work was in print before the publication of Lindegren's first paper on the genus (*Torrey Bot. Club Bull.*, 59, 85). Because of Dodge's demonstration of "the usefulness of *Neurospora* as a genetic tool," T. H. Morgan had asked for cultures of the species and strains employed in Dodge's studies; these Morgan subsequently turned over to Lindegren. Beginning in 1932 both Dodge and Lindegren made frequent contributions to the growing knowledge of the genetics of *Neurospora;* and Dodge's work continues. It does not detract in the least from the considerable interest of Lindegren's work to insist that the discovery and development of these fungi as means of bringing to light additional knowledge of genetic processes were accomplished by "the mycologist, Dodge," before Lindegren ever undertook work on the group.

With the record set straight on the one point, a moment's attention may be devoted to a matter of terminology. A mycologist, it is assumed, is one who works with, studies, and knows something abount fungi. A mycologist, like a bacteriologist, botanist, zoologist, or microbiologist, may be a taxonomist, morphologist, cytologist, physiologist, geneticist, or ecologist, or several or all of these. One group of subdivisions of biology, according to organisms studied, is intersected by the other, based on aspects studied; thus far no two of them, fortunately, are mutually exclusive.

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Reply to D. P. Rogers

In a recent paper published in *Science* (1948, **108**, 735), I summarized very briefly the work leading to the adoption of *Neurospora* by G. W. Beadle and E. L. Tatum for investigation of the genetic control of biochemical reactions. It is difficult in a few words to do ample justice to various investigations spanning a number of years, and D. P. Rogers has written outlining much more fully the fundamental contributions of B. O. Dodge to the biology of *Neurospora.* I agree with Rogers' insistence that discovery and development of *Neurospora* as a genetic tool should be credited to Dr. Dodge.

In terms of the use of this organism for investigations in the field of biochemical genetics, however, one cannot omit the contribution of C. C. Lindegren. Lindegren's work on the genetics of *Neurospora* played an important role in the selection of this organism by Beadle and Tatum. Thus I feel that the investigations of both Dodge and Lindegren merit particular mention when discussing the biology of *Neurospora.*

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Scientific Book Register

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