

profound knowledge of the classics. His garden, which furnished the rosebuds or sprigs of honeysuckle which he was wont to sport in his buttonhole, gave him much joy. For many years, too, he looked forward to his weekly round of golf. Happily he enjoyed good health until late in 1960, when, much to his regret, illness prevented his attendance at a gathering of former members of his Department, who had come from all over the country to do him honour.

Dr. Kenyon was married in 1917, and he is survived by his wife and only daughter. By his former undergraduate students he will be remembered as a careful and lucid lecturer, with a clear understanding of the problems which beset a student, but intolerant of slackness and slovenliness. His research students will recall his kindly and inspiring supervision of their work. Those who had the pleasure of serving on his staff will appreciate the encouragement he gave them in their research work, irrespective of the topics in which they were interested, and the manner in which he consulted them on all vital matters. All who knew him mourn the loss of a great chemist, of a great scholar, and, above all, of a great gentleman.

J. W. SMITH

Prof. F. G. Gregory, F.R.S.

WITH the death on November 27 of F. G. Gregory, plant science has lost one of its most dynamic twentieth-century personalities. Gregory was born on December 22, 1893, and attended the Dame Alice Owen School. From the time he left school until his retirement in 1958—a period of forty-six years—he was associated with the Imperial College of Science and Technology (University of London). After graduating with first-class honours in botany, he joined the staff of the Research Institute of Plant Physiology, which was directed by Prof. V. H. Blackman. Later, he became assistant director of the Institute and eventually succeeded Blackman both as director and as professor of plant physiology in the Imperial College. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1940, and a foreign member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 1956. In 1957 he was awarded a Royal Medal of the Royal Society.

This, the bare outline of a highly successful academic career, gives little idea of the lifetime of high adventures of the mind which characterized it. Gregory had an unusual equipment in chemistry, physics and mathematics and as well an insatiable scientific curiosity. He brought his great breadth of knowledge to bear on a wide range of topics and illuminated them all. He began his researches at the time that the potential contribution of plant physiology to agriculture had been recognized by the establishment of the Research Institute under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture. Soon there began to appear in the *Annals of Botany* the series of papers which form a corner stone in the foundations of modern quantitative physiology. His name is especially linked with studies of methods of growth analysis, mineral nutrition and vernalization of cereals, and with important advisory work on cotton-growing in the Sudan. When the Agricultural Research Council took over responsibility for the Institute, Gregory served on many of its committees, but his primary interest remained always the daily events of the laboratory with which he never lost contact.

His published work records only part of his contribution to science; he will be remembered as much for his unique capacity to fire others with his own passion for inquiry. No one worked under Gregory, they worked with him; he was at their service to consider every notion with acumen and enthusiasm and to elicit from each one better than his best. His complex character with its often exaggerated response to events was capable as well of providing continuous encouragement and sympathy, and those who experienced his many kindnesses know how much time and trouble were spent in the consideration of their welfare. It was a source of deep satisfaction to him at the dinner given in his honour on retirement to see assembled so many of his former students and colleagues now themselves directing research.

His relaxations, pursued with equal fervour, were music (he was both a composer and an accomplished pianist) and philosophy. He was a voracious reader and had a considerable collection of books which he bequeathed to the Imperial College. He was unmarried.

HELEN K. PORTER

Prof. C. H. O'Donoghue

VIVID memories of zoology classes will have been recalled to many former students by the news of the death on November 28 of C. H. O'Donoghue, professor emeritus in the University of Reading, at the age of seventy-six. As a teacher he had the gift of presenting his material in a way made memorable by humour and of matching his subject with illuminating wit. To the many students who passed through his classes, either on the way to more advanced zoological studies or to medical or other scientific work, these are one of the more enduring memories of their undergraduate days. Though he often masked his serious purpose with a deliberately informal manner, O'Donoghue expected a high standard of work from his students and taught them to appreciate the importance of the great general principles of zoology. These were usually in relation to comparative anatomy, which he clearly regarded as the most important ingredient of zoology as an educational subject. This does not mean, however, that he was not interested in other branches of the science, for he had a far-reaching knowledge of both marine and freshwater zoology, and an extraordinarily wide knowledge of animals of all sorts. He learned his zoology before the modern application of physics and chemistry to the study of animals and, though he appreciated the findings of this newer work, was never really at home in it.

As a research worker O'Donoghue made his reputation first as an anatomist, and the series of papers on the vascular system of *Sphenodon*, *Tropidonotus* and *Squalus* are standard accounts. To this series also belongs the paper on abnormalities in the anuran vascular system which earned him the Neil Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1932. In addition to this anatomical work on vertebrates, O'Donoghue also carried out taxonomic work on nudibranch molluscs and bryozoans and is perhaps better known to more people as a specialist in one or other of these groups. It was mainly in Bryozoa that he had latterly interested himself, and he was still at work on collections of these animals up to the time of his death.

Charles Henry O'Donoghue was born in Bedfordshire in 1885. He went to King's College, London, as