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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.

Mme Gauffier-Lévy

UNIVERSITÉ D'ALGER

13-15
1951

LABORATOIRE DE BOTANIQUE

GÉNÉRALE ET APPLIQUÉE

TELEPHONE : 331-08

Monsieur A. M. Scott
2824 Dante St.

New-Orleans 18 La

U.S.A.

Alger, le 12 octobre 1958

Monsieur,

Depuis plus de 30 ans les algues
des eaux douces africaines, je commence à
réunir la documentation nécessaire à la rédaction
de mon travail; je pense pouvoir publier en
1959, les Oedogoniales et je serai très heureuse
de recevoir vos publications en particulier
ce qui touche à ce groupe ainsi qu'aux
Desmidiées. Par la même courrière je vous
expédie quelques notes.

Avec mes remerciements, veuillez agréer de ma part
l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

le 8 novembre 1953

Mme. Lucienne Gauthier-Lievre,
Laboratoire de Botanique,
Universite d'Alger.

Chere Madame,

Merci bien pour les tires-a-part de quelques unes de vos oeuvres algologiques. Je les trouve tres interessantes, quoiqu'il parait que les eaux de l'Afrique nord possedent des caracteres peu favorables pour les desmidiées. Ces dernieres constituent le seul groupe d'algues dont j'ai connaissance, et c'est la raison que les essais de Prof. Prescott et moi ne traitent que de cette famille. Je crois que vous avez deja reçu des tires-a-part de tous nos publications.

Nous avons sous presse une oeuvre sur les algues d'eau douce de

l'Australie nord (Arnhem Land), qui paraîtra, je l'espere, l'an prochain, dans laquelle Prof. Prescott a décrit un bon nombre d'algues a cote des desmidiées, y compris quelques Oedogoniales d'especes et varietes nouvelles. Il me fera du plaisir de vous en envoyer un exemplaire quand elle paraîtra.

Sans doute vous avez acquis le livre magnifique de Prof. Prescott, "Algae of the Western Great Lakes Area", avec 936 pages et 136 ^aplâques d'illustrations d'algues exclusif des desmidiées et des diatomes.

Veuillez agreer, Madame, l'assurance de ma parfaite consideration.

Aug 23 1954

Mme. Lucienne Gauthier-Lievre,
Laboratoire de Botanique,
University d'Alger.

Madame et chere collegue,

Merci bien pour le tire-a-part de votre oeuvre recent sur les Rhizopodes testaces de l'Afrique; je l'ai lu avec plaisir, car j'ai un interet general dans tous les organismes que je vois sous mon microscope, quoique les Desmidiées sont mon amour special.

During the last few years I have been able to obtain many collections of desmid-bearing material from some of the far-off places of the world, Brazil, Japan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, North and South Australia, Tasmania, etc. But I have only two from Africa, which came from Lake Victoria, in Uganda, and were sent to me by the late Dr. W. Krieger. From your paper I have noted that you have collected yourself in some parts of West Africa, and that you have other samples collected by different persons from West and Equatorial Africa. If any of these contain a fair quantity of desmids, or any unusual species, I should greatly appreciate it if you could send me a small amount of the material. Of course, I should not publish anything from your material; it would be simply for my own information and enjoyment.

In exchange I should be very happy to send you some material from the above named countries, and from my own collections in southeastern USA. Some of these samples are extraordinarily rich both in numbers of desmids and variety of species, with many rare forms that I am sure you know only from illustrations, and quite a number of new species never before seen by anyone but myself.

En attendant le plaisir de vous lire, veuillez agreer, Madame, mes amities sincerres.

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URBANA

Section of Faunistic Surveys
& Insect Identification

July 27, 1951

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

In a recent letter, Mr. Woytkowski mentioned that he had collected some Desmidae for you and that you were well pleased. So are all his clients and this is the reason I am taking the liberty to write to you now.

Usually when scientific workers have to purchase their own material they can afford to make only small payments. Such small amounts help to keep a collector in the field but are not sufficient to get him started. This apparently is the situation Mr. Woytkowski found himself in three years ago and finds himself in now. According to his letters he has most of his equipment but needs \$250 or \$300 before he dare set forth. We have pooled our resources here and can only add about \$50.00 to what we have already sent. He is apparently a gentleman and reluctant to ask for money, so unknown to him, I write to inquire if there is any possibility that you might help him over this "hump". If all goes well he would be able to repay you if you wished; if not, it would only be an item to deduct from your income tax! If you wanted to make it a contribution, Mr. Woytkowski could ask that you be given credit in scientific articles published for having made the trip possible. If you cannot help, do you know of anyone who would like to give assistance in making a contribution to the knowledge of the natural history of Peru in this way?

