

SCIENCE

Vol. 81

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935

No. 2094

<i>The American Association for the Advancement of Science:</i> <i>A Taxonomist's Experience with Hybrids in the Wild:</i> DR. KARL M. WIEGAND	161
<i>Obituary:</i> <i>Roland Burrage Dixon:</i> DR. E. A. HOOTON. <i>Recent Deaths</i>	166
<i>Scientific Events:</i> <i>Acquisitions of the British Natural History Museum; A Nutritional Study of Belgian Unemployed; Proposed State Forests in Massachusetts; Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Chemists and Chemical Engineers; Anthropologists and the Federal Indian Program</i>	168
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	171
<i>Discussion:</i> <i>Film-Strip Copies of Scientific Publications:</i> DR. ATHERTON SEIDELL. <i>Origin of Petroleum:</i> DR. BENJAMIN T. BROOKS. <i>Are Fishes the Principal Source of Petroleum?:</i> PROFESSOR JUNIUS HENDERSON	174
<i>Scientific Books:</i> <i>Physical Thought:</i> PROFESSOR BERGEN DAVIS	177
<i>Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods:</i> <i>A Glass Assembly for Seitz Bacteriological Filters:</i> DR. WILLIAM F. BRUCE. <i>A Simple Glass Connection:</i> J. B. FICKLEN	179
<i>Special Articles:</i> <i>A Synthetic Peptide as Substrate for Tryptic Proteinase:</i> DR. MAX BERGMANN, LEONIDAS ZERVAS and JOSEPH S. FRUTON. <i>The Electrical Response of the Vestibular Nerve During Adequate Stimulation:</i> O. H. MOWRER. <i>The Special Reactivity of Peptides:</i> DR. BEN H. NICOLET	180
<i>Science News</i>	6

SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, edited by J. MCKEEN CATTELL and published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

New York City: Grand Central Terminal
Lancaster, Pa. Garrison, N. Y.
Annual Subscription, \$6.00 Single Copies, 15 Cts.

SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the Association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

A TAXONOMIST'S EXPERIENCE WITH HYBRIDS IN THE WILD¹

By Dr. KARL M. WIEGAND

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

It is with much trepidation that I approach this subject in an audience that is doubtless more deeply informed on the recent phases of genetics than I. The only justification for such audacity is that possibly some of the observations from another angle may supplement the splendid work of modern students in that now highly specialized field. I shall not attempt, however, a very deep genetical discussion of the observations made.

In his every-day experience with plants in the field the taxonomist is accustomed to think of the species in certain groups as clear cut and easy to work with, while other groups are difficult and the species more or less confused with no sharp boundaries. Much thought has been given at different times to the ques-

tion as to why there is this difference between groups and what is its true phylogenetic significance. Long ago, among the special creationists there seemed to be no explanation other than that at the moment of creation the plans for these difficult groups had not been sufficiently worked out and perfected. Following the general acceptance of the theory of evolution, it seemed that in certain groups, species were perhaps in the making, through active variation, with the lines not clearly drawn as yet by natural selection. The more confused groups were therefore the newer groups. There still seems much reason for thinking this to be true in a general way.

That hybridity played any important part in causing the difficulty of species delineation in these groups was given little attention and rarely if ever suggested. The occurrence of hybrids in the wild was, in those days, thought to be a rather rare occurrence. In

¹ Address of the retiring vice-president and chairman of the Section for the Botanical Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pittsburgh, December, 1934.

Science

81 (2094)

Science **81** (2094), 6-182.

ARTICLE TOOLS

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/81/2094.citation>

PERMISSIONS

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

Science (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. 2017 © The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.