

# PULSE

Issue 13  
February 2012

News from the Linnean Society of London – A living forum for biology

## The Unusual Rescue of a Linnean Medal

Edwin Stephen Goodrich (1868–1946) is widely regarded as Britain's greatest comparative anatomist. Whether he was studying vertebrate embryos, invertebrate anatomy or even fossils, Goodrich had a meticulous eye for detail and was remarkably skilled at illustrating his work with both accuracy and beauty. Indeed, Goodrich originally trained as artist rather than a scientist, and it was for this skill that the great Sir Ray Lankester first brought the young Goodrich to Oxford as his assistant in 1892.

Goodrich excelled as a scientist and later went on to hold the Linacre Chair at Oxford, 30 years after Lankester. Although Goodrich continued to paint throughout his life, I know of the whereabouts of only two of his non-scientific works of art, and I am the owner of one of those (an atmospheric watercolour of a North African street scene). And it is not only Goodrich's works of art that vanished. In 1932 Goodrich was awarded the Linnean Medal, then known as the Gold Medal, in recognition of his ground-breaking research on invertebrate and vertebrate evolution.

Although the University of Oxford and Merton College Oxford both hold archives of material left by E.S. Goodrich, his Linnean Medal was not among them. The whereabouts of the medal were quite unknown until a bizarre turn of events in 2007.

In March of that year, an eagle-eyed student noticed that Goodrich's Linnean Gold Medal was for sale on eBay, the popular internet auction site. Even more bizarrely, the seller was a dealer in rare coins based in Florida. How the medal got from Oxford to Florida, sometime between 1932 and 2007, is quite unknown. What happened next was a series of emails, phone calls and meetings, and very rapidly a plot was hatched by Merton



A Linnean Society Gold Medal

© The Linnean Society of London

College to rescue the medal for posterity. I am pleased to say that within a few months the Linnean Medal had been purchased and reunited alongside other Goodrich archives and artefacts in Oxford. It has been displayed on several relevant occasions and anniversaries since.

Peter Holland FLS FRS  
Linacre Professor of Zoology, University of Oxford



Image courtesy Peter Holland

Edwin Stephen Goodrich

## Free Membership Benefits to Journal Authors

In our efforts to widen the Fellowship, the Linnean Society of London is pleased to announce that from the beginning of 2012, the corresponding authors of papers published in any of the Linnean Society's three scientific journals (Botanical, Zoological and Biological) will be able to take advantage of the offer of a year's free membership benefits. As well as receiving one month's free online access to the journal in which their paper was published, the corresponding authors will be sent hard copy issues of the bi-annual publication *The Linnean*, together with links to quarterly issues of the Society's e-magazine for Fellows, *PuLSe*. Through these membership benefits, authors would be kept up to date with the Society's activities and receive early notification of the Society's wide range of meetings, conferences, excursions, exhibitions and joint projects with other institutions. Membership benefits include use of the Linnean Society's fine historic library, which holds over 95,000 books—and the opportunity to consult rarer titles and archives onsite in our beautiful, quiet reading room. At the end of the year in which the free membership benefits are received, Officers, Council and staff would be delighted to see authors continuing their relationship with the Society by becoming Fellows.

Readers of our online journals will have noticed that many papers are now published 'online early'—they are available to download as soon as they have been accepted and edited for publication, making them available for consultation far earlier than their hard copy counterparts. A personal subscription for Fellows to our three online journals costs just £20 per year; for further details please go to the publications section of our website ([www.linnean.org](http://www.linnean.org)).

## New Exhibition: National Botanic Garden of Wales

A new exhibition will be opening at the National Botanic Garden of Wales entitled *Inspirational Botanists—Women of Wales*, marking the substantial but much overlooked contribution of women to botanical science in Wales over the past 200 years.

The exhibition features 13 women either born or educated in Wales, or whose main body of work was based there. Visitors will get the chance to read about the fascinating lives of these women and to see photos, objects and the images of plants associated with them. It is hoped this might just inspire the next generation of botanists.

The exhibition will be on display in the Courtyard Gallery from 1–31 March, including a special event on International

Women's Day on 8 March. Our President-elect, Professor Dianne Edwards CBE FRS, will be one of the botanists featured in the exhibition, alongside Eleanor Vachell FLS (1879–1948). See [www.gardenofwales.org.uk/whats-on/events](http://www.gardenofwales.org.uk/whats-on/events) for more details.

