Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

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About the Institute
The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

December 8 1959

Ex^mo.^S^r.
Prof. Manuel Ferreira,
Director do Instituto de Botanica "Dr. Goncalo Sampaio",
Universidade do Porto.
Porto, Portugal.

Dear Prof. Ferreira,

Among the publications of your Botanical Institute there is one that I should like to obtain. It is No. 22, Rozeira, A. - "Manipulo de Desmidias da Guine Portuguesa". I do not know Dr. Rozeira's address, so I wish to ask if you will be kind enough to send <u>two</u> reprints of this paper to me. One copy is for my own use; the other for my friend and collaborator Dr. Rolf Grönblad of Finland.

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With many thanks in advance, I am

Yours sincerely,

May 19 1952

Dr. W. Lawrence White,
Director, Farlow Herbarium,
20 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. White,

I have sent you by parcel post a box containing 83 samples of fresh-water algal collections, which I request that you file with the material that I have sent previously.

For my records I am listing them below; they are numbered consecutively with my other lots.

Louisiana #116 to #126 incl.
Georgia #3 to #13 incl.
Florida #197 to #255 incl.
Mississippi #103.
Alabama #5.

Digitized by the Harvard University Herbaria & Libraries Digitization Project

Some years ago the late Dr. Linder enquired whether there was something that he could do for me, in return for my gifts to the Herbarium. At that time there was not, but now there is. So if you are of the same mind as Dr. Linder was, perhaps you could induce the Farlow Reference Library to make photo-copies of the text and plates of any or all of the following papers:

West, W. & G.S. 1897. Desmids from Singapore. Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXXIII.
1902. A Contribution to the Freshwater Algae of Ceylon. Trans. Linn. Soc. London, VI.
1901. Freshwater Chlorophyceae, in: J. Schmidt, Flora of Koh Chang (Gulf of Siam). Bot. Tidsskr. XXIV.
1907. Freshwater Algae from Burma, including a few from Bengal and Madras. Ann. Roy. Bot. Garden. Calcutta, VI.

I believe that some of these papers are in quarto size. It is not necessary to make full-size reproductions; 5x7 or 6x8 enlargements from microfilm would be quite satisfactory, just so that I can read them and study the illustrations.

I need these papers in connection with a study of desmids from Indonesia that I now have under way. Later this year, when I have finished the study, I shall be able to send you some of this material from Borneo, Java, Bali and Sumatra, highly interesting and I should think unique in this country. Also I will make up samples of algal material from Japan, Australia, Peru, and Panama, and send them to you when I get a little spare time.

Sincerely yours,

Pfronten

HÖHENLUFTKURORT · 900m · ALLGÄUER ALPEN · &

Hochalp-Sesselbahn und

Senger

OSTALLGÄU

Füssener Land

Senger

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Ueterrey - Holst.

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Nov 18 1960

Lieber Herr Förster,

Here at last are the final sheets of my determinations of your Brazilian desmids; I hope you will be satisfied with them.

In general your identifications are correct, but in some cases I have offered different opinions, and in other cases what you have believed to be new species have already been published under other names. Of course that is because you did not have all the necessary literature. There is another book that you should by all means try to obtain; Nordstedt's Index Desidiaceaerum 1896, and Supplement 1908. This is out of print, but can occasionally be found by dealers in old books. Even the supplement is 52 years old, but up to 1908 it gives complete listings of all the works in which a certain desmid has been published, so that even if you do not possess the original description and illustration, you can, by referring to the Index, frequently find another later paper which you do have, containing an illustration. That is where I found, for example, that the name Staurastrum stellatum had already been used twice, and is therefore not available for another new species. My friend Prof. Prescott contemplates the preparation of a new Index from 1908 up to date, but I am sure that it will be many years before he could complete it.

I cannot find your town of Pfronten on a very good map of Germany issued by the National Geographic Society of Washington, but I do find a town of that name in the right direction. It is from two large German cities, say München and Ingolstadt, for I suppose you are somewhere in that region. I did find a town named Ried, but it is in Austria, about half-way on a straight line between München and Wien. Please also tell me the following:

What is the meaning of (13b) ?
" " " " Ried. ?
" " " " Allgäu ?

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Soon you will receive a parcel of reprints on desmids from my friend Dr. Hannah Croasdale, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, USA. Following are the names of other desmidiologists to whom you may write and ask for their reprints:

Dr. P. Bourrelly, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie, 12 rue de Buffon, Paris V, France.
Dr. Kuno Thomasson, Institution of Plant Biology, University of Uppsala, Sweden.
Dr. Shoichi Hori, Biological Institute of Gunma University, Japan.
Dr. Minoru Hirano, Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, University of Kyoto, Japan.
Dr. Taketoshi Hinode, The First Lower Secondary School of Naruto, Muya-cho, Naruto City, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan.
Dr. J. Heimans, Hugo de Vries Laboratorium, Hortus Botanicus, Amsterdam, Nederland.
Prof. Dr. P. van Oye, University de Ghent, Ghent, Belgique.
Frere Irenée-Marie, Maison Principale des FF. I.-C., La Pointe-du-Lac, Québec, Canada.
Dr. Jiri Ruzicka, Biological Institute, Hydrobiology, Trebon, Czechoslovakia.
Dr. Karl Behre, Lesmonastr. 31, Lesum bei Bremen, Deutschland.
Mme. L. Gauthier-Lievre, University d'Algers, Algers, Algerie.

If you mention my name in writing I think you will get some papers from some of these persons, at least.

With my best regards,

Sincerele yours,

Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien. (I Teil). Kurt Förster, 1959. Material Lützelburg. 1.
Comments by A. M. Scott, November 1960.

Tafel I.

1. Pl. minutum v. elongatum. OK.
2. Doc. baculum. OK.
3. Pl. minutum v. crassum. OK.
4. Doc. hexagonum v. quinquelare, var. nov. OK. (or var. pentagonum v. nov.)
5. Pl. brasiliense sp. nov. This cannot be assigned to Pl. verrucosum, which has entirely different markings.
6. Pl. brasiliense sp. nov.
7. " " forma.
8. Pl. minutum v. gracile. OK.
9. Pl. baculoides v. brevius. OK.
10. T. laevis v. tropicus. OK.
11. T. laevis. OK.
12. Ichthyocercus angolensis. OK.

Tafel II.

1. Pl. trabecula v. rectum. OK.
2. Pl. eugeneum v. undulatum. OK.
3. Pl. tridentulum v. gracile v. nov. OK. Alternatively this could be considered as a fa. minus of Pl. tridentulum v. hexacanthum Grönbl. (1945).
4. Pl. minutum v. cylindricum fa. minus fa. nov. OK.
5. Pl. minutum v. parallelum v. nov. OK.
7. Pl. minutum v. crassum forma. OK.
8, 9. Pl. minutum v. minus. OK.
10. Cl. abruptum v. crassum v. nov. OK.
11. Cl. abruptum v. brevius. OK.
12. Cl. lagoense. OK.
13. Cl. striolatum v. borgei. OK.
14. Cl. striolatum v. crassum forma. OK.

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Tafel III.

1. Cl. lineatum. OK.
2. Cl. turgidum v. borgei forma. I believe this should be assigned to Cl. turgidum rather than to Cl. pritchardianum, because of the shape of the ends and the more numerous pyrenoids. Your dimensions agree with those given by Krieger for v. borgei.
3. Cl. striolatum v. subtruncatum forma. OK.
4. E. angolense v. brasiliense. OK.
5. E. binale v. borgei. OK.
6. E. luetkemuelleri, forma. OK.
7. E. cornubiense forma. Not quite identical with the species, especially as regards the apex. If you have several specimens all alike you might make it a new variety.
8, 9. E. luetzelburgii formae. OK. Cf. also E. validum.
10. E. bipartitum forma. OK.
11. E. arciferum forma. Not identical with Borge's illustration; your specimen is thicker and does not have the truncate tubercles.
12. E. arciferum fa. compressum. OK.
13. E. denticulatum fa. minus fa. nov. Your specimen does not have the group of four verrucae arranged in a circle in the center of the face, and there are other smaller differences.

Tafel IV.

1. Cosmarium venustum v. euastroides. OK.
2. Your plant does not agree with Krieger's illustration of C. kolkwitzii, and I think it belongs to Euastrum rather than to Cosmarium. I would make it a new variety of E. luetkemuelleri.
3. E. quadrifolium sp. nov. OK.
4. E. bipartitum forma. OK.
5. E. sinuosom var. nov. Not to E. subjenneri.
xxxxxxxxxx pseudojenneri.

Tafel IV.

6. E. umbonatum v. ceylanicum forma. OK.
7. E. trigibberum. OK.
8. This is a new species. I suggest the name E. "lacunatum".
9. E. pectinatum v. brasiliense. OK.
10. " " " forma. OK.
11. E. geminatum. OK.
12. " " var. tenuis. OK.

Tafel V.

1. E. didelta fa. quadriceps forma. OK.
2. E. sinuosum var. subjenneri. OK.
3. " " " abnormal specimen.
4. E. sinuosum var. nov. Not to pseudojenneri.
5, 6. E. ventricosum v. brasiliense v. nov. OK.
7. I would make this a new species instead of assigning it to E. incavatum, from which it differs in the deep and narrow apical incision, the undulate lateral margins, and the several small conical teeth.

Tafel VI.

1. E. evolutum v. trilobum. OK.
2. M. arcuata v. robusta fa. scrobiculata fa. nov. This is the same size and shape as v. robusta, and differs only in the scrobiculate membrane. It would be wrong to name it "verrucosa" because it has no verrucae.
3, 4, 5. M. arcuata v. subpinnatifida West & West, formae. Borge (1918) has an illustration almost identical with your "v. cornuta", which he identified as V. subpinnatifida forma latior. Long 47-60, lat. 61-72, Isth. 11-14, lat. lob. pol. 40-55. He also a forma priori (v.subpinnatifida) similis sed major. Long. 67-69, lat. 74-80, isthm. 14-15, la. lob. pol. 53-59. We did not give formal names to these.
6, 7. M. arcuata v. subpinnatifida fa. magna fa. nov. I suggest the word "magna" to avoid conflict with Borge's forma "latior" and fa. "major". I think your Fig. 7 [illegible]

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Tafel VII.

1. M. arcuata v. longicolle v. nov. OK.
2. " " " a curious anomaly.
3. M. arcuata. I believe this is the specific form. It agrees with the form that occurs in U.S.A., Canada, and Newfoundland, and which have been identified as the specific form by such authorities as Prescott, W.R.Taylor, Irenee-Marie, and Wolle. I have seen the same form from Brazil, Long. 58-64, lat. 58-62, lat. lob. pol. 51, Isths. 9.
4, 5. M. arcuata v. robusta. OK.

Tafel VIII.

1. M. arcuata v. gracilis OK.
2, 3. M. arcuata v. subpinnatifida fa. ~~maxima~~ magna, fa. nov.
4, 5. M. arcuata v. subpinnatifida, formae.
6. M. arcuata v. robusta fa. minor, fa. nov.

Tafel IX.

1. M. arcuata v. longicolle (? longicollis)
2. M. arcuata, typical.
3, 4. M. arcuata v. subpinnatifida fa. scrobiculata fa. nov. (not verrucosa).
5. M. simplex v. subarcuata v. nov.
6. M. laticeps v. acuminata. OK.

Tafel X.

1. M. laticeps. OK.
2. M. radians v. brasiliensis. OK.
3. M. decemdentata. OK.
4. Actinotaenium (Cosmarium) cucurbitinum (Biss.) Teiling 1954, v. truncatum Krieg.

Tafel X.

5,6. Actinotaenium (Cosmarium) cucurbita (Biss.) Teiling.
7. " " var. attenuatum. OK.
8,9. " " fa. rotundatum. OK.
10. I believe this should not be assigned to C. moniliforme because of the thick and porose membrane. It might be Act. (Cosm.) cruciferum (De Bary) Teil., which has a cruciform chloroplast in vertical view. Or it might be Act. globosum (Bulnh.) Teiling fa. minus Boldt.
11. C. contractum fa. Jacobsenii. OK.
12. C. tinctum. OK.

Tafel XI.

1. Your illustration corresponds rather well with that of M. crux-melitensis v. rabenhorstii in Krieger's Monograph, Taf. 115, Fig. 4., but your dimensions are much larger, so you might describe it as a fa. major of v. rabenhorstii.
2. M. radians forma. OK.
3. C. pseudopyramidatum, small form. OK.
4. C. subquadratum v. minus var. nov. OK.
5. C. variolatum v. rotundatum. OK.

Tafel XII.

1. M. truncata v. excavata. OK.
2. C. connatum. OK.
3. " " small form. OK.
4. C. redimitum. OK.
5,6. These do not belong to C. zonatum because they do not have the rings of large pores dividing the length of the semicell into "zones", like the zones of the earth. Borge (Sao Paulo , 1918) Taf. 2, Fig. 25, gives two figures similar to yours, which he calls "Cosm. De Baryi forma Börgi, Desm. Brasil., Seite 947 Taf.4, Fig.39. Borge's dimensions are Long 60-83, Lat. 25.5-28.5. Isth. 8.5-10. However, these plants differ considerably from the European forms illustrated in West & West's Mon., and the chloroplast is different, being axile in the Brazilian plants and parietal in the British ones. You might re-examine these specimens, if they are still available, and see if the rings of pores are present; if not I suggest that you list them as C. debaryi forma Börgesen, and refer to Borge's 1918 paper, Tef.2, Fig.25.

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Tafel XIII.

1. Euastrum dpinulosum v. gracile, var. nov. OK.
2. E. excellens sp. nov. OK.
3. M. tropica var. crassa, forma. OK.
4. M. radians v. brasiliensis. OK.

Tafel XIV.

1. M. depauperata var. kitchelii. OK.
2. C. laeve fa. acervatum fa. nov. (not var. nov.). Possibly correct, but all the illustrations of C. laeve that I can find show a distinctly flattened or more often a concave apex.
3. C. subcucumis. OK.
4. C. polygonum v. minus Hier. OK.
5. C. sublobatum v. brasiliense. Possibly OK, but your vertical view and side view are much thicker than Borge's figures.
6,7. C. pseudopyramidam v. stenonotum f. minor. Racib. I do not have the paper by West & West (not W. West) "On some FW Algae from West Indies" 1894, but I have the original illustration by Raciborski in "Desmidyja zebrane przez Dr. E. Ciastonia", 1892. This desmid came from Australia, and its dimensions are Long. 35-36, Lat. 22, Isth. 12, Crass. 16, or 50% larger than yours. Minoru Hirano had described and illustrated fa. minor (should be minus) from Japan; his dimensions are Long. 28-42, Lat. 23.8-25, Isth. 9.8-11.3. Raciborski's illustration shows a ratio Long/Lat of 1.67; Hirano's is 1.86; yours is 1.33. I doubt that your plant should be placed in pseudopyramidatum, but I cannot find anything else just like it, and I suggest that you let it stand as you have shown it, with a ? after it. Alternatively, you might make it a new variety of C. sublobatum, since there is not much difference from your Fig. 5.

Tafel XIV.

8. C. retusiforme, forma. OK.
9. C. pyramidatum. OK.

Tafel XV.

1. C. lundellii var. capense (Nordst.) Grönbl. 1945.
2. C. lundellii v. ellipticum. OK.
3. I do not think your plant should be assigned to C. rectangulare because it is relatively much longer, with a ratio Long/Lat of 1.67, against 1.25 for C. rectangulare. There are several other species of Cosmarium which more nearly approach the size and shape of your plant, such as C. difficile in some of its forms, C. venustum, C. granatoides Schm. (1894); and a large form of C. meneghenii reported from Alaska by Croasdale in Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc. LXXV, S. 41, T. XI, Fig. 10. However, your plant is a new variety because of the two asymmetric tubercles.

4,5. C. pseudotaxichondrum v. distans var. nov. OK.

6. C. kolkwitzii. OK.
7. C. nymannianum v. elongatum f. minus Racib. OK.
8. C. basituberculatum. OK.
9. " " f. punctulatum. OK. Your diagnosis says that the membrane is "zart verrukös", but it cannot be verrucose and punctulate at the same time. What are the small dots on the outside of the margins in your figures?
10. C. hexagonum v. ornatum. Probably OK. See remarks by Borge 1918 and by Grönblad 1945, both of whom seem to think that var. ornatum should be included in the species. In the front view of your Fig. 10 you show circles of two different sizes, and I suppose the larger ones represent granules and the smaller ones represent pits or scrobiculae. But you show some of the smaller circles superimposed on the larger ones, which I think is impossible. I believe that the ornament should be similar to those shown in my Figs. 7,8,9, Pl.IV, in Scott & Grönbl. "Desm. from SE U.S.A", 1957. Borge's original figure of var. ornatum shows the granules connected by ribs or costae, forming a triangular pattern, with a pit within each triangle. I know this ornament very well, because it occurs in several species of Cosmarium, two of external semi-, two of intrastriate, three of tetrahedral. The ribs or costae are usually visible only in old semicells that have gone through several vegetative divisions.

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Tafel XVI.

1. C. paradoxum Turn. fa. Schm. OK.

2,3. C. basituberculatum v. tuberculatum var. nov. OK.

4. C. brasiliense v. taphrosporum Nordst. ? Possibly correct; I cannot find anything closer, but Nordstedt's plant from Australia is unidentifiable without the spore.
5. C. quadridentatum West & West. In his "Sunda" paper Krieger wrote "Wohl doch eine Cosmarium-Art". But it was already a Cosmarium-Art, published as such by W & W in 1902. Krieger made no change in its status nor in its name. Your plant differs in several important particulars from the species and from v. mamillatum Krieg. I believe, therefore, that you should make it either a new species, or at least a new variety of C. quadridentatum W & W.
6. C. sphalerostichum v. bituberculatum var. nov. OK.

7,8. C. vitiosum v. spinatum (not spinosum). Possibly OK, but your plant has only a vague resemblance with the USA form of C. vitiosum.

9. The illustrations of C. quinarium in Presc. & Scott 1942 are some of my earliest drawings, and they do not show the three large pores between the five granules in the center of the face. Your Fig. 9 does not correspond with these drawings nor with those in W & W Monograph, because you show about 25 large pores arranged in a different pattern. Your plant might be named C. quinarium v. brasiliense v.nov
10. Here again your Fig. 10 does not agree with either the USA, or the S. African, or the Sudanese illustrations of C. favum, because you show some of the granules arranged in close pairs which destroys the beautiful regularity of the pattern shown in the other illustrations. You might name it C. favum var. brasiliense.
11. C. dimaciforme v. floridanum forma. OK.

Tafel XVII.

1. I do not have Borge's original figure of C. decussiferum, but the plant was transferred to C. isthmochondrum v. decussiferum (Borge) by Croasdale 1956, and your figure does not agree well with hers. Nor does it agree with C. subpraemorsum v. asymmetricum Grönbl., though it might be described as a forma of this variety. There is some similarity with C. multituberculatum Fritsch & Rich 1937, and especially with figures of this species in Bourrelly 1957 "Algues d'eau douce du Soudane Francais".
2. This is not C. vitiosum, though there is considerable resemblance. It could be named as a new variety.
3,4. C. ornatum var. lagoense, formae. OK.
5,6,7. Here there is a question whether this plant should be placed in Cosmarium or in Xanthidium. I think I would prefer Cosmarium, though I admit that this is a matter of personal opinion, and it is not unlikely that other desmidiologists would prefer Xanthidium. It is a new species, but you cannot use the specific name "spinosum" because it has previously been used in both Cosmarium and Xanthidium.
8,9. Xanthidium elegans sp. nov. OK. My sketch shows a more regular arrangement of the granules and triangular pits, but I was not able to see them very well because there was only one specimen which was densely filled with chloroplast. Grönblad saw my sketch and suggested that it might be assigned as a new variety of X. acanthophorum, but I believe the differences are sufficient to justify a new species.

Tafel XVIII.

1. M. sol var. aculeata. OK.
2,3. C. ornatum v. lagoense, formae. OK.
4. X. aculeatum v. distichum v. nov. OK.
5,6. X. regulare v. asteptum f. simplex fa. nov. OK.

Tafel XIX.

1,2,3. Arthrodesmus psilosporus (Nordst. & Löfg.) De Toni (1889). Formae.
Syn. Staurastrum psilosporus Nordst. & Löfg. (1883) in Wittr. & Nordst. Alg. Exsicc. No. 1558. Your Fig. 3 is closest to the type.
4. A. mucronulatus v. recusa v. nov. OK.
5,6,7. A. westii (W & W) Förster comb. nov. OK.
8. Staurastrum trihedrale Wolle. (not v. rhomboideum W & W).
9,10. St. cosmaroides. OK.
11. " v. procerum. OK.
12,13. St. punctulatum v. subdilatatum. Possibly OK. There are so many differing interpretations and illustrations of St. punctulatum and St. dilatatum that it is difficult to reconcile them.

Tafel XX.

1,2. Staurastrum binum Borge 1918, S. 48, Taf. 4, Fig. 13.
3. " " v. minor (should be minus) Borge 1918, S. 48, Taf. 4, Fig. 14.
Both of Borge's plants have 7 spines. Dimensions of the species are: Long. sine acul. 40-48, cum acul. 64-73; lat. sine acul. 30-36, cum acul. 66-80; isthm. 21-23. Dimensions of var. minus are: Long. sine acul. 21.5-27, lat. sine acul. 15-20 isthm. 11.5-13; long acul. 4.5-7.
4. Xanthidium antilopaeum is a Sammel-Art, with many varieties which obviously have no close relation between themselves or with the species; it is in need of revision. Therefore Grönblad and I have decided not to add any more new varieties to this species if there is a reasonable excuse for placing them elsewhere. You have a very good reason for not placing your specimens in antilopaeum, because the type of this species has angular semicells, while yours are ellipsoidal. I suggest that you make this a new species, X. ellipsoideum.
5. I doubt that this belongs to St. polytrichum, but I cannot find anything closer.
6. St. basituberculatum sp. nov. OK.
7. St. labiatum Borge (1918) var. quadrangulare var. nov. Borge's plant is the same size, but triangular in vertical view, and the shape of the "lips" is different.

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Tafel XXI.

1. Staurastrum unguiferum v. brasiliense forma. OK. What you have interpreted as "in Draufsicht sichtbare Verdickung" in Cronblad's illustration is really the outline of the circular base of the semicell. You describe your specimens as "fein verrukös", but the dots on your drawing indicate pores, not verrucae. I do not understand the significance of the dots on the outside of the cell-wall in your Figs. 1,2,3, Taf. XXI, unless they represent the external parts of the "Poren-Apparat". Cf. Krieger, Monograph, Seiten 12,13, Figs. 4A-4J. If my supposition is correct then you are wrong in describing the membrane as verrucose., and the apparent roughness has no taxonomic importance.
2. St. corniculatum v. quadratum v. nov. OK. But the remarks above apply here also. However, I have just found an illustration of St. subunguiferum Fritsch & Rich in Bourrelly (loc. cit., Soudane Francais, 1957) showing some elongated rectangular protrusions from the exterior of the cell-wall. His description does not mention these protrusions, but does mention pores, leaving it to be inferred that the protrusions are plugs of mucus exuded through the pores. Compare the illustration of Spondylosium planum in West & West, Monograph, Vol. V, Taf. CLX, Fig. 25.
3. St. corniculatum v. quadratum f. scrobiculatum fa. nov. OK.
4. St. orbiculare v. maximum. OK. From Canada Irenee-Marie has recorded St. orbiculare v. hibernicum with dimensions of: Long. 63-65, Lat. 52-57, Isthm. 16-17. This variety has a somewhat flattened apex, instead of an elevated apex as in your plant.
5. St. orbiculare v. maximum f. porosum fa. nov. OK.
6. Similar to but not identical with St. protuberans Schm., which has a granulate surface, while yours appears to be smooth. I think your plant should be referred to St. dejectum v. ~~protuberans~~ apiculatum (Breb.) Lund.
7. St. mamillatum v. subunicorne v. nov. OK.
8. St. quadrangulare v. attenuatum f. triangulare f. nov. OK.

9,10. St. labiatum v. quadrangulare v. nov.

Tafel XXII.

1. St. sebaldi v. ornatum. OK.
2. St. octoverrucosum v. brasiliense v. nov. The USA form does not have a circle of verrucae around the base; only one verruca at each side of the inflated base.
3. St. leptocladum v. simplex Fritsch & Rich, forma. Not quite identical with either the Sudan or S. African forms.
4. St. leptocladum v. cornutum Wille. OK.
5. St. hystrix v. brasiliense. OK.
6. St. donnellii Wolle, forma. I have this from Brazil, and my drawings and dimensions agree with yours. Krieger's drawing of v. erectum seems to me to exaggerate the characters. Bourrelly's illustration of v. ornatum from Madagascar is quite similar to yours and mine, but is somewhat more ornate. Wolle's original is 4-radiate.
7. St. capitulum v. tumidiusculum (Nordst.) West & West, Monograph Vol. 4, Taf. CXVIII, Fig. 9. Borge (1918) has a 5-radiate form from Brazil, and I have a 3-radiate form also from Brazil.

Tafel XXIII.

1. St. binum Borge 1918.
2. A new species. But you cannot use the specific name "stellatum" because it has been used before (twice!). Suggest St. eckertii.

II Teil.

Tafel I. forma.

1. Cl. dianae var. arcuatum. Probably OK., but as you have noted there are too many pyrenoids, and your drawing does not show the Endporus.
2. Cl. parvulum v. angustum. OK.
3. Cl. leibleinii forma. Probably OK.
4. Cl. tumidulum. OK.
5. Cl. didymotocum v. minus. OK.

6,7. Cl. pritchardianum formae. OK.

8. Pl. ehrenbergii v. elongatum. OK.

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Tafel II.
1. Pl. trabecula v. maximum. OK.
2. Pl. ehrenbergii v. constrictum. OK.
3. Pl. cylindricum v. stuhlmannii. OK.
4,5. Pl. eugeneum v. undulatum. OK.

Tafel III.
1. Pl. eugeneum v. undulatum. OK.
2. E. brasiliense. OK.
3. E. brasiliense v. convergens. OK.
4. E. memoraniporum. OK.
5. E. verrucosum v. alatum. OK.

Tafel IV.
1. E. subintegrum v. brasiliense. OK.
2. E. laticeps v. aequilobata. OK.
3. " " " abnormal form.
4. C. moniliforme f. elongatum. OK.
5. C. conspersum v. latum. OK.

Tafel V.
1. M. laticeps v. crassa. OK.
2. M. laticeps v. magna. As I stated in the list of desmids from "Material Scott", Borge (1925) included this form in the species.
3. The central ornament in your drawing agrees better with E. bidentatum v. oculatum than with that of the species.

Tafel VI.
1. M. laticeps v. crassa forma. OK.
2. M. truncata v. excavata forma. OK.
3. St. tumidum. OK.

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Tafel VII.
1. M. radians forma. OK.
2. C. lundellii v. capense (Nordst.) Grönbl.
3. St. spongiosum v. perbifidum. OK.

Tafel VIII.
1. I think your drawing agrees better with St. sexangulare v. bidentatum in Krieger's Sunda paper than with v. asperum, because of the truncate teeth at the ends of the processes. But as I remarked previously, this plant is so highly variable that it is frequently difficult to differentiate one variety from another.
2. D. aptogonum v. tetragonum. OK.
3. St. orbiculare v. maximum (f. porosum ?).

Tafel IX.
1,2. M. mucosa v. minor. OK.
3. Bambusina brebissonii Kütz. (= B. borreri (Ralfs) Cleve).
4. Sp. desmidiiforme. OK.
5,6. D. aptogonum v. acutius. OK.
7. D. gracilicepe f. maius. OK.
8. D. quadratum. OK.

Tafel X.
1. D. laticeps v. quadrangulare. OK.
2. D. swartzii v. amblyodon. OK.
3. D. aptogonum v. tetragonum. OK.

Tafel XI.
1. D. aptogonum v. acutius. OK.
2. D. swartzii v. amblyodon. OK.
3. D. quadratum. OK.

Tafel XII.
1,2. D. laticeps v. quadrangulare. OK.

Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien. Material Scott. Kurt Förster, 1960.
Comments by A. M. Scott. September 1960

Tafel I.

1. Closterium dianae. OK. (OK = Correct).
2. Cl. didymotocum v. striolatum v. nov. I have not seen this. From your figure and description it seems to be a new variety.
3. Cl. macilentum v. substriatum. OK.
4. Cl. lagoense. OK.
5. Cl. porrectum. I have not seen this/either from Brazil or any other part of the world, though porrectum is fairly common in tropical countries. Nordstedt's original illustration as copied in West & West (28) does not show dilated poles, nor does Krieger's figure (11) 36/9, though Krieger mentions in the text that Borge found the form with dilated poles in Brazil. Borge (1925) p. 18, says "apicibus plerumque (sed non semper) leviter dilatatis". It seems to me that the dilated poles are such an important characteristic that this form is worthy of a varietal name; however, it does not differ very much from Cl. nematodes var. proboscideum.
6. Pl.coroniferum v. cuyabense. OK.
7. Tr. gracile v. bidentatum. OK.

Tafel II.

1. M. laticeps v. crassa Presc. O.K.
3. " " forma OK.
4. " " " OK.
2. M. laticeps v. magna v. nov. See Borge 1925, Taf. 3, Figs. 5,6. These are practically identical with your illustration, but Borge included them in the species.
5. M. laticeps f. depressa Krieg. & Scott (not Krieg. & Grönbl.) OK.
6. St. spongiosum v. perbifidum. OK.

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Tafel III.

1. M. radians fa. OK.
2. M. radiata. OK.
3 M. subaequalis fa. OK.
4. Cosm. margaritatum v. quadrum. Your illustration does not show the six pores surrounding each granule. If these pores are not present the specimen does not belong to margaritatum, but to some other species, perhaps C. pseudobroomei.

Tafel IV.

1. M. laticeps v. ampliata. OK.
2. M. alata. OK.
3. Cosm. pseudonitidulum v. validum. Probably OK.
4. St. pseudoarthrodesmus v. bifidum. OK.

Tafel V.

1. M. sol. OK.
2. A. triangularis v. inflatus f. robusta. OK.
2. " " " forma. OK.

Tafel VI.

1. A. longispinus. OK.
2. X. nordstedtii Scott & Grönbl. comb. nov. (unpublished). We are going to raise this to specific rank, because it has little resemblance to X. antilopaeum.
3. X. trilobum Nordst. 1870. This has several points of resemblance with calcarato-aculeatum; for a discussion see Grönbl. Prowse & Scott, Sudan, p. 36.
4. St. pseudoarthrodesmus. OK.

Tafel VII.

1. St. scottii Grönbl. OK. This is quite a remarkable find, because only two specimens have previously been seen, one by me and one by Grönblad, in one of my Florida collections. Can you confirm that your specimen really came from Brazil, or is it possible that it was in a Florida collection that I sent to Herr Eckert at the same time.
2. St. species. Probably teratological. Not identifiable.
3. St. sebaldi v. ornatum. OK.

Tafel VIII.

1. St. rotula. OK.
2. St. ginzbergeri. OK.
3. St. species. This is probably St. vestitum v. subanatinum W & W., forma. I have seen this from Brazil.
4. S. verrucosum v. alatum. OK.

Tafel IX.

1. St. sexangulare v. asperum. Possibly OK, but var. asperum has not been reported from either N. or S. America, so far as I know. Borge (1925) reported var. bidentatum Cutw. and var. supernumerarium W & W from Brazil. The species is so highly variable that the forms are quite difficult to separate.
2. St. arctiscon. OK. In the text you say "hierher gehören auch v. glabrum W&W und v. brevibrachiatum Borge". Var. glabrum is a distinct variety well known in USA and Canada; the processes are smooth except for the terminal spines. Borge's var. brevibrachiatum, which I have not seen, also seems to be a good variety because the processes are much shorter than in the species.

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Tafel X.

1. Pl. ehrenbergii v. constrictum. OK.
2. St. penicilliferum Grönbl. This differs in several respects from St. forficulatum v. eximium Scott & Grönbl.
3. St. leptacanthum Nordst. OK.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

September 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you very much for your valuable reprints. I am asking Dr. Prescott to send the remaining reprits. Before comming to the U. S. I made a fairly large collection of desmids from Pakistan but as I had no access to the literature, I was unable to identify them. As soon as I have some literature I will be again reviving my interest in desmids. You have done a real valuable work on desmids and your work will be of great help to me. Thank you once more. I am now monographing Cladophora and Rhizoclonium a work which will keep me busy for another year or so.

Sincerely,
M. A. F. Faridi

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Sept 24 1960

Lieber Herr Förster,

I know that you have been waiting anxiously for a letter from me, and I am sorry that my reply has been delayed; but I am sure you will realize that a considerable amount of study has been necessary for the identification of your drawings, and not a little research in referring to original papers. Even now I have not completed the task, but I am enclosing my comments on two of your small papers, - those dealing with Material Scott, and the other partly with Material Scott and partly Material Lützelburg. Your two other larger papers on Lützelburg's material are more difficult because they contain so many more species and many novelties, but I have made some progress with them, and will send you the results as soon as I can.

Your Bändchen are very nicely and neatly made, and you have gone to a surprising amount of trouble in recording your results in this manner; I do not know anyone else who would have done this. Your drawings are excellent, among the best that I have ever seen, and I congratulate you most heartily on them. Nevertheless, they possess certain small peculiarities that I think I should mention.

1. It is the general practice (though I have not always followed it) to show pores, pits and scrobiculae as solid black circles, ellipses, triangles, etc., while granules raised above the surface are shown as open circles or other shapes. You have shown both scrobiculae and granules as open circles, so that it is not easy to tell which is which. For example: C. decussiferum (10/3), you show 3 or 4 different sizes of circles, which from the side and vertical views all represent granules. On the same plate, C. vitiosum (10/2), the small circles represent pores, though it is necessary to refer to your text to be sure of this.

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2. When Grönblad sees your drawings he will admire their beauty and skilfull draftsmanship; then one of his first comments will be that you show the pores and punctae arranged too regularly, in parallel straight or curved lines. He had criticized my drawings for the same fault, on one or two occasions. There are, of course, some desmids in which the pores are regularly arranged, but in the large majority of species they are scattered irregularly.

3. In several of your drawings you have shown tiny black dots on the outside of the marginal line, causing the margin to appear rough or verrucose. Example: M. arcuata v. subpinnatifida f. verrucosa fa. nov. (3/10, 3/2). But your text says that "Enden der Polar- und Seitenlappen erscheinen durch grobe Porung verrukös". Also on Tafel XXI, Fig. 1, 2, St. unguiferum v. brasiliense (2/10) and St. corniculatum v. quadratum (2/12) you show similar dots on the margin, but your text says that the membrane is verrukös, or fein verrukös. I wonder if it is possible that in some of these instances, at least, the rough or verrucose appearance of the margin is caused by small plugs (Pflöcke) of mucus exuded from the pores, and that these plugs have been made easily visible by Eckert's methods of preserving and staining. If my supposition is correct, the verrucose appearance of the membrane is factitious (unecht), and has no diagnostic value; therefore it would be wrong to name such specimens as "var. verrucosum" or "fa. verrucosum". All placoderm desmids have pores, but sometimes they are invisible without staining: where staining makes them visible I think it is the mucus in the pores that is stained.

In general your determinations are correct, but it is very evident that you do not possess many reference works that are necessary for South American desmids. For instance, you list only Borge's "Reinell'schen" paper 1903, but he wrote two others of equal importance dealing with Brazilian desmids. These are

Die von Dr. A. Löfgren in Sao Paulo gesammelten Süsswasseralgen. 1918. Ark.f.Bot. XV.No.1
Die von Dr. F.C.Hoehne -------gesammelten Süsswasseralgen. 1925. Ibid. XIX., No. 17

In respect to your lack of literature you are in about the same position as I was about 20 years ago. Since then I have accumulated a fairly good library of desmid papers and books, but it is hardly possible for an amateur to obtain everything that has been printed, unless he is a millionaire. Even now, when I find a desmid which I believe to be new, I cannot be sure that it really is new without sending a sketch to Prescott for checking. He has an iconotheque of desmid drawings that he has built up during the last 35 years or more, and which he believes to contain 95% of all desmid illustrations ever published. He has had several grants of money from scientific institutions to enable him to pay the cost of purchasing papers, and for making photocopies of others, but even he sometimes has to go to New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, to consult ancient works in the very large libraries in those cities. On two occasions I have travelled to East Lansing and have worked for a week in Prescott's laboratory, wading through the many thousands of sheets of desmid drawings, some sheets with 20 or more different illustrations of a single species, e.g., Staurastrum furcatum.

So when I tell you that I believe one of your Brazilian desmids is a new species or a new variety, you must remember that the statement is true only to the extent of my own knowledge and experience, my own library, and what I remember seeing in Prescott's iconotheque. However, I have probably seen and drawn more tropical desmids than anyone else now living, and they have been satisfactorily identified with only a few exceptions.

It is possible that you may be able to purchase the two papers of Borge mentioned above, from Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-A.-B., Stockholm. I suggest that you write them and enquire if the papers are still available; also in Krieger's Literatur-Verzeichnis you may find other papers published by the K. Svenska Vetens-kapsakademien that you do not have. Almqvist & Wiksells are the agents for the Society's publications. The papers were not very expensive when I bought them some twelve years ago, though perhaps they may have increased in price since then.

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There are three possibilities of publishing your Brazilian paper:

1. The new journal "Nova Hedwigia", published by H. R. Engelmann (J. Cramer), Weinheim/Bergstr., Postfach 166. This is published four times a year, and accepts papers of any length and without limit on the number of plates. They even pay a small fee to the author. Correspondence should be addressed to the editor, Dr. J. Gerloff, Botanischer Garten und Museum, Königin Luise Str. Berlin-Dahlem.
2. The journal "Hydrobiologia", published at Den Haag, Nederland, also published four times a year, and they accept long papers. The editor is Prof. Dr. P. van Oye, St. Lievenslaan 30, Gand, Belgium. He is going to publish a large paper by Scott & Prescott, "Indonesian Desmids", with 63 plates of illustrations, next spring I hope.
3. The Revue Algologique, appearing about four times a year. Long papers are printed in their Memoires hors Serie, at irregular intervals. The editor is Dr. P. Bourrelly, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie, 12 rue de Buffon, Paris V^{e}.

All of these journals print papers in either English, French or German, sometimes in Italian or Spanish. According to Article 36 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, "Ein am oder nach dem 1. Januar 1958 veröffentlichter Name eines neuen Taxons der Algen muss, um gültig veröffentlich zu sein, von einer lateinischen Diagnose oder einem Hinweise auf eine frühere, wirksam veröffentlichte lateinische Diagnose begleitet sein".

Two years ago Herr Eckert sent me a slide with some of the Lützelburg'sche material, in glycerin, with a loose cover-glass which I could move and thus turn the desmids (in some instances) in order to get top and side views in addition to the front view. I sent him the sketches I made, and enclosed are some Ozalid prints from the tracing-paper (Pauspapier) on which my drawings are made. The prints are not very good because the pencil lines were too faint. Among them you will notice a desmid that does not appear in your illustrations, so I suppose you have not seen it. It is a new species that could be placed in either Cosmarium or Arthrodesmus. I think

I should prefer to place it in Cosmarium, despite the conically pointed upper later angles, because of its general shape, the closed sinus, and particularly the pore arrangement, consisting of large pores with smaller punctae scattered irregularly. The pore arrangement is similar to that of Cosm. obsoletum and others. But there will be differences of opinion among the experts, and no matter which genus it is assigned to, there will be someone who will say that it should have been placed in the other one. You have my permission to use this drawing in your paper.

Your investigation of the Hochmoore near Pfronten with counts and measures at regular intervals seems to be a very valuable one, especially as you say there are some new desmids there. It is not the kind of work that would interest me, for my sole interest is in finding new and rare desmids from distant parts of the world, and I would not have the patience to collect from the same place month after month and see the same desmids over and over again.

Several times you have mentioned the "Monographie" on which you are working, but you have never told me any details about it. What will it consist of? Will it be like Krieger's Monograph, or that of West & West?

I am very glad to hear that your health is improved and hope it will remain good, so that y ur work will not be interrupted as it has been in the past.

Please accept my best thanks for the beautiful little album of German postage stamps. The boy to whom I gave it was really delighted with it. However, I did not want you to purchase these stamps, merely to send me some that you received in ~~the~~ your correspondence.

With my sincere regards and good wishes,

Hochachtungsvoll,

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I cannot yet return your list of novelties, because it includes all four of the Bändchen, but I will send it as soon as possible.

Einige Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien. Material Lützelburg) Kurt Förster, 1959.
Material A.M.Scott.)
Comments by A. M. Scott, September 1960.

Tafel I.

1. Closterium cuspidatum Bail. in Ralfs 1848. This is the name that will be used in the North American Desmid-Flora, by Prescott, Croasdale & Scott, now in preparation.
2. Tr. gracile v. bidentatum. OK.
3. X. nordstedtii (Nordst.) Scott & Grönbl. comb. nov. (unpublished).
4. M. alata. OK. The bulge on each side of the isthmus is not typical, and perhaps indicates that the specimen was in an early stage of division.

Tafel II.

1. M. subaequalis. OK.
2. M. radiata v. brasiliensis. OK.
3. A. triangularis v. inflatus. OK.
4. " " " forma. OK.
5. X. fragile v. depauperatum Borge 1918.

Tafel III.

1. X. siolii sp. nov. Scott & Grönbl. (unpublished).
2. St. pseudoarthrodesmus ~~xxxxxxxx~~. OK.
3. " " v. bifidus. OK.
4. St. spiculiferum Borge 1918. Original is 5-radiate; yours is 4-radiate.
5. St. wolleanum v. brasiliense v. nov. Scott & Grönbl. (unpublished).
6. O. laeve v. hians. OK.

Tafel IV.

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1. St. brasiliense. OK.
2. St. leptacanthum. OK.

Tafel V.

1. St. leptocladum v. smithii. OK.
2. St. boergensenii v. elegans f. pulcherrimum OK. The 1956 Code says that names of formae must agree in gender with the species.
3. Sp. desmidiiforme. OK.

Tafel VI.

1. St. penicilliferum Grönbl.

Tafel VII.

1. Amscottia mira. OK.
2. Gymnozyga (Hoplozyga) armata Nordst. 1889. This will be changed to Bambusina armata (Nordst.) Scott & Grönbl. Your drawing shows the infolding of the end wall during the formation of the new semicell; this occurs only in the genera Bambusina, Desmidium, Streptonema, and in one species of Spondylosium, Sp. pulchrum. Since there is no other species of Bambusina with spines, Grönblad and I have discussed the advisability of transferring this plant to Desmidium, by analogy with D. curvatum, but because Nordstedt published both Hoplozyga armata and D. curvatum in the same paper (De Alg. et Charac. 3, 1889) such a transfer seems undesirable. The plant has no connection whatever with Groenbladia, which is similar to Hyalotheca but differs from it in having a laminar chloroplast instead of a pseudo-stelloid one. There are good illustrations of two slightly differing forms of Haplozyga armata in Raciborski, Die Desmideenflora des Tapakoomasees, Flora 81(1):31-35, 1895. The spelling Haplo- is apparently a typographical error for Hoplo-.

Einige Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien. Material Lützelburg) Kurt Förster, 1959.
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Comments by A. M. Scott, September 1960.

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Tafel VII.

3. Bambusina armata fa. minor fa. nov. Scott & Gronbl. (Unpublished). As you surmised this is probably a smaller form of the species. I have seen one filament of the smaller form, but unfortunately did not draw it nor measure it, and since then I have not seen another specimen.

Tafel VIII.

1.2. Hyalotheca mucosa v. minor. Probably OK, but I do not know this variety.
3. Bambusina brebissonii Kuetz., = B. borreri (Ralfs) Cleve. Brebissonii is now the officially recognized specific name according to the 1956 Code.
4. Sp. desmidiiforme. OK.
5.6. D. aptogonum v. acutius. OK.
7. D. graciliceps fa. maior. OK.
8. D. quadratum. OK.

Tafel IX.

1. I cannot decide ~~xxx~~ whether your drawing represents D. swartzii v. quadrangulatum (Ralfs) Roy & Biss.), or D. laticeps v. quadrangulare Nordst. An end view with the chloroplast would help a decision. The former plant has the chloroplast in four parts according to the drawing in West & West (copied from Delponte), while D. laticeps v. quadrangulare has a chloroplast divided into eight or nine parts, according to Grönblad, and in Krieg. & Scott (det. Krieger).
2. D. swartzii v. amblyodon. OK.
3. D. aptogonum v. tetragonum. OK.

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Tafel VII.

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JAN. 11 1960

Dear Professor Scott,

Many thanks indeed for your long letter of December 26 and for the information you have furnished for transmission to Dr. Vaas and for the suggestions you have made for the ways in which we might improve our acquaintance with the phycologists of the world.

Dr. Vaas, who is now in Holland and who asked for our assistance in getting contacts with phycologists, is the same man with whom you exchanged correspondence some years ago. He is an old friend of mine for whom I have a very great regard for his strong devotion to his research projects, and for the meticulousness of his research methods. I shall transmit to him the information you have given me concerning the work of Mr. Sachlan who also is known to me.

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Some of the suggestions you have made concerning the lists of phycologists had indeed already been made to me by various other correspondents whom we have contacted. Some of them however are new and, in all, I can say that we have had most generous response from almost all of the people whom we have contacted, and already we have most formidable lists of people who are working on algae from one point of view or another. I hope that before long we shall be able to make a new version of our list and distribute it to all the people listed.

I am sorry to say that as far as I can see it is unlikely that you will be able to obtain assistance from FAO or UNESCO (the two UN international organizations concerned with this kind of research) for the publication of the paper on Desmids.

Professor A.M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La
USA

In general these Organizations do not themselves undertake the publication of original research results, such as yours, and at the most give some assistance in this matter indirectly by their assistance to international bodies which might as part of their activities publish a journal or periodical which would be a suitable medium for such a paper. I should have thought, however, that one of the standard publications in botany or hydrobiology might be glad to have the opportunity of looking at your paper.

Again, with many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

G.L. Kesteven
Chief, Fisheries Biology Branch

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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Dear Sir,

In the course of our bibliographic and other work concerning fisheries biology and related subjects we have learnt of your activity in this field. In fact your name was suggested to us by another algologist when replying to a circular letter we recently sent out; copy of the circular letter and its attachment is enclosed herewith for your information.

You may be interested to know that we have a Register of Experts based on Information Forms which facilitates our locating these specialists to establish working contacts with regard to specific projects of FAO Fisheries Division.

... For the continuation of our work we should very much like to have your name in this register. I am, therefore, enclosing two copies of our Information Form and should be grateful if you would be so kind as to fill them in and return one of them to me; the other is for your files if you wish to retain it.

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Yours sincerely,

J.L. Kesteven
Chief, Biology Branch
Fisheries Division

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

FI 16/32

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citer:

Dear Sir,

We recently had a request from Dr. K.V. Vaas of the Hydrobiologisch Institut Koninklijk Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Yerseke, for names of persons engaged on research on algae. An examination of our register revealed the names shown in the list attached hereto. Dr. Vaas has written that he himself knows this to be incomplete, of which was what we ourselves were already sure, and he has agreed with us that it would be desirable to ask the persons on this list to help us make it more nearly complete. The purpose of this letter therefore, is to ask you if you would be so kind as to inform us of the names of persons with whom you are acquainted, who are engaged in research on algology but are not included in the attached list.

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Yours sincerely,

G.L. Kesteven
Chief, Biology Branch
Fisheries Division

RESEARCH WORKERS STUDYING ALGAE

The following list has been drawn from a register, maintained in the Biology Branch of the Fisheries Division, FAO of persons engaged in fisheries science and related subjects. This list shows the persons who have indicated on a special information form that they are engaged in research on algae.

---

	*
Dr. Anwar Abdel ALEEM Associate Professor of Oceanography Faculty of Science Oceanography Department University of Alexandria Alexandria, Egypt (U.A.R.)	(Productivity in the sublittoral region (algae and benthic animals) (See paper in Science, 123(3188):183, 1956)
Dr. Mary B. ALLEN Associate Director Kaiser Foundation Laboratory of Comparative Biology 14th and Cutting Sts. Richmond, Calif., U.S.A.	"Studies of nitrogen fixation in the sea. Production of antibiotics by Marine algae".
Dr. Ross C. BEAN Assitant Biochemist Department of Plant Biochemistry University of California Riverside, Calif., U.S.A.	"Presently working almost entirely on metabolism of higher plants (agricultural crops) with only infrequent investigation of some aspects of metabolism of marine algae."
Dr. Lawrence R. BLINKS Professor of Biology (Plant Physiology) and Director Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford Univ. Pacific Grove, Calif., U.S.A.	"Physiology of algae (marine and freshwater). Photosynthesis."
Mr. Ernest BOOTH Principal Scientific Officer Institute of Seawead Research Inveresk Gate Inveresk, Midlothian, Scotland	"...the utilization of seaweed and the development of the Scottish seaweed industry, represents the major part of my work."
Dr. Pierre P. BOURRELLY Sous-directeur du Laboratoire de Cryptogamie Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle 12 rue de Buffon Paris 5, France	"Study of all groups of fresh and brackish water algae (microscopical)- plankton and benthos, with special reference to Chryrophyceae, Desmidiaceae, and Chlorococcales. Study of fresh-water algal flora of French West Africa, Madagascar, Venezuela, Equador, Insulindia and France."

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* Notes taken from section G. of the Information Forms completed by fishery workers for the FAO Register of Experts in Fisheries.

Dr. Trygve BRAARUD University of Oslo Institute for Marine Biology, B Oslo-Blindern, Norway	"Ecology of marine benthic algae (surveys and experimental work)."
Dr. Clemente AMANDO Professor of Chemistry University of the Philippines and President, Aclem Paper Mills, Inc. 206 Gonzaga Bldg., Rizal Avenue Manila, Philippines	"Kinetics of the photosynthesis of Chlorella."
Dr. Maxwell S. DOTY Professor - Research Biologist Botany Department University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii	"Primary marine productivity of both planktonic and benthic algae and their relation to fisheries."
Dr. Ante ERCEGOVIC Professor Institut d'Océanographie et Pêche Split, Yugoslavia	"Morphology, systematics, ecology, evolution and phytogeography of the Adriatic algae."
Dr. Gordon E. FOGG Department of Botany University College London, W.C.1, U.K.	"Research in algal physiology: a) Nitrogen fixation by bluegreen algae; b) Extracellular products of algae; c) Chemical composition of algae; d) The radiocarbon method for determination of primary production."
Dr. Per HALLDAL Institute of Plant Physiology University of Lund Lund, Sweden	"Plant physiology. Phototaxis in motile algae. Light effect on lower and higher plants in general."
Mr. Alan V. HOLDEN Scottish Home Department Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory Faskally, Pitlochry, Scotland	"Nutrient requirements of aquatic algae and Macrophytes."
Dr. William E. ISAAC Harry Bolus Professor and Head Department of Botany University of Cape Town Rondebosch, South Africa	"The effect of geographical temperature gradients within the spheres of influence of the Benguela and Agulhas Currents on the seaweed vegetation and especially on the geographical distribution of species and genera; the analysis of the geographical elements in the South African seaweed flora."

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Dr. William E. JONES Marine Biology Station University College of North Wales Menai Bridge, Anglesey, Wales, U.K.	"Ecology of algae. Spore development, particularly of Rhodophyceae. Pigments of Rhodophyceae. Growth of algae (mainly Rhodophyceae). Commercial Utilization of algae."
Dr. Joanna M. KAIN University of Liverpool Marine Biological Station Port Erin, Isle of Man, U.K.	".. Distribution of the local sublittoral algae, particularly Laminaria hyperborea, using an aqualung for diving."
Dr. Dietrich KÖNIG Landesamt für Wasserwirtschaft Düsternbrocker Weg 104/108 Kiel, Germany	"Marine and fresh-water diatoms."
Dr. Ralph A. LEWIN Marine Biological Laboratory Woods Hole, Mass, U.S.A.	"Algal physiology (Various)."
Dr. Reginald F. MILTON Consultant Biochemist 26 Park Cres. London W.1.U.K.	"All aspects of the usage of seaweeds."
Mrs. Dominica MONTEQUI HARGUINDEY Instituto Español de Oceanografía Felipe Sánchez 20 Vigo, Spain	"Methods for obtaining marine algae products."
Dr. George F. PAPENFUSS Professor of Botany University of California Berkeley 4, Calif., U.S.A.	"I am engaged in research on the structure, reproduction and classification of marine algae."
Dr. Mary PARKE Marine Biological Association The Laboratory Citadel Hill Plymouth, U.K.	"Marine algae - generally."
Dr. T.V.R. PILLAY Research Officer in charge of Estuarine Division Central Inland Fisheries Research Station 66, Upper Circular Road Calcutta 9, India	".. Investigations on the factors governing the productivity of benthic algae in brackishwater ponds."

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Mr. Henry T. POWELL Scottish Marine Biological Association Marine Station Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland	"Producing a series of papers on speciation and world distribution of the algal genus Fucus L.; ... General studies on the marine algae of Scotland (distribution, taxonomy, etc.)."
Dr. Luigi PROVASOLI Haskins Laboratories, Inc. 305 East 45th St., New York 17 N.Y., U.S.A.	"Interested in studying the nutritional requirements in bacteria-free cultures of several marine, brackish and freshwater algae..."
Dr. Gerald A. PROWSE Principal Scientific Officer Fish Culture Research Station Batu Berendam Malacca, Federation of Malaya	"Taxonomy of Malayan fresh-water algae and their fungal parasites. Ecological changes of pond vegetation with fertilizer treatments. Relationship between aquatic macrophytes and algal density in the same water."
Mr. Kuno THOMASSON Växtbiologiska Institutionen Uppsala University Uppsala, Sweden	"Algology."
Mrs. Estela S. SILVA 1st Class Investigator Instituto de Biologia Marítima Cais do Sodré Lisbon, Protugal	"... Elaboration of systematic tables of the most common and important species of Diatoms ..."
Mr. Arunachala SREENIVASAN Hydrologist, Fisheries Madras Government Department of Fisheries Bhavanigasar, India	"Physiology of algae."
Dr. John F. TALLING Freshwater Biological Association Ambleside, Westmorland England	"I have just completed a detailed study of 4 spring diatom maxima in two English lakes, with emphasis on photosynthetic primary production. The object is to derive methods of estimating the area production in a lake from a knowledge of environmental variables and photosynthetic characteristics in vitro; also to test the estimates obtained against direct measurements of the diatom growth rate in the natural populations."

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Mr. Francis T. WALKER Institute of Seaweed Research Department of Agriculture of Scotland St, Andrews House Edinburgh, Scotland	"Marine algological ecology."
Dr. Larry A. WHITFORD Associate Professor of Botany North Carolina State College State College Station Raleigh, N.C., U.S.A.	"Engaged in U.S. Atomic Energy Project on ecology of algae in North Carolina streams with Dr. G.J. Schumaker (New York State University, Endicott, N.Y.). Long-time interest in fresh-water algal flora of the southeast U.S. and species ecology of fresh-water algae."
Mr. Alfred G. WURTZ Directeur de Station, Station d'Hydrobiologie Appliquée du Paraclet-par-Boves (Somme), France (Presently employed by FAO as Inland Fisheries Biologist in Uganda)	"Growth and ecology of algae in fish-cultural ponds; research on sewage waters and industrial pollution: cultivation of algae for purification of sewage waters."
Mrs. Jacqueline WURTZ ARLET Chef de Travaux d'Hydrobiologie Station Centrale d'Hydrobiologie Station de Biarritz, France	"In preparation: doctorate thesis on effects of detergents on aquatic organisms (Algae, plants and fishes)."

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December 26 1959

Dr. G. L. Kesteven,
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Dr. Kesteven,

Some years ago I exchanged a few letters with a Dr. K. F. Vaas, who was then Head of the Laboratory for Inland Fisheries at Bogor, Java. I know that he returned to Holland because of the political events in Indonesia, and I wonder if he is the same man as the Dr. K. V. Vaas whom you mention in your circular letter FI 16/32. If he is the same, he would no doubt be interested in the following bit of information:

Mr. M. Sachlan, who was Dr. Vaas' assistant at the Laboratory for Inland Fisheries, sent me at various times from 1951 to 1958, numerous collections of freshwater algal material, many of which were extremely rich in desmids (Desmidiaceae), which are microscopic freshwater algae that form part of the food-cycle of the aquatic fauna, and have an intrinsic interest because of their remarkable beauty and symmetry. The results of my study of this material are embodied in a fairly large paper that describes and illustrates 536 desmid taxa, of which about 29% are new to science. The paper is in final typescript form, ready for the printer, and was intended for publication in Reinwardtia, a botanical journal issued by the world-famous botanical garden at Bogor (formerly Buitenzorg). Reinwardtia has already printed three short preliminary papers on the subject, and a fourth is now in press, but the editor, Mr. Anwari Dilmy, wrote me a couple of months ago that, much to his regret, he would be unable to publish the final large paper, because their budget had been drastically reduced owing to the "tight-money policy" of the Indonesian Government. This is easily understandable in view of recent political happenings in Indonesia, but it leaves me in the predicament of having to find another medium of publication, and this is not going to be easy because of the large number (63) of full-page plates of illustrations.

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Mr. Sachlan recently returned to Java after spending about nine months in this country on a grant from the International Cooperation Administration, visiting various universities and fish hatcheries, and they made arrangements for him to spend five days with me in New Orleans last June.

Turning now to your request for names of persons working on algae: your list of 32 names is only a very small fraction of the total, and your method of acquiring additional ones seems to be a slow and indirect one. There is a book entitled "International Directory of Specialists in Plant Taxonomy, with a Census of their current Interests", published by the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands, which costs D.Fl.11.90, or $5.00 U.S. You can probably see it at the Istituto Botanico, Città Universitaria, Rome. On pp. 128-137 there are listed a couple of hundred names of phycologists, segregated according to the orders or families of algae in which they are principally interested. These persons are mostly taxonomists, so specialists in other lines like genetics, cytology, ecology, etc., are not well represented.

I suggest that you write to Dr. Paul C. Silva, Secretary of the Phycological Society of America, Dept. of Botany, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., U.S.A., and ask him to send you a list of members of the Society, which includes phycologists from all over the world. The latest list that I have appeared in the Society's

Bulletin of February 1957, and gives the names and addresses of 257 individuals, with brief indications of their principal interest.

I believe there is a British Phycological Society also, and the man who could give you information about it is Dr. J.W.G.Lund, British Freshwater Biological Association, Ambleside, Westmorland, England. There is also the British Marine Biological Association, with headquarters at Citadel Hill, Plymouth, England; I do not know anyone there.

There are a good many phycologists in Japan, and I think a Phycological Society was recently formed there. The man who could tell you is Dr. Minoru Hirano, Biological Laboratory of the Yoshida College, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

Algologique Dr. Pierre Bourrelly, of Paris, appears on your list. He is the editor of the "Revue Algologue", and he might, possibly, be willing to give you a list of the subscribers to that journal. On the other hand, he might not, for the Laboratoire Cryptogamique has some peculiar bureaucratic rules and regulations. At any rate there is no harm in trying.

I do not know whether the F.A.O. has friendly relations with the governments of the U.S.S.R. and its satellite countries. If you have representatives there it might be best to make an approach through them, rather than by sending printed forms to individuals, which might invite unwelcome attention from officialdom. Here are the names of some Institutes to whose Directors you might write and ask if they can give you the names of phycologists (or algologists).

Botanical Institute "V.L.Komarova", Ul. Popova 2, Leningrad 22, U.S.S.R.

Instytut Botaniki PAN, Ul. Slawkowska 17, Krakow, Poland.

Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Science, Tihany, Hungary.

Botanical Institute, Benatska 2, Praha II, Czechoslovakia.

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The word "algology", with its derivatives, was dropped some 15 or 20 years ago in Great Britain and North America, because it is improperly formed by combining a Latin and a Greek root. The preferred word in these countries nowadays is "phycology", which is correctly formed from two Greek roots. However, I believe that in continental Europe and other countries "algology" or its equivalent in the respective languages, is still used.

If you will follow up the leads that I have given, I think you will quickly be able to obtain a large list of workers who are studying the various phases of phycology. In return for this information perhaps you will be so kind, Dr. Kesteven, to tell me whether you know of any way in which I could obtain assistance in publishing the paper on Indonesian Desmids, from F.A.O. or W.H.O., or any of the other international organizations that concern themselves with biological research.

Sincerely yours,

FI-16
P/359 5M 9C/2053

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FISHERIES DIVISION
Biology Branch

REGISTER OF EXPERTS IN FISHERIES
INFORMATION FORM

This form is designed to obtain data for a world-wide ***Register of Experts in Fisheries Science,*** *kept by FAO.*

The material - when coded - will allow us to locate experts in various fields of fisheries, and/or allied activities, by their attributes or qualifications as well as by name.

The Register enables us to act as a clearing-house, providing our Member Governments, and fishery workers desiring to become acquainted with others in their fields of activity, with information on skilled experts. It also assists us in the recruitment of experts to be employed by FAO on a temporary or permanent basis.

A. PERSONAL DATA *(Please type or print in ink)*

1. Name Scott, Arthur Moreland
   Surname (or Family Name) First Name Middle Name Maiden Name
2. Title None
3. Name of Organization, Institution or Employer None
4. Home Address* and Telephone No. 2824 Dante St., New Orleans 18, La., U.S.A. University 1-9282 ☐
5. Business Address* and Telephone No. None Cable Address None ☐
6. Date of Birth 25 January 1888 *Day Month Year* 7. Sex: Male [X] Female [ ] 8. Nationality U.S.A.

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* *Check preferred mailing address*

B. LANGUAGES

LANGUAGES *(underline mother tongue)*	READ				WRITE				SPEAK			
	Ex-cellent	Good	Fair	Slight	Ex-cellent	Good	Fair	Slight	Ex-cellent	Good	Fair	Slight
English	X				X				X			
French		X					X					X
German			X					X				

INSTRUCTIONS FOR C, D, E, F.

Please check all of the specific items in the boxes that best describe your particular experience or competence. Additional information may be added on the dotted lines.

C. EDUCATION

MAJOR SUBJECT	HIGHEST ACADEMIC DEGREE	YEAR
1. Biology ☐	High school education, no major subject;	
2. Chemistry ☐	No college, therefore no degrees nor	
3. Physics ☐	honorific title	
Mechanical Sciences		
4. Economics ☐		
Commerce		
5. Others (specify) ☐		
☐		

D. TYPE OF FISH OR FISHERIES WITH WHICH YOU ARE MOST FAMILIAR

1. Diadromous fishes; salmonids; other migratory fresh-water fishes
2. Fresh-water fishes other than those covered by 1
3. Gadoids; flatfish; other marine demersal species
4. Clupeoids
5. Tunas; mackerels
6. Other marine fishes
7. Molluscs; crustaceans *(underline if one only)*
8. Other resources *(specify)* _____
9. Warm-water stocks (tropic zone)
10. Cold-water stocks (temperate and cold zones)

NONE

E. SCIENCES WITH WHICH YOU ARE FAMILIAR OR WHICH ARE USED IN YOUR WORK

1. **Chemistry**
   - Analytical
   - Agricultural and Food
   - Biochemistry
   - Inorganic
   - Organic
   - Physical
   - Pharmaceutical
   - Water, sewage, sanitation
   - _____
   - _____

NONE

2. **Physics**
   - Biophysics
   - Electricity and magnetism
   - Optics
   - Acoustics
   - Mechanics and heat
   - Atomic and molecular physics
   - Nuclear physics
   - Theoretical physics
   - _____
   - _____

NONE

3. **Engineering**
   - Electrical
   - Electronics
   - Marine
   - Civil [X]
   - Agricultural
   - Sanitary
   - Chemical
   - Surveying and mapping
   - _____

4. **Mathematics**
   - Probability and statistics
   - Computation
   - Econometrics
   - Operations research
   - Biometrics and biostatistics
   - Biodemography
   - _____
   - _____
   - _____

5. **Earth Sciences**
   - Geochemistry
   - Geophysics
   - Geology
   - Hydrology
   - Limnology *(see also 6)*
     - Dynamic
     - Physical
     - Chemical
   - Oceanography *(see also 6)*
     - Dynamic
     - Physical
     - Chemical
   - Meteorology
   - _____

NONE

6. **Life Sciences**
   - Anatomy
   - Biogeography
   - Bionomics (life history study)
   - Botany
   - Ecology
   - Embryology
   - Genetics
   - Histology
   - Limnology, biological *(see also 5)*
   - Microbiology
   - Oceanography, biological *(see also 5)*
   - Pathology
   - Population dynamics
   - Physiology
   - Psychology; behaviour
   - Systematics and morphology of the Desmidiaceae. Nothing else. [X]
   - _____

7. **Other**
   - _____
   - _____
   - _____

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F. TYPES OF WORK FOR WHICH YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF BEST SUITED (FIELDS OF EXPERIENCE)

1.	Inland (fresh) waters	13.	Fish management
2.	Marine waters	14.	Fish screens and/or fish ways*
3.	Brackish waters	15.	Limnology**
4.	Administration	16.	Oceanography**
5.	Aquiculture (fish culture)	17.	Pollution research and/or control*
6.	Development	18.	Pond or hatchery construction
7.	Experimental and/or exploratory fishing*	19.	Stock assessment
8.	Farm pond research and/or development*	20.	Stream or lake (habitat) improvement
9.	Fish disease and/or nutrition research*	21.	Systematics and morphology of the [X]
10.	Fisheries biology, generally	22.	Desmidiaceae. (Nothing else).
11.	Fisheries statistics	23.	
12.	Fisheries survey	24.	

* *Underline if one only* ** *Specify type*

G. CURRENT OR PROSPECTIVE ACTIVITIES

We should also be interested in a list of the various specific projects in which you are engaged or expect to be engaged. (These may be of interest to other workers in the same fields, who may be able to send you information).

I now have on hand, in manuscript ready for publication, an important paper entitled "Indonesian Desmids", which describes and illustrates more than 500 desmid taxa from Borneo, Java, Bali, and Sumatra. It was written in collaboration with Dr. G. W. Prescott who is the best American authority on desmids.

Now under study are the desmids in a series of freshwater algal collections from the Amazon region of Brazil.

Future projects are: Desmids in collections from various parts of Australia; and the completion of the study of desmids in my own collections from southeastern U.S.A., part of which has already been published.

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H. REMARKS

I am a retired structural engineer. For the last 20 years my hobby has been the collection and study of desmids, and I have obtained some international recognition for my work on them. I should be glad to receive collections of freshwater algal material containing desmids from any tropical or sub-tropical countries, and particularly Africa. Enclosed is a list of 20 papers in which I have participated as co-author, or in a few instances as sole author.

If you are interested in obtaining employment with FAO (permanent, temporary, field expert under the Technical Assistance Program, consultant) it is necessary to submit a full "Personal History" form (FAO Adm. 11

If you wish to receive copies of this form, check here ..... ☐

If you have already sent us one, check here ..... ☐

Date Dec 23/59

Signature G. W. Scott

PLEASE MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS INFORMATION FORM TO THE ADDRESS SHOWN ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE, AND KEEP THE OTHER COPY FOR YOUR OWN RECORD.

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION
ERNEST MITTS, DIRECTOR

FLORIDA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HERMAN GUNTER, DIRECTOR

OFFICE—PHONE 2-4859
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

P. O. DRAWER 631
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

November 2, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

In reply to your letter of October 31, 1956, I believe that the best source of information for chemical analyses of Florida waters would be Mr. Jim Crooks, Quality of Water Branch, U. S. Geological Survey, P. O. Box 607, Ocala, Florida. I am sure that Mr. Crooks would be pleased to correspond with you, if you would care to write to him.

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Under separate cover I am pleased to send you the three reprints you requested and I am enclosing an invoice marked paid.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Gunter

Herman Gunter

HG:vmn
Enc: Inv. # 567
S/C: 3 reprints

INVOICE

FLORIDA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P. O. Drawer 631
Tallahassee, Florida

NO. 567

Date: Nov. 2, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Ordered By: letter of Oct. 31, 1956

Terms: NET

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1	Misc. Report #2	.25	
1	Misc. Report #12	.50	
1	Misc. Report #40	.25	$ 1.00

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PAID IN CASH
MCN

Oct 31 1956

Florida Geological Survey,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Gentlemen,

Many thanks for sending me your Bulletin #31 on the Springs of Florida. I have read it with great interest, particularly since I have visited some of the larger springs, Rainbow, Crystal, and Wakulla.

In a recent publication (Ecology, 37:3, 433-442, July 1956), Dr. L. A. Whitford, of N. Carolina State College, has listed more than 100 species of algae growing in the Florida Springs. I also am an algologist, but I have specialized in one particular family, the Desmids (Desmidiaceae). Desmids are not found in the springs because they are most abundant in soft, acid water, with a low Ca-Mg content, and a low pH from 4.5 to 7.0, occasionally up to 8.0. In many parts of Florida they are extremely abundant, where the surface soil is sandy and the surface waters are consequently slightly acid; in fact I think that Florida is the most prolific locality for desmids in the whole of North America. I have collaborated in an important paper, now in press, which will describe about 160 new species and varieties of desmids from the southeastern States, a large number of which came from Florida.

Now I am collaborating with Prof. G. W. Prescott, the best American authority, in a large work that will deal with the desmids of North America. One of the jobs he assigned to me is to obtain chemical analyses of the water of some typical freshwater lakes in the southeastern States. What we desire is analyses from two soft-water lakes (favorable for desmids), and two hard-water lakes (unfavorable), and the data should be as complete as the analyses that you have given for the springs.

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I should appreciate it very much, therefore, if you would be kind enough to advise whether you have any such data, or if the U.S. Geological Survey at Ocala has any. Among the Florida lakes I might mention as examples Okechobee, Istokpoga, Tohopekaliga, Kissimmee (these two are of special interest), and the many small lakes in Lake County. Also, closer to Tallahassee, Lakes Talquin and Miccosukee.

Thanking you in advance for your reply,

Very truly yours,

Please send me one copy each of the following Miscellaneous Reports, for which I enclose $1.00 in cash:

#2. Water conservation in Florida.
#12. Soil survey of Polk County.
#40. Geology of the Western Everglades Area.

Nov 6 1956

U. S. Geological Survey,
Quality of Water Branch,
P.O.Box 607,
Ocala, Fla.

Attention Mr. Jim Crooks.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Herman Gunter, Director of the Florida Geological Survey, suggesting that I write you for information on chemical analyses of the surface waters of Florida.

My interest in this subject is from the algological view point. For the last 18 years I have been studying desmids (Desmidiaceae), and have collaborated in the publication of a dozen papers dealing with their taxonomy. Florida is one of the best regions in the U.S. for these microscopic algae, and I have made several hundred collections all ofer your State. Now I am collaborating with Prof. G. W. Prescott, Michigan State University, in the preparation of a large work that will deal with the desmids of the entire U.S. One of the jobs that he has assigned to me is to obtain chemical analyses of surface waters in the southeastern States, in the form of lakes, ponds, and swamps.

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Desmids grow only in strictly fresh water, and are seldom found in streams or rivers, except in still backwaters or overflowed flood plains. They are rather 'choosy' in the requirements, and occur most abundantly and in greatest variety in soft acid waters with an optimum pH of 4.5 to 7.0, occasionally up to 7.5 or 8.0, and with a low ratio of CaMg/KNa.

What we desire is complete analyses (including K and Na) of at least two soft-water lakes and two hard-water lakes in each State. Of course we shall be glad if more data from additional lakes can be furnished. As examples of the lakes that I have in mind are Okechobee, Istokpoga, Tohopekaliga, Kissimmee, Apopka and Tsala Apopka, Talquin and Miccosukee, and the many small lakes in Polk and Lake Counties. I personally am much interested in the large swampy areas, both those on limestone formations like Big Cypress and the Everglades, and those where the surface soil is probably acid, like those in Indian River, Brevard, Lafayette, Madison and Gulf Counties, but as such swamps have little economic importance I suppose it is unlikely that you have done any work on them.

Can you give me the names and addresses of persons who might be able to furnish chemical analyses of surface waters in Alabama and Mississippi? I have two names for Louisiana, and have written them.

With many thanks in advance for your cooperation,

Very truly yours,

Nov 27 1956

U. S. Geological Survey,
Quality of Water Branch,
P.O.Box 607, Ocala, Fla. Attention Mr. Clarence G. Menke.

Gentlemen,

Many thanks for your letter of Nov. 14 enclosing copies of analyses of numerous water samples from Lake Okeeckobee. These are exactly what is wanted, and will be very helpful.

I note that you have analyses from other lakes, canals and streams in which the sodium and potassium have been calculated instead of being determined, and I should be glad if you would send me, at your convenience, a few of these from lakes only. It is not necessary to give so many examples as you did for Lake Okeechobee; two representative runs from each locality would be sufficient.

I have seen the logs of some shallow wells on the western edge of the Everglades. Since most of them penetrate the underlying limestone the water is probably hard, and I should think that its quality is considerably different from that of the surface water in the swamps, which is no doubt changed greatly by the modifying action of living plants and decaying vegetable matter. So it is not necessary for you to send me reports of the water from these wells, but if you ever run analyses on the swamp water itself I should appreciate it if you would keep me in mind and send me copies.

Digitized by the Florida Geological Survey Publication

From the District Chemist at Austin, Tex., I have received complete analyses from several lakes in north Louisiana, and he has promised to send me some others which are in progress at the present time.

With renewed thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Water Resources Division
GROUND WATER BRANCH
P. O. Box 8516, University Station
Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana

November 1, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

This office is primarily concerned with the occurrence, availability, recovery and quality of ground water. Therefore, your letter is being referred to Mr. F. N. Hansen, District Engineer, Surface Water Branch, 300 Leach Building, 315 Main Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who are primarily concerned with the study of surface water and to Mr. Burdge Irelan, District Chemist, Quality of Water Branch, 302 West 15th Street, Austin 14, Texas who we feel sure can provide you with considerable quality water data. If you should require any additional information it is requested that you contact Mr. Hansen or Mr. Irelan directly.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Very truly yours,

A. N. TURCAN
Acting District Geologist

ANT:ekj

Oct 31 1956

Mr. F. N. Hansen,
Box 1287,
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Sir,

The U.S. Geological Survey in New Orleans has given me your name as a possible source of information on the subject of water chemistry in Louisiana.

I am interested in this subject from the viewpoint of algology. For the last 18 years I have been collecting Desmidiaceae, a family of microscopic algae, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and have collaborated in the publication of a dozen scientific papers on this subject. Prof. G. W. Prescott, Michigan State University, has now undertaken the preparation of a large work dealing with the Desmidiaceae of North America, and one of the jobs assigned to me as one of his collaborators is to obtain chemical analyses of some typical lakes (freshwater) in Louisiana and the other States mentioned. As examples I might mention Caddo Lake, Black Lake, Lake Bistineau, Lake Chicot, etc. Lake Pontchartrain is not quite suitable, because I believe that in most parts it is slightly brackish.

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We are not interested in ground water, only in surface waters in the form of lakes, ponds, swamps. The analyses that we desire should be as complete as possible, showing, for example, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Al, Si, chloride, sulphate, carbonate, bicarbonate, nitrogen, alkalinity, hardness, pH, color, dissolved and suspended solids, turbidity, or as many of these as possible. And we should like to get these data for two hard-water lakes and two soft-water lakes.

I should appreciate it very much if you would advise me if you know of any such analyses that have been made and from whom I could obtain them. If not, do you know of any of the State Departments that would be willing to make such analyses if I provide the samples? I don't know much about chemistry so it would help if you would tell me what size samples would be required, and whether ordinary glass bottles would be satisfactory, or if they should be Pyrex or polyethylene.

Many thanks if advance for your reply.

Very truly yours,

Oct 31 1956

Mr. Rex R. Meyer, Chairman,
State Water Resources Division,
L.S.U. Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Sir,

The U.S. Geological Survey in New Orleans has given me your name as a possible source of information on the subject of water chemistry in Louisiana.

I am interested in this subject from the viewpoint of algology. For the last 18 years I have been collecting and studying Desmidiaceae, a family of microscopic freshwater algae, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and have collaborated in the publication of a dozen scientific papers describing them. Prof. G. W. Prescott, Michigan State University, the best American authority, has undertaken the prepation of a large work dealing with the Desmidiaceae of North America, and one of the jobs assigned to me as one of his collaborators is to obtain chemical analyses of some typical freshwater lakes in the States mentioned. As examples I might mention Caddo Lake, Black Lake, Lake Bistineau, Lake Chicot, etc. Lake Pontchartrain is not quite suitable, because I believe that in most parts the water is slightly brackish.

Digitized by Biodiversity Heritage Library

We are not interested in ground water, only surface waters in the form of lakes, ponds, and swamps. The analyses we desire should be as complete as possible, showing, for example, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Al, Si, chloride, SO_4, CO_3, HCO_3, nitrogen, hardness, pH, color, dissolved and suspended solids, turbidity, or as many of these as possible. And we should like to get these data for two hard-water and two soft-water lakes.

I should appreciate it very much if you would advise me if you know of any such analyses that have been made and from whom I could get them. If not, would your Division, or any other of the State Departments, be willing to make such analyses if I provide the samples? I don't know much about chemistry, so it would help if you would tell me what size samples are required, and whether ordinary glass bottles would be satisfactory, or if Pyrex os polyethylene containers should be used.

Many thanks in advance for your reply.

Very truly yours,

Nov 27 1956

U. S. Geological Survey,
Quality of Water Branch,
302 W. 15th St.
Austin, Tex.

Attention Mr. Burdge Irelan.

Gentlemen,

Many thanks for the considerable trouble you have gone to in answering my enquiry, and for the numerous analyses you have given of some lakes in north Louisiana. These are exactly what is wanted, and will be of great help.

The enormous variation in chloride content of Catahoula Lake is really astonishing, and it is to be hoped that the contamination from oil field brine has now been stopped. It must be highly detrimental to both plant and animal life.

When you complete the analyses from other Louisiana lakes I should be very glad to receive copies, and if you ever get similar data for lakes in the southern part of the State, such as Lakes Chicot, Maurepas, and Cataouatche, please try to keep me in mind and send them.

Digitized by Harry Lightsey for Preservation Documentation

The Shilstone Laboratories in New Orleans quoted $50.00 per sample for an analisis similar to yours but not including sodium and potassion; with $10.00 extra for these two elements which they said require spectrographic determination. Although we have a grant from the Natl. Research Council, it is a comparatively small one, and I am glad to know that we shall not have to spend any of it for water analisis, because the data you have given are quite sufficient for our purpose.

From the District Chemist at Ocala, Fla., Mr. Clarence G. Menke, I have received a series of analyses of Lake Okeechobee water, and he has some less complete data on some other Florida lakes, which he has offered to send.

With renewed thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

November 5, 1958

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

I should like to thank you very much for sending the copy of the paper by yourself and Prescott on the freshwater algae from Arnhem Land. This is indeed a valuable acquisition for our Library, and I am grateful to you for remembering us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

I. Mackenzie Lamb.

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Director

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Dec 11 1957

Dr. C. Frankton, Secretary-General,
IX International Botanical Congress,
Science Service Bldg.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Dr. Thompson,

Will you please place on the Congress mailing list my name and address to receive notices about the meeting?

Also the two following names:

Lektor Einar Teiling,
Klostergatan 10,
Linköping, Sweden.

Dr. Rolf Grönblad,
Centralgatan 86,
Karis, Finland.

Both of these men are well-known phycologists, and I hope it will be possible for them to attend the Congress.

Many thanks in advance.

Sincerely yours,

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HARVARD · COLLEGE · LIBRARY
CAMBRIDGE 38 · MASSACHUSETTS

January 4, 1957

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

We have received 75 photostat negatives and 11 positives you returned to us during the Christmas recess. I have credited you with the cost of these prints and have requested our Comptroller's Office to bill you now only for those prints which you retained.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Invoice No. 7115 for $39.21, will be cancelled. The new invoice for $33.96 will reach you in due course.

Perhaps Dr. Lamb has explained to you about this unfortunate error. He has agreed to accept, for the Farlow Library those prints you returned.

Very truly yours,

Charles L. Grace
Business Manager

/jm

Loan No. 589

Date 10 th October 1956

Regulations Governing the Loan of Herbarium Specimens From the Farlow Herbarium

This loan is for a period not to exceed months. It is, however, desirable that the specimens be returned as promptly as possible without regard to the length of time of the loan. If for valid reasons it is desired to retain the material for a longer period, an extension of time may be granted on request to the Farlow Herbarium.

All material included in this loan must be returned at one time. Transportation, normally by express or insured parcels post, is to be covered by the borrower. Packing should be carefully done so as to avoid undue breakage of specimens. If possible the specimens should be arranged in the sequence in which they were originally packed.

It is requested, if microscopical preparations are made of material borrowed from the Farlow Herbarium, that an adequate duplicate slide showing important diagnostic features, be returned with the specimens loaned.

Immediately after the arrival of the material the recipient should carefully verify the number of sheets. **The blue sheet must be signed by the borrower and returned to the Farlow Herbarium as a receipt. The pink duplicate sheet** is to be retained by the borrower as a record of the loan and is to be mailed under separate cover to the Farlow Herbarium when the specimens are returned. The pink duplicate will be remailed to the borrower when the returned loan has been received and checked, indicating cancellation of the loan.

Received the herbarium packets listed below:

Date of receipt Oct 15/56

Returned

Name Dr. Arthur M. Scott

Address 2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18 La.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Wittrock & Nordstedt's Algae Exsic. :

Nos 501 - 550
" 551- 600
" 1251 - 1300

also indexes Fasc. 21,35

1-months loan

Sent to-day by insured post.
Please return " " "

New Orleans, La. Nov 5 1956

All the above has today been returned to you by insured parcel post. Many thanks for the loan.

A M Scott

Received in good condition Dec-56

Thank you. -

A. M. Lamb.

Dec 11 1956

Harvard College Library,
Widener Library,
Microfilm & Photocopying Dept.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with a letter from Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, Director of the Farlow Herbarium & Reference Library, I have returned to you by insured parcel post photocopies of four papers which you made in excess of the number that I ordered.

Also I am returning herewith your invoice #7115 in the amount of $59.21. After you have received and checked the shipment, please send me a corrected invoice and I will send a remittance immediately.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

CC to Dr. Lamb.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

December 6, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am sorry to hear from your letter of November 26 that the Harvard College Library slipped up concerning your order for photostat copies, and billed you for more than you wanted. The mistake was theirs, for in the letter written by our librarian to the Harvard College Library the order is correctly given. I would suggest that you return the unwanted copies to the Harvard College Library, Widener Library, Harvard University (Microfilm and Photocopying Department), together with the invoice, and ask them to send you a new invoice charging you only for the items which you actually ordered. I am also sending them a letter to the same effect. I am sure that the matter will be straightened out, but regret that you have been put to this extra trouble.

Digitized for Smithsonian Institution Research Documentation

Sincerely yours,

I. Mackenzie Lamb

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Director

Nov 26 1956

Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb,
Director, Farlow Herbarium,
20 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

The photocopies that I requested arrived a couple of weeks ago, but I was prevented from ackjowledging them because I have been laid up after a minor surgical operation.

Today I received the invoice from Harvard College Library, in the surprising amount of $59.21, about three times what I had expected the cost to be. It is accounted for by the fact that apparently someone did not pay sufficient attention to my request. I asked for two copies of only two papers, and one copy of the others, but they have sent me two sets of everything except one paper which no doubt was unavailable. The extra copies are of no use to me.

Will you please investigate this, and see if the amount of the invoice can be reduced? I can return the extra copies.

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Sincerely yours,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

October 17, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your letter of October 15, and the return of the loan forms regarding the Wittrock and Nordstedt material. I am glad to hear that these exsiccatae arrived safely and that you are getting the information which you want from them. Many thanks also for the reprints, which are a valuable addition to our library.

Now that I have your list of titles desired, I am sending them over to the Harvard College library with the request that they make the photocopies and let you know the total cost. I hope that you will be able to have all the photocopies within a couple of weeks.

Digitized by the Internet Archive for Botanical Documentation

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

I. Mackenzie Lamb

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Director

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

October 10, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of September 11; I have been trying to locate the letter of August 8 which you mention having addressed to the Farlow Library. Strangely enough I can find no record of this letter ever having been received, and so I should be glad if you could send on a copy of it, and we shall be happy to do our best to supply the photocopies which you desire.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

We have in our Herbarium the exsiccatae of Wittrock and Nordstedt, and under separate cover I am sending you three volumes containing the numbers which you wish to see, and also the indexes which go with them, on a one month loan, by insured post. I would be grateful if, when you return these, you could also send them insured.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

I. Mackenzie Lamb

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Director

Aug 8 1956

Farlow Library,
20 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Gentlemen,

Will you please have made for me two full-size photocopies of the following:

Frohne, W. C. 1942. Notes on Phymatodocis Nortstedtiana Wolle (Desmidiaceae) from South Carolina and its var. minor Boergesen from Georgia. Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc. 61(4): 438-441. 1 pl.

Gushman, J.A. 1905. A contribution to the desmid flora of New Hampshire. Rhodora, 7. 111-120; 251-256. With plates.

Also one full-size photocopy of the following:

West, G.S., and West, W. 1897. Walwitsch's African freshwater algae. Jour. Bot. 35: 1-78. 6 pl.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

-----, 1901. Freshwater Chlorophyceae, in: J. Schmidt, Flora of Koh Chang, Gulf of Siam. Bot. Tidsskrift, 24: 73-102, 3 pl.; 157-186, 3 pl.

-----, 1896. Algae from Central Africa. Jour Bot. 34: 377-384. With plate.

I will send a check as soon as you inform me of the total cost.

Very truly yours,

Enclosed are a couple of reprints for you.

Oct 15 1956

Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, Director,
Farlow Herbarium,
20 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

Many thanks for sending the exsiccatae of Wittrock & Nordstedt and the accompanying indexes. Since you are not permitted to lend books from your library I hardly thought it likely that you could lend these exsiccatae, but needless to say I am delighted to get them. I saw a couple of them when I was in Sweden last year but this is the first opportunity I have had to examine them in detail. I shall take great care of this very valuable material, and shall return it as quickly as possible and certainly within one month.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I wrote on Aug 8th requesting some photocopies; evidently it went astray.

Now I wish to add a few more titles, and would like you to have one photocopy made of each, full size.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Gonzalves, E.A., & S.G.Bharati (Abstr.) Euastrielle, a new genus in the family Desmidiaceae. Proc. Indian Sc. Congr. 40(3): 66. (1954?)

Cholnoky, B.J. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Algenflora des Mogolflusses in Nordost-Transvaal. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 101(1/2) 118-139. (1954?)

Scott, A.M. Some new and little-known desmids from north Australia and Indonesia. Rapp. Comm. 8me Congr. Int. Bot. 17:171-173. (1954?)

Although I am the author of the last-named paper, I have never seen it in print! I had expected to attend the Congress in Paris, but was prevented from going by a broken ankle, and they did not even have the courtesy of sending me a copy of the report.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

Oct 6 1956

Farlow Library,
20 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Gentlemen,

Last Aug. 8th I sent you a request that you have made for me photocopies of five papers on freshwater algae. This was during the summer vacation period, so I expected that there might be some delay. But not having received any reply by Sept. 11th, I wrote a letter addressed personally to Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, asking him to check and see if my request had been received, and also asking him some questions about Wittrock & Nordstedt's exsiccatae.

I am still without any reply, and am wondering of both of my letters have gone astray. Will you please investigate and advise?

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Sept 11 1956

Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, Curator,
Farlow Herbarium,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

On August 8 I wrote a letter addressed to the Farlow Library, asking to have made full-size photocopies of 5 papers on desmids that I listed.

I have received no reply, which may be due to the summer vacations, or perhaps the letter may have gone astray. Would you please ask the librarian if my order was received, and drop me a line.

Many thanks in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

P.S. Does the Farlow Herbarium possess any of Wittrock & Nordstedt's exsiccatae? I am particularly interested in those from Brazil numbered 539, 554 and 1270. The reason for my enquiry is that I am studying a desmid from Brazil that appears to be identical with Spondylosium desmidiiforme (Borge) G.S.West, the "forma tenuior" described by Borge in his Sao Paulo paper (1918) p. 70, Pl. 5, Fig. 36. However, my specimens exhibit a very curious asymmetry not mentioned by Borge, and it would be desirable to ascertain if they are identical with his species, or if they are a new variety. If you do have these exsiccatae, would it be possible for me to obtain them on loan? It is not possible for me to visit the Herbarium.

Collections of Freshwater Algae sent to Farlow Herbarium by A.M.Scott, Feb 17 1954

South Carolina, Nos. 1 - 7. Collected by A.M.Scott

Guatemala, Nos. 1 - 9. " " "

Panama, Nos. 1 - 10. " " "

Borneo, Nos. 38, 38A, 108, 134, 206, 213, 270, 401, 402, 43, A, H, S, X. Collected by Dr, K. F. Vaas and/or Mr. M. Sachlan.

Java, Nos. K, M, M plus P, O, T, Z, 501, 501A, 502, 503, 504. Collected by Vaas and/or Sachlan.

Bali, No. F. Collected by Vaas and/or Sachlan.

Sumatra, Nos. 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109. Collected by Vaas and/or Sachlan.

Singapore, Nos. 601, 602. Collected by Mr. Sinclair, Curator of the Herbarium at Singapore, and sent to me by Mr.M. Sachlan.

North Australia. No. X100, Collected by Mr. Jim Blyth, sent to me by Mr. Ray Specht.

No. X-101, Collected by Mr. Peter Worsley, and sent by Specht.

Tasmania. Nos. 118, 119, 120. Collected by Miss M. Shields, and sent to me by Mr. Alan B. Cribb.

Nos. 124, 125, 126, 127, 128. Collected by Alan B. Cribb.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Oct 6 1956

Florida Geological Survey,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Gentlemen,

Please advise me if you can supply, and at what cost, the following papers:

Cooke, C.W. 1945. Geology of Florida. Bull. 29, 1-339.

Ferguson, G.E. et al. 1947. Springs of Florida. Bull. 31, 1-196.

If you have a list of your publications I should like to see it, for there may be others of interest to me.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

May 25 1956

Dr. Wm. C. Frohne,
U. S. Public Health Service,
Box 477, Manning, S.C.

Dear Dr. Frohne,

I wonder if you still have available any reprints of your 1942 paper on Phymatodocis Nordstedtiana. If you have, I should greatly appreciate it if you would send me a copy, or better two copies. The second I would like to send to my friend Dr. Rolf Grönblad in Finland. He and I have a paper in preparation on Desmids from the southern States, in which I am giving an illustration of zygospore formation in this desmid. I saw your paper when it appeared in Trans. Am. Micros. Soc., and seem to remember that you also illustrated the zygospores.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Ing.Kurt Förster
Gewerbeoberlehrer

(13b)Pfronten-Ried, den 13.9.56
199 ½
(Allgäu) Deutschland

My dear Mr. Scott!

Vielen herzlichen Dank für Ihren lieben Brief! Ich kann es gar nicht begreifen, daß die Zeit so schnell vergangen ist. Das letzte Schuljahr stellte an uns aber auch so große Anforderungen, daß ich kaum an unseren Desmidiaceen arbeiten konnte. Durch den Lehrermangel waren wir gezwungen, mehr Stunden zu übernehmen. Dafür nützte ich aber die Ferien und arbeitete fleißig an Material aus Brasilien. Ca.280 Formen konnte ich untersuchen und zeichnen. Das Material war insofern interessant, da eine große Zahl von Formen vorkamen, bei denen es sich jedenfalls um Novitäten handeln dürfte. Auch die Schönheit vieler Exemplare machte mir bei dieser Arbeit viel Freude! Große Dienste erwiesen mir die Veröffentlichungen von Nordstedt (1887), Borge (1903), Grönblad (1944) und Krieger (1950), die brasilianisches Material untersuchten. Leider waren die Zeichnungen und Beschreibungen, besonders bei Nordstedt und Borge sehr unvollkommen, so daß eine Bestimmung sehr erschwert war. Kennen Sie noch mehr brasilianische Veröffentlichungen? Ganz besonders interessiert mich deshalb Ihre und Dr. Grönblads Arbeit über brasilianische Desmid. Ich möchte erst Ihre Veröffentlichung abwarten, bevor ich meine Arbeit an die Öffentlichkeit bringe. Wahrscheinlich werden viele von mir als Novitäten betrachtete Formen bereits von Ihnen bestimmt worden sein. Alle seltenen Exemplare werden von Eckert präpariert. Meine Arbeiten über Brasilien sind noch nicht abgeschlossen, da ich noch laufend Material erhalte. Da seit einer Woche die Schule wieder begonnen hat, und mit den neuen Schülern viel Arbeit anfällt, komme ich erst wieder in etwa einem Monat zu einer Weiterarbeit. Dieses Jahr wird es besser, da wir einen Lehrer mehr erhalten haben. Also werde ich mich auch mehr unseren Lieblingen widmen können!

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Für Ihre beiden Veröffentlichungen danke ich Ihnen ganz besonders! Sie sind sehr interessant in der exakten Ausführung und für meine Desm.-Monographie von größtem Wert! Weiters finde ich es sehr liebenswürdig, daß Sie mir die noch fehlenden Separate schicken wollen und ich danke Ihnen jetzt schon recht herzlich dafür! Darf ich Ihnen also mitteilen, welche mir noch fehlen? :

Prescott & Scott,1942: Desmids from Mississippi. Trans.Am.Micr.Soc. LXI:1
" " ,1943: Micrasterias I. Mich.Acad.Sci. XXVIII.

Bis jetzt besitze ich:

Presc.& Sc.,	1945:	Euastrum I
" "	,1949:	Spinocosmarium quadridens and its varieties
" "	,1952:	Euastrum II
" "	,1952:	Micrasterias II
" "	,1952:	Some South Australian Desmids
Scott,A.M.	,1950:	New Varieties of St.Ophiura
Sc.& Presc.,	1956:	Staurastrum Wildemani Gutw.
Grönbl.& Sc.	1955:	On the Variation of St.bibrachiatum Reinsch as an Example of variability in a desmid species.

Für deren liebenswürdige Zusendung möchte ich an dieser Stelle noch einmal herzlichst danken!

Herr Eckert hat für Sie vorerst drei Präparate hergestellt, die ich Ihnen mit gleicher Post zuschicke. Die Formen stammen aus ihrem Material. Herr Eckert arbeitet schon seit Jahren an besonderen Färbemethoden zur Sichtbarmachung der Membranoberfläche bei Desmidiaceen. Und ich glaube, daß es ihm schon recht gut geglückt ist, wie die drei Präparate es unter Beweis stellen. Wie gefällt Ihnen seine Methode? Wenn Sie Wert darauflegen, ist Herr Eckert gerne bereit, Ihnen auf Wunsch Präparate von Ihrem Material herzustellen, selbstverständlich kostenlos.

Wie beneide ich Sie um die schöne Europareise im Vorjahr! Ich stelle mir das herrlich vor, gleichgesinnte Kollegen zu besuchen und sich einmal richtig und erschöpfend unterhalten und aussprechen zu können.

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Das einzigartige Material von Louisiana, Mississ.u.Florida muß jetzt etwas hinter den Brasilianern stehen, aber sobald dieses abgeschlossen ist, will ich weiter daran arbeiten. Selbstverständlich achte ich Ihr Autoritätsrecht und werde darüber nichts veröffentlichen! Folgende Proben habe ich von Ihnen erhalten: Fla 11,19,35,90,92,131,154,175,160 - Miss. 55,96 - La 8.

Sie wollten genaueres über den Stand meiner Monographie wissen. Sämtliche Formen stammen aus 152 Büchern und Veröffentlichungen. Von den 12378 Zeichnungen sind 1355 Spezies, 1497 Variationen und 362 Formen. Bis jetzt umfaßt die Monographie ca.700 Tafeln in Großformat (DIN A 4)= Größe des Briefbogens. Im Laufe der Zeit hoffe ich das Werk noch zu vergrößern. Die Tafeln kopierte ich 1:1 und schnitt die Formen einzeln aus. Anschließend klebte ich sie geordnet nach Formgruppen in 6 Bände. Das mußte ich machen, da die Tafeln zwar nach Gattungen, aber nicht nach Arten (spec.) geordnet sind. Sie werden laufend durch neue Literatur ergänzt. Selbstverständlich macht besonders Formenbeschreibung sehr, sehr viel Arbeit und es fehlt immer wieder die nötige Zeit dazu. Aber dieses Jahr wird es besser und ich hoffe, daß auch unser Schriftverkehr ein intensiverer werden wird. Vor allem über die Brasilianer müssen wir uns recht eingehend unterhalten!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen empfiehlt sich
Ihr

Nov 6 1956

Lieber Herr Förster,

Many thanks for your interesting letter of Sept 13, and especially for the three slides prepared by Herr Eckert. They are astonishingly beautiful! I had no idea that desmids could be stained so well, and arranged so neatly. I have a type slide of diatoms with 60 species, nicely arranged in 6 rows of 10 each, but handling desmids is something quite different because of their soft cell-walls. Some years ago I had the opportunity of examining some desmid slides prepared by such masters as Pfeiffer von Wellheim, Lütkemüller, Nordstedt, and Wm. West, from 30 to 60 years old. On one or two of them the desmids were arranged in positions to show the front, side, and top views, but in almost all of them the stains had faded, the balsam or turpentine was yellow from age, and most of the desmids were shrunken and distorted so badly as to be useless for identification. One slide, made by Wm. West, was apparently mounted in glycerine, but air had entered under the coverglass and completely ruined it.

The slide that I like best is the one on which the desmids are stained yellow and attached to the underside of the coverglass. Those with the desmids stained green are not quite so good; the green color is rather "muddy", and the outlines of the specimens not sharp and the details cannot be seen easily. Type-slides (Typenplatten) are usually accompanied by lists giving the names of the specimens, but some of the desmids on Eckert's slides are new species and varieties, not yet published. However, they will be published in the next few months, I hope. For this new paper by Scott & Grönblad I have drawn 37 plates, illustrating something like 160 new taxa, from southeastern USA.

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I should like very much to obtain more of Eckert's slides, and I wish you would give me his complete address so that I may write to him direct.

Your work on Brazilian desmids interest me greatly, but I am sorry to say that Grönblad and I have had to postpone our study of my Brazilian material, and it may be 2 or 3 years before we can resume. Most of this year we have been working on the paper mentioned above, which has just been accepted for publication by the Soc. Sci. Fennica. Our next work will be a paper on desmids from the Sudan, with about 200 forms from a single lake. At present I am trying to finish a study of Indonesian desmids.

You ask if I know of any more papers on Brazilian desmids besides the four that you mention. This question puzzles me somewhat, because in Grönblad's paper (1944) he gives a long list of the works that he consulted. The most important of these are Borge 1918 and 1925, which contain many good illustrations. I have a paper, by Krieger & Scott, describing a small lot of collections from Peru, that will be published in Hydrobiologia, perhaps next year. This was some material that I sent to Dr. W. Krieger, who worked up the desmids but dies before he could publish them. After his death his son sent me his father's notes and sketches, and I have put them in shape for publication. In addition to literature on Brazil, you must also have than from all the other South American countries, and also some of that from North America, for I have foun in Brazil several desmids that were first described from the USA. Brazilian desmids do not always remain at home, but frequently cross the borders into neighboring countries!

You have all of the desmid papers in which I have collaborated except the first two, Prescott & Scott 1942 and 1943. My supply of reprints is exhausted, but I am sending you copies of the journals in which these two papers appeared. Also I sent you yesterday a box containing 12 more samples, Louisiana 15, 46;

Mississippi 91, 92; Florida 27, 43, 76, 109, 182, 198; North Australia A-30, X-104. In these you will find a lot of desmids, many of which I am sure will be new to you; in fact many of them are new and undescribed species.

You have certainly done a very large amount of work in compiling your Monographie, but even 152 books and papers are only a fraction of the total number that have been published, as you can see from the bibliography in Krieger's work. I think it was Prescott who wrote that there are something like 4000 species mf and varieties of desmids known in the entire world, so you still have a long way to go! Are you going to publish this Monographie?, or is it simply for your own use? In the latter case it would be known as an Ikonothek, or Iconotheque, or Iconography, such as have been made by Prescott, Teiling, Messikommer, and a few others. It is the lack of such an Iconotheque, and the impossibility of acquiring all the world's literature, that prevents me from being sure of my identifications. Many times I have thought that a desmid was a new species, but Prescott managed to find it in some old and obscure paper published decades ago. Prescott's iconograph consists of a large filing cabinet, such as is used in business offices, with 8 or 10 drawers each containing thousands of letter-size sheets on which he has pasted illustrations of all the desmids that he could obtain. He thinks that he now has more than 90% of all the illustrations that have ever been published. But he has been working on this for 30 years or more!

I now have in press four more papers that I hope will appear next year, and of course I shall send you reprints when they become available.

Could you send me some cancelled postage stamps, preferably those of high value, from Germany and other European countries? I am not a philatelist, but my friend in Java, who sent me those valuable collections, collects stamps and would be verh heppy to get them.

With my best regards, and hoping to hear from you again soon,

Sincerely yours,

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Apl 28 1956

Florida State Museum,
Biological Sciences,
Seagle Bldg.
Gainesville, Fla.

Gentlemen,

Will you please send me Vol. 1, No. 1 of your Bulletin, containing the paper by Hubbell, Laessle & Dickinson, on The Flint-Chattahooche-Apalachicola Region and Its Environments. Enclosed is a $1 bill.

I should be grateful if you would place my name on your mailing list to receive future issues of the Bulletin, because I may not always see notices of new issues. For the last ten years I have been collecting Desmidiaceae in Florida and right now am preparing a long paper that will describe a large number of new taxa in this family. Dr. Dickinson probably knows my name, though I have not had the pleasure of meeting him.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Jan. 26, 1956

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2834 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Your letter to the Librarian, Univ. of Michigan, was forwarded to me. The paper you request on the algae of the Port Radium area has not yet been published but will be later. I have just completed the study and am in the process of writing it now. When reprints are available I shall be glad to send you some.

Would you please give me your opinion on the Euastrum forms which I am inclosing? It appears to me to be E. verrucosum var. alatum but I have found no record of this having the ring of granules at the isthmus except in your fa. extensum.

Thanking you in advance,

Sincerely yours,

Mason G. Fenwick

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Jan 28 1956

Mr. Mason G. Fenwick,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Mr. Fenwick,

Thanks for your letter. I shall be glad to have a reprint of your paper when it is published, and I wish you would make a note to send one also to Dr. Rolf Grönblad, Centralgatan 86, Karis, Finland, and to Lektor Einar Teiling, Klostergatan 10, Linköping, Sweden.

The forms of E. verrucosum from northern Labrador and from Port Radium evidently are the same, and they do not correspond exactly with any of the varieties known to me or that I have seen in the literature. Possibly Prof. Prescott at Michigan State may have something more like them in his iconograph, and I am sure he would be glad to look them up if you send your sketches to him.

The only form I know of that has the ring of basal granules is the fa. extensum in Scott & Prescott 1952. This appears to be a subtropical form since I have found it only in southern Florida where it occurs fairly frequently. Whether or not this feature together with the difference in the general shape of the cell constitutes sufficient justification for the creation of a new variety is largely a matter of personal attitude, and if I were you I would ask Prof. Taylor for his opinion and be guided accordingly.

In dealing with species of such a high degree of variability as E. verrucosum my own inclination is not to make any more varieties unless they are clearly necessary. So if I had to classify your specimens I think I should simply call them E. verrucosum fa. basigranulatum, and let it go at that.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

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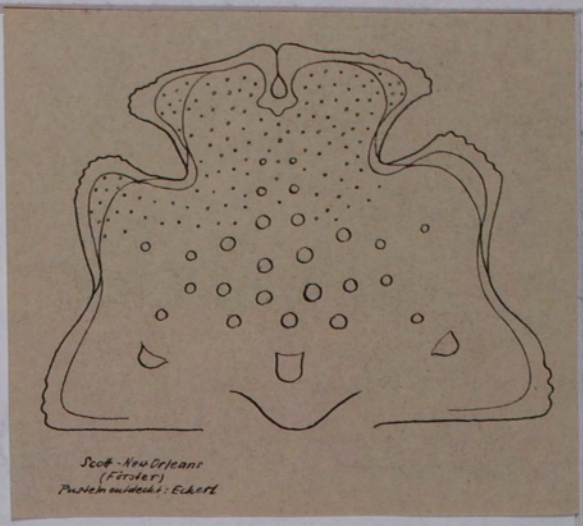

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Ing.Kurt Förster
Gewerbeoberlehrer

Pfronten-Ried , den 13.7.1955
199 1/2
(Allgäu) Deutschland

My dear Mr.Scott!

Den allerherzlichsten Dank für die Zusendung Ihrer letzten Separate! Ich habe mich sehr über sie gefreut und wollte schon vor einiger Zeit Ihnen meinen Dank aussprechen, aber leider war ich gesundheitlich nicht dazu in der Lage und dann kamen die Abschlußarbeiten in der Schule hinzu, sodaß ich meine Antwort immer wieder hinausschieben mußte. Auch mit meinen mikroskopischen Arbeiten bin ich sehr zurück und ich bin glücklich, daß ab nächste Woche die Ferien beginnen. Die einzige Arbeit, die ich in den letzten zwei Jahren betrieb, war die Desmidiaceen-Monographie. Sie umfaßt jetzt ca.12400 verschiedene Formen aus dem größten Teil der Desm.-Weltliteratur. Eine große Freude hatte ich über die letzten Veröffentlichungen (1954)von Hirano-Kyoto, Japan!

Lieber Herr Scott, wir haben eine sehr schöne Überraschung noch für Sie!! Herr Eckert-Ingolstadt, mit dem ich zusammenarbeite und der der bekannteste Mikrotechniker und Präparator Deutschlands ist, hat in den letzten Monaten als Dank für die uns damals zugeschickten Materialproben Dauerpräparate für Sie angefertigt. Wir warten nur auf die Antwort meines Briefes und dann will Ihnen Herr Eckert die Präparate senden. Sie werden staunen, über seine saubere und in seiner Art unschlagbare Technik!

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Das mir damals von Ihnen gesandte Material von Florida, Mississippi und Lousiana ist so wunderbar, so artenreich, daß ich noch lange Zeit daran zu arbeiten haben werde! Ich zeichne alle Formen. Unter ihnen befindet sich eine große Zahl, die in Ihren Separaten "Micrasterias" und "Euastrum" nicht enthalten sind! Es handelt sich dabei um Novitäten. Ebenso ergeht es mir bei den anderen Gattungen, vor allem bei Cosmarium und Staurastrum, sowie den anderen! Herr Scott, für meine Monographie wäre es von sehr großem Wert, wenn ich auch Ihre anderen Veröffentlichungen über die anderen Gattungen erhalten könnte! Fordern Sie bitte eine Gegenleistung. Sowie ich die Bearbeitung Ihres Materials beendet habe, erhalten Sie selbstangefertigte Lichtpausen über alle von mir gemachten Zeichnungen aus Ihrem Material. Das Ihnen zu übersenden, freue ich mich schon sehr.

Bei der Beobachtung Ihrer Euastrum ventricosum v.glabrum ("Euastrum I", Tafel 4, Abb.4)stellte Eckert fest, daß seine Oberfläche nicht glatt, sondern mit Pusteln übersät ist! Nach seinen An-

gaben untersuchte ich die Formen ebenfalls und stellte das gleiche Ergebnis fest. Ich lege Ihnen eine Blaupause dieser Form dem Brief bei. Die Pusteln sind sehr gut zu sehen, wenn man einen kleinen Tropfen Material in wenig Glyzerin eintrocknen läßt und ~~XXXX~~ ohne Deckglas betrachtet! Die Pusteln müssen aus dem Glyzerin heraussehen, durch die verschiedene Lichtbrechung sind sie dann sehr genau sichtbar. Dieses Verfahren kann man auch gut bei anderen Gattungen sehr schön anwenden! Damit habe ich schon viele Erfolge erzielt. Versuchen Sie es bitte doch auch einmal.

Herr Eckert ist stark mit der Erforschung der Membranoberfläche der Desmidiaceen beschäftigt. Er ist auf der Suche nach einer brauchbaren und dauerhaften Färbemethode. Seine Erfolge auf diesem Gebiete sind schon beachtlich und Sie werden staunen, wenn er Ihnen die Präparate zusenden wird! Trotzdem ist er immer noch nicht zufrieden und sucht weiter.

Eine besondere Freude bereiteten Sie mir mit Ihrem "[redacted] Scottia !"! Wo wurde es gefunden? In Ihrem Material ist es wohl nicht enthalten? Material von mir können Sie jetzt jederzeit erhalten. Ich bin von Holstein nach dem Süden Deutschlands verzogen und wohne jetzt mitten in den Alpen, direkt umgeben von den schönsten Alpenmooren! In den kommenden Ferien will ich ausgedehnte Sammlungen in diesen Gebieten unternehmen. Meine Arbeit über die holsteinischen Hochmoore ist bald im Druck und Sie sollen als erster ein Exemplar erhalten. Wahrscheinlich ist es im Oktober so weit. Wie Sie sehen, habe ich mir für den Sommer sehr viel vorgenommen.

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Lieber Herr Scott, ich hoffe, daß Ihnen dieser deutsche Brief keine großen Schwierigkeiten bereitet! Mein Schulenglisch reicht halt nicht für einen so langen Brief aus und ich habe Angst, daß ich mich nur blamiere! Nicht böse sein, Sie werden ihn schon übersetzt erhalten. Darf ich bald auf eine Antwort hoffen? Und auch auf die Übersendung Ihrer anderen Ergebnisse aus Forida, Mississ. und Lous.? Ich wäre Ihnen überaus dankbar dafür!

Bis zum nächsten Mal grüßt Sie herzlichst

Ihr dankbarer Kurt Förster

Adresse: Ing.Kurt Förster, Gewerbeoberlehrer
(13b) Pfronten-Ried 199 1/2
Allgäu
Deutschland

Oct 5 1955

Herrn Ing. Kurt Förster, Gewerbeoberlehrer,
(13b) Pfronten-Ried 199,
Allgäu, Germany.

Lieber Herr Förster,

My wife and I have been Europe for the last five months, and only returned a few days ago. This, of course, is the reason why you have not seener received a reply to your letter of July 13th.

Our European trip was partly for pleasure and partly to enable me to make the personal acquaintance of several algologists with whom I had been corresponding for many years. In Amsterdam I met Prof. J. Heimans and his wife, and talked with them for a couple of hours between planes. In Sweden I stayed for a week with Prof. Einar Teiling, and then went to Finland where I spent three weeks with Dr. Rolf Grönblad. For most of this time Grönblad and I worked together on more than 3000 of my desmid drawings from southern USA, and several hundred more from Brazil and the Sudan. In my USA material we found something like 160 new desmids, which will form the subject of a new paper by Grönblad and myself, to be published by the Soc. Sci. Fennica. Later we shall publish other papers on the Brazilian and Sudanese desmids.

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I am glad that you enjoyed looking at the samples that I sent you from Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. They are, indeed, very rich; Dr. Krieger once wrote me that they were among the richest he had ever seen in his long experience. If you will tell me the numbers of the samples that you have, I shall gladly select some different ones and send them to you. There is, of course, no objection to your making drawings of the desmids, but I must ask you not to publish them, please, for as you will see from what I have written above, they are now being worked up by Grönblad and myself.

I shall be very happy to receive the permanent mounts (Dauerpreparate) made by Dr. Eckert. I think I have told you previously that I am an engineer, with no training in biology, and my own amateurish attempts at making permanent slides have been unsuccessful; they last for a few months, but then the liquid evaporates. If Dr. Eckert has published anything on his method of staining and slide-making I should be glad to have reprints.

The other genera in my USA collections, besides Micrasterias and Euastrum, have not yet been worked up nor published, but Grönblad and I expect to do so, after the preliminary publication of the new species and varieties. This will take some years, I expect, because this publication business is very slow, as you know, no doubt. I believe I have sent you all of the papers in which I have collaborated, but I am enclosing a complete list, and if there are any that you do not possess I shall try to send you copies, though my supply of some of the earlier ones is exhausted.

It is rather surprising to learn that Dr. Eckert has found "Pusteln" (= raised granules?) on E. ventricosum var. glabrum. Most Euastra of this type are scrobiculate and the existence of raised granules would be something new. I shall try to make the observation myself, with the specimen almost dry and without a cover glass. I have referred to this method in the paper MicrasteriasII, p. 230, concerning certain facial swellings on Micrasterias alata. The name "var. glabrum" was applied to this Euastrum by Prof. Prescott, and I did not understand why he did so, because the wall is definitely not smooth.

I am a little surprised at your question as to where the new genus Amscottia (not Scottia) was found, because in the paper by Grönblad & Kallio the habitat is very fully described. It came from a rather remote spot on a tributary of the Amazon River in Brazil, about 85 km from the town of Santarem, and I believe that I have once seen a single specimen in one of my collections from Florida in the USA. But this single Florida plant was so badly entangled in mucus and debris that I was quite unable to draw it, or to distinguish its shape and structure, or even to tell whether it was a desmid or not! I have only an extremely small amount of this Brazilian material left, but if Dr. Eckert would undertake to make a permanent mount of one, or a few specimens, I shall see if I can send you some of it.

Your remark that you are working on a Desmidiaceen-Monographie is quite interesting, and I should be glad to know more about it. Also would you tell me how many species, varieties and formae make up the total of 12400 different forms that you have found in the world literature? I shall have several hundred new ones to add to this total, when I finish working up all the material that I have on hand, but this will require several years.

My "school-german" is probably about the same as your Schulenglisch. I can read your letters quite easily, and also desmid literature in German, but I would not attempt to write it, nor even to read a German newspaper.

Wish my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Here is the list of papers in which I have collaborated; one was written entirely by myself.

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Prescott & Scott,	1942.	Desmids from Mississippi. Trans. Am. Micr. Soc. LXI:1
" "	1945.	Euastrum I. Am. Midl. Nat. 34:1.
" "	1943.	Micrasterias I. Mich. Acad. Sci. XXVIII.
Scott & Prescott,	1949.	Spinocosmarium quadridens and its varieties. Am.Micr.Soc.48:4.
" "	1952.	Euastrum II. Hydrobiologia IV:4.
Prescott & Scott,	1952.	Micrasterias II. Trans. Am. Micr. Soc. LXXI:3.
" "	1952.	Some South Australian Desmids. Pro. Soc. A. Austr. 75.
Scott, A. M.	1950.	New Varieties of Staurastrum Ophiura. Am. Micr. Soc. LXIX:3.

Two other papers by Scott & Prescott are now in press, also one by Grönblad & Scott.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FINLAND
FINLAND HOUSE
41 EAST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

No. P-3257

April 7, 1955

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your recent application for a visa, this Consulate General returns herewith your U.S.A. passport duly visaed for your trip to Finland.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Very truly yours,

Aarno K. Arola
Consular Secretary

Encl. Visa No. 394/55.

April 4 1955

Consulate General of Finland,
41 E. 50th St.
New York 22, N.Y.

Gentlemen, P. - 2099.

In accordance with my letter of Mch 10, and your reply of Mch 11, I am sending herewith my U.S. passport #5916, and request that you issue a visa for a visit to Finland of about three weeks, starting about May 28 1955.

Enclosed is my check for 50¢.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FINLAND
FINLAND HOUSE
41 EAST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

No. P-2099 March 11, 1955

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your communication of March 10, 1955 this office wishes to inform you that usually visaed passports are mailed within twentyfour hours from the time of their arrival.

The tourist rate of exchange is 340.- Fmk per dollar. There is an exchange booth at the air terminal at Seutula airport and it is open during the arrivals of airplanes.

Very truly yours,

Aarno K. Arola
Consular Secretary

Enc.

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Mch 10 1955

Consulate General of Finland,
41 E. 50th St.
New York 22, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

In preparation for a visit to Finland next summer, I called yesterday at the office of your Honorary Consul, Mr. Gumbel, to see about obtaining a passport visa. He informed me that his office does not issue visas, and that I should send my passport to you in New York. But he also told me that the visa is good for only 3 months from date of issue, and that causes a little difficulty.

I am going to leave New Orleans on May 1st and sail from New York on May 3rd for England, where I shall spend about five weeks. I expect to arrive in Helsinki about June 25th, spend about three weeks in Finland, and leave Helsinki about July 15th. It will not be possible for me to call at your office in New York, because I expect to spend only a few hours in that city.

Mr. Gumbel suggested that I could obtain the visa at your Consulate in London, England, and I shall have plenty of time for this. On the other hand I should prefer to have everything in order before leaving the USA. If I send you the passport on April 15th could you get it back to me by April 30th? Of course, that would give me no leeway in case I should want to stay a little longer in Finland. Or can you offer any other suggestion?

Digitized for Finnish Heritage Preservation

In addition to a desire to see your country, my purpose in visiting Finland is to confer with two botanists with whom I have been collaborating for several years, as you will see from the enclosed reprint of a scientific paper, which I ask that you please return. Also I hope to meet other scientists who are interested in the same subject, and to visit the Biological Station at Tvärminne and the University of Turku where Dr. Paavo Kallio is working.

From a publication of the Bank of Finland I note that the official rate of exchange is Mk. 230 for $1.00, but I have read that by changing my traveller's checks at certain banks I can obtain 'tourist marks' at about Mk. 350 for $1.00. Please tell me if this is correct, and if I can obtain this rate at the airport in Helsinki.

Very truly yours,

Feb 7 1955

Frames Tours, Ltd.,
185 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen,

In one of the Harian publications your firm is given a good recommendation as tour operators. My wife and I are going to England this summer, and would be interested in one or more tours in England and/or Scotland during June, totalling two or three weeks. Also in a tour on the continent the latter part of July or August totalling three or four weeks.

In the book referred to there is the statement "For about $15-17 a day, it offers deluxe, pre-arranged independent tours (an 8 country, grand tour of Europe for $638.30-$703.60". I know nothing about tours, and should be glad if you would tell me the details of such "pre-arranged independent" tours, and also send me your literature, covering your standard tours.

I have already arranged for our ocean transportation both ways, but have not yet selected a travel agent. Have you any connection with an agent in New Orleans? I don't want the American Express because of an unsatisfactory experience with them last year, though the proposed voyage had to be cancelled because of an accident in which I was injured.

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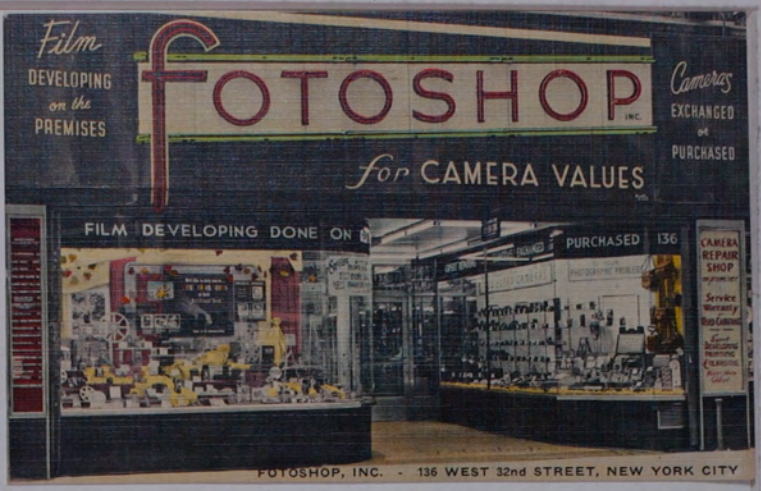
How far in advance is it necessary to book for your tours? Could I wait until we get to London, which will be about May 11th?

For most of our stay in England we shall be living with relatives in Paignton, Devon., and if you have any tours starting from Torquay, Exeter, Portsmouth, Southampton, they would be more convenient.

Very truly yours,



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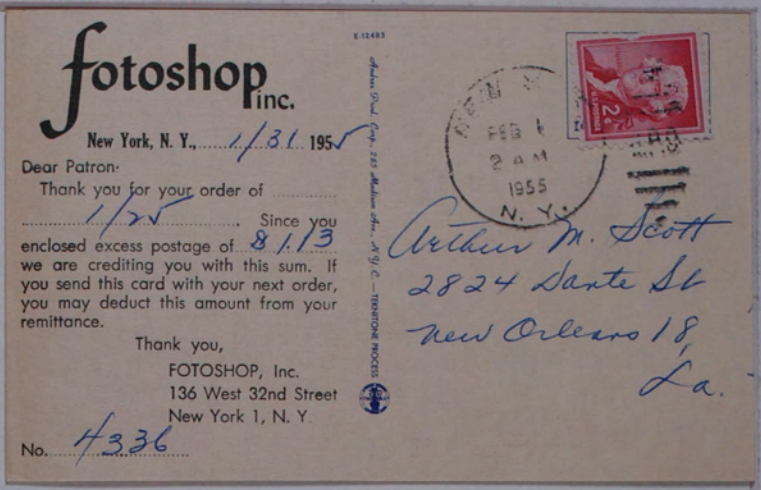

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New York, N. Y., 1/31 1955

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Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante St
New Orleans 18,
La.

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If a SHORTAGE exists or goods are DAMAGED, on arrival, you should sign the delivery receipt with a notation to this effect on it and properly file a claim with the delivering carrier for such loss or damage.

If shipment is received by you in apparent good order and later discovered to contain CONCEALED DAMAGE, it is your responsibility to promptly notify the delivering carrier, request an inspection, and file claim for such loss.

Our Traffic Department will gladly advise and assist you in such matters, on request, but little can be done unless the above suggestions are followed by you. We strongly advise your serious consideration for your protection.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS

On parcel post shipments - if a shortage exists or goods are damaged, concealed or otherwise, on arrival, notify us immediately stating the nature of the shortage or damage.

If you desire, for any reason, to return merchandise, please write us a letter explaining the reason and ask our permission to do so. We will NOT accept merchandise returned for credit or replacement unless we have specifically notified you to do so. In writing always refer to our shipping order number (on packing list.)

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"THE HOUSE OF PERSONAL SERVICE"

Fotoshop INCORPORATED

136 WEST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK 1, N.Y. LO 3-1973

March 7, 1955

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your recent letter, and for returning the equipment which did not meet with your satisfaction.

As you requested, we are enclosing our refund check in the amount ot $60.12, which represents your total order return of $58.99, as well as credit due you of $1.13.

We sincerely regret our inability to completely satisfy you now, and trust you will give us another opportunity to prove how well we can serve you.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Very truly yours,

FOTOSHOP, INC.

Ralph Rose

Ralph Rose

rr/enc. check $60.12
Order #60707-4336
Refund #19914

CONTENTS: Merchandise
POSTMASTER:
This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary. Return and forwarding postage guaranteed.

fotoshop inc.
"the house of personal service"
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

136 WEST 32nd STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-1973

ALWAYS REFER TO OUR ORDER NO. 4336

PAID XXX | C. O. D. | CHARGE

75.00

Am't. Rec'd
Total Am't. Shipped
Total Delivery Cost
Bal. Due You
Bal. Due Us
TOTAL C. O. D. $

BACK ORDER

Items marked with a circle (O) are temporarily out of stock and will be shipped on or about

BALANCE TO BE SHIPPED
Prepaid | Charge | C. O. D.

Order No.
TO 60407
ARTHUR M. SCOTT
2824 DANTE STREET
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

FRAGILE

1/24/55

B. O.	ORD.	SHIP	STK. RM	SHIP DPT.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
	1			—		F-Brand 2¼x3¼ enlarger with 90mm f4.5 lens, 2¼x3¼ carrier	38.99
	1			—		Extra carrier for 35mm	2.79
	1			—		35mm condenser	3.16
	1			—		counterbalance, installed	3.95
	1			—		Premier enlarging easel, deluxe, 11x14	9.75
	1			—		blotter book, 8½x11	.69
	2			—		plastic paper tongs (S -wooden) for	.35
	4	6		—		stainless steel film clips for 35mm	.98
	1			—		pkg 25 sheets Kodabromide paper, SW glossy, #2	.78
	1			—		" " " " " " #4	.78
	1			—		blower brush	1.25
	3			—		Plus-X 35mm reloads, 20x	1.00
	3			—		Ansco 35mm color reloads, 20x, (1 daylight, 2 tungsten) @1.27	3.81
	12			—		35mm cartridges Kodak	.50
						Ship Prepaid	68.87

58.64
.35
58.99

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ITEMS MARKED: S are not available in stock and we have substituted merchandise subject to your approval.
ITEMS MARKED: X are not available and have been cancelled from your order.

No claims will be allowed after ten days from date of receipt.
New merchandise shipped in original cartons will not be accepted for credit unless returned in same packaging with all instruction books intact.
Kindly do not return any merchandise unless you receive our written consent.

PACKING SLIP

FOTOSHOP, Inc., 136 W. 32nd St., N. Y. 1, N. Y.
IF CASH REFUND OF BALANCE DUE YOU IS PREFERRED, PLEASE ADVISE US ACCORDINGLY.

"THE HOUSE OF PERSONAL SERVICE"

Fotoshop INCORPORATED

136 WEST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK 1, N.Y. LO 3-1973

February 8, 1955

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

We were very disturbed to learn of your dissatisfaction with the enlarger we shipped on our order #4336. We have sold hundreds of these units during the past three (3) years, without any unusual percentage of complaints. While we recognize that the manufacturer cannot produce a top grade unit to be sold at such a low price, we certainly have the right to expect a good dollar value. Since this is the first expression of total dissatisfaction from any of the purchasers of this unit, we are extremely anxious to check the enlarger you are returning at great length in order to find out for ourselves whether the poor qualities you mention are characteristic only of this particular enlarger or whether they are characteristic of a complete production run by the manufacturer. We are certain that the manufacturer, Testrite Instrument, would also be glad to hear from you, since they are a nice Company to deal with, and would undoubtedly appreciate your comments.

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Of course, we will accept your equipment for return. By this time you undoubtedly have our letter of January 28 regarding the Praktica Camera and accessories. Should you want to purchase the Praktica we can apply the price of the returned merchandise toward the camera and any accessories. If for any reason you wish to postpone purchasing the Praktica, we will gladly grant full merchandise credit or refund for the equipment being returned.

Please accept our sincere apologies for your inconvenience in this matter. We can assure you of our continuing efforts to supply you with satisfactory merchandise at valued prices.

Very truly yours,

FOTOSHOP, INC.

Ralph Rose

Ralph Rose

rr

Feb 13 1954

Fotoshop, Inc.,
136 W. 32nd St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your letter of the 8th, I am returning by prepaid express the enlarger, easel, and print tongs on your order #4336.

I am not going to buy the Praktica camera, because it lacks the feature that I especially wanted, namely the removable ground glass finder assembly. Therefore after you have received the return shipment please send me your check for the refund.

I am writing a separate letter, in duplicate, giving a detailed criticism of the Fotolarger, so that you may send a copy to the Testrite Instrument Co.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Very truly yours,

one side. This flat was not quite in a vertical plane, so the head was tilted from this cause in addition to the tilt caused by the out-of-plumb post.

When the machine was assembled, I found that when the lamp housing assembly was lowered, it did not close the two plates of the film carrier, which are held apart by a small spring. Investigating to find the cause, I found that the two small pins on which the upper assembly slides, and which seem to be cast in place, were not at right angles to the surface of the upper ring casting, and that one of them differed from a right angle more than the other, when tested with a Starrett machinist's square. By placing the ring casting in a large cabinet-maker's vise and carefully tapping the pins with a hammer, I was able to get them approximately to right angles. But this did not remedy the trouble; the film carrier still did not close. Then I found that the contact surfaces of the two ring castings are not flat, but slightly convex so that they will rock on each other. When the upper ring is pulled down by the linkage at the rear, it contacts the lower ring only at the rear, and there is a gap of about 1/8" at the front, so that no pressure is applied to the film carrier. It may not be possible to produce these die castings commercially without a slight warping; in that case the patterns should be redesigned to allow for it, which would not be difficult.

The 75-watt lamp was badly decentered, 1" or more, caused by bunching up of the thick electric wires between the lamp socket and the insulating bushing. To center the lamp I had to remove the bushing and pull out some of the wire. And I am curious about the aluminum stuff on the inside of the lamp housing that rubs off on your fingers. What is it?

When I took out of the packing case the small box containing the 35 mm condenser, I heard something rattling inside. When the box was opened I found that the plano-convex lens had escaped from the piece of bed spring that is supposed to holt it in place. A poor contraption. I had to take the condenser housing apart to get the lens back in place. And all condenser lenses were dirty on the inside faces. Doesn't the manufacturer clean them before assembly?

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The prize mystery is the large condenser for 2¼ x 3¼ film. The plano-convex lens is completely loose; there are no flanges, no clips, no springs, no screws, no nothing to hold it. How it is supposed to work is more than I can figure.

The sharp edges on the film carrier plates are the result of the stamping operation. If a user forgets to place the upper plate with the sharp edges uppermost he will get a beautifully scratched film, and I have no doubt it has happened in spite of the warning. It might pay to remove the sharp edges even at a slight extra cost.

Well, that's the list. If I felt so inclined I could remedy all the defects and make the machine work properly. The first thing I would do would be to substitute plywood for the Masonite base; far more rigid and little if any more expensive. Then I would buy a pipe floor flange and bore it to a snug fit for the post, and tap it for a 1/4" setscrew. The film carrier could be made to close by gluing a semicircular annulus of felt on the underside of the upper ring casting. I don't know what I would do with the large condenser, but I could find some way of holding the bottom lens. But why in hell should I go to this trouble, when the machine even when fixed, would be a constant source of irritation every time I looked at it?

Very truly yours,

Feb 13 1955

Fotoshop, Inc.,
136 W. 32nd St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

Here is the detailed criticism of the Fotolarger that I have returned to you because I found its design and workmanship unsatisfactory. Since you and the manufacturer may wonder why I think myself qualified to criticize, let me say that I am 67 years old, and retired a year ago after more than 40 years practice as a structural engineer, including 20 years as a combination of designing engineer and sales manager of a small company that manufactures certain metal products used in building construction, and also sells construction machinery made by others. In this capacity I naturally became acquainted with the methods of metalworking. For 25 years I have had a well equipped home workshop, including just about every hand tool that you could mention for wood and metalworking, and several power tools, including a 10" QCG Sheldon lathe, with which I can work to .001". I am familiar with the use and adjustment of some optical instruments, like a surveyor's level and transit, and I own two microscopes, one a standard laboratory instrument, and the other a research type for which I paid more than $1200.00. Since I claim to know so much you may ask why I ordered a cheap enlarger. The answer is threefold; first, the Fotolarger is not the cheapest by a long way; there is a Federal model of similar capacity but with slower lens that sells locally for $24.50, and others are advertised as low as $19.95. Second, since my retirement I cannot afford to spend so much money on my hobbies as I used to. Third, I don't expect to use the enlarger very much, and for only small enlargements, about 2¼ x 3½", because my photomicrographs are already magnified from 100 to 300 times on the 35 mm negative, and won't stand blowing up much more.

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The baseboard of this enlarger is made of pressed wood, Masonite or something similar, though in the Photo Equipment Guide, U.S.Camera, Nov. 1953, page 127, it is stated that the baseboard is metal. Now these pressed boards are fine for some purposes, but making enlarger baseboards is not one of them, for the stuff is far too flexible. When the machine was set up I found that a slight movement of the top of the post caused the post to oscillate, and I could actually see the baseboard flexing in unison. Rigidity is the <u>first</u> requirement in any optical instrument.

The base casting holding the post is an abomination, literally. I am astounded that anyone with the slightest pretension to mechanical knowledge could have produced such a thing. The hole in the casting is recessed, so that the only place the post can touch the casting is at the inwardly projecting collar at the top, which is about 1/16" larger than the post. They have carefully provided two doll-size thumbscrews spaced about 90° apart, which necessarily force the post against one side of the collar and throw it out of plumb. Yes, I <u>was</u> careful to seat the bottom of the post in the ring slot in the wooden base, and had to file off some burrs on the tube in order to do so. But the post was badly out of plumb, both fore and aft and port to starboard. The only way it could be brought to a vertical position would be by shimming with sheet metal between the post and the casting. The proper way to make this base casting would be with a cylindrical hole, not recessed, and run a reamer through it, about .002" or .003" larger than the post. This operation would cost no more than cutting the ring slot, which could be eliminated. Also one man-sized setscrew should be provided instead of the two doll-size thumbscrews. The casting, of course, would weigh a couple of ounces more.

The enlarger head is carried on a horizontal pin with a milled flat on

"THE HOUSE OF PERSONAL SERVICE"
Fotoshop INCORPORATED
136 WEST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK 1, N.Y. LO 3-1973

January 28, 1955

Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your letter of January 20.

We wish to advise that the Prism Finder fits over the ground glass assembly. The ground glass assembly is not removable, and does not come out. You can probably get an extra ground glas finder assembly with hood and magnifier from Germany on special order. This is not available in the United States, and we have no way of estimating price because single replacements are seldom requested, such as this one, and we do not know what the duty and shipping cost would be. We imagine that the cost would not exceed $10 or $15 for the complete assembly.

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Thanks again for writing to us. We look forward to the pleasure of serving you.

Very truly yours,

FOTOSHOP, INC.

Ralph Rose

Ralph Rose

rr

Jan 20 1955

Fotoshop
Photoshop, Inc.
136 W. 32nd St.
New York 1.

Gentlemen,

I couple of years ago I bought from you a Praktica non-synch. camera, which has proved so satisfactory that I now want to get another, with synch.

I am interested in your offer on page 11 of your current catalog, namely the Praktica FX with F/2.8 pre-set Zeiss Tessar, and 105 mm F/4.5 telephoto, at $99.50, with roof prism finder at $14.95 and BC flashgun at $11.95.

Before buying I want to find out definitely if on the above camera the ground glass finder assembly with hood and magnifier can be easily removed, and the roof prism finder quickly substituted for it, as in the Exakta camera. Also can you furnish, or can you get, an extra ground glass finder assembly with hood and magnifier, and if so at what price. The reason I want an extra finder is that I intend to use it for photomicrography, and for this purpose it is necessary to cement a microscope cover glass on to the ground glass surface, for finer focussing, but this makes the finder useless for ordinary photography.

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Please reply promptly, by airmail.

Very truly yours,

Feb 2 1955

Fotoshop, Inc.,
136 W. 32nd. St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday I received the shipment covered by your order #4336, and spent a couple of hours unpacking the box and assembling the enlarger. During this operation I had the opportunity of examining in detail all of its component parts, and I am sorry to say that the enlarger is so poorly designed and the workmanship so wretched that I would not have it at any price. When this became apparent I immediately took it down and repacked it in the original boxes, and I request permission to return it to you. It will cost me $11 or $12 for the privilege of examining this piece of junk, for that is what I consider it. If you think it would do any good, I should be glad to write a letter in duplicate, so that you could send a copy to the manufacturer, listing all of the places (and there are many of them) where I found the design and workmanship defective.

Also I wish to return the Premier easel. There is nothing wrong with it, but I have today purchased from a friend a used Leitz Focomat enlarger, which has its own special easel.

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The wooden paper tongs also will be returned because I ordered plastic ones, and I have today bought the plastic tongs locally.

If you are interested in selling me the Praktica camera about which I wrote you on Jan 20th and requested your reply by airmail, you had better answer at once.

Very truly yours,

Jan 20 1955

Fotoshop
~~Photoshop~~, Inc.,
136 W. 32nd St.
New York 1.

Gentlemen,

Please ship me as soon as possible the following:

One F-brand 2¼ x 3¼ enlarger with 90 mm F/4.5 lens, and carrier for 2¼ x 3¼ films	$38.99
One extra carrier for 35 mm films	2.79
One 35 mm condenser	3.16
One counterbalance, installed	3.95
One Premier enlarging easel, Deluxe, 11x14	9.75
One blotter book, 8½x11	.69
Two plastic paper tongs	1.00 ?
4 stainless steel film clips for 35 mm	1.00 ?
One pkg 25 sheets Kodabromide paper, SW glossy, #2	.78
One " " " " " " #4	.78
One blower brush	1.25
2 Plus-X 35 mm reloads, 20 exp	1.00
3 Anisco 35 mm color reloads (1 daylight, 2 tungsten), 20 exp	2.81
	$68.95
12 empty Kodak 35 mm cartridges	gratis ?

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Enclosed is check for $75.00; you may credit me with the balance.
Ship best way, parcel post or express, prepaid.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. FOSTER
HENRY B. CURTIS
GERARD M. DILLON
EUGENE E. HUPPENBAUER, JR.

LUTHER E. HALL, JR.
NEDRA PILSBURY BYWATER

CURTIS, FOSTER & DILLON
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
711 AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS (12)

September 16, 1954

Mr. James D. Herring
Claim Department
New Amsterdam Casualty Company
736 Union Street

Re: Claim of Arthur M. Scott

Dear Sir:

In our telephone conversation of last week concerning the above claim you advised that you would let me have a copy of the statement taken from Mr. Scott in the event Mr. Scott did not already have a copy of it. I have checked with Mr. Scott and he advised that he was not furnished with a copy of the statement and accordingly, I will appreciate your furnishing me with a copy at your earliest convenience. I would also like to have an opportunity of examining the sketch which you advised Mr. Scott had made for you.

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. FOSTER

JCF:fel
cc: Mr. Arthur M. Scott

COPY

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

April 21, 1954

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

Many thanks for your letter of April the 13th, in which you have given me detailed instructions as to the best way of treating the desmid samples of your collections here which have dried up. This summer I hope to obtain the services of a full-time Herbarium Assistant, and one of the first tasks which I will set her on to is the treatment of your desmid collections exactly in the manner which you describe. I assume that a few months' delay in this treatment will not make any difference to the samples, which are already completely dried out.

I can quite understand your difficulties with regard to inaccessibility of literature in the New Orleans libraries, because I suffered from exactly the same bibliographical troubles during the four years I worked at the University of Tucuman in Northwest Argentina. I wish I could help you with the loan of literature from our Library, but I am sorry to say that this is completely prohibited by the terms of W. G. Farlow's will and endowment, the only exception which he allowed being the removal of books from the Farlow to the Widener Library for purposes of photo-copying. The only helpful suggestion which I might be able to make is that the possibilities of microfilm should be further explored; the modern microfilm projectors, not too expensive, have mechanical gimmicks which allow you to go from one page to another on microfilm with almost the same ease as thumbing through the printed volume.

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I will not forget to thank you for the reprints of the papers, which arrived sometime ago, and which are a valuable addition to our Library.

Yours very sincerely,

I. Mackenzie Lamb

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Curator

IML:RHN

April 13 1954

Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, Cura tor,
Farlow Herbarium,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

I have postponed answering your letter of Mch 16th until I could find an opportunity of experimenting with some dried-out algal material, to see the effect of drying and of the sudden addition of water.

In two watchglasses I placed one drop of sediment from each of ten of my oldest collections, which however still had plenty of water. Those in one watchglass were allowed to dry by natural evaporation; in the other by gentle heating; and then examined under the microscope after the addition of a drop of water and stirring the material to disperse it.

The results were pretty much the same in all ten samples. Some of the more fragile specimens of desmids were partially collapsed and distorted from being dried out, but there were enough undamaged ones left so that identification could easily be made. The sudden addition of water did not cause the cells to burst, as I had expected, but in certain species the two semicells pulled apart at the isthmus, while other species apparently were unaffacted. I might have foreseen this result if I had given the matter more thought, because the isthmus is a plane of weakness where the two semicells separate during the natural process of cell division.

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Therefore I think that if you will replace the lost water with a solution containing 85% tap water, 10% glycerine, and 5% formalin, it will be the best that can be done under the circumstances, and the solution can be added quickly, not gradually. Then the vial should be shaken to disperse the sediment. When the vial is dipped in melted paraffin, five or six small bubbles will issue from a certain point on the lower perimeter of the cap, representing the air in the loose-fitting threads between the cap and the vial. After the paraffin has solidified on the vial, a small hole will be noticed at the point whence the air bubbles emerged. In case this hole should be an actual channel through which the water might evaporate, I dip the top of the vial once more, quickly, into the melted paraffin, and then hold it with the hole down until the wax has once more set.

A couple of weeks ago I sent you the reprints of the papers that you requested, and I shall gladly send you future ones as they appear. Prescott and I have an important one on desmids from Arnhem Land (North Australia), that will be published next year.

I must disavow any claim to being considered an authority on desmids, though I have acquired a pretty fair knowledge of those of southeastern USA. The principle obstacle to an amateur's study of a subject like this is the old one of scattered and inaccessible literature. The New Orleans libraries have very little on desmids; my own small collection contains far more than all of them combined. I have used microfilm, but find it rather unsatisfactory, and the interlibrary loan system is of no use at all to me, for I cannot remove the books from the local library. My own reference works that are in most frequent use are on my microscope table, and the others in a bookcase almost within arm's reach.

