



Tom Goodey working at his microscope (Photo: Rothamsted Experimental Station)

TOM GOODEY: The Father of Nematology in Britain

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INTRODUCTION

Tom Goodey O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. is generally recognized as the Father of Nematology in Britain. Although his early postgraduate work was on soil protozoa, from 1920 he worked exclusively on nematodes. His first text book, *Plant Parasitic Nematodes and the Diseases They Cause*, published in 1933, was a notable landmark in the development of nematology (48). His second book *Soil and Freshwater Nematodes* (80) indicated his breadth of understanding of this vast group of animals. From 1921 until 1946 he was a member of the team working under Professor R.T. Leiper based for most of that time at the Institute of Agricultural Parasitology, Winches Farm, St. Albans, England. He was author, or coauthor, of 125 publications, which included the proposal of 9 new genera, 37 new species and 49 detailed redescriptions of nematodes. In 1947 he was made head of the newly formed Nematology Department at Rothamsted Experimental Station, where he stayed until his retirement in 1952. In his later years he struck up a very close friendship with Gerald Thorne, the American nematologist, with whom he exchanged ideas on techniques in nematology. In 1951, he was responsible for the very successful nematology symposium held in Harpenden, which marked the beginning of the biennial nematology symposia in Europe. As well as a very full and successful scientific career, he was also a professional singer with a fine tenor voice and he frequently performed for the theater, concert hall, and radio broadcasts under his stage name of Roger Clayson.

EARLY LIFE

Tom Goodey, the ninth and last child of Thomas and Hannah Goodey, was born at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, England, on 28 July, 1885. His father, a leather worker, began work at the age of seven in a skin yard and, despite his lack of formal schooling, became a skilled machine operator and eventually ran his own boot factory. He no doubt instilled into Tom an appreciation of hard work and skillful labor. His family was generally interested in natural history and gardening, and they were particularly fond of music; Tom had the best voice in the family, and they all joined the choir of the Congregational Chapel at Wellingborough. Tom's early education was at the Victoria Board School, Wellingborough, from where, in 1899, he won a county scholarship and went to Northampton Grammar School.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In 1904 he became a pupil teacher at Irthlingborough Council School and in the same year passed the matriculation examination of London University, gaining him admission to the Teachers' Training College at Birmingham University, where he was able to study for a B.Sc. degree. He eventually dropped the teachers' training course and concentrated on zoology and botany, in which he obtained a honors degree in 1908, coming top with two other students with whom he shared a scholarship that gave him a modest income of £33 per annum to embark on his first year of research.

EARLY RESEARCH CAREER

As an undergraduate, Tom had demonstrated his powers of observation by noticing a previously unfigured groove leading to the gastric pouches of the jellyfish, *Aurelia aurita*, the subject of his first published paper in 1908 (2). He was encouraged in his studies by Professor T. W. Bridge, and his lecturer in zoology, L. Doncaster, and continued postgraduate work studying the anatomy of the frilled shark, catfish, and dogfish (3, 4). In 1909 he obtained his M.Sc. degree and early in 1910, at the suggestion of Professor Gamble, successor to Professor Bridge, moved to Rothamsted Experimental Station to study soil protozoa. While there he received a £150 a year Mackinnon Studentship of the Royal Society. With this relative wealth, in July 1912 he married Constance Lewis, a fellow student from Birmingham. In 1913, when his scholarship and other sources of income had expired, he returned to Birmingham to continue his work on soil protozoa, which resulted in seven papers (5–11); also, with AW Wellings, he showed that an amoeba in the human mouth was a useful scavenger and not a harmful parasite as previously thought (83).

During World War I he served as a protozoologist with the Second Southern General Hospital at Birmingham, and at that time he obtained his D.Sc. from Birmingham University.

NEMATOLOGICAL CAREER

In 1920 Tom returned to Rothamsted Experimental Station as a plant helminthologist working on clover stem nematode. He set up his home in Harpenden where he lived for the rest of his life. Although he stayed for only one year at Rothamsted, his studies there marked the beginning of his interest in plant nematodes, particularly stem nematode (12) to which he returned many times during his career (14, 17, 38, 43, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68-72, 74, 76-78). In 1921 he joined the Department of Helminthology of Professor RT Leiper at the London School of Tropical Medicine and in 1924 the department was relocated at Winches Farm, St Albans, and subsequently became known as the Institute of Agricultural Parasitology. For the first five years under Professor Leiper he studied mainly parasites of vertebrates (13, 16, 18, 19-28, 30), especially gut worms of pigs and goats. During this period, he not only showed his powers of observation but also his ingenuity with the development of a "floating raft" technique whereby the way infective larvae penetrated skin could be observed under the microscope (13). With the development of the Institute of Agricultural Parasitology Tom Goodey became a senior member of staff, and from 1926 he specialized in free-living and plant-parasitic nematodes.

