George Edmund Lindsay was born at Pomona, California, 17 August 1916. He was the youngest of three children, following a sister, Elizabeth Anne, and a brother, Lester Burke.

His parents, Charles William Lindsay and Alice Horton Foster Lindsay, also native Californians, were orchardists, and George was raised in the country on citrus orchards. He lived in Pomona until he was 6 years old, and there attended kindergarten. When he was 7, his parents moved to Corning, California, to raise and process olives, and he attended the first through third grades at Corning Grammar School. The family returned to Pomona when George was 10, and he graduated from Pomona High School in 1934.

His college education, interrupted by many adventures, was sporadic and prolonged. He joined friends at Chaffey Junior College in Ontario, California, for his freshman year in college, 1935-1936, then lived with his parents on their Lemon Crest Ranch at Lakeside while spending his sophomore and junior years at San Diego State College, 1936-1938. He did not return to school until after World War II, when he completed his senior year at Stanford University in 1949-1950. In 1955 he received his Ph.D. degree from Stanford under Ira L. Wiggins. The title of his doctoral dissertation was *The Taxonomy and Ecology of the Genus Ferocactus*.

George was interested in desert plants before he was 10 years old. He remembers planting a pad of "Burbank spineless cactus" when his mother explained that it would put out roots and grow; another time he saw a neighbor with a barrel cacti, which he had never seen, in an article in the magazine of the Automobile Club of southern California, and he recalls his first sight of Joshua trees in the Mojave Desert.

One afternoon when he was in the seventh grade, he happened to walk by a Pomona garden filled with hundreds of cacti and succulents. Mrs. Morton Emerson, a white-haired lady who was tending the plants, noticed George's interest and invited him in. She had just received a shipment of little cacti from A. R. Davis of Marathon, Texas, and gave him a few of the duplicated species. His latent interest was aroused and six decades later it is yet to be satisfied.

When he and his family visited the village of Palm Springs, he saw his first barrel cacti and the glistening *Opuntia bigelovii*, the soft-looking teddy bear cactus. He touched one which became impaled on his fingers. When he tried to shake it off, it flipped to the back of his hand. His father removed the joint with pliers, and he took it home to plant! On the same trip, he stepped barefooted on an ocotillo branch which punctured his foot, but again he took the offending piece home and planted it. His tenth grade botany teacher recommended him to the San Bernardino County forester, who issued George a permit to collect two specimens of each cactus species from public property at least 100 yards from the road. Riverside County did the same.

Through Mrs. Emerson he met a group of Pomona Valley Cactus and Succulent Club members, who held meetings, pot-luck suppers, and frequent field trips to the desert. The Mojave Desert was a favorite destination, particularly the Ord Copper Mine in the Ord Mountains south of Daggett, reached by driving up roadless sand washes. The mine was closed, but its hospitable and lonely old caretaker let the club members use the bunkhouse and collect beautiful blue and green azurite and malachite from the mine dumps to decorate their cactus gardens. Grizzly bear cacti (*Opuntia erinacea* var. *ursina*) were beautiful, and there were beaver tail cacti (*O. basilaris*), diamond chollas (*O. ramosissima*), hedgehog cacti (*Echinocereus engelmannii* and *E. triglochidiatus* var. *mojavensis*), and many-headed barrel cacti (*Echinocactus polycephalus*). More difficult to find were small fishhook cacti (*Mammillaria tetranicra*). There were many desert tortoises then.

In the 1930’s, drivers’ licenses were issued to 14-year-olds, making it possible for George to make many exploring and collecting trips as a young teenager. Once he journeyed to Arizona with his father’s truck to get a saguaro. A collecting permit allowed him to remove a nice specimen. On a weekend trip to Ajo, Arizona, with a permit from the manager of the New Cornelia Mine, he collected organ pipe cacti (then *Lemaireocereus thurberi*), barrel cacti (*Ferocac-
tus wislizenii and F. covelleti), and other plants from the corporation's property. Returning from that trip, he stopped at John Hilton's trading post at Thermal, California. He traded an organ pipe cactus seedling for a large blue geode Hilton had collected near the Colorado River, and another lifelong friendship started. Hilton's later paintings of smoke trees hang in George's living room, and Hilton's huge collection of meteorites is now at the California Academy of Sciences.