In a number of cases I have purchased photocopies of important works, both from the Farlow Library, and from the Dept. of Agriculture Library in Washington, but this is expensive, and since I am now retired on a rather small income I can no longer afford this save in exceptional cases.

I wonder if it would be possible to make an arrangement with the Farlow Library whereby I could borrow a few books or papers, if I put up a cash deposit of say $100.00 to guarantee their safe return within a specified time. No doubt this is against your rules, but exceptions can be made to all rules. Such an arrangement would be of very great value to me, and I can give you a number of good references, - Prof. G. W. Prescott, Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor, Dr. Jules Brunel, Dr. Hannah Croasdale, all of whom are probably well known to you.

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

March 16, 1954

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

I thank you very much for your letter of March the 8th, with listing of the papers published by you and Dr. Prescott. Of these, we have only the first three mentioned in your list in our pamphlet collection; the others, dated 1952, as well as the paper of 1950 by you alone and the two papers by you and Prescott, are not present here, nor do we possess in our Library sets of the journals in which they appeared. Therefore I should consider it a great favor, and would be very grateful to you, if you could supply us with reprints of these papers for our Library, should you still have copies available.

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On looking over your earlier collection of screw-top vials, I find that approximately three-quarters of them has dried up. Those treated with wax still contain fluid, but then again they were collected and sent more recently. Therefore it seems that I ought to add some water to the dried-up tubes, and then dip the tops in paraffin wax. You say that the sudden addition of water might cause the plant cells to burst; how would you suggest that it could be done more gradually? I do not know of any better way of preventing evaporation in long-time storage except that which you have adopted in coating the tubes with melted paraffin wax.

I am astonished that you have been able to work your way up to the status of an authority on desmids by your unaided efforts alone. The difficulties confronting one in the study of such a little-known and neglected group must be enormous.

Thanks for the reference to Kossinskaja's book. I will endeavor to obtain it for our Library.

Yours very sincerely,

I. Mackenzie Lamb.

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Curator

IML:RHN

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS., U.S.A.

June 18, 1953

Mr. Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Sir;-

The Farlow Library has that part of the Transaction of the Linnean Society of London, which contains W.& G.S.West's Contribution to the freshwater algae of Ceylon.

I have taken it to the Photostat and Micro-film Dept. of the Harvard College Library, and they have estimated the cost of both photostating and of micro-filming the article.

It is an oversized publication and the estimates given are as follows:

Negative photostat, plus postage	$22.50
Microfilm plus postage	2.50

Very truly yours,
Constance Ashenden
Constance Ashenden
Librarian.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Mch 8 1953

Dr. I. Mackenzie ~~King~~, Lamb,
Curator, Farlow Herbarium,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Dr. ~~King~~, Lamb,

Thanks for your letter of Mch 1st, acknowledging receipt of the box of algal samples that I sent you recently.

I feel sure that the Farlow Library must have all of the papers that Prof. Prescott and I have published, either in the form of reprints, or in the periodical department. But I am giving a complete list of them up to date:

Prescott, G.W., and A.M.Scott. The Freshwater Algae of southern United States I. Desmids from Mississippi. Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc., LXI:1, 1942.

Do. Do. The Desmid Genus Micrasterias Agardh in southeastern United States. Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci., Arts, and Lett. XXVIII, 1943.

Do. Do. The Freshwater Algae of southern United States III. The Desmid Genus Euastrum. Am. Mid. Nat., 34:1, 1945.

Do. Do. The Algal Flora of southeastern United States V. Additions to our knowledge of the Desmid Genus Micrasterias 2. Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc., LXXI:3, 1952.

Do. Do. Some South Australian Desmids. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 75: 55-69, Sept. 1952.

Scott, A.M., and G.W.Prescott. Spinocosmarium quadridens (Wood) Pres. & Scott, and its varieties. Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc., LXVIII:4, 1949.

Do. Do. The Algal Flora of southeastern United States VI. Additions to our knowledge of the Desmid Genus Euastrum 2. Hydrobiologia, IV:4, 1952.

Scott, Arthur M. New Varieties of Staurastrum Ophiura Lund. Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc., LXIX:3, 1950.

If you will ask Miss Ashenden to check this list, I shall gladly supply copies of any that you do not have.

Sorry to learn that some of the samples that I sent you some years ago have dried out, but I must admit that this was not entirely unexpected. When I first started using these screw-top vials about 15 years ago, I was under the impression that the screw cap would afford an absolutely airtight seal. It was with considerable surprise that I learned some years later, from others and from my own experience, that this is not always true, particularly if the cap has been removed and replaced. For that reason, in the last two or three boxes that I have sent you, I have dipped the upper part of the vial in melted paraffine, and I hope that this has prevented evaporation. I should like you to examine the vials that have been paraffined, and tell me their condition.

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Fortunately, from the very first I adopted the practice, recommended by W. & G.S.West, of adding about 5% glycerine to the preserving liquid, for the purpose of preventing complete dessication in case the liquid should evaporate. So I think that those samples that have dried out could be restored by simply adding water with 5% formalin. My preserving liquid contains no alcohol nor acetic acid. But the addition of water would probably have to be done very gradually, otherwise the plant cells might burst from quick absorption of the water by the glycerine. I have had no experience with this, because my own collections have never dried up completely; I go over them every year or two, and add water when necessary.

I could replace any of these samples that have dried up, and if you wish me to do so, just give me the numbers, such as "La. 62", "Miss. 73", "Fla. 108", etc.

Perhaps I should tell you that I am an engineer, and that the study of desmids is a hobby that I have been following for 15 years or more. I have been working entirely alone, and with only such assistance as I could get from books. So I have had to evolve my own methods of collecting, handling, preservation, etc., and it is quite likely that professionals may have found better methods. If you know of any way of preventing evaporation for long-time storage I should be grateful if you would tell me about it. Are corked vials more permanent?

A couple of days ago I received from a European friend a valuable new book, Flora Plantarum Cryptogamarum URSS, Vol. II, Conjugatae (1), by C. C. Kossinskaja. This Part I covers Mesotaeniales and Gonatozygales, and appears to be the first of a series that will deal with the whole of the Conjugatae. Unfortunately it is written entirely in Russian, which might just as well be Sanskrit or Chinese; I cannot even transliterate the Cyrillic alphabet into English. The only English in the book is the plant-names and the citations to non-Russian literature. Nevertheless, the illustrations are good, and the book contains some species and varieties that I have not seen ensewhere. It is published by the Academia Scientarum URSS, and can probably be purchased from Biblioteka Academii Nauk SSSR, Birgevaia Linia 1, Leningrad 164, USSR.

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Sincerely yours,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

March 1, 1954

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

I should like to thank you very much for your letter of February 17 and for the box containing 72 tubes of fresh-water algae, principally Desmids, which arrived in excellent condition. I have filed these as you request together with your other material in the algological section of the Farlow Herbarium. On behalf of this institution and of the University of Harvard generally, I should like to express to you my cordial thanks for the gift of this interesting and valuable material. It would be greatly appreciated if copies of the papers dealing with these collections which will be published by you and Professor Prescott could be sent here for our Library.

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Have there been to date any publications on your previous collections from Louisiana and Mississippi, accessioned here in 1949? If so, I should be very glad to know of them, and possibly to receive copies, if these are not already present in our Library.

On examining your previous collection the other day, I found that many of the tubes are now completely dried out, the mixture of formalin and acetic acid in which they were preserved having evaporated. Should anything be done about this?

Once again thanking you for your generous co-operation, I remain

Yours sincerely,

I. Mackenzie Lamb

I. Mackenzie Lamb
Curator

IML:RHN

June 30 1953

Farlow Reference Library,
20 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Miss Ashenden,

Many thanks for the trouble you took to ascertain the cost of photoprints of W. & G. S. West's "Contribution to the freshwater algae of Ceylon".

I know that the Trans. Linn. Soc. were published in quarto size because I have a couple of other papers from that journal, so I know that photocopies are necessarily more expensive than usual. However I do not feel that I can afford to pay $22.50 for the paper, and microfilm is almost useless for my purpose though I have a projector for it. You see I must make frequent reference from the text to the illustrations and back again. Many times I have to compare the text, line by line, with the features shown in the drawing, and with the alga under observation in my microscope, so I must have the book right on the microscope table.

The plates of illustrations are the most important for me, and I would like to have these reproduced full size. The text may be considerably reduced, just so it is legible even if I have to use a reading glass; say a double page of the journal reproduced on an 6x10 or 8x11 sheet. This ought to reduce the cost somewhat, and I should appreciate it if you would ask the Harvard College Library to make the reproductions accordingly and send them to me.

Digitized by the Harvard University Botany Libraries Digitization Project

Very truly yours,

June 15 1953

Farlow Reference Library,
25 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Gentlemen,

Will you please advise me if you can supply photoprints of the following paper, text and plates:

W. & G.S. West. A Contribution to the Freshwater Algae of Ceylon. Trans. Linn. Soc., London. 2nd. series. Vol. 6, 1902; pp 123-215, Pl. 17-22. 1902.

I had ordered this from the Library of the Dept. of Agriculture in Washington, who said at first that they could supply it, but they have just refunded my remittance with the notation that the paper is "unavailable", whatever that may mean. Their charge was $10.00, b t I don't know how this would compare with the charge of the Harvard University Library. However, if the total cost is not more than say $15.00 I wish you would send the volume to the University Library for photocopying and ask them to send me the prints; assuming of course that the volume is in the Farlow collection.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

A week or so ago I received the two plates that you ordered for me, and have sent a check to the Harvard Trust Co. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

February 17 1954

The Curator of the Farlow Herbarium,
20 Divinity Avenue,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you by parcel post a box containing 72 collections of freshwater algae, principally Desmids, from various parts of the world. Will you please file them with the other boxes that I have sent you from time to time?

This material is quite valuable; some of it comes from regions where few or no gatherings of algae have been made before, and there are numerous species and varieties or desmids new to science. The algae will be described in future papers in which I am collaborating with Prof. G. W. Prescott.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Sincerely yours,

June 7 1953

Prof. F. E. Fritsch,
Botany School,
Cambridge, England.

Dear Prof. Fritsch,

Yesterday the postman brought me a surprise package, a real prize package, containing the reprints of the seven papers by yourself and Miss Rich that you so kindly sent me.

This constitutes a very valuable addition to my small collection of literature on freshwater algae, which heretofore has been sadly lacking in papers on African algae. Please accept my grateful thanks for your present.

Our mutual friend, Lektor Einar Teiling, has made the suggestion that for future papers I obtain extra copies of the plates, for distribution to those phycologists who are compiling iconothecas of F.W. algae. He has given me the names of several individuals in this group, including yours, so I am sending you reprints of my last three papers, two of them in collaboration with Prof Prescott, which you may cut up for insertion in your iconotheca. I have requested additional copies of the plates of a new paper, now in course of publication, on F.W. Algae from Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory of Australia, which should appear about the end of this year, and upon receipt I shall send you a set of the illustrations.

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My interest is solely in the Desmidiaceae, and principally those of tropical and subtropical countries, because it happened that my first investigations were based on collections from southeastern USA, which have a definitely subtropical character. Dr. Rolf Grönblad is now working up the remainder of my several hundred collections from this area, and we hope to be able to publish some preliminary papers soon.

At the present time I am working on a highly interesting series of gatherings from Indonesia, - Borneo, Java, Bali and Sumatra, - which have yielded a number of new species, and may new varieties, including some of the most highly ornate desmids that could possibly be conceived. In your 1937 paper ("Belfast Pan"), you comment on the close resemblance between St. subtrifurcatum var. major and fa. bidens, and St. Wildemani. In this Indonesian material I have found conclusive evidence, in the form of dichotypical specimens, that all three of these desmids actually belong to the same species, and I hope to publish a separate paper on this subject shortly.

With renewed thanks for your generosity,

Sincerely yours,

May 17 1953

The Librarian,
Farlow Reference Library,
20 Divinity Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir,

A correspondent of mine in Czechoslovakia has asked me to get for him photographic reproductions of various papers relating to fresh-water algae. I have been able to order all except one of them from the Library of the Dept. of Agriculture in Washington. The one which they do not possess is:

R. Gutwinski. Flora glonow okolic Tarnopola. Sprawozd. Komis. fizyogr. Akad. Umiej. Krakow. XXX; 1895. (Plates 2 & 3).

This is also listed under the Latin title: Flora algarum agri Tarnopoliensis, 1894.

If this paper is in the Farlow Library I wish you would be kind enough to have photoprints or photostats made of the plates 2 & 3 only, and send them to me together with an invoice, for which I shall remit immediately.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Ing. Kurt Förster

Materialliste: Zur Sendung von 16.6.1950.

I /30 Esinger Moor-Holstein: Alter Torfstich(Pos.12)8.12.1950. pH=5,6
Winter-Material.
II /41 Hamburg-Rissen: Fischteiche(Sphagnuminsel)10.10.49. " 5,9
Krankhafte Formen und Anomalien.
II /48-49 Moorrege-Holst.: Ton-Grube (Weiher) 25.10.49. " 6,0
Plankton.
II /96 Ham Moor-Holst.: Sphagnuminsel, 12.10.50 " 5,8
III/34,35 Tiefenmoor-Holst.: Alter Torfstich, 15.8.49. " 5,4
IV /66-67 Esinger Moor-Holst.: Moorgraben, Frühjahr 1948 " 6,0
IV /74 Hamburg, Forst Sachsenhagen: Graben, 23.8.49. In Reinkultur gezüchtetes Cosmarium Regnelli var. catenata Krieger. Identizität von Krieger-Berlin bestätigt. Siehe auch: Krieger:"Die Desmidiaceen der deutschen limnologischen Sunda-Expedition", 1930. " 6,2
IV /75 Esinger Moor-Holst.: Alter Torfstich(Pos.25), 23.8.49. " 5,5
IV /77 Königs Moor-Holst.: Moor-Graben, 25.8.49. " 6,0
V /13 Tävs Moor-Holst.: Torfstich, einjährig, 10.5.49. " 5,3
V /95 Eppendorfer Moor-Hamburg: Sphagnuminsel, 13.6.51. " 5,5
Mit Micrasterias truncata var. Sarteri Krieger.
I /104 Esinger Moor-Holst.: Alter Torfstich(Pos.17), 25.5.50. " 5,2
V /104 " " " " " " " " "
21 Tage alter Labend-Kultur entnommen.

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*: Alle Materialproben sind mit "Pfeiffer'schen Gemisch"(1 : 1 : 1 = = Formol(40%):Äthylalkohol : Holzessig) konserviert. Nur ein Teil der Proben wurden auf Exkursionen mit Formol (4%) konserviert.

Ing. Kurt Förster

24b

Jetersen-Holstein
Auf dem Flidd 17
Deutschland

Jetersen, den 19.Juni 1952.

Dear Mr. Scott,

your estimed letter, for which I am thanking you with all my heart, came duly to hand and was a great pleasure for me, especially the announcement of your samples of material.

As to my part, I am sending you with same mail a small parcel with 13 samples of material as per list enclosed, which samples are originating out of the moors of Holstein and the surroundings of Hamburg.

This material is not so abundant in forms as that of the Bavarian moors and I will try to get some of the latter for you.

I had a lot of time to explore the Desmidiaceae of Holstein, as I am out of work since 3 years. I hope to be able to publish the extract of my work in short a time. In this respect situation in Germany is somewhat dull since the war.

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Hoping to be favoured with your early reply I am with my best greetings

sincerely yours

Kurt Förster.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY
AND
HERBARIUM OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

20 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

April 27, 1950

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much for the algae which you sent with your letter of October 3, 1949. I believe that you inquired concerning these at the New York meetings last December. I am sorry not to have written you sooner, but at the time you sent the set, we were in the midst of a reorganization of the building. I am afraid I neglected quite a bit of correspondence during that period. Anyway, the set which you sent last October has now been properly filed in the herbarium along with your earlier material. Once again thank you for your contribution.

Yours very sincerely,

W. Lawrence White
Director

WLW:jh

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Triplocerus gracile
La 8 ✓
var bisfinatum Taylor
Miss 96 ✓
Tverticillatum
Fla 13 14. 15 a ✓
fa. triradiatum Taylor
Fla 90. 92 ✓

Fla 11 ✓ M. pigoata
55 ✓ M arcuata var gracilis
90 ✓ M Torreyi
79 ✓ M alata
175 ✓ M mahab var ampullacea
160 ✓ " " var surculifera
90 ✓ M. floridensis var spinosa
Miss 96 ✓ M Johnsonii
55 ✓ M triangularis

Sent to Förster 5/19/52

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LUFTPOSTLEICHTBRIEF

DURCH
LUFTPOST
PAR AVION

Mr. Ing. A. M. Scott

2824 Dante Str.

New Orleans 18, La

U. S. A.

DRITTER FALZ

Seiten zusammenfalten, den unteren Teil des Briefes hochschlagen und mit der Klappe verschließen

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Wenn dieser Brief irgendwelche Einlagen enthält, wird er nur durch gewöhnliche Post befördert

Absender: Ing. Kurt Förster

(24b) Uetersen - Holst.

Auf dem Fidd 17

Deutschland

Germany

ERSTER FALZ

ZWEITER FALZ

Ing. Kurt Förster

(24b) Uetersen-Holstein
Auf dem Flidd 17
Deutschland.

13th of May 1952.

Dear Mr. Scott,

on account of my letter of the 4th of May 1951 I did not hear anything from you, which I regret, but I suppose my letter did not reach you. I therefore take the liberty to apply to you once more, considering the correspondence with you very important and to our mutual benefit.

In my above letter I confirmed you already of my being a Desmidist since 30 years, and I am studying and treating since 1945 the desmidiaceae of Schleswig-Holstein and the surroundings of Hamburg as the only specialist in this line in West-Germany.

Supposing, you are interested in comparisons, as well as I am, I would be fond of relations with you in order to exchange material. I would like you to send me desmidiaceae from your country and you receive from my part such ones of high moores in Holstein. T r i p l o c e r a s I am especially interested in, this species to be absent here absolutely.

Your treatises you have sent me before : "The Fresh-Water Algae of Southern United States III, The Desmid Genus Euastrum" and "Spinocosmarium quadridens", I was very glad to receive. They have found my greatest [illegible]ted and were very important to complete my notes.

[illegible]et before I was glad to receive by Dr.Krieger, Berlin, [illegible]mphlet : "New Varieties of Staurastrum ophiura Lund." [illegible]ight say, that I was very impressed and pleased by [illegible]ear and exact sketches in your works.

[illegible]ooking forward with great pleasure to your esteemed news, I remain, Dear Sir,

yours faithfully

Kurt Förster.

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May 19 1952

Herrn Ing. Kurt Förster,
Auf dem Flidd 17,
24b, Uetersen-Holstein,
Germany.

Lieber Herr Kollege,

You may be quite sure that your letter of May 4th 1951 did not reach me; otherwise I should have answered long ago.

I have sent samples of my desmid collections to desmidiologists in many parts of the world, - Sweden, Finland, Dr. Krieger in Berlin, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Japan, Australia, and Java. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to send you a box containing a dozen bottles, which I have selected especially so that you can see specimens of several kinds of Triploceras, and others because they contain species of Micrasterias that are found only in America. Here is a list of the samples:

Louisiana No. 8. Triploceras gracile.
Mississippi 96. " " var. bispinatum Taylor. (This is not the same as var. bidentatum Nordst., as Krieger thinks.)
Florida 131, 154. Triploceras verticillatum.
Florida 90.92. " " fa. trirodiata Taylor.
Mississippi 96. Micrasterias Johnsonii.
55. " triangularis.
Florida 11. " piquata
35. " arcuata var. gracilis
90. " Torreyi. (Rare)
79. " alata.
125. " mahabulashwarensis var. ampullacea.
160 " " " surculifera. (Very rare)
90. " floridensis var. spinosa. (Very rare).

These collections contain many other desmids, some of them new species or varieties that have not yet been published. You will understand, of course, that I cannot give you permission to publish any of them, because Prof. Prescott and I are working them up. We have several papers in preparation, and I shall gladly send you copies when they are published.

I should be very glad to receive some samples of your collections from Holstein and the vicinity of Hamburg, especially as I have never seen any of the European desmids. For the last three years I have been working on tropical desmids, from Panama, Australia, and Indonesia. In the material from Borneo, Java and Sumatra I have found most of the species described in Krieger's paper on the Sunda-Expedition, and also many other strange and beautiful forms.

Sincerely yours,

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