Prof Dianne Edwards



## President's Greeting

Welcome to the first issue of *PuLSe* for 2012. This issue will review two of the collaborative meetings of which the Linnean Society has recently been a part, namely the Charles Davies Sherborn and the Chagos Archipelago meetings held at the end of last year. For those Fellows who were unable to attend these events, we hope these summaries are of interest. A future meeting, Beatrix Potter: The Mycologist, is outlined on p. 8.



© Leonie Berwick

I would also like to draw your attention to our offer of free membership benefits to corresponding authors of papers published in our journals—please see the related article on this page for more details.

Wishing all our Fellows the best for the coming months.

Vaughan Southgate

## Fellows' Field Trip 2012: North Norfolk, 23 - 24 June 2012

The 2012 Fellows' field trip will explore the coastal wildlife, both current and extinct, and terrain of the North Norfolk region. With different activities led by a variety of specialist organisers, the field trip will take place over two days, Saturday, 23 June and Sunday, 24 June.

The first day of the trip will involve a bespoke guided tour of the RSPB Titchwell Marsh reserve, looking at topics such as habitat management. Day two will take in a boat tour and landing on Blakeney Point with time for exploration, including study of the nesting terns, followed by a tour to a seal colony. Later, Fellows will be led on a guided palaeontological walk of the geological sections of West Runton by Prof Adrian Lister of the Natural History Museum, London, after which they will visit a local museum.



Blakeney Point

© Vaughan Southgate

The registration fee is £30 and the deadline for registration is Friday, 18 May. Spaces are limited and will be booked on a first come, first served basis. For further information, or to book your place please see the events page of our website ([www.linnean.org](http://www.linnean.org)) or email Communications Manager Samantha Murphy on [events@linnean.org](mailto:events@linnean.org) for further details.



# The Big Give

Thanks to the generosity and perseverance of our Fellows making online donations, we are delighted to announce that the Linnean Society of London has benefitted to the tune of £23,117 from The Big Give Challenge. The Linnean Society was asked to participate in the Challenge by the Garfield Weston Foundation, which matched all donations pound for pound. We are thus also very grateful to the Garfield Weston Foundation for this fundraising opportunity.

**theBigGive.org.uk**  
helping your donations go further

## Anchoring Biodiversity Information:

### From Sherborn to the 21st century and beyond

Charles Davies Sherborn provided the bibliographic foundation for current zoological nomenclature with his magnum opus *Index Animalium*. In the 43 years he spent working on this

extraordinary resource, he anchored our understanding of animal diversity through the published scientific record. No work has equalled it since and it is still in current, and critical, use, recognized and relied upon by professional taxonomists worldwide, but he has escaped the celebration of his accomplishment that is his due. This changed on Friday, 28 October 2011, with a symposium in his honour in the 150th year of his birth organised by the Int'l Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), in collaboration with the Society for the History of Natural History (SHNH), with significant sponsorship support from the Linnean Society, Biodiversity Heritage Library-Europe (BHL-Europe), Pensoft Publishers (ZooKeys), the Natural History Museum, London (NHM), and ViBRANT – Virtual Biodiversity.

The full day meeting was held at the NHM with an international panel of experts on bibliography and biodiversity bioinformatics who linked a view of the past with an active debate on the future of the related fields. The participants came from nine countries, includ-

ing Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK and the USA, the latter having 10 people present at the meeting, including two from the Bishop Museum in Hawaii.

The symposium was structured with an introduction to Sherborn as a man, scientist and bibliographer, then provided historical context for taxonomic indexing from the 19th century to today. Current tools and innovations were presented. The final sessions tackled the future of biological nomenclature, including shifting

publishing modes and changing sociology of science in taxonomy. There were 15 talks from distinguished speakers from around the world, and 10 posters, including an exhibition of 'Sherborniana', or artefacts from Sherborn's tenure at the NHM.

The symposium was dedicated to Professor Frank Bisby, whose untimely death a few days earlier had shocked and saddened the biodiversity informatics community. Frank had initiated and directed Species 2000 and the Catalogue of Life, ambitious global taxonomy projects that build on the foundation laid by Sherborn's indexes.