George's parents purchased a lemon orchard at Lakeside, San Diego County, and moved there while he was in high school. He remained in Pomona to finish high school with his class friends. An early visit to Point Loma in San Diego, with the son of the commanding officer of the military reservation, resulted in the unexpected discovery of plants new to him: Bergerocactus emoryi, Ferocactus viridescens, Agave shawii, Mammillaria dioica, Euphorbia mirsia, Opuntia proliuera, O. serpentina, O. oricola, Dudleya spp., and chaparral growing in a natural botanical garden overlooking the sea.

In 1931 there were several cactus nurseries in San Diego—Helen McCabe's Cactus Gardens on Imperial Avenue, Neff K. Bakkers' Knickerbocker Nursery, Charles Cass Nursery in Pacific Beach, and some nurseries in Encinitas. Those were exciting days for a teenage cactophile.

Helen McCabe and Neff Bakkers were rivals and competitors. Mrs. McCabe was quite deaf and had a wooden leg. She raised cocker spaniels as well as cacti, and used the dung of the former to fertilize the beds of the latter. Her nursery was
not a pleasant place to be on hot days. And when hobbyists went from the McCabe Cactus Gardens to the nearby Knickerbocker Nursery they were conditioned to shouting to be understood. The irreverent and indomitable Neff Bakkers would say, “I am not deaf and you better pick that sliver out of your finger.”

George's cactus garden in Pomona continued to grow. Every September the Los Angeles County Fair was held in Pomona, and horticultural exhibits included desert gardens. Sometime during high school (probably in 1932 or 1933), George decided to enter the desert garden competition and won first place, with a $25 prize! But getting the blue ribbon was a bittersweet achievement because all the competitors were his friends, and Mrs. Emerson, who usually received the highest award, was hurt. George felt bad about Mrs. Emerson's disappointment. Their friendship survived but they never discussed the show.

He made his first trip to Baja California in 1932 with George McLain, whose lumberyard in Glendora, California, was planted largely to cacti. They drove as far south as the Manadero, below Ensenada, and saw Machaerocereus gummosus, Myrtillocactus cochal, and Echinocereus maritimus.

In summer of 1934, Theodore Hutchison, then secretary of the Cactus and Succulent Society, and his mother Louisa, introduced George Lindsay and George Aschenbrener to the beautiful deserts of north central Baja California. Ted had accompanied Howard Gates on an earlier expedition, so he served as their guide. They stayed at Don Carlos Verdugo's ranch at the palm-filled arroyo oasis of Catavinia, and drove as far south as Laguna Seca Chapala. On the return up the coast, Louisa purchased roasting ears of corn at the full length of the peninsula after shipping his plants in flower and fruit at Socorro. There she observed a miniature mammillaria completely covered with flowers. Twenty-two years later, in November 1954, Helia Bravo and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mieg found the plants in flower and fruit at Socorro, as well as at Punta Baja near El Rosario. In December 1960, George described and named the plant Mammillaria louisae in honor of Louisa Hutchison.

In February and March 1935, George, armed with a USDA plant importation permit, made a solo trip to Baja California, driving to Punta Priete. From there he went by muleback to Mission San Borjas, where he found the long-lost Cochemiea setispina, and to Punta Blanca on the Pacific Coast, where he collected a new Cochemiea which he named C. maritima two years later. That lonely trip, 53 years ago when George was 18, was one of his greatest experiences.

Howard E. Gates, the pioneer collector and nurseryman, had started exploring Baja California in 1928, and continued through 1951. Howard's first nursery in Anaheim, and the later, larger one near Corona, were actually botanical gardens of Baja California plants. In 1934-1935, Howard made a botanical garden for the World's Fair in Balboa Park, San Diego. While Gates and Lindsay never made a trip together, Howard was a generous friend and teacher who whetted George's interest in the peninsula's flora.