Sincerely,

Leonora K. Gloyd

Leonora K. Gloyd (Mrs.)
Laboratory Assistant

LKG/gh

August 3 1951

Mrs. Leonora K. Gloyd,
State Natural History Survey Division,
Section of Faunistic Surveys & Insect Identification,
URBANA. Ill.

Dear Mrs. Gloyd,

More than a year ago I obtained Dr. Woytkowski's name from a newspaper article written by a New Orleans columnist who had met him during a visit to Peru. The article gave him a very good write-up, and stated that he was trying to raise funds to buy equipment for a new expedition. Seeing a possible chance to get some desmids from Peru, which is not represented in desmidiological literature so far as I know, I wrote Dr. Woytkowski and asked if he would be willing to collect some for me. When he assented, I sent him \$50.00 in advance to help him purchase his equipment, and told him that for this money I would expect to get 10 or 12 collections of fresh-water algae. Apparently he was unable to raise sufficient funds, and the expedition did not materialize, and as you probably know he was obliged to take a temporary position with the Anglo-American Petroleum Co., at Talara.

In the meantime he has sent me four vials of algal material, which he regards as merely "trial collections", to see if he had followed my collecting directions correctly, and whether the material contained desmids. Three of the vials were extremely poor in desmids, apparently having been obtained from unfavorable habitats. The fourth was a fairly good one, and contained a pretty good assortment of desmids. Since the desmids are invisible to the naked eye, the contents of a gathering can only be ascertained after inspection under the microscope. Some regions, such as the Belgian Congo, Cuba, and Mexico, are very poor in desmids, owing to unfavorable soil and water conditions, and it is quite possible that Peru might be in the same category. Of course I am prepared for this, and I should have no cause for complaint if most or all of his gatherings turned out to be valueless to me, though naturally I should be disappointed.

I regret that it is impossible for me to advance \$200 or \$250 to help him over the hump. When I sent him the \$50 last year it was my idea that this would be my only payment, but Woytkowski wrote in his letter asking how much I could afford to spend per year! I am sure that I have not told him anything that could give him the impression that I was to pay him a yearly retainer. The most that I should be willing to pay is another \$50, but before paying that I should want to see some results from the first payments. Obviously if his collections are of little value to me, it would be useless to pay for more of them. On the other hand if they contain a fair number of new species or varieties, which is what I am after, I would be willing to pay the second \$50.

This is my first attempt at purchasing desmid collections. I have collected in the Gulf States from Texas to Florida during the last fourteen years, and since I have more or less exhausted the possibilities in this region, for the last couple of years I have been trying to obtain, by correspondence, desmids from other tropical and semi-tropical regions. In this I have been fairly successful, having received samples from Tasmania, North and South Australia, Japan, and Indonesia. But these have all been gifts from other algologists or botanists, for which I have tried to reciprocate by sending books or scientific journals which my correspondents are unable to purchase in this country because of currency restrictions.

I am an engineer, and my study of the Desmidiaceae is merely a hobby.

For the last ten years I have been collaborating with Prof. G. W. Prescott, Michigan State College, and we have published several papers under joint authorship. I wrote him ten days ago, asking if he could contribute something to help Woytkowski, but I hardly expect that he will be able to do much, if anything, since I believe that he is largely dependent upon his salary, and at present is teaching summer school at the University of Montana. I also wrote to Dr. Ruth Patrick, Acad. of Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, who is a specialist on diatoms, asking if she would care to pay for some Peruvian collections, but have no reply yet. Very likely she is away on vacation.

I also spoke to Dr. James Nelson Gowanloch, Chief Biologist of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Division, who promised to see if he could find some entomologists who might be interested in the proposition. No results so far.

It struck me that perhaps someone in the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture in Washington might be interested. Have you any acquaintances there?

Sincerely yours,

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HARLOW B. MILLS, CHIEF

URBANA

February 20, 1952

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
Ole K. Olsen Company
823 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you for your letter of last August and for the enclosure giving instructions for collecting desmids. I have given them to Dr. Sanderson who may be going to Mexico three or four years from now. Mr. Stannard had a brief trip to Mexico again last summer but did no aquatic collecting. He is pushing his work on his Ph.D. thesis and does not expect to make another trip there this summer.