The global and temporal reach of this event

and Sherborn's legacy is being extended through web based resources, including podcasts of all the talks, posters and discussion, as well as slides and poster downloads, and videos of all the talks available through [www.iczn.org/sherborn](http://www.iczn.org/sherborn).

Dr Ellinor Michel (ICZN) and  
Gina Douglas (SHNH)



Sherborn's bookplate courtesy of Charles Nelson

# The “Lord- Treasurer of Botany”

Bust of James Edward Smith and all other images © The Linnean Society of London

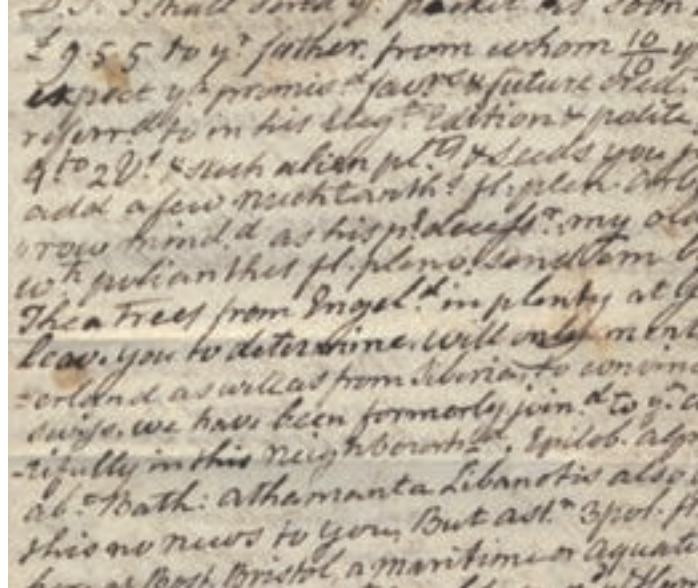
The principal aim of the project is the enhancement of the existing catalogue, published in 1934 and until now the main access point to the correspondence. Each letter is being studied in-depth and individually entered onto

‘Calm’ a dedicated archive cataloguing software program for libraries and museums. Details of plants and habitats, bibliographical references, discussion of contemporary science and scientists, and comments on important world and cultural events

are being recorded. ‘Calm’ has a powerful search function which will dramatically improve accessibility; for example, entering the term *Salix* will automatically list all letters which mention that particular genus. Any book or journal article is cross-referenced with the Linnean Society Library and if available a full reference is given. Disparate letters dealing with the same subject are linked, so all related correspondence can be easily listed.

One of the biggest challenges of reading late 18th- and early 19th-century letters is the handwriting, which ranges from perfectly legible and surprisingly modern to the decidedly archaic, requiring a magnifying glass and palaeographical skills to decipher. A prime example is Nicholas Gwyn (1710–98), a physician and family friend of Smith’s. The principal characteristics of his hand is a tight scrawl, densely packed onto the page, with no paragraphs, minimal punctuation, and a distressing tendency to use the kind of abbreviations and contractions more commonly used by medieval scribes writing on vellum.

The majority of the letters are botanical in nature. They acknowledge Smith’s status as Carl Linnaeus’s (1707–78), scientific heir on account of possessing Linnaeus’s collections, which were fundamental in his introduction to many of his correspondents. Smith received many letters asking him to compare the sender’s local specimens with Linnaeus’s specimens; the plants from his collection were



Nicholas Gwyn’s nearly incomprehensible hand

almost revered as the original moulds from which all other plants were pressed. On receiving a batch of specimens from Smith including a Linnaean one, the Revd Richard Relhan (1754–1823) examined them “with infinite rapture, what I did when I saw Linnaeus’s specimen I dare not say; but it was something like what I used to do when I was in love, and was favoured with a billet-doux”.

A very interesting letter sent in March 1821 by Josef August Schultes (1773–1831), professor of natural history at the University of Landshut, Bavaria, illustrates Smith’s position in the development and popularisation of botany. Smith is hailed as the “only orthodox botanist in Europe” and the “Lord-Treasurer of Botany”. Schultes thanks Smith for his *Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany* (1807), translated into German by Schultes, in particular for its grace and tact in “sparing the blushes of virgins” in his classes in its explanation of Linnaeus’s sexual system. Schultes goes on to bemoan the proliferation of “poets” in botany who are ignorant of either the grammar of the science or of the Greek

Since February 2011 a project has been underway at the Linnean Society to enhance the catalogue of the correspondence of the Society’s founder, Sir James Edward Smith (1759–1828). A huge amount of new information has been uncovered in the process, some of which this article will explore.

