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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.

INTERNATIONAL PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18
Louisiana

September 15, 1960

Dear Colleague:

During the past decade the increased development of phycology has warranted consideration of this field as a major subdivision of biology. The number of books and articles that deal directly and at least partly with algae has increased explosively. Recognition of this growth of phycology was made in 1954 by the establishment of a special section at the Eighth International Botanical Congress at Paris. So successful was this section that it was again organized at the Ninth International Botanical Congress at Montreal in 1959. Three highly successful international seaweed symposia have been held and a fourth is being organized.

National societies have been established in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Czechoslovakia, Philippines, and India. After giving careful consideration to many factors during a period of several years, we have concluded that there is a need for an international phycological society and that the present time is favorable to its establishment.

The purposes of the International Phycological Society are to promote the study of algae, to facilitate dissemination of information about algae, and to bring about international cooperation among phycologists. The chief instrument proposed to enable the Society to carry out these objectives is a journal, which would be international in management, content, and distribution. The journal would provide a place of publication for the results of original research as well as reviews. It would also provide a place of publication for annual bibliographies and lists of new taxa and nomenclatural changes. Until now, annual bibliographies have been published in the News Bulletin of the Phycological Society of America, but their preparation has become a task of such magnitude as to require international cooperation. More important, the proposed journal would provide a means of disseminating information about phycological projects and phycologists that would prove helpful and encouraging to workers, especially in the more remote parts of the world. Above all, the journal would unite phycologists into an articulate organization and give direction to their endeavors.

We cordially invite you to become a member of the International Phycological Society. Further information is given in the accompanying Articles of Organization and memorandum on finances.

Sincerely,

The Organizing Committee

MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

T. BRAARUD

Professor, Institutt for marin biologi, Avd. B
Universitetet i Oslo
Oslo-Blindern, Norway

J. GERLOFF

Botanischer Garten und Museum
Königin-Luise-Strasse 6-8
Berlin-Dahlem, Germany

T. CHRISTENSEN

Universitetets Botaniske Laboratorium
Gothersgade 140
Copenhagen, Denmark

M. O. P. IYENGAR

Professor Emeritus of Botany
Madras University
Madras, India

J. FELDMANN

Professeur à la Sorbonne
Institut Océanographique
195, Rue Saint-Jacques
Paris V^e, France

J. TH. KÖSTER

Curator of Algae
Rijksherbarium
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G. E. FOGG

Reader in Botany
University College
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Y. YAMADA

Professor of Botany
Hokkaido University
Sapporo, Japan

B. FOTT

Professor of Botany
University Karlovy
Praha II, Czechoslovakia

A. D. ZINOVA

Botanical Institute
Academy of Science of USSR
Leningrad, USSR

P. C. SILVA (Chairman)

Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California, U.S.A.

MEMORANDUM ON FINANCES

Dues have initially been set at \$2.80 (one English pound) per annum for individual members, \$5.60 (two English pounds) for organizational members.

Until a regular system has been established, each member of the Organizing Committee has agreed to serve as a regional sub-treasurer. Please send membership applications together with dues payments to the appropriate regional sub-treasurer. Please make payments payable to the International Phycological Society.

The first issue of the international phycological journal will appear during the first quarter of 1961. The printer will be Andelsbogtrykkeriet at Odense, Denmark, an excellent firm which prints such high-caliber journals as OIKOS, BOTANISK TIDSSKRIFT, and JOURNAL du CONSEIL.

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Articles of Organization

ARTICLE 1. The name of the Society shall be: International Psychological Society.

OBJECTS

ARTICLE 2. The objects of the Society shall be:

- (a) to promote the development of psychology;
- (b) to serve as a clearinghouse for psychological information;
- (c) to encourage international cooperation among psychologists and psychological institutes.

ARTICLE 3. The objects of the Society shall be attained by the following means:

- (a) issuance of periodical and non-periodical publications;
- (b) establishment of committees for specific investigative or administrative purposes;
- (c) cooperation with national psychological organizations;
- (d) cooperation with other international organizations;
- (e) engagement in any other activity consistent with the objects of the Society.