I do not know whether you have heard from Felix Woytkowski recently or not but in case you have not, I thought you might appreciate news of him. Last week I had a brief letter mailed at Cuzco where he had returned to replenish supplies and funds and to mail some of his collections. His first experience in this vicinity was so discouraging that he almost gave up. The weather was miserable, the country poor, food was scarce, and he could find no place to serve as a shelter for himself and equipment. He finally persuaded a man to build a shelter (poor one) and he has apparently been able to make a trip down a valley to more fruitful territory and closer to the Callanga region he so much wishes to visit. I hope he finds a wealth of desmid material for you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Leonora K. Gloyd

(Mrs.) Leonora K. Gloyd

Feb 27 1952

Mrs. Leannora K. Gloyd,
State Natural History Survey Division,
Urbana, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Gloyd,

I have been thinking for the last few weeks that it was about time that I had some news either from or about Felix Woytkowski, since it is six months or more since he started on his collecting trip. Therefore I am glad to get your letter, though I am sorry to hear that he had such a discouraging experience. It seems to me, however, that he is one of those unfortunate individuals who have plenty of luck, but all of it is bad. That seems to be the impression I have got from corresponding with him during the last couple of years.

Recently I obtained a copy of the Naturalists' Directory, published in Salem, Mass., and note that Woytkowski is listed as a collector of entomological specimens. There are hundreds of buyers of such specimens listed also, so it would seem that he should be able to make arrangements with some of them for the collection and sale of insects in families other than those for which he is already obligated.

It is very good of you to try to get some desmid collections from Mexico, but I am afraid that is a poor country for them. My friend, Prof. Prescott of Michigan State College, says that Mexico is practically a desert as far as desmids are concerned, and this is borne out by a few collections that I made along the Pan-American Highway from Laredo to Mexico City about 12 years ago, also on side trips to Puebla, Orizaba and Cordoba, and to Taxco and Iguala. A couple of years ago some friend collected for me in the Zampola Lakes near Mexico City, but they contained very few desmids, and those of uninteresting species. There is a lady biologist in Mexico City, whose name I cannot recall at the moment, who has published some papers describing the algae in some gatherings made in connection with mosquito control in the swamps near Vera Cruz, and the neighborhood of Oaxaca; all of them are poor in desmids.

Last November my wife and I took a quick trip by plane through Central America, stopping in Guatemala City, San Salvador, San Juan in Costa Rica, Panama City and Colon, and Medellin in Colombia. I took plenty of collecting jars and vials with me, but returned with only 19 gatherings, because of the lack of suitable habitats. The collections from Guatemala are practically worthless; only in Panama did I get some desmids, and most of them had been recorded previously. I have one new species of Euastrium, and a couple of Cosmaria that may perhaps be new, but will require checking. Of course on a trip like this I was limited to the highways in the vicinity of the cities where we stayed, and the terrain was dry and mountainous, with swift mountain streams the only waters we saw, outside of the large lakes like Lake Amatitlan in Guatemala, and Lake Ilopango in El Salvador. It is quite possible that conditions might be more favorable in the lowlands, but these are difficult of access owing to the lack of roads.

Sincerely yours,

June 10 1957

Mrs. Leonora K. Gloyd,
State Natural History Survey Division,
Urbana, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Gloyd,

It is more than five years since I heard from Dr. Felix Woytkowski, and I don't suppose that he will ever write me again. If you are still in touch with him would you be kind enough to send him the enclosed reprint?

Sincerely yours,

Ompelle Mission
Vid. Danvers
26 Dec., 1904

Mr. A. M. Scott
2524 Dante St.
New Orleans 1845.
1904.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Sorry I haven't got more
samples of sludge for you, but I hope
that what I have here will at least be something
to interest you.

I have left Ompelle and will not
be back for some months, but should you wish
to contact me, that address will find me.

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The bottles I am sending are these.

Recd } X 108
1/20/55 } X 109

Lost → X 110
in mail

Red Lilly to top landing creek.
Collected 22nd June
Una velenke Lagon
30th September
Ompelle Billabong.
1st December

Yours faithfully
R. G. Gregson.

March 14 1955

Mr. R. G. Gregson,
Oenpelli Mission, N.T., Australia.

Dear Mr. Gregson,

The samples arrived about three weeks ago, but I am sorry to say that one of the vials, X-110, was missing. Somewhere along the way the cork had come out of the bamboo tube, and evidently this vial fell out in the mail bag. The post office people had glued some brown paper over the end of the tube. So apparently the bamboo is not such a good idea as I thought. I am sending you a small box with six more vials, which will be more secure, so that if you get the opportunity you may collect some more material from different places.

I am very grateful to you for your trouble and care in getting this stuff for me. Already I have seen a few new desmids, and also additional specimens of species that were extremely rare in the original material that Mr. Ray Specht collected in the neighbourhood of Oenpelli. When I am able to make a more thorough examination I am sure that more new and rare desmids will turn up.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Campelli Mission Stn,
Via Samangi N.T.
Cebu, Manila
28th April, 1950.

