Herbert Spencer Jackson: 1883–1951

D. L. Bailey

Department of Botany, University of Toronto, Canada

AMERICAN BOTANISTS lost a recognized leader and the field of systematic mycology one of its great men of all time in the sudden death of H. S. Jackson on December 14, at his home in Toronto.

Herbert Spencer Jackson was born in New York state in 1883 and received his college education from Cornell, Harvard, and Wisconsin universities. He held posts at the universities of Delaware and Oregon and was chief in botany at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station for thirteen years before coming to Toronto University in 1929 as professor of mycology in the Department of Botany, of which he was the head from 1941 on. He had long been deeply interested in problems associated with the origin, development, and classification of fungi. Before coming to Toronto he was recognized as a world authority on the rust and smut fungi, and to our knowledge of these groups he contributed thirty-one journal articles.

In the Toronto area Professor Jackson found conspicuously few rust species, the study of which could be counted on to elucidate further the problems in rust phylogeny and relationships in which he was interested. Consequently, he gradually shifted his emphasis to the Thelephoraceae, a neglected group of great basic significance, and important as well in the carbon cycle as wood-destroying fungi. To a better understanding of this group, he and his students have contributed some sixteen articles, and it is hoped that several more are sufficiently advanced to be completed by his colleagues. Dr. Jackson was largely instrumental in building up the fungus herbarium in his department, until it now numbers some 94,000 accessions and includes an unusually complete collection of the fungi occurring in a unique region, the Temagami Forest Reserve.

Although he was a modest and retiring gentleman, Professor Jackson was a man of ready understanding and of broad sympathy, with whom friendship developed slowly but was an exceedingly rewarding experience. He will be universally mourned as a scholar and a stalwart of his science, and deeply and lastingly so by all who called him friend. Iris and his stamp collection were his hobbies, and in connection with the former, during his last year, he built himself a fitting memorial by bringing together at the Glendon Hall Botanic Garden in Toronto a collection of nearly 500 of the newer iris varieties of distinction, to found the finest collection of its sort in Canada. He is survived by his wife, Edythe Doyle Jackson; by a daughter, Mrs. C. D. Barrett, of Imlay City, Michigan; and by a son, K. K. Jackson, of Ithaca, New York.

Harry Federley: 1879-1951

Richard B. Goldschmidt

Department of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley

IN HARRY FEDERLEY, Finland has lost her greatest geneticist and cytologist. The science of genetics mourns one of the founders of modern cytogenetics, which was started on its new path (after Boveri) by Federley, together with Rosenberg, Gates, and Sakamura between 1910 and 1920.

Federley's external life was not very eventful. He studied at the University of Helsinki, where he received his Ph.D. in 1907, became an instructor in zoology in 1909, an instructor in genetics in 1915, and professor of genetics and head of the newly founded Genetics Institute in 1923. In between he worked for periods of up to two years in Berlin, Jena, and Stockholm, and he was a permanent secretary of the Finnish Science Society. He received honorary degrees from the universities of Lund and Copenhagen.

Federley's scientific work started in mycology, but he soon turned to the Lepidoptera as material for his investigations. He was an excellent ecologist and taxonomist of this group, and besides his genetical and cytological work, he published numerous papers on all phases of the biology of the Lepidoptera, including also very interesting temperature experiments and studies on geographic variation. Most of his papers, however, dealt with the chromosomes of Lepidoptera and with hybridization in this group. All these papers were models of good observation, clean technique, and theoretical understanding. They firmly established his place in the history of the genetics and cytology of the past 40 years. But his magnum opus was the work from 1911 to 1913 on species hybrids in moths and their cytology. Here he discovered in certain crosses numerous variations in synapsis between homologous chromosomes, ranging from complete synapsis to complete asynapsis. This