

engaged in the search for them, with very valuable results.

His great services to Indian agriculture are still remembered, but his old students and former Indian colleagues cherish with even greater gratitude the memories of his happy relations with them. In this he was ably supported by his wife, who shared to the full his deep feelings of friendliness and affection for them. She was a lady of great charm and artistic sensibility, a miniaturist of considerable talent, and her house was always open to their Indian friends. This was not customary at that period, a certain reserve between teacher and taught being more usual; but neither he nor she hesitated to depart from conventional usage whenever they felt it right to do so.

Mann was and remained to the end a sturdy North countryman, retaining the accent and forthrightness of that hardy breed. His affection for his students did not prevent him from giving them a stern reprimand when he deemed it necessary. "He is bombarding" was the caution given by a student coming out from a lecture just ended to a group of students waiting to attend the next. But few in the Indian Agricultural Service can have been better loved by the Indians than Harold Mann and his wife. When I was last in their region, I met some of his old students, who spoke of him almost with veneration and quoted many of his sayings. Yet he had been gone for twenty-four years. It is given to few to be remembered as long and with such deeply affectionate respect.

E. JOHN RUSSELL

Dr. Olaf Hagerup

OLAF HAGERUP, who died on March 22, 1961, had enriched botanical science with many fruitful ideas and unusually stimulating and artistic pictures. He was born in 1889 as the son of a clergyman in the Danish province of Jutland, where he was also brought up. He studied botany in the University of Copenhagen as the pupil of the four great professors, Johansen, Raunkiaer, Rosenvinge and Warming. He defended his doctoral dissertation in December 1930 on a study of the morphology and systematics of the Cucurbitaceae. Shortly before his death he had retired from the post of superintendent of the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen.

Olaf Hagerup travelled widely in arctic and tropical regions and published a number of papers, some of

which are classics in their fields. He wrote papers on the morphology and anatomy of higher and lower plants, on taxonomy and distribution, on biological spectra and periodicity, on flower diagrams and fruit morphology. His best-known and certainly most important works are, however, on pollination, phylogeny and polyploidy, and it was mainly on the last subject that he published ideas that have had a wide influence. Among his last publications are two beautiful volumes, a botanical atlas, in which he, together with his friend Vagn Petersson, published magnificent drawings of almost all Danish plants. These volumes alone would be enough to perpetuate the names of their authors among botanists.

To some of his contemporaries, Dr. Hagerup may have been a quiet and religious day-dreamer who showed great artistic skill and an unusual ability for detailed observations. Others observed in him the great ideologist and thinker, who could spend long hours in developing unusually fertile ideas. It was, however, not in the nature of Dr. Hagerup himself to perform time-consuming and detailed studies to demonstrate ultimately the correctness of his ideas; this he willingly entrusted to others. Although many had observed the possible significance of chromosome numbers for taxonomy, he was the first to draw the clear and logical taxonomical conclusions from cytological observations when, in 1927, he distinguished the tetraploid *Empetrum hermaphroditum* as a species separate from the diploid *E. nigrum*, and thus actually started the growing field of cytotaxonomy. It was also Hagerup who first, in 1932, put forward a clear hypothesis based on his observations of the difference in distribution of diploids and polyploids, an observation that has greatly influenced geobotanical thinking, though explanations of this phenomenon still leave much room for further investigations.

Hagerup was known throughout the world for contributions that put him on a level with his four great teachers. Less known was his gentle kindness to others and his whole-hearted antipathy to all suppression of freedom, as became so evident during the Nazi occupation of his beloved country.

Olaf Hagerup was a keen artist and a natural philosopher of an unusual kind, and his wisdom made the visitor to his Museum or to his home feel that here was one of those few gifted souls that prefer to enjoy Nature in peace and let others pass undisturbed. He married Else Larsen, a student of botany and untiring co-worker, in 1935, by whom and their two daughters he is survived.

ÅSKELL LÖVE

NEWS and VIEWS

The Royal Society: Vice-Presidents

THE following have been appointed vice-presidents for the year ending November 30: Lord Fleck, treasurer of the Royal Society and formerly chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.; Sir Lindor Brown, biological secretary of the Royal Society and Waynflete professor of physiology at the University of Oxford; Sir William Hodge, physical secretary of the Royal Society and Lowndean professor of geometry and astronomy in the University of Cambridge; Sir Patrick Linstead, foreign secretary of the Royal Society and rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology; Prof. W. T. J. Morgan, deputy

director of the Lister Institute and professor of biochemistry in the University of London; Sir Gordon Sutherland, director of the National Physical Laboratory.

University of Leeds: Prof. F. G. Holliman

IN June 1961, the Council of the University established the post of director of combined studies in the Faculty of Science, and it was agreed that the director would be responsible for the organization of a newly instituted degree course in which two science subjects are studied to a higher level. It was also envisaged that the director would take part in the