Smith was a prolific letter writer and maintained a network of around 400 correspondents from across Europe and as far away as India, the West Indies, and the USA. The collection consists of 3,400 letters compiled into 26 volumes by Smith’s widow, Pleasance Smith (1773–1877), with additional disparate collections in the Linnean Society Library.

The majority of the letters are Smith’s incoming correspondence; unfortunately, Smith did not make copies of his outgoing correspondence. However, there are around 450 of Smith’s own letters that are included in the collection after being returned by the families of the deceased recipients. In a few instances, as with William Roscoe (1753–1831), historian and patron of the arts, this has allowed for a rare illustration of a friendship from first acquaintance to the death of Smith. The collection taken together is a testament to the value Smith placed on his professional and personal connections, integral to his work as a botanist; Pleasance Smith stated in her preface to the collection that Smith “never lost a friend or correspondent of any value, but by death”.

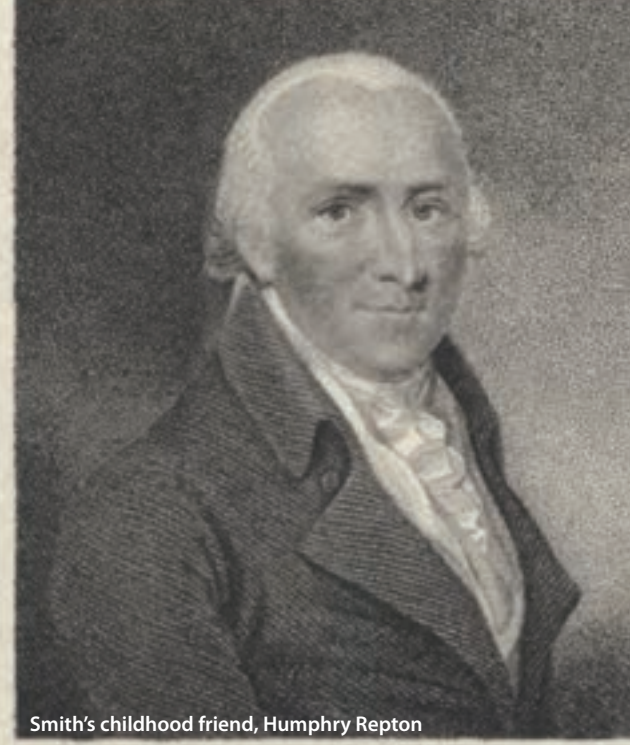
Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst Muehlenberg





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y. we have found *Comm. nival.* in Norfolk  
nudo mention. by Ray only *Synse. grove*  
is this known to you. Thank you for both  
ad. I shall frequently read it w. this joy.

received valuable North American specimens and an intrepid contact. It took around four months for Smith's letters from England to reach Pennsylvania. The precarious nature of such a communication is illustrated in a letter of November 1793: Muehlenberg reveals that a parcel dispatched five months earlier



Smith's childhood friend, Humphry Repton

and Latin from which the scientific names are derived, a complaint common with a few of Smith's botanist friends at this time.

Smith acted as a conduit to the wider botanical community and he received letters from countries isolated from the scientific discourse of Europe, such as Ireland and the USA. Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst Muehlenberg (1753–1815), Lutheran minister and botanist, resided in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and first wrote to Smith in December 1792 after seeing Smith mentioned as the owner of Linnaeus's collections in William Withering and John Stokes's *A Botanical Arrangement of British Plants* (1787–92).

Muehlenberg informs Smith of his botanical work collecting 1,200 plants from the 10 square miles of his neighbourhood as part of a more ambitious plan to describe Pennsylvania's indigenous flora, and of his frustration at being unaware of which plants have already been described by Linnaeus. This initiated an exchange which endured for over 10 years, in which Muehlenberg sent packages of numbered plants for Smith to comment on, and Smith

had still not left Philadelphia on account of the "dreadful sickness" in the city which had completely cut communications. The value of such botanical correspondence is shown in an 1813 missive stating that "botany has suffered much [...] by the

unhappy interruption of mutual communications" by the War of 1812, a conflict between the USA and Britain which lasted from 1812 to 1815.