MEMBERS

ARTICLE 4. Membership in the Society shall be of two categories: individual and organizational.

- (a) Individual membership shall be granted any person upon application to the Secretary and after payment of annual dues. An individual member is privileged to participate in the business of the Society and to receive one copy of each periodical publication of the Society.
- (b) Organizational membership shall be granted any institution, commercial or industrial concern, or other organization upon application to the Secretary and after payment of annual dues. An organizational member is privileged to participate in the business of the Society through a delegate appointed by the organization and to receive one copy of each periodical publication of the Society.

DUES

ARTICLE 5. Annual dues shall be paid by each member. The amount for each category of membership shall be determined by the Executive Council and shall be only as is necessary to meet the expenses of operating the Society. Dues shall be paid directly to the Treasurer or to regional sub-treasurers.

PUBLICATIONS

ARTICLE 6. The official publication of the Society shall be a journal, containing reports of original research and reviews of any aspect of psychology and whatever information about psychology and psychologists that the Executive Council deems worthy and appropriate. Frequency of issue and all editorial policies shall be determined by the Executive Council, with due consideration to the financial resources of the Society and pursuant to the guiding principle that the journal shall be international in scope and in spirit and devoted to all aspects of psychology.

ARTICLE 7. Special publications may be issued at the direction of the Executive Council, who shall determine the method of their financing.

ARTICLE 8. The publications of the Society shall be under the supervision of an Editor assisted by a Board of Associate Editors. The Editor shall be appointed in January of each year by the Executive Council and may serve an unlimited number of terms. The Board of Associate Editors shall be composed of eight persons appointed annually by the Editor. Selection of Associate Editors shall be pursuant to the guiding principle that the journal shall be international in scope and in spirit and devoted to all aspects of phycology. Appointments of Associate Editors shall be subject to approval of the President. Associate Editors may serve an unlimited number of terms.

OBJECTS

GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 9. The Society shall be governed by an Executive Council of nine members, elected from and by the membership of the Society. The Executive Council, in turn, shall elect officers as hereafter prescribed.

ARTICLE 10. Each member of the Executive Council shall serve three years, with the nine terms so arranged that three vacancies shall occur and be filled each year. A council member may be re-elected once only. Nominations for council members may be made by any member of the Society, but the final slate of candidates, comprising two names for each vacancy, shall be selected by the Executive Council pursuant to the guiding principle that the Executive Council shall reflect the international composition of the membership of the Society as well as the diversity of interests. Vacancies created by death or resignation shall be filled at the next regular election. Ballots shall be distributed to the membership of the Society during the last quarter of each year and shall be returned to, and counted by, the Secretary. Within each pair of candidates, the candidate receiving the greater number of votes shall be declared elected. In the event of a tie vote, the Executive Council shall decide. The names of newly elected council members shall be announced during the first quarter of the year following their election.

ARTICLE 11. The officers of the Society shall be: President, Secretary, and Treasurer. They shall be elected during January of each year by the Executive Council from the council membership. Vacancies created by death or resignation shall be filled immediately by special election.

- (a) The President shall be the presiding officer of the Executive Council. He may not serve more than one full term.
- (b) The Secretary shall conduct the business and maintain the archives of the Society. He may serve a maximum of three full terms.
- (c) The Treasurer shall be responsible for the collection, keeping, and disbursement of all funds. He may serve a maximum of three full terms. For convenience of collection of dues, he may organize a system of regional sub-treasurers.

MEETINGS

ARTICLE 12. Meetings of the Society may be held at a time and place determined by the Executive Council. Meetings of the Executive Council may be held at a time and place determined by the President. Business of the Society and of the Executive Council normally shall be transacted by correspondence.

FUNCTIONS

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE 13. Amendments to the Articles of Organization may be proposed to the Executive Council by any member of the Society. Each proposal shall be considered by the Executive Council and at the discretion of the Council may be placed on the annual ballot distributed to the membership. In order to become effective, a proposed amendment must be approved by more than half of the total membership.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C. Pointe-du-Lac, July the 2ed 1959.