At that time most of the nematodes affecting plants were grouped into three large genera, *Aphelenchus*, *Heterodera*, and *Tylenchus*. As others in the Institute were working on *Heterodera*, he concentrated on the other two genera and wrote several papers on the comparative morphology of *Aphelenchus* spp. (15, 34, 35, 39, 42, 67) and on species of *Tylenchus* (29, 36, 37, 39). In 1932 his taxonomic monograph of the genus *Anguillulina* (46) described 60 species; this, like most of his papers, was published in the *Journal of Helminthology*, in which he is an author in every volume from the first in 1923 until 1949 and averaging over three papers in each volume over that period. His textbook, *Plant Parasitic Nematodes and the Diseases They Cause*, published in 1933, was very important in the development of nematology (48). It was the first comprehensive treatment of plant parasitic nematodes and indicated their importance as pests of a wide range of temperate and tropical plants. He was fascinated by nematodes that caused galls on plants, and over the years he described several new species, sometimes including observations on gall structure and formation (33, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 59, 73).

Tom's major research contribution has been with various aspects of the biology of the stem nematode. The practical application of his research is

clearly shown in his work on resistant oat cultivars (58) and on the use of methyl bromide to eradicate stem nematode from onion seed (70). While studying the effect of this nematode on oats he noted a nematode parasite in frit fly larvae also infesting the oat plants. His discovery of the interrelationships between the nematode, fly, and plant are described in an outstanding paper in *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1930 (40). He had the ability to spot unusual nematodes in various habitats as evidenced by his descriptions of species/genera from a rotten potato tuber (31), feces of a wild brown rat (32), a rotten lily bulb (54), a decayed peach (66), and a fly (65). Although mainly an observer, he would at times speculate on the modes and functions of nematodes (51, 55). He also adapted techniques for use in nematology (56) and cataloged host plants for nematodes (62).

On the retirement of Professor Leiper in 1947, the Institute of Agricultural Parasitology was closed and eight staff concerned with plant nematology were transferred to Rothamsted to form a new Nematology Department with Tom Goodey as its head. His increased administrative work left less time for research, but he was able to complete his second textbook, *Soil and Freshwater Nematodes*, published in 1951 (80). He retired as head of the Department in 1952, aged 67, but continued with his research. At the time of his sudden death from a heart attack on 7 July, 1953, a paper on two more new species of nematodes was in press (81). He had also been preparing to visit Australia later that year to advise the government there on nematological research.

TOM GOODEY: THE PERSON

Although rather small in stature and somewhat old-fashioned in appearance with his round-lensed glasses, he was very forward in his outlook and full of vitality, and he inspired those who came into contact with him. I came to know him during the last few years of his life because, as a schoolboy, I helped look after the newly set out museum plots of the Nematology Department at Rothamsted in which nematode-infested plants were grown to supply live material for experimentation and demonstration. He was a keen gardener, and when he changed houses at the age of 65, I was privileged to help him rearrange his new garden and help him to construct another rock garden.

For a scientist he was unusually smartly dressed, generally in a lounge suit with a neatly folded handkerchief in his breast pocket, which he would sometimes use to clean his slides. He was a familiar figure traveling to and from work on his high stepping bicycle with its large front basket. Indeed, for many years he had cycled the approximately seven miles from Harpenden to Winches Farm, and upon his arrival sustained himself with a piece of cheese!

Although ready to spot and publish new species, he was generally conservative in his taxonomic work and was a "lumper" rather than a "splitter" as

shown by the classifications used in his monographs and text books. For nearly all of his research life, he worked with a somewhat simple, brass, monocular compound Leitz microscope fitted with a small camera lucida attachment. Consequently his original drawings of nematodes, which had a neat, uncluttered style, were rather small but clearly showed the essential diagnostic features. As evidenced by the extensive slide and vial collection at Rothamsted, Tom prepared for himself the many slides and sections used in his research. Indeed, his basic philosophy was that it was important to remain in contact with practical work rather than have someone else do it.