From 3 to 24 August 1936, George drove to El Arco, in mid Baja California, with college classmates Arthur Bridge, Robert Davis, and William Davenport, Bridge's 13-year-old friend. They were caught by a chubasco (a violent thunder-squall), and the normally dry roads to the south became impassable with water and mud. That turned out to be a blessing, because they drove eastward across the peninsula to Bahia de los Angeles, seeing en route a magnificent bighorn sheep up close and a gold rush in progress at the bay. Mexican prospectors were placer mining the dry arroyos, and patient burros powered primitive mills grinding hard rock gold ore from the mines. Seri Indian turtle fishermen took the boys by dugout canoe to Angel de la Guardia Island. Since there was no breeze, they could not sail and it was very hot. But they saw numerous sharks, turtles, orcas, dolphins, and finback whales. The crossing took 30 hours, but the return a few days later, with a brisk breeze, was one-fifth as long.

On Angel de la Guardia, they found Ferocactus johnstonianus, and a flowering mammillaria that Dr. Robert Craig named M. angelensis in 1945. In the summer of 1937, Arthur Bridge and George again drove to El Arco. Lindsay does not recall finding any unusual plants, but they collected Lophocereus schottii var. monstruosus forma obeus along the road between El Arco and Calmalli. Years later George collected forma mickleplanus at Rancho Union, a few miles further east.

From 22 June to 11 August 1938, George drove the full length of the peninsula after shipping his Model A Ford panel truck from Ensenada to Cape San Lucas by sea. His companion was Robert S. Hoard, an instructor at Pomona College, and it was very hot. But they saw numerous sharks, turtles, orcas, dolphins, and finback whales. The crossing took 30 hours, but the return a few days later, with a brisk breeze, was one-fifth as long.

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who collected reptiles. They visited Cedros Island while the ship unloaded supplies there, and later took a mail boat to Magdalena Island. On Cedros they collected *Cochemiea pondii* and *Ferocactus chrysacanthus*, and on Magdalena they found *Cochemiea halei* and *Echinocereus barthelowanus*. On the long drive back to San Diego, they collected many cacti for the first time, having permits issued by the forestry departments of the state of Baja California Norte and the territory of Baja California Sur.

In late August and September of 1938, George made a plant collecting trip through central Mexico as far as Oaxaca, which in those days could be reached only by narrow-gauge railroad train from Tehuacan, Puebla. In Mexico City, Salavdo Guerrero, General Secretary of the Forestry Department, received George and issued him a collecting permit for all of Mexico.

George frequently visited Guirocoba ranch in southern Sonora, which William Taylor Marshall, Robert T. Craig, Howard Scott Gentry, John Hilton, and others had used as a base for plant exploration. The arid thorn forest wilderness surrounding Guirocoba at the junction of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua was of great biological and historical interest; scientists and historians from many countries visited there. The beautiful hacienda extended as far as the eye could see.

In March 1939, George and Dr. Robert T. Craig prepared for a pack trip from Guirocoba into the Sierra Tarahumara and the Barranca de Cobre, Chihuahua. Before they left, Scott Haselton, editor of the *Cactus and Succulent Journal*, visited George in San Diego to discuss a new botanical garden proposed for Papago Park in Phoenix. Mrs. Gertrude D. Webster, president of the Arizona Cactus and Native Flora Society, the sponsoring organization, had enlisted Scott’s help in her search for a director, and he recommended George. But George, 22 years old and not graduated from college, had never worked for an employer, was unprepared in many ways, and was not interested in applying for the job. Scott asked George to stop by Phoenix on his way to Sonora, in order to meet Mrs. Webster. He remembers driving up the gravel driveway to her large New Mexican style winter home on Camelback Mountain, to be met by her Filipino butler and ushered into her grand, antique-filled living room.
During WWII, George served as a combat cinematographer with the Fourth Combat Camera Unit of the 9th Army Air Force. This picture was taken Christmas Day 1944 at Melun, France.

Gracious Mrs. Webster described her dream of the Desert Botanical Garden. After lunch her chauffeur drove them to the garden site, with its red buttes, saguaros, Palo Verde trees, and other native plants. Later that afternoon Mrs. Webster saw him off as he continued his journey to Guirocoba. She was amused by his Model A Ford coupe, which was piled high with camping equipment and supplies for the pack trip.

At Guirocoba, preparations were completed. The animals were shod, a young steer had been converted into carne seca, toasted corn and brown sugar were ground and combined into pinole (a staple concentrated food), and shoes and clothing were purchased for their guides, two men and two boys. George picked up Dr. Craig at the train station in Navajoa, and they were off on a fine, productive venture.

When George returned home to Lemon Crest Ranch 6 weeks later, he found urgent letters, telegrams, and telephone messages from Mrs. Webster concerning the directorship of the Desert Botanical Garden. He accepted the position on 1 May 1939. It was a marvelous experience, working with outstanding philanthropists, who were trustees of the new garden, and with architects, contractors, gardeners, and young Hispanic and black men from the National Youth Administration.

Fred Gibson, Director of the Boyce Thompson Arboretum; Forest Shreve, Director of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in Tucson; and Robert Peebles, who with Thomas Kearney wrote Arizona Flora, became George's friends and advisors. The socially prominent trustees of the garden introduced him to an interesting new life style. William Hertrich of the Huntington Botanical Gardens and nurserymen Howard Gates, Gilbert Tegelberg, Harry Johnson, and many others provided truck loads of rare plants. During his one year in Phoenix, the Administration Building (now called Webster Auditorium) was built, gardens were laid out, and a dedication was held 21 January 1940.

In August 1939, George made a collecting trip through Baja California Norte to get a large truckload of Pachycereus pringlei, Fouquieria columnaris, and other peninsula plants for the garden; they are now magnificent specimens.

His job at the Desert Botanical Garden completed on 1 June 1940, George returned to Lemon Crest Ranch. Neff Bakkers became a good friend, and George was at her nursery photographing plants for Bakkers' catalog on Sunday morning 7 December 1941, when the radio program was interrupted with startling news—Pearl Harbor had been bombed.

(To be continued in the next issue.)
During World War II, George was a combat cinematographer with the Army Air Force. He went through basic training at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Ladislaus Cutak, cactus specialist at the Missouri Botanical Garden and author for many years of the CSSA Journal column *Spine Chats*, made him welcome. In 1943 his overseas staging area was again Jefferson Barracks, and he renewed friendship with the Cutak family.

In England, collector George Turner, to whom Lindsay had sent cacti before the war, first showed him the cactus collections at Kew Gardens. The Turners were brave people. Their only child, a son, was an invalid as a result of his military evacuation at Dunkirk. The Turners' home, garage, and two fine automobiles were obliterated in a bombing raid. Their conservatory took a direct hit and Turner was unable to find a single spine remaining from his fine cactus collection.

Later, on the continent, George was surprised to find cacti for sale in Paris, and was amazed by the number of succulent collections in window gardens. Finally in 1945 the war was over, and George was home for Christmas, intending to be a lemon orchardist for the rest of his life.

In February 1947, Herbert Bool and George returned to Sonora, chartered a small boat at Guaymas and visited San Pedro and San Pedro Nolasco Island. On the headlands of San Pedro Bay, Bool found a miniature mammillaria which Lindsay later named *Mammillaria boolii*. On San Pedro Nolasco Island they collected an echinocereus which George named *E. websterianus*, and a mammillaria which he called *M. multidigitata*.

George had an opportunity to make his first of many long cruises in the Gulf of California with Bill and Lynne Wilson on their yacht “Adventurous.” They sailed north from Guaymas to Tiburon Island and on and around Angel de la Guarda Island to Bahia de los Angeles, then south to Cerralvo Island and across the Gulf to Mazatlan. The Sea of Cortez was almost deserted then. They passed only one vessel during their weeks of exploration. Every island was a new adventure, and most of them had cacti which George had never seen before.

In April 1948, Reid Moran and George chartered a small ketch and with its owners, Louis and Marcho Cavanagh, as a crew, visited Todos Santos, Guadalupe, San Benitos, Cedros, Natividad, San Roque, San Geronimo, and San Martin islands. Moran made extensive general collections on that cruise, and later returned to Guadalupe Island many times. Moran also rode a mule the length of Baja California, spent years exploring the peninsula and its adjacent islands, and is the authority on its flora as well as the genus *Dudleya* in the Crassulaceae.