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

Dear Mr. Scott,

I receive this morning your kind letter with your most interesting paper, just at the moment I set on a voyage in a horse carriage, to "La Base des Mines". It is a swampy region that can not be approached otherwise. It is a very badly famed region, supposed to be haunted by black bears and gray wolves, so we go there in arms for a few days. It is only few miles from Trois-Rivières and has never been explored through. I expected to go to the Congress of Montreal, to defend the interest of the Desnids! But I see that M. Brunel will be there, and that it will be useless for me to go. It would be a pleasure to me to meet Algologues of renown who will meet there for the interest of Science, and to fight Mr. Silva. I expect to be back at La Pointe-du-Lac, Saturday night, before midnight. What a pleasure and honour to me if I could meet Scientists as you and Mr. W.R. Taylor and so many others which I have the honour to know only by their beautiful works. The very poor state of my ears would not permit me to attend the discussions and be of any help to the "Desnids".

With my best regards and good wishes,

Yours sincerely

fr. Trévis - Marie T. C
J. C.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C. Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q. Canada.
2 mars 1959

m. A.M.Scott
2824, Dante Street
NewOrleans 18 L.A.U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

Many thanks for your letter. I must tell you that I am absolutely of your idea about the proposal of M. Silva, at the University of Montreal. As I will not be present on account of the bad state of my poor health, I wrote to M. J. Brunel to make sure he will be aware of the proposition of M. Silva. I know the ideas of M. Brunel, and that he will not let M. Silva conduce the debate as he pleases without a reply from M. Brunel or an other algologist among the assistance.

Mr Brunel as changed his address since last year. May be he has not received your letter. His address at the University of Montreal is

University of Montreal,
Case Postale 6128
MONTREAL.

him

I told that you have written to him and that he has received no answer.

Yours very truly,

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C. Dr Sc

Copie

Maison Principale des FF. I. C. Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q. Canada.

M. le Dr. Jules Brunel,
Professeur à l'Université de Montréal,
Case Postale 6128
MONTRÉAL.

Cher Monsieur et ancien Professeur,

Je viens de recevoir une lettre éplorée d'un Algologue de mes amis, M. A.M. Scott de la Nouvelle Orléans. Il est tout déscontent de ce que M. Silva propose de faire de l'an 1753 le point de départ de la nomenclature des Algues, et des Desmidiées comme des autres Algues. Il ne se soucie pas, le cher homme de ce que les desmidiées n'étaient pas encore "nées" à cette époque.

J'ai pleine confiance que vous ne laisserez pas passer une absurdité pareille. Je ne pourrai pas assister au congrès à cause du mauvais état de ma santé; mais je sais bien que vous prendrez en main la cause du bon sens! Jusqu'à présent, dans la science algologique, la nomenclature des Desmidiées a toujours commencé avec J. Ralfs en 1848 ou si l'on veut se montrer bon prince, avec Arthur Hill Hassall en 1857. Mais vouloir faire remonter la nomenclature des Desmidiées à 1753, c'est une absurdité. A cette date, il n'y avait pas de Desmidiées connues. Le premier genre est celui des Closterium Nitzsch, baptisés en 1817 !!

Je vous envoie la lettre éplorée de M. Arthur Scott de la Nouvelle Orléans (Adresse: 2824, Dante Street, Nouvelle Orléans U.S.A.) Je mets toute ma confiance en vous pour empêcher cette sottise, et pour faire passer comme date John Ralfs 1848. Il y a eu quelques essais de travaux desmidiologiques antérieurement, par de Brébisson, Ehrenberg, Corda, Kützing, Meneghini, Bailey etc, mais le premier beau travail sur les Desmidiées est celui de John Ralfs 1848. Et vouloir faire remonter la nomenclature des Desmidiées à 1753 est une belle absurdité qu'aucun professeur d'Université qui se respecte ne voudra laisser passer, fut-elle soutenue par un Américain, et cet Américain fut-il M. Silva, spécialiste des algues d'eau salée.

J'envoie une copie de cette lettre à M. A.M. Scott afin qu'il sache que sa lettre n'a

J'envoie

pas été inutile et que je suis 100 pour 100 de son idée, et sans de la vôtre.

