

rapidly in the world today that only with a very active program can we successfully detect and conserve vanishing genetic plant or biological reservoirs. Failure will mean that we cannot often supply the biochemist, or biophysicist, or cytogeneticist with the materials they will need in the future for the solutions of problems, many of which they do not now recognize.

Our responsibility in the matter of population control is somewhat limited but still with us, if we are to take seriously our duties as citizens and scientists. However, the nature of our science and our training insists that *we*, the taxonomists and other field biologists, recognize and understand the problems of producing adequate plant materials for larger and larger human populations. An awareness of the nature and of the urgency, which I feel very keenly, of these problems and of the taxonomists' possible roles in their solutions brings with it definite responsibilities. We must educate and "sell" to the public, to the politicians, to the statesmen on the world scene, and even to many of our own colleagues in related sciences, a vigorous program of exploration for, and conservation of, plant materials today unknown.

There are other matters in which we have responsibilities, and which need our attention; for example, the recruitment of young workers to our field, a more adequate use of youngsters and amateurs in our research

programs, the preservation of local natural areas for future educational and training programs. All of these and others, if properly handled, could furnish us with much greater opportunities.

Should we fulfill these obligations, it will provide us with opportunities, such as we never have had, not only of better serving society and our profession, but of obtaining vastly enhanced bases for understanding evolution, systematics, and phylogeny. Perhaps most important, we cannot be censored now or in the future for failing to accept the responsibility which belongs to us.

I have now reached the point where I should be reminded that "no souls are saved after twenty minutes." If it sounds as if I have been preaching, your hearing is correct, for preaching I have been. But I now shall offer three sentences in conclusion.

I am proud to be identified with taxonomy, a science which can do as much as any toward solving the most serious problem, except for war itself, facing the world today: the imbalance between human populations and botanical resources. I hope we all will recognize our responsibilities and opportunities and make the maximum contribution to a solution of this problem. Thus, and only thus will our obligations have been fulfilled and the respectability of taxonomy assured for the future.

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### Errata

In the article "Amino Acid Production Per Acre by Plants and Animals" by John H. MacGillivray and James B. Bosley in *Econ. Bot.* 16(1): 27, 28. 1962, the legends for the charts have been reversed. Where the text refers to Fig. 1, read "Fig. 2," and for Fig. 2 read "Fig. 1."

In the article "Laticiferous Plants of Economic Importance. I. Sources of Balata, Chicle, Guttapercha and Allied Guttas" by Llewelyn Williams in *Econ. Bot.* 16(1): 17. 1962, lines 1 and 2 at the top of the second column should be transposed; page 18, column 2, paragraph 2, line 1, insert "lactiferous" instead of "laticiferous."