Smith was often the first port of call on the discovery of a new plant. In March 1804 Francis Bowcher Wright (c

1771–1840) wrote to Smith informing him of

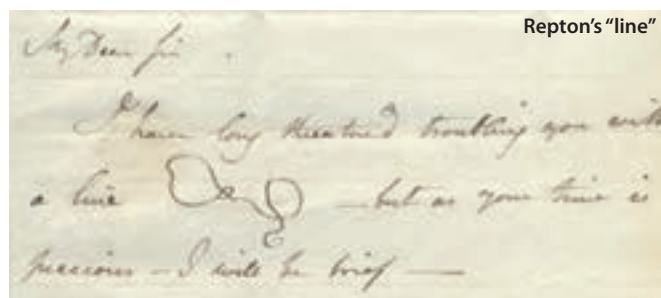
his discovery of a red wild peony [current name: *Paeonia mascula*] on Steep Holm, an island in the Bristol Channel. It was apparently growing indigenously, despite being a Mediterranean plant and Wright confirmed his suspicion with the statements of two old fishermen, who recalled collecting the flower as children from the same place up to 70 years prior. This discovery was doubly unusual as it had apparently been overlooked by previous visiting botanists including Sir Joseph

Banks (1743–1820) and John Lightfoot (1735–88) in 1773.

Smith's correspondence was not always botanical, as shown in the touching series of letters from his childhood friend, Humphry Repton (1752–1818), landscape gardener. The friendship was renewed in 1800 by Repton reminding Smith of the time they sheltered from a "most tremendous thunderstorm" in a hollow tree and Smith "found an unexpected source of comfort in the most perfect specimen of *Helvella acaulis*". Repton also provides one of the rare moments of humour in the collection; in October 1811 he fulfilled his long held threat of troubling Smith "with a line" – this followed by a long squiggly line.



*Paeonia mascula* from Smith's *English Botany* (1814)



Repton's "line"

Smith's correspondents were eclectic and alongside the expected botanists and scientists were members of the aristocracy, politicians, social reformers, writers, and ordinary members of the public interested in the natural world around them. Smith lived in an exciting era in which political, scientific and cultural revolutions were redefining the world. Some of these themes will be explored in the next issue of *PuLSe*.

Tom Kennett  
Cataloguing Archivist



**Y**ou may have heard it said that the Chagos Archipelago is the gem of the Indian Ocean with the cleanest waters and some of the most pristine marine ecosystems in the world. Last November a meeting at the Linnean Society of London showcased exactly why we can make these bold claims and indeed why this

Archipelago is now the world's largest no-take Marine Protected Area (MPA).

In 1999 the Linnean Society of London published the volume *Ecology of the Chagos Archipelago*, a synopsis of data obtained during the 1990s. This time round the Linnean Society and the Chagos Conservation Trust, with the support of the Pew Environment Group, chose to present some of the highlights of ecological research findings uncovered by international scientists over the last decade through a one-day meeting.

Professor Charles Sheppard, organiser of the event, kicked-off the meeting with an overview of the ecological research carried out over the years, including his recent research on the fast recovery of much of Chagos's coral reef ecosystem following an intense period of ocean warming and subsequent coral bleaching in 1998. The Archipelago's resilience to the impacts of ocean warming, which have detrimentally affected other coral reefs globally, is thought to be due to the exceptionally good condition of its marine environment.

One of the most jaw-dropping findings

# The Chagos Archipelago: the World's Largest No-take Marine Protected Area

Meeting review, 24th November 2011

*Image courtesy Catherine Head*

**Despite the high-quality scientific exploration of Chagos to date, we have barely scratched the surface of what this Archipelago has to offer**

Perhaps this alters our understanding of the true baseline for coral reefs? Ongoing genetic connectivity work presented by Dr Matt Craig, of the University of Puerto Rico, showed the importance of Chagos as a stepping-stone for many species across the Indian Ocean. Professor Bernhard Reigl, Deputy Director of the National Coral Reef Institute, USA, talked about his work on the importance of the

lagoon system to the survival of Chagos's coral reefs as climate change continues to alter the temperature, currents, and chemistry of our oceans.