Croyez, cher ancien Professeur à ma très ahute considération et à ma respectueuse
soumission,

Votre tout dévoué

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C. D r. Sc.

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Feb 23 1959

Dear brother Irenee-Marie,

Many thanks for sending me the reprint of your paper in Hydrobiologia on Desmids of SE Quebec and the Gaspé peninsula. I have also seen in the current issue of the Revue Algologique your later one on desmids of the Compté de Nicolet, and I should like to have a reprint of this also when you get them.

Have you heard about the proposal by P.C.Silva entitled "Later starting points in Algae", published in Taxon VII(7):181-184 ? This is a proposal submitted to the Montreal Congress in which Silva wishes to have the "Later starting points" abolished, and to make 1753 the starting point for all algae, including desmids, instead of using Ralfs 1848 as the starting point for desmids.

Such a proposal seems merely absurd to me, for in 1753 it is likely that the very existence of desmids was unknown; certainly none of them received any botanical names until after 1800, and the first genus recognized today is *Ploutonium* ~~taxon~~ Nitzsch 1817, 64 years after Linnaeus' Species Plantarum.

Silva is a marine phycologist, I believe, and has no special interest in desmids. It does not seem right that such a person should make this proposal.

Grönblad, Prescott and I are very much opposed to it, and I think you will be also. If you agree, I think you should try to raise active opposition among Canadian phycologists, as I am trying to do in the U.S.A.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

I have written to Prof. Jules Brunel about it, but he has not yet replied.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C.
Pointe-du-Lac, 13 mai 1958.

Mr. A.M.Scott,
2824, Dante St.
New Orleans (8).La.
U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

I have just received your beautiful work on the Desmids of Soudan. I like to think that your part of this beautiful work is greater than you seem to recognise it. You have become a real Master in this branch of human knowledge and just now, you have not much to learn from any other Algologist in the States and even in the World. Your latin diagnosis are very good, and can serve as model for so many algologists who dare not write in the scientific language.

I have just now 5 papers waiting their turn in our scientific paper "The Naturalist Canadian". When I can, I will send you a copy but this Review is never in a hurry!

During this summer, I am about to visit a new region in the north of our province called "Le Vermillon", 100 miles north of "La Mattain" where I went last year. I hope I will find there many new plants. If I succeed to have this work printed, be sure you will not be forgotten.

Yours very truly

Fr. Irénée-Marie Orle

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C.

A.M. Scott

Oct 23 1958

Dear Brother Irene-Marie,

Many thanks for sending me reprints of your last two papers on Candian desmids.

The differences of opinion that you express concerning some of the determinations in Prescott & Scott 1945 (Euastrum) are not surprising; I think such disagreements will always exist between any two desmidiologists. Frequently I differ with Prescott, but since he is just as stubborn as I am, it is only rarely that I can persuade him to change to my way of thinking. Grönblad disagrees with some of my determinations, and more of those made by Prescott. Sometimes I differ with Grönblad, but not very often, for I consider him the best desmidiologist in the world today, and extremely careful in his opinions. Einar Teiling has some peculiar ideas, to which he has converted some of his European friends (Bourrelly for instance), but neither Prescott, Grönblad, nor I believe that his genera Staurodesmus and Actinotaenium are of any practical value in taxonomy.

I hope you will not be offended if I venture to call attention to some of the numerous errors in spelling that occur in your papers. For instance, you have many times cited the name of E.O. Hughes, but this is correctly spelled Hughes; it is pronounced "Hues", rhyming with "news" (no vowels). ^{seldom} Again, you ~~never~~ use the "umlaut" in such German and Swedish names as Nageli, Dittkeueller, Grönblad, but the omission of the diacritical sign is just as bad as writing your name without the accents aigus and graves, Frere Irene-Marie. If the printer does not have the special type for these modified vowels they must be written ae, oe, and ue, and this is also required when these names are Latinized, as in Groenbladia, Luetkenmulleri, Nagelii. See Article 73 of the 1956 International Rules for Botanical Nomenclature.