After his return from military service in WWII, George was a trustee of the San Diego Natural...
Fig. 12. George admiring an ancient specimen of *Ferocactus diguetii* on Isla Catalina, 1965.

History Museum. The museum's board included professional and business men and scientists from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and San Diego State University. His association with the museum and Scripps Institution was so inter-
esting he finally changed his avocation, scientific pursuits, to his vocation. He sold Lemon Crest Ranch in 1949 and went to Stanford University to work under Ira L. Wiggins and to complete at last his undergraduate work in 1951; he received his Ph.D. in 1955. Field work for his thesis on the taxonomy and ecology of the genus *Ferocactus* was extensive and prolonged.

The Cactus and Succulent Society of America awarded George a Fellowship in July 1949 for his botanical explorations, descriptions of new taxa, and his many publications. He served on the CSSA Board of Directors during 1949–1950 when Robert Craig was the society's president. George has given programs at CSSA conventions.

From 6 July to 15 August 1951, George collected the length of Baja California and then went to central and southern Mexico. Dr. Helia Bravo Hollis and her students, including young Hernando Sanchez-Mejorada, took him to classic cactus areas.

In spring of 1952, George's friend J. W. Sefton sponsored the Sefton-Stanford Gulf of California Expedition; George was Scientific Director. "Orca," the fine research ship of the Sefton Foundation, sailed from San Diego 26 March 1952, was out 61 days, and traveled over 5,000 miles.

Fig. 13. With a marine iguana on the Galapagos Islands, July 1970.

Fig. 14. Wedding reception at the Academy, July 1972. Geraldine (Gerry), her son Charles, and George.
Fig. 15. The California Academy of Sciences dedicated its new herbarium facility on 15 May 1975. George (right), Director of the Academy, showed the facility to Dr. Peter Raven, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

They cruised down the west coast of Baja California and north in the Gulf of California to the northern end of Angel de la Guarda Island. They made collecting stops on 26 islands, 23 of them in the Gulf. Reid Moran, then at Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, was botanist, Professor William C. Steere of Stanford was bryologist, and seven Stanford graduate students were the scientific investigators in entomology, herpetology, and ichthyology. It was a productive trip.

While a graduate student at Stanford, George continued field work in central and southern Mexico, with the cooperation of Dr. Bravo, Hernando Sanchez-Mejorada, Dudley Gold, Dr. Jorge Meyran, and Dr. Faustino Miranda, of the Instituto de Biologia. Professor Wiggins and George collected in western and central Mexico and with Faustino Miranda visited Thomas MacDougall in Tehuantepec. George worked with Professors Steere and Wiggins in Arizona and northern and Baja California on the Ferocactus lecontei complex.

There were many field trips, not all to the desert for cacti. For two summers, George served as an administrative assistant and botanical collector for the Arctic Research Laboratory of the Office of Naval Research at Point Barrow, Alaska, which was under the directorship of Dr. Wiggins.

Fig. 16. On a trip to Namibia in 1981, George and Gerry saw Welwitschia mirabilis in habitat.

Lindsay’s Stanford work was concluded in 1956, and he became Director of the San Diego Natural History Museum in 1957, after taking a cruise to the Revilla Gigedo Islands with Walter and Katie Maertins aboard their schooner “Evening Star.” Reid Moran was invited to be Curator of Botany, a position held previously by Ethel Bailey Higgins. Reid continued his very active field work in Baja California and mainland Mexico, and assembled a large living plant collection which was housed on the roof of the museum. Under his direction the museum’s herbarium became the most important repository for Baja California plants.

With National Science Foundation support,
George established the Vermilion Sea Field Station at Bahia de los Angeles, which was given further support by the Belvedere Scientific Fund of San Francisco. Transportation was provided mainly by Francisco Munoz and his Baja Flying Service. The Station was used by numerous scientists and was visited by cactus specialists from many places.

On 1 October 1963, George left San Diego to become Director of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco; he was succeeded in San Diego by Dr. E. Yale Dawson. In January 1964, the Academy, the University of California, and the National Science Foundation sponsored an international expedition to the Galapagos Islands. Yale Dawson and George collected cacti; this was his last serious cactus collecting trip. On trips since then, he has observed, photographed, and otherwise enjoyed his surroundings.

The 14th of July 1972, was a red letter day for

Table 1. Taxa described by George Lindsay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cactaceae maritima</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Cactus and Succulent Journal 8:143-144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opuntia rosarica</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>CSJ 14:56-57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mammillaria craigii</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>CSJ 14:107-109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferocactus alamosanus var. platygonus</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>CSJ 14:139-143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammillaria multidentigata</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>CSJ 19:151-154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinocereus websterianus</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>CSJ 19:151-154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammillaria booli</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>CSJ 25:48-49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferocactus schwarzitz</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>CSJ 27:70-71</td>
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<td>Ferocactus gatesii</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>Ferocactus wstizent var. tiburonensis</td>
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<td>CSJ 27:163-175</td>
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<td>Ferocactus diguetii var. carmenensis</td>
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<td>Mammillaria louisae</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>CSJ 32:169</td>
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<td>1963</td>
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<td>Lophostocactus schottii var. tenus</td>
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<td>CSJ 35:187</td>
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<td>Ferocactus viridescens var. littoralis</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<td>Mammillaria tegelbergiana</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>CSJ 38:196-197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mammillaria estebanensis</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>CSJ 39:31-32</td>
</tr>
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</table>
George. He married Geraldine (Gerry) Kendrick Morris of San Francisco, a widow with five children. He now has 10 grandchildren.

In 1981, Sven-Olof Lindblad, George, and Gerry Lindsay visited South West Africa (Namibia) and saw *Welwitchia mirabilis* and *Lithops* spp. in habitat. In August and September 1986, George spent several weeks with Myron Kimnach of Huntington Botanical Gardens and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Almeda (he is Curator of Botany at the Academy) looking at the wonderful succulent flora of South West Africa and South Africa.

A prolific author, George has written over 120 articles and co-authored many others during the 51 years between 1936 and 1987. He also wrote annual reports for the San Diego National History Museum from 1957 to 1963 and for the California Academy of Sciences from 1963 to 1982. His publications cover diverse subjects—descriptions of new taxa, travelogues, biographies, expeditions, ecology, geography, whales, and bristlecone pines. Most of his papers were published in the *Cactus and Succulent Journal, Desert Plant Life* (ceased publication in 1952), and *Pacific Discovery*.

George described 18 taxa, all cacti, between 1937 and 1967. With one exception, all were published in the *Cactus and Succulent Journal* (see Table 1). Many noted botanists—Craig, Moran, Wiggins, Bravo, Walther, and Meyran—named seven taxa, chiefly succulents, in Lindsay’s honor (see Table 2). A scorpion and a blind snake also have been named for him!

George worked under Professor Ira Wiggins and received most of his botanical training at Stanford University’s Dudley Herbarium. There has long been a close association between the California Academy of Sciences and Stanford University: David Starr Jordan, Stanford’s first president, was also president of the Academy. During George’s tenure as Director of the Academy, research collection facilities were built to house the large natural history collection of the University which, while enormously important, was too expensive for the University to maintain. On 15 May 1975, Dudley Herbarium was combined with the California Academy of Sciences Herbarium in a beautiful new Botany Department. The Academy’s herbarium now houses more than 1.5 million plant specimens, including many cacti. This is where George has his retirement office.

George retired in the spring of 1982. Mrs. Lindsay died in December 1983. While his active collecting days are long past, he enjoys occasional visits with friends like Dave Grigsby. George still admires beautiful plants and enjoys reading the *Cactus and Succulent Journal* from cover to cover, a habit of half a century. He spoke at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the Arizona Cactus and Native Flora Society in January 1987, and found friends from those exciting days 50 years ago.

### Acknowledgments

A sincere thanks to George and to Guy Kyser, University of California, for reviewing the manuscript.