelled north from Adelaide to the ghost lake which now bears his name. Later in the year 1840 he journeyed west ward from Adelaide bound for the coast of Western Australia. This appalling journey of nearly 1000 miles he made with only one white assistant and three natives, this through some of the most arid and desert country in Australia. Only Eyre and one faithful native finished the journey, the other two natives turned treacherous and murdered his white assistant and decamped with most of the provisions. J.H. Maiden says of this expedition that 'botanically it was of little interest, though Eyre left some useful notes in regard to the vegetation of the country but his specimens were most unfortunately lost after being sent to Adelaide. This journey from South Australia to King George's Sound in Western Australia is one of the most remarkable feats of pluck and endurance in the whole history of Australian exploration. For this incredible journey Eyre was awarded the founders Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1847 .

In 1841 after his return from King George's Sound Eyre accepted an appointment as resident magistrate and protector of Aborigines at Moorundie on the River Murray, where he had notable success in dealing with the Aborigines. This appointment was in the nature of a reward for his expedition. In 1844 Eyre was given leave and returned to England.

On leaving Australia Eyre took with him two aboriginal boys to be educated in England at hisown expense.
In 1846 Eyre was appointed Lieutenant govenor of New Zealand, this was not a happy appointment for him due to his long quarrel with the Govenor, Grey, and Eyre returned to England in 1853. He had married whilst in New Zealand a Miss Ormond whome he had met whilst in England prior to taking up this appointment.. In 1854 he was appointed lt. govenor of St. Vincent in the West Indies where he remained until 1860 when he bacame acting govenor of the Leeward Islands.
In 1864 he was appointed govenor in chief of Jamaica where during his term of office he quelled an uprising by using martial law. As a result of this period of martial law and the many reprisals arising from it, Eyre was rather unjustly called "The Monster of Jamaica . There is a poignant contrast between Eyre the protector of Aborigines in Australia and this epithet.
Eyres interpretation of martial law in Jamaica has become a celebrated case in legal history in England.
In 1872 after a Royal Commission and much intellectual warfare the British Government ordered payment of Eyre's legal expenses and in 1874, Disraeli's ministry gave him a pension as a retired colonial govenor. He then retired to his manor house in Tavistock where he lived until his death in Decembwr 1901. He was survived by his widow and four sons and a daughter. In October of 1901 the Royal Society of New South Wales awarded him the Clark Memorial Medal.

Commemoratives.
Pluchea Eyrea, FvM
Pimelea Eyreii (These are taken from AAAS, 1907, Adel., v. 11, p. 168)

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