Article 24 says that epithets of subspecies, varieties, when adjectival in form, agree grammatically with the generic name. Similarly for subvarieties, forms, and other lower ranks. Thus the names ~~of~~ formae are not necessarily feminine, as was formerly the custom, but must agree in gender with the genus. Example: Trifolium stellatum forma nanum (not nana).

On p. 141 of your last paper, 6th line from bottom, you cite the name H. Minoru. This should be M. Hirano, because Minoru is his first name, and Hirano his surname or family name. This is shown by the way the name is printed in his papers, thus: Minoru HIRANO. It differs from the Chinese practice, where the family name is placed first, as in Chang Kai-shek. Also there is a Hungarian algologist who writes his name Gellert Jozsef, while we would write it Jozsef Gellert.

I make many mistakes myself in writing these proper names and botanical names, and though I try to catch them in proofreading, some of them slip through no matter how careful one may be.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE • EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

April 25, 1958.

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

Dear Dr. Scott,

I am extremely happy and glad to receive your reprints to-day and for this I wish to send my heartiest thanks in return.

Your reprints will be of much help to me in my future work.

Again thanking you for the trouble you have taken in sending these papers.

Yours sincerely,

Nurul Islam

Nurul Islam
Graduate Assistant

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

~~OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE~~ • EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

April 17, 1958.

Dr. A.M.Scott
2824, Dante St.
New Orleans, 18.
Louisiana.

Dear Dr. Scott,

Here I am working under Dr. Prescott on algae. I come from Pakistan for my Ph.D. degree. I would be highly glad and benefited if you kindly send me some reprints on desmids, specially, the "New and Interesting Desmids from the South eastern United States", if all these are available to you for distribution. If not available for free distribution, I am ready to pay the price of these copies.

Your co-operation will greatly help me in future.

Thanking you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Nurul Islam

Nurul Islam
Graduate Assistant
Bot. Dept. M.S.U.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C.
La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q. Canada.
22 sept. 1957.

M. M.A. Scott,
2824, Dante St.
New Orléans 18- La.

Dear Sir A.M.Scott,

I just received your kind letter about your voyage in Europe and your relations with Mr. R. Gronblad which I have the honor to know only by his renoun and his many important algological works. I do not expect ever to return in Europe. I went once in 1933-34 and remained 8 months, but at that time I was young and knew Mr. Gronblad only by a few of his works. I visited the university of Paris and the botanical garden of Rennes and the Shrine of Lourdes where I remained 3 days which I found very short!

I am too old and sickly to undertake a new trip in Europe though it would be most fruitful to me now that I know so many algologists in the Old countries. It happens that Scientists come to see me from time to time. I am always most pleased to see them but unable to render their visit. Last month came here Miss Sara Yacubson Ph D. from Buenosaires Argentina, From here she went to Chicago to meet Mr. W.R.Taylor. She must not yet be back home, because she has other visits to make on her way home.

I will now open your 'famous box you sent me three years ago, but not before I have done with 500 bottles from The region North of Trois-Rivières, called La Mattawin where I wandered 5 days last month, and I do not want to expose myself to mix my riches together!

I have just now a lesson a violin to give and I must stop at once.
My best thanks and regards for your kinness to me .

Yours very truly, F. Irénée-Marie. I.C. Dr. Sc.

F. Irénée-Marie
I.C.

Oct 3 1957

The International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy & Nomenclature,
Lange Nieuwstraat 106,
Utrecht, Netherlands.

Gentlemen,

Please send me one copy of the 1956 International Code of Botanical
Nomenclature, and I will send you a cheque immediately upon receipt of the invoice.

I am a member of the Am. Soc. of Plant Taxonomists.

Very truly yours,

Maison Principale des FF. I. C.
La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q. Canada,
14 septembre 1957.

M. A. Scott,
2824, Dante St.
New-Orléans La - (18).
U.S.A .

Dear Sir,

My best congratulations for your beautiful work on Desmids from the Southeastern United States. It is certainly the most beautiful contribution brought to algology in these years. The diagnoses are specially beautiful and clear. The drawings are clear and neat. I like to suppose they are as exact as all the preceding works issued by the same author. Special mention must be made of the diagnoses translation in latin by M. Hannah Croasdale. The translation is simple, clear, and scientific.

