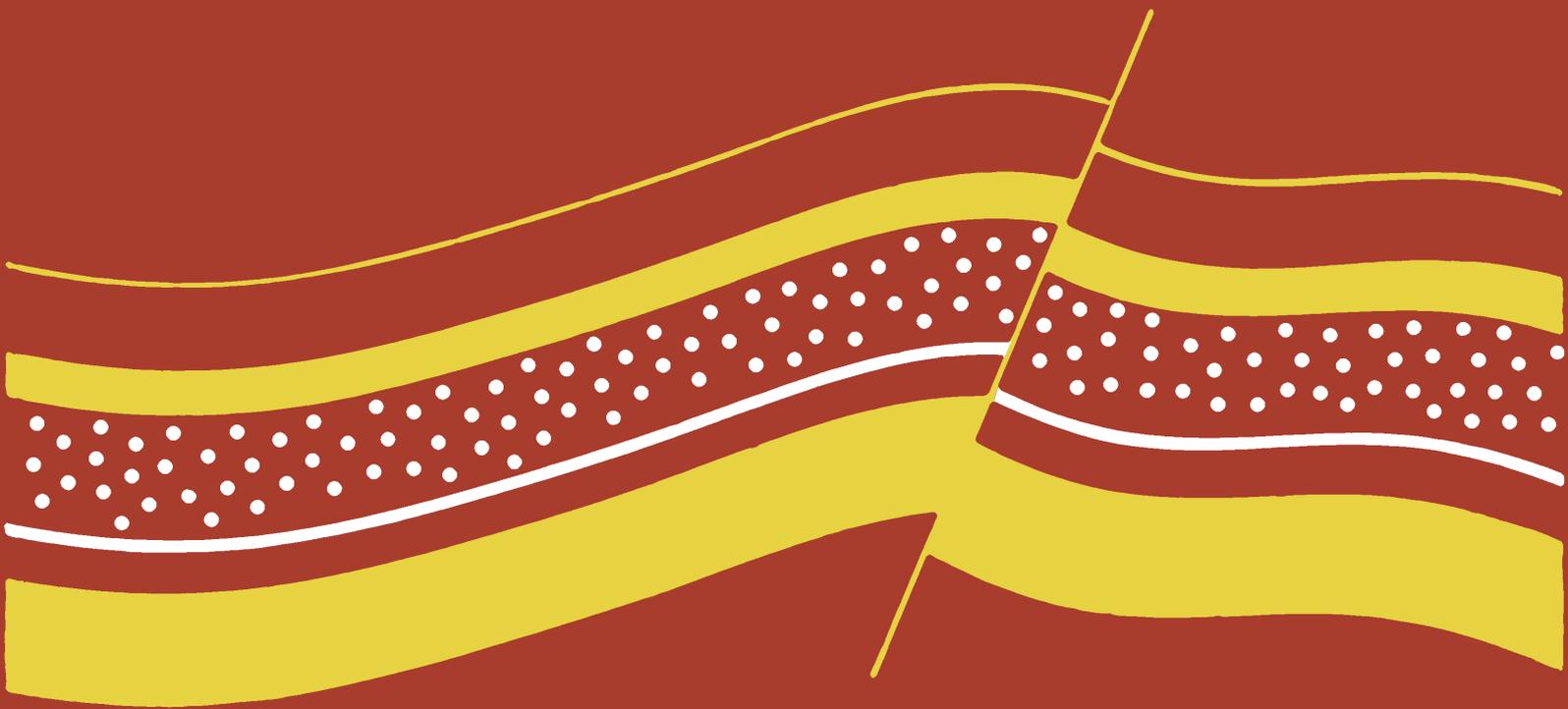


Journal of Micropalaeontology



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The Journal of the British Micropalaeontological Society

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Journal of Micropalaeontology

The journal will accept original papers and review articles dealing with all aspects of micropalaeontology. Papers are welcomed from such diverse topics as new taxonomic studies, systematic reviews, environmental and ecological studies, techniques and concepts, and all aspects of biostratigraphy and correlations based on microfossils. Articles submitted for publication should not exceed 3,000 words with a maximum of two plates and should be sent to the Editor. Instructions to authors may be obtained on request from the Editor.

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F.W. Anderson: an appreciation

Members of the Society will have seen, with regret, the announcement of the death on May 2nd of F.W. Anderson at his home in Surrey. Formal obituaries will follow from his colleagues in the Institute of Geological Sciences and from his several connections with Learned Societies, but it seems appropriate to offer here words which express appreciation of him as a Micropalaeontologist; a tribute to a mentor and friend rather than a eulogy.

In 1978, when almost all British ostracod workers were putting together the substance of the ‘Stratigraphical Index of British Ostracoda’, the realisation emerged quite naturally to what extent ostracod studies in this country had depended upon the efforts of two men – Peter Sylvester-Bradley and Frederick Anderson. Quite different in temperament and approach, both had important contributions to make to bring respectability and justification to the study of micropalaeontology in general and ostracods in particular.

As a Survey Palaeontologist (later Chief Palaeontologist), of the two, “F.W.’s” work was the more rigorously constrained as he was expected to devote much of his time to the palaeontology of the Coal Measures, but all the while, he had occasional opportunities to return to his preferred Purbeck and Wealden faunas. Eventually, through the deep borings programme in southern England, he was able to spend more time on the fascinating challenge of the Purbeck-Wealden, and through the very routine procedures of systematic study of metres of core from numerous boreholes, he recognised the now-famous cycles of marine and brackish water ostracod faunas. It was Peter Bradley who publicly acknowledged that the Anderson cycles should be recognised as one of the major contributions to palaeontology/palaeoecology, let alone micropalaeontology and ostracod studies, and that should be testimony enough for most of us.

“F.W.” (for this is how he will always be recorded, just as he was uniquely associated with those initials in life) always pressed the painstaking, measuring and recording-of-fine-detail approach to any young research worker who sought his advice. He exacted the same labour from himself, sometimes to the exasperation of his Survey colleagues, but this was the way he worked and got his satisfaction. A quiet, unassuming man, he was greatly respected by foreign micropalaeontologists, who often knew his name as representing British micropalaeontology, as indeed he often did on excursions abroad. As a young Society, we can regret that he has not been able to share in our recent successes, but for the Ostracod Group, we can testify to his influence in many of the things which we have done. Our sympathies go out to his wife, Katharine Anderson.

Eric Robinson,
University College London.