Climate change was an ever-present topic, and Dr Miriam Pfeiffer of Aachen University, Germany, spoke about her work into climate interpretation using Chagos coral. She concluded that Chagos was a key site for monitoring climate because of its global mean temperature (being a combination of land

and sea surface temperature).

Dr Colin Clubbe, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, related his discovery of a previously unknown mangrove swamp that has yet to be documented, along with rare original *Pisonia* woodlands that still exist on some of the islands and give an invaluable insight into the Archipelago's natural habitat prior to human



Clownfish in the reef of the Chagos MPA

*Credit: Chris Anderson*



© Anne and Charles Sheppard

Red-footed Booby

settlement.

Since the establishment of the Chagos no-take MPA in 2010, the Chagos Science Advisory Group (SAG) has been set up to facilitate and direct international scientific research in the Archipelago. Dr David Billet of the National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, introduced the group and its role, which consists of scientists with a variety of research interests from institutes across the UK. Many presenters called for more regular and reliable access to the Archipelago for scientific research. The establishment of the SAG appears to be a positive step towards this for the purposes of scientific research and monitoring of the marine reserve. One of the major challenges now is how effectively to monitor an isolated, and predominantly open-ocean, 544,000 km<sup>2</sup> marine reserve. Alistair Gammell of Pew Trusts gave his take on how the marine reserve could be monitored and enforced as a whole using the patrol vessel The Pacific Marlin, and perhaps information from the US military base on Diego Garcia if they are willing to share it. Dr Matt Gollock, of the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), discussed how scientists at ZSL and University of Western Australia are working together to address the issue of monitoring pelagic fish populations in Chagos by trialling the use of specially designed drop-cameras and other novel methods.

The conference closed with a stimulating series of five-minute talks on exciting ideas for future conservation science research for the marine reserve. Proposals ranged from deep-sea exploration, to the development of biomarkers for bleaching susceptibility, to the assessment of crypto-fauna diversity, and much, much more. One of the lasting impressions of this session is that, despite the high-quality scientific exploration of Chagos to date, we have barely scratched the surface of what this Archipelago has to offer!

The fascinating insight into the ecology of the Chagos Archipelago provided by this meeting illustrated the archipelago's exceptionally good environmental condition; its potential as a baseline for global scientific research, of which there are very few around the world; and Chagos's ecological importance in the Indian Ocean. Let's hope that the establishment of the Chagos Archipelago MPA will enable more exciting scientific exploration for the future and, most importantly, conserve this unique Archipelago for the benefit of the planet and mankind.

Catherine Head, University of Oxford &  
Zoological Society of London

# Professor Lynn Margulis

In late November 2011 we learned of the sad loss of Professor Lynn Margulis, who passed away on 22 November aged 73. She was University Professor in the Department of Geosciences at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

As many Fellows will know, Professor Margulis was a renowned evolutionary biologist whose work encouraged the idea that, for evolutionary change to occur, co-operation was as equally important as competition; that single-cell organisms could increase their cellular complexity through symbiosis with different species. Her theory was rooted in the idea that the mitochondria, the membrane-enclosed tubular power centres of the eukaryotic cell, were, in their early stages, separate organisms; that they are a symbiosis of more primitive prokaryotic cells. Margulis proposed that endosymbiosis of bacteria and other organisms was responsible for the formation of complex life, as well as creating the atmosphere to sustain this life. From her book *Origins of sex: three billion years of genetic recombination* (1986), authored with son Dorion Sagan, Margulis writes:

"Life did not take over the globe by combat, but by networking."

Additionally, Margulis was associated with the 'Gaia' hypothesis (though she subscribed to the 'weaker' version) seeing the earth as a self-regulating complex ecosystem. She was also a passionate supporter of public engagement with science; as well as participating in many public speaking engagements, she set up Sciencewriters Books (an imprint of Chelsea Green Publishing) with son Dorion in 2006.



© The Linnean Society of London

Lynn Margulis receives the Darwin-Wallace Medal, 2008

Professor Margulis was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1938, attending Chicago University at the young age of 14. At 19 she met and married the astronomer Carl Sagan. Divorcing eight years later, Margulis went on to marry crystallographer Dr Thomas N. Margulis.

We are particularly grateful for Professor Margulis's enthusiastic support of the Linnean Society, lecturing at and being part of several of our conferences, including a lecture encompassing the Gaia hypothesis in 1998 and the GAIA Network in 2000. In recent years she showed further support by recommending many fine scientists for Fellowship, as well as being an avid proponent of the Yale University Press's publication of Rumphius's *Herbal* in 2009, the book launch of which she suggested take place at the Society. In 2008, the Linnean Society awarded Professor Margulis the Darwin-Wallace Medal.



## Beatrix Potter: The Mycologist

*".....But Beatrix Potter was more than an enthusiastic amateur collector*

*and artist. She had the mind of a professional scientist and biologist –"*

W. Phillip Findlay, the Wayside and Woodland series

The work of Beatrix Potter as a mycologist and scientific artist is to be celebrated at the Linnean Society of London on 20 April. The event is to mark the centenary of the Armit Library and Museum in Ambleside, Cumbria, which holds a considerable collection of her work.

A young female mycologist, Abi Murfitt, will present a synopsis of a scientific paper which Beatrix Potter wrote in 1897, and which was read to the Linnean Society on her behalf by a man; as a woman, Potter was not allowed to present the paper herself, or even attend. (As part of the re-enactment, Ms Murfitt will be accompanied by the actress Patricia Routledge, patron of the Beatrix Potter Society.) The paper, "On the germination of the spores of agaricineae" has since disappeared; Potter's paper was accepted for publication by the Linnean Society, but she requested its return to make some amendments before resubmitting it, and the paper did not reappear. Beatrix eventually abandoned a scientific career when it became apparent that she would be able to earn a living from writing and illustrating *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* and subsequent books for children.

However, the essence of the missing paper has been collated by Professor Roy Watling of the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, and Potter's contribution to the development of mycological research is acknowledged by scientists today.

Deborah Walsh, curator of the Armit, said: "This is a very exciting prospect which will highlight the immensely important and influential nature of the work which Beatrix Potter achieved, and will bring to national attention the wonderful collection of her work which our museum holds." The Armit Library and Museum will be generously supplying samples from the collection of Beatrix Potter's scientific art works to be exhibited at the Linnean Society on the day of the event.



*Psathyrella conopilus* painted by Beatrix Potter in 1894

© The Armit

## New Communications Manager



Samantha Murphy joined the Linnean Society as Communications Manager this February. Having undertaken a short course in Wildlife Documentary Filming in Cape Town and Botswana after completing her BSc in Biological Sciences at Exeter, Samantha is a real enthusiast of the natural world. Since then, she has focused on Science Communication, with roles at organisations including the British Science Association. Most recently, she has been at the Natural History Museum, leading the Public Outreach elements of an EU-funded Research Project, EU-Sol.

As Communications Manager, Samantha will support the development of the Society's new website: making sure that this clearly communicates the Society's purpose, collections and events. To contact Samantha email [samantha@linnean.org](mailto:samantha@linnean.org).

## Forthcoming Events 2012

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>15th March, 6.00pm</b>  | Flora of Tropical East Africa: a very slow cutting edge<br>Dr Henk Beentje FLS                              |
| <b>19th April, 6.00pm</b>  | Marine Protected Areas in English waters<br>James Marsden, Director Marine, Natural England                 |
| <b>26th–27th April</b>   | Meeting the challenges of Neglected Tropical Diseases   |
| <b>15th March, 6.00pm</b>  | Flora of Tropical East Africa: a very slow cutting edge<br>Dr Henk Beentje FLS                              |
| <b>Two-day meeting<br/>(26th @ Linnean Soc.,<br/>27th @ RSM)</b> | Joint meeting with the Royal Society of Medicine, organised by Dr Vaughan Southgate PLS and John Betteridge |
| <b>27th @ RSM) 3.30pm start</b>                                  | Anniversary Meeting   |

More information about these and all of the Linnean Society's events can be found at [www.linnean.org](http://www.linnean.org) or contact Samantha Murphy on +44 (0)20 7434 4479 ext. 11, email: [samantha@linnean.org](mailto:samantha@linnean.org)



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