Professor of Zoology
2624 Leake St.
New Orleans, L.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Mr. G. Blyth has perhaps been collecting samples of algae for you from time to time, from various lagoons and waterholes. Unfortunately Mr. Blyth has left our services now, and so before he left he mentioned this to me, and wondered if I could continue collecting samples for you.

As I am the Stockman, I do cover a large area, and should be able to send you samples from all wide variety of water holes.

I am of course far from being a desmologist, and so I am sending a sample of sludge for your analysis.

Please tell me how you would like it collected, how much you want in each sample, and also whether the formaldehyde solution I have used is the right strength.

I do not know how Mr. Blyth sent
these samples to you, but if this delivery
is unsatisfactory, please let me know what
you want.

Yours faithfully,

Robert G. Gregson.

May 8 1954

Mr. Roger G. Gregson,
Oenpelli Mission Station,
via Darwin, N.T., Australia.

Dear Mr. Gregson,

Your package that arrived this morning was a big surprise, and a most welcome one. I had been expecting another parcel from Ray Specht at the Univ. of Adelaide with some collections made by Jim Blyth, which is coming by steamer, but I did not know that he had left Oenpelli.

I must tell you that when I opened your parcel I found that the screw cap of the jar was slightly loose, and that all the water had leaked out. However, most if not all of the sludge still adhered to the inside of the jar, completely dry in parts, while other parts were still moist. So all I had to do was to add some water and shake it up, and then it was restored to almost as good condition as when you dispatched it. Perhaps the loosening of the cap was due to vibration of the plane, and the leakage of the water was helped by the low air pressure at high altitude. Some of the desmids had collapsed from being dried out, but that did not matter because there were plenty of perfect specimens left.

The collection is very rich in desmids and very valuable to me. Of course, many of the desmids are the same as I have previously seen in other gatherings from the Oenpelli region, but in addition there are a number of others that I have not seen before. Some of the latter I can recognize as being new varieties of known species, but some are undoubtedly new species, and I get a big thrill from the thought that I am the first human being ever to see them.

The material you have sent is exactly the kind of stuff that I want, and you have collected and prepared it in just the right way. Judging by the smell I should think that your formaldehyde solution was somewhat too strong. The correct amount of formaldehyde (= Formalin) is 4 to 5%. The exact percentage is not critical, but a stronger solution is no better and has a tendency to injure the contents of the desmid cells.

The size of the jar you sent is all right for collecting in the field, though I personally use somewhat smaller ones. But it is far too large for shipping, and I was dismayed at the amount you spent for postage on it; I should be glad to reimburse you if you will allow me. The proper way of shipping is in small vials such as those I am sending you; corked vials are just as good as those with screw caps, provided the cork is secured with adhesive tape, either the cellophane kind or ordinary surgical adhesive tape. If such vials are not obtainable in Darwin I shall gladly send you a supply. An important point to remember is never to ship such vials in cardboard boxes, which are frequently crushed because of the rough treatment they receive, and some of the vials broken. Wooden containers are the only safe ones, and you will find that bamboo tubes are very convenient for shipping, such as the one I am sending. This particular tube is unnecessarily large for the size of the vials in it, but it is the only size I happen to have on hand at the moment. I imagine that bamboo grows in your neighbourhood, and green bamboo is nearly as strong as after it is dried.

If you can get sufficient sediment to fill about one-third to one-half of the vial, that will be plenty and will enable me to distribute samples to other desmidiologists. The numbered labels on the vials will identify them

with a list that you should send, giving the localities where they were collected, the names of the waterholes (if they have names!) and any other information that you can give.

It is nice to receive material by airmail, but unnecessarily expensive. Ocean mail is perfectly OK, even though it takes from 6 to 8 weeks from Adelaide, and perhaps even more from Darwin.

I must tell you that I am not a professor, and have no title except plain "Mister". Previous to my retirement at the end of 1953 I had been a civil engineer for 45 years, and have been studying and collecting desmids for the last 16 years. Tropical desmids are my specialty, and I have many beautiful collections from such places as Central America, Panama, Brazil, Indonesia, and several different parts of Australia. Among these some of the most interesting have come from the Genpelli region, which has proven to be extremely rich, with many strange desmids that are found nowhere else in the world. Therefore I am very happy that you have been kind enough to offer to continue collecting there.

I should be glad to reciprocate your kindness in any way that I can, for instance by sending you books or magazines from this country. Do you get the National Geographic Magazine? If not, I should be happy to enter a subscription for you.

With many thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

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P.S. The enclosed instruction sheet gives some additional hints on collecting.

ROLF GRÖNBLAD
KARIS
FINLAND

18.VIII.1960.

Dear Arthur,

I received the Sierra Leone drawings with your additional drawings and comments which are most valuable indeed. I think there will be material enough for another of our joint publications. Mr Huhta who sent me the material is still in Sierra Leone and he has promised to send more material when the rain season is ended, but that can be later published, when and if needed.

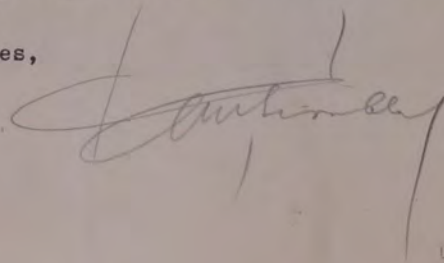
My health being of a more or less weak and instable quality anything may happen at any time. So I should like to have as much as possible finished as soon as possible. There is only one obstacle: I mostly feel very tired and indolent when I try to work on Desmids in the evening time. Especially writing goes very slowly.

I see that you have accepted Actinotaenium. But Teilin in reckoning to Actinotaenium such species as *Cosm.turgidum* and some other *Cosmaria* with parietal chloroplasts is inconsequent; moreover *C.turgidum* has a deep median constriction (sinus). I do not like such arrangements.

When *Cosmarium smolandiicum* and *C. maximum* & *C. obsoletum* are to be *Staurodesmus* together with *Staur. aversum*, *S. bieneanum*, *S. grande*, *S. pachyrhynchum*, *S. tumidum*, *S. clepsydra*, *S. brevispinum* - that is quite confusing. What about *S. corniculatum* without any thickening of the cell wall at at the angles and var. *spinigerum* without one spine terminating each process? What about *S. trigonum* (bispinous) and var. *simplex* Grönbl. (monospinous), cf. Grönbl. Lappl. V:13-14, 15, 16-17 (16 is Janus) - and several other species. Furthermore *S. ceratophorum* (monospinous) and var. *duplicatum* (polyspinous) cf. Grönbl. Brazil X:200, 201. The former is a "Staurodesmus" the latter *Staurastrum* Cf. *ibid.* "Staur. bidentulum" and the same species with one wart at each angle. These are only a few examples that spoil the idea of *Staurodesmus*.

You have probably heard that Teilin has married a second wife?!

Best wishes,



W

1/1
W

UUSI SUOMI

Yliopiston 80. promoottio



Promootiokulkue yliopistolta Suurkirkkoon. Edessä promoottori, prof. Linkomies, hänen jäljessään riemu-
tohtori, prof. Krohn ja sitten kunniatohtorit, ensimmäisenä parina prof. Wäinö Aaltonen ja tri Rolf Grönblad,
heidän takanaan prof. Eino Kalima.

April 4 1960

Dear Rolf,

I do not have the paper by Woodhead & Tweed "F.W. Algae from Sierra Leone"; perhaps it will arrive later. It is indeed disappointing to learn that it is so poorly prepared, and it must be very bad to cause you to use such strong language.

I know nothing about either of these men. My first knowledge of Woodhead's name was when it appeared on your list of correspondents when we agreed to divide the distribution of our USA paper. I sent this one to him, and also, I believe, our Sudan paper. In return he sent me the following:

Notes on FW Algae in Yorkshire, Cheshire and Salop. Northwestern Naturalist 1953.

Some new Zygnemataceae. Biologisch Jaarboek. 1955.

An algal collection from Spitsbergen. Kong. Norske Videnskabs Selskabs Forhandl. 1955.

A check list of tropical W. African algae. Hydrobiologia 1958.

A consideration of FW Algae of Sierra Leone. Proc. Linn. Soc. London 1956.

In the first title the word "Salop" is an abbreviation for the County of Shropshire, and is probably unknown to anyone but Britishers. The paper is a listing of algae, mostly diatoms with some other algae such as Euglena, Phacus, Pediastrum, and one desmid Staurostrum turgescens De Not. There are three figures of diatoms, not very good, but probably recognizable by diatomists.

The second paper has two new species of Debaryella also a new Spirogyra and a new Sirogonium from the same locality, and another new Spirogyra from New York State. Diagrams are given in English and German. The illustrations also are not good, but probably identifiable by specialists.

The Spitsbergen paper is a listing, without illustrations, mostly of diatoms, with a few other algae but no desmids.

On P. 392 of the W. African checklist they have noted that Penium variolatum belongs to Cosmarium and requires a new specific epithet. I found this desmid in Indonesian material, and had also noted the necessity for a new name. When I was writing the Indonesian paper last year, I wrote to Woodhead and told him that I was going to use the name Cosm. peniomorphum Scott & Presc. for the plant, but that if he also was going to change the name, and had a paper that would appear earlier than mine, I would use his name instead in order to avoid another synonym. He did not reply to my letter, so I have used the name peniomorphum.

That is the whole extent of my acquaintance with them. I do not know if you have had any correspondence with them, or if you are under any obligation. If their new paper is so very bad (of which I have no doubt), I think it is desirable and in fact necessary for someone to tell them about it, even at the risk of giving offence, but I don't know what would be the proper way of doing it. Perhaps Hans Luther can tell you how such things are handled in the professional world of botanists. One way would be for you to review their paper, but such a review should be printed in a journal that they are likely to read, such as Hydrobiologia (does this journal print reviews?), or in a British journal. If it were printed in one of the Finnish or Swedish publications there is no assurance that they would see it.

On the sketch that you sent of Kallio's curious desmid you had written "Found in Finland 1959 by P. Kallio", which I took to mean that he had "found" it in a natural habitat. Now you tell me that it is a Micrasterias americana, from which some botanical means he has removed all of the lateral lobes with their processes and

marginal teeth; all of the surface teeth; all of the apical processes except some small blunt stubs (are there 3 or 4 of them?). In addition, according to your sketch, he has changed the chloroplast from discoid or dicentric to parietal ribbons. When you write to him again or see him, tell him that I DON'T BELIEVE IT, BUT I THINK THAT A PLEUROTAENIUM GOT INTO ONE OF HIS CULTURES BY MISTAKE, AND THAT THIS PLEUROTAENIUM HAS CHANGED ITS SHAPE UNDER HIS MANIPULATIONS!!! Of course, you will then tell him that this is intended as a joke, for I know that his experiments are too carefully controlled for such a mistake to happen. But the result is a small-scale miracle, for the new plant is certainly not a *Micrasterias* by any of the accepted diagnoses. If you or I or any other desmidiologist found it in a natural habitat we would class it as a *Pleurotaenium*. When the clone is firmly established I hope he will continue experimenting with it, to see if he can further change it into a *Euastrum* or *Tetmemorus*, which presumably would be the next steps in devolution. I suppose that similar mutations caused by natural phenomena in bygone ages are what have produced the many different kinds of desmids that we now separate into artificial genera for convenience in classification.

I must stop now, to get this letter into the mail tonight, but will write again in a few days.

Best regards.

Rolf Grönblad
Karis
Centralgatan 86

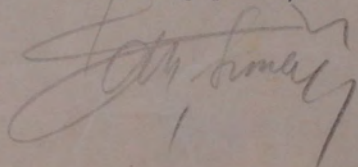
Sept. 27th 1950.

Dear Mr Scott,

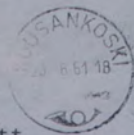
Yesterday I received your parcel with drawings of Desmids.
I wish to let you know that they have safely arrived *at* Karis .

I have also begun a letter to you but I am going tomorrow to
Helsingfors where I shall stay for the weekend and enjoy some
concerts (Wiener Philharmoniker, Yehudi Menuhin &c.). When again
at home I will finish your letter. So long my kind regards,

sincerely yours,



PAR AVION



Mr. Arthur M. Scott

2824 Dante street
New Orleans, 18. La.
U.S.A.

Kuusankoski, Finland
c/o Dr. Stålhammar

28/6-61

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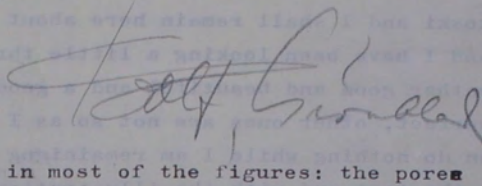
Dear Arthur,

Yesterday when I still was in Karis I got your ^{d/} sending just before I had to go to my train. I am on my holidays with my sister at Kuusankoski and I shall remain here about two weeks. I have the typescript with me and I have been looking a little through it. The drawings are in my opinion rather good and beautiful and a good many of the identifications seem to be correct, other ones are not so as I can see from your comments. Of course I can do nothing while I am remaini^{ng} here, but I shall try to get acquainted with the text and with the illustrations and with your comments so that I can tell you my opinion when I am at my home in Karis again. Is this the same material that you some years ago sent to me? I should suppose so, at least partly. Who is this Mr. Förster? I suppose he once wrote to me and I asked him to send some of his publications in exchange, but he never answered. From his literature list I see that he has seen my Brazilian paper but I do not know where he has got it. Do you know something about this man? What about your studies on the Sioli material (that you also sent to me)? Perhaps you have written to me a letter but I cannot get it before I have returned to Karis. Meanwhile you can write to my address given above.

How is your health? I hope you have been rather well? So have I been too, at least much better than a year ago. And I hope this condition will remain constant.

With my best greetings,

yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harry G. Wood". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

There is one wrong thing in most of the figures: the pores are depicted as if they were arranged in regular rows: they are very seldom so arranged in reality but you can see in the figures of many authors such an arrangement which is pure fiction (e.g. Irene-Marie!) This should be changed?



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STUTTGART-UNTERTÜRKHEIM, AM

Dear Sir,

At the suggestion of Mr. Müller-Melchers, Atlantide, we take pleasure in offering our product gelatinol at a price of DM 1.50 for 100 grams, excl. glass container, packing and postage. Gelatinol is a water-soluble encrustant and serves particularly the purpose of enveloping fatty specimens, replacing the formerle used glycerine gelatine. Mr. Müller-Melchers is of the opinion. ~~that gelatinol should be used only used for desm. purposes and suggested that we should write to you. Gelatinol is based on an artificial resin basis with a refractory index od nD/20 1,4612. Gelatinol permits envelopment of specimens directly from the water, eliminating the alcohol stages. Gelatinol requires several days to solidify. Solidification can be sped up by heating, putting the specimens into the drying oven. Care must be taken however, to keep the temperature below the point, where fatty substances, if any, might melt. By the same mail we are sending a few samples free of charge.~~

We remain,

very truly yours

Aug 24 1953

Dr. A. H. Gustafson,
Dept. of Biology, Bowdoin College,
Brunswick, Me.

Dear Dr. Gustafson,

Many thanks for your interesting letter. To tell you the truth, I am somewhat relieved to know that you do not contemplate publishing on the desmids of Florida, for if you were to do so there would undoubtedly be some conflict between your work and mine. Such has already occurred in a couple of instances in my papers and those of Irene-Marie, where each of us has published as new, a variety or species which the other had previously or almost simultaneously described.

Perhaps Prescott has told you that the collection and study of desmids is simply a hobby with me, and that I am an engineer, not a biologist. During the last 15 years I have acquired a fairly good knowledge of the desmid-flora of the southeastern States, but the region has been worked only desultorily, so I have found a great many species and varieties that I am not competent to identify; one of the reasons is lack of access to the literature. My own small library of algological works contains more than all the other libraries in New Orleans put together, including those of the two universities, but as you can no doubt appreciate, it is quite impossible for an amateur to acquire the complete literature of even this country, to say nothing of the rest of the world. For that reason I should appreciate it very highly if you would send me a copy of the list that you have compiled of literature on Florida algae, and the list of algae known from that State; such lists would be of great value to me. I do not think it would be advisable to publish a check-list of Florida ^{algae} at the present time, because, as you say, such a list would soon be out-of-date. I guess that I have something like 600 or 700 species and varieties of desmids from La., Miss., Ala., Ga., and Fla., of which a large proportion are found in Florida. These should be published within the next few years, I hope I hope.

For the last 6 years I have been making four or five trips each year to Florida, anywhere from a few days on a week-end to a couple of weeks at Christmas, which is when I take my annual vacation. On each trip I tried to visit localities not previously seen, and in this way I have covered most of the principal roads of the State, and many of the secondary ones. But my last few trips have shown steadily decreasing returns in the way of "new" desmids, by which I mean forms not previously represented in my collection. Last Christmas, for instance, I brought back 50 jars, all carefully gathered from habitats not previously visited, and after some weeks of work in searching the material I was much disappointed to find that there was not a single desmid in the lot that I had not already recorded.

The region around Miami is not very favorable for desmids, because the soil is largely derived from corallitic limestone (usually called coral rock). True, you can get plenty of desmids along the Tamiami Trail, and along the roads in the Everglades National Park, but they are mostly small *Cosmaria*, hard-water forms, of universal distribution and therefore not very interesting. I think the region that is richest in desmids is the prairies lying north of Lake Okechobee and extending from the East to the West Coast. This contains an astonishing variety of species, including several that have been considered almost exclusively tropical in their distribution, such as *Micrasterias alata*; *M. mahabuleshwariensis* var. *sarculifera* and var. *ampullacea*; *M. rotata* var. *japonica*, etc.

Your remark that many desmid species ought to exist in Florida even though they have not been reported is undoubtedly correct. When I first started collecting in Louisiana and Mississippi many years ago, one of my favorite reference works was Taylor's FW Algae of Newfoundland, and I was quite surprised that I found so many forms that also occurred in that vastly ~~different~~ different climate. Since then the list has been greatly extended by Irene-Marie in his gatherings in Quebec. When I called Prescott's attention to this, some years ago, he replied that when we know more about desmid distribution, it will undoubtedly be found that there is a large list of species that occur all the way from Brazil, up through the West Indies, into Florida and along the Gulf Coast, and up the Atlantic Coastal Plain into Newfoundland and Canada. It will be a long time before we have sufficient knowledge to compile such a list, but I like to think that I am helping towards it.