I do not know exactly what part is yours and which is Roli Gronblad's, but I am sure both parts are equally beautiful.

I can never thank you enough for this new stock added to my algological library.

Yours very truly and gratefully,

fr. Irénée - Marie L.C.

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C. D r. Sc.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C.
La Pointe-du-Lac, P. Q. Can.
14 Dec. Janv. 1957.

Mr. Ar. Scott,

2324, Dante Street
New-Orléans, 18 La.

Dear Sir.

Please pardon me not to have answered at once your last interesting letter. I was very busy with a paper I was preparing for Dr. Jacques Rousseau from the University of Montréal, about Desmids from North Ungava.

This paper is contained in 12 full pages. It will be published I do not know where.

What you tell me about the superbium var. decoration is most interesting. I thought this Desmid was alone to have that kind of decoration. And as you say *C. novae-terrae* Taylor has not this kind of decoration all over the surface, but mostly in the center. The lines or ribs crossing the surface are a kind of a mystery. It might be only "un effet d'optique" caused by refraction. In some specimens these lines are about absent.

I give the dimensions of the Desmids in terms of micron, but I do not measure them at that exactitude. I have prepared tables in fraction of microns corresponding to the divisions of my "oculaire micrométrique" and it is by interpolation that I write their dimension. In fact, it would be impossible to measure the plants to the exactitude of a fraction of a micron. I have 3 tables corresponding to 3 different ocular micrometers, and the measurements seem to be exact, since I arrive to the same result or about with the three tables, if I take the corresponding objective lenses.

ocular-
I read the measure on my micrometer and look for the corresponding measure
on the table corresponding to the lenses used.

I have also used tables made of some diatoms very finely divided,
which I measured once for all. I fixed a stripe of these diatoms between two
very thin "couvre-objets" and I arrived to the same result as with my ocular
micrometer. So I think the measures ^{are} given by our measures ^{is} are good and
must be trusted.

I hope that the year 1957 will be a good one for you and that we
shall have the pleasure to see some more details ^{algae or} coming from your pen.

With best regards,

Sincerely Yours,

J. Lenzi - Maria T.C.

Sept 18 1957

Dear brother Irene-Marie,

Many thanks for your kind words about the paper by Grönblad and myself on new desmids from southeastern USA. I am quite proud of this work, which represents "la creme de la creme" of my collections from 1939 to 1954 in this region. Of course there are several hundred other desmid species already known to science, and we hope to publish these at some future time, though I cannot say just when, because both of us have much other work on hand which must come first.

Both the English and Latin diagnoses were written by Grönblad; the English was checked by me, and the Latin by Miss Hannah Croasdale, but neither of them required anything more than minor changes and rearrangements of words, to make them grammatically correct. The critical comments were also written by Grönblad, but in some cases I was able to add some remarks concerning the distribution, and comparisons with similar forms. The introduction was written by me. The paper was put together for publication by Grönblad, and the proof was sent to me for reading.

The determinations I consider to be our joint product. Of course he knows a great deal more about European desmids than I do, but until recent years he had no experience with the American ones, while I have been studying them and in fact living with them for 15 years, so we both learned a good deal from each other, as he acknowledged. During the three weeks that I spent in Karis, Finland, we worked together almost every day from noon until midnight, and we had many lively arguments about the identification of some of the drawings. In some cases I gave in to his much greater knowledge and experience; in others I succeeded in convincing him that my identification was correct.

About 8 or 10 of the illustrations are from Grönblad's camera lucida sketches; all the rest are from mine, and they are as exact as I can make them. One of the very few desmids that he found and that did not appear among my drawings was the Staurastrum Scottii Grönbl., which he named for me. After he had sent me a sketch of it I examined the collection again, and after a very long search I was able to find just one more specimen; he was unable to find any more.