As I found, Tom was a very friendly person interested in the lives of other people. This facet showed in his correspondence, which I cataloged for scientific information shortly after his death. He established close personal relationships with several research workers over many years, particularly with L. N. Staniland of Seale Hayne Agricultural College and later the National Agricultural Advisory Service (NAAS); W. E. Hodson, after whom he named *Aphelenchoides hodsoni* (53), entomologist at Reading University and later NAAS; and G. Fox Wilson of the Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley. In later years he was very friendly with Gerald Thorne, the American nematologist, and the letters to and from all these associates often included personal anecdotes as well as scientific matters.

Tom was a family man; he had four daughters and one son, John Basil, who eventually worked in his department and with whom he published one paper (82). Although in his early days he had attended the Congregational Church at Wellingborough, he and his wife joined the Society of Friends (Quakers) in 1933 and he was a staunch supporter of the Harpenden Meeting where he was an Elder as well as Clerk to the Bedford Meeting. Although he was a religious person with strict standards of morality and integrity, he was not pious or pretentious, and was ready to share in a joke or listen to a story. Above all, he had an irrepressible sense of fun. He was in no way vain but he was justifiably proud of his success in nematology. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1947 and awarded the O.B.E. in 1951.

TOM GOODEY THE TEACHER

Although in his early career Tom had not been enamored of the idea of being a student teacher, he developed into a first class lecturer and teacher. He spoke with authority, lucidity, and enthusiasm. He was disappointed by the lack of instruction in plant nematology at universities, and as early as 1936 in his Presidential Address to the Association of Applied Biologists (55), made a plea for its inclusion in agricultural and horticultural courses. He was himself keen to improve upon and learn new techniques, and to this end he visited nematological laboratories in the United States in 1947 and was particularly

influenced by Gerald Thorne. The result of his visit was a technical bulletin, *Laboratory Methods for work with Plant and Soil Nematodes*, published in 1949 (75). This bulletin was in so much demand that a revised, enlarged, edition was published in 1951 (79); it is now in its sixth edition (84). In 1949, he instigated a training course in nematology at Cambridge University, shortly to be followed, in 1951, by a second at Rothamsted, just prior to an international symposium at Harpenden under the auspices of the FAO. Among some fifty participants were senior researchers P. Bovien (Denmark), O. Ahlberg (Sweden), H. Goffart (Germany), and G. Thorne (USA), as well as many young nematologists including S. Bingefors (Sweden), M. Ritter (France), and M. Oostenbrink and J.W. Seinhorst (The Netherlands). This first international symposium was so successful that it marked the beginning of nematology symposia held nearly every other year in Europe under the auspices of the European Society of Nematologists.

TOM GOODEY THE SINGER

Tom loved singing and had a fine tenor voice. While in Harpenden 1910–1911 he received voice training in London, which he continued on his return to Birmingham. At first he performed in choirs and amateur musical and operatic productions. However, as his family increased and additional income became desirable, he appeared as a paid tenor soloist, first in a performance of *The Messiah* in 1916. He was quickly acclaimed by music critics for his fine voice and sensitive and polished performances. By the time he returned to Harpenden in 1920, he had established a considerable reputation as a singer and actor, and in spite of the stage being potentially more rewarding financially than science, he retained science as his main work, with singing as a paid recreation. He was in much demand for theater and concert hall performances and, from 1925, for radio broadcasts. So successful was he that it became embarrassing to him as a scientist and to his employers, and so, in 1927, he adopted the stage name Roger Clayson. Despite his success as a professional singer, he was ever ready to take part in amateur functions. Even at the age of 65, his youthful performances combining comedy with singing at the Rothamsted Christmas parties showed energy and vitality of one half his age.

CONCLUSION

Tom Goodey was such an exceptional person that it is difficult to do him justice in a written account. Nematology was indeed fortunate to have had such a talented ambassador. His sudden death from a heart attack at the age of 67 seemed premature, but it was perhaps appropriate that one so young in heart did not grow old.

HISTORICAL NOTE

When Tom Goodey retired as head of the Nematology Department at Rothamsted in 1952 there was a staff of fifteen. He was succeeded by his colleague, B.G. Peters, who left in October, 1955, for a newly instituted Chair of Parasitology at Imperial College, London. F.G.W. Jones of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, became the next Head of the department in 1956. He brought with him several of his staff from Cambridge. This was the most successful period for nematology, benefiting from a general expansion in science research at that time. When Professor Jones retired in 1979, the department had 46 staff/students. He was succeeded by Dr. Alan Stone, but Stone's tenure was marked by severe reductions in staff due to lack of funding and, at the time of his premature death in 1986, there were 29 staff/students. In 1987, the Nematology and Entomology Departments at Rothamsted were combined under Professor B.R. Kerry as Head. In 1993, there are some 36 staff/students in this department concerned with nematology.

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