Aside from the expense, one of the principal reasons why I do not attend the meetings of the Phycological Society is that I got so little out of the two that I attended. So much of the time is taken up by marine algae, and by other families of FW algae, that there is little left for desmids, which are the only ones that I know anything about. However, I believe that the Biological Societies are going to meet in Gainesville, Fla., in 1954, and since this is only about 500 miles from New Orleans I intend to go there, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you in person.

With my kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I suppose you know Hannah Crossdale? Just about now she ought to be arriving in Finland, where she is visiting Rolf Grönblad, who is working up some of her material. They will publish the results jointly, later on.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

BRUNSWICK, MAINE

August 6, 1953.

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

I was very much interested to hear from you for I, of course, know of the work you and Gerry Prescott have done in the southeastern states. I was particularly interested to learn of your collaboration with Gronblad and look forward to the appearance of your papers.

I had sabbatical leave during the spring term and took advantage of it to go to Florida to study fresh-water algae with the assistance of a small grant. I have been studying the N. E. algae for twenty years and thought it would be interesting and profitable to compare the two regions. As you know the algae of Florida are not well known although quite a few papers have been published on material collected there. Unfortunately, most authors have either been ignorant of the work of others or for some other reason have failed to cite them and even when cited the data presented has often been incomplete. I have assembled, I think, all the papers and have a complete list of all the known Fla. fresh-water algae. I have thought of the possibility of preparing a check list but this may be premature for with your work on the desmids and the work being carried on at Tallahassee on the blue-greens the list would soon be out of date.

I concentrated while in Fla. on types other than blue-greens and desmids. Naturally, I saw lots of these but paid relatively little attention to them. I have a list of perhaps 150 species which have never been reported from Fla. Most of these are species known from other parts of the U.S. but strangely enough have not been known from Fla. In fact, one reason for going to Florida was to test my theory that they must be there even though no one had reported them.

I made headquarters at the Marine Lab, University of Miami. Very little collecting has been done in this region --or, at least, little publication has resulted.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

BRUNSWICK, MAINE

Concerning my projected paper at the Phycological Society meetings at Madison it will be very informal and will consist largely of some general statements of what I found there. I do not have time to prepare a detailed report at present. I do expect to publish my results within a year but the publication will bear small resemblance to the remarks I plan to make at Madison. There is some possibility that I will be unable to get to Madison because of pressure of research here. At any rate, whatever I say about desmids at Madison will be of the most general nature.

I did find a great many desmids in my collections, of course, and some day I may look them over more carefully. I suppose it would be worth while to at least record the localities for some species which have not been found too commonly either in Fla. or in the U.S. I doubt that I will get to name any for I claim not special competence in dealing with this fascinating group.

I do envy you the opportunity for year-round collecting of algae. We are frozen up for a good part of the year and conditions are difficult if not impossible for quite a bit of the year. I hope to get back to the southeast sometime for further studies for I feel it important that we have as complete a knowledge as possible of the distribution of algae as well as of their ecological relationships. I have been all over N.E. and have a complete list of everything ever found here, have published on some Michigan material, and have worked over some Ohio material so feel that I am getting a fair coverage of a variety of habitats.

I hope to have the opportunity of meeting you perhaps at some future meeting of the Phycological Society.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Gustafson

A. H. Gustafson

July 27 1953

Dr. A. H. Gustafson,
Dept. of Biology,
Bowdoin College,
Brunswick, Me.

Dear Dr. Gustafson,

In the announcement of the Phycological Society's meeting at Madison, Wis., on Sept. 8th, I notice that you are going to present a paper on The Fresh-water Algae of Florida.

Dr. Rolf Grönblad and I are collaborating on what we expect will be a series of papers describing the desmids in several hundred collections that I have made in the southeastern states during the last 15 years, principally from Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. As you undoubtedly have found, Florida is especially rich in desmids, and I have quite a number of new species and varieties, as probably you have also. Grönblad is now working over the more than 3000 drawings that I have sent him, checking my identifications, determining the novelties, and in some instances re-arranging the existing nomenclature. I expect soon to receive the Ms. of the first paper which he is now writing.

It would, therefore, be of very great interest to us to see a copy of your paper, and since I shall not be able to attend the Wisconsin meeting, I hope that you will be kind enough to send me a copy as soon as it is available. In this way we can avoid any possible conflict between your work and ours, in case you expect to name any new desmid species or varieties. Of course, the illustrations to accompany your paper would be very desirable, too.

I should be glad if you would drop me a few lines and tell me what you think of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,