So now, at last, you may open the box of samples that I sent you long ago. I am afraid that the water will have evaporated, but that is not too serious, because all of them contain 5% glycerine, added to prevent complete dessication. If you will add water containing 4% or 5% formalin, most of the desmids will be restored to their original condition, though some of the larger ones may not recover from the deformation.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Jan 4 1958

Dear Brother Irene-Marie,

Many thanks for sending me the reprint of your latest paper, Les Cosmarium de la Region des Trois-Rivieres. This is a very useful work, and you have found a very large number of Cosmaria.

The most notable of them is *C. superbum* var. *decoratum*; very unusual because it is one of the few examples of the decoration extending over the whole surface of the cell. The only other instance that I can recall is *C. decoratum* W. & W., which they depict as having the pattern also covering the entire surface. However, examples that I have seen from Indonesia, and which I must identify as *C. decoratum*, have the triangular pits only in the center of the face; towards the sides and apex the pits gradually diminish in size to mere punctae.

C. superbum has not been found in southern USA, so I know it only from Taylor's illustration. However, I have Taylor's *C. novae-terrae* from several collections, and this species also shows the pattern of raised granules surrounded by triangular pits, and in well developed specimens you can also see the pairs of parallel straight lines running between the granules and separating the pits. These 'ribs' are not seen in young ~~xxx~~ semicells, but in older ones that presumably have undergone several divisions, the lines are quite prominent. These lines, or 'ribs', are also to be seen in other species, such as *C. cosmetum*, and I have often wondered about their nature. Sometimes I think the ribs are on the exterior surface of the cell-wall, sometimes they give the impression that they are on the interior surface. Again I have wondered whether the ribs are caused by an optical effect due to refraction through the varying thicknesses and curvatures of the wall. What is your opinion?

I notice that in many cases you give the dimensions of desmids to 0.1 micron, and somewhere in your writings I remember that you stated that you can measure to that degree of exactness "ou a peu pres". When you consider that the tenth part of a micron is the same as the fifth part of the average wave-length of visible light, I think you must admit that 0.1 micron is indeed an extremely small quantity, and quite negligible in desmid measurements. I think that such fractions are simply the result of the arithmetical computations involved in calibrating the ocular micrometer; many years ago I made such a calibration table, in which the value of one division of the micrometer equalled 3.3 u, so that 8 divisions equalled 26.4 u. But I have abandoned the fractions except that for desmids less than 10 u I sometimes give the measurements to 0.5 u, never any closer. This has a small effect in simplifying the typing and printing of the paper.

Mention of this matter was caused principally by the fact that for the last few weeks I have been working on some new samples from Sumatra, which contain a large number of very small Cosmaria and Euastra. Some of them are new, and all are very difficult to draw because of their small size and the fact that few or no empty specimens are to be found.

I hope that the year 1957 will be a good one for you, and that we may have the pleasure of seeing some more desmid papers from your pen.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A DIRECTORY OF SPECIALISTS

Reed C. Rollins (Cambridge, Mass.)

One of the particular needs of a subject like taxonomy is to be able to find out who the various specialists in the subject are and where they are located. Who is working monographically on a particular group of plants; who is capable of handling identifications in a particular family or other group of plants; or who is able and willing to handle identifications of plants of a given area of the world? The answers to such questions are desired by a variety of scientists and government workers as well as taxonomists, but there is no good source at present. For several years the American Society of Plant Taxonomists has assembled information concerning the specialties of its members and this information has been distributed as part of a directory of the members. Various other societies have performed a similar service for their own members, and Index Herbariorum has been an important source of information concerning botanists connected with herbaria. But most of the available information has been of a limited nature and nowhere has it been possible to conveniently find a really comprehensive listing of specialists in plant taxonomy. And, using a particular plant group as a starting point, it has been next to impossible to find out who is actually working on that group.

Now, thanks to a grant of funds from the National Science Foundation of the United States of America, the International Association for Plant Taxonomy can undertake the preparation and publication of a directory of specialists in plant taxonomy. It is planned to make this directory world wide in its coverage and as comprehensive as possible in its inclusion of the plant kingdom. For example, certain groups such as bacteria, motile algae, viruses, plant microfossils, etc., sometimes considered to be on the fringe of the plant kingdom, are to be included. How comprehensive the final product will be depends in part upon the extent of cooperation received from the taxonomists themselves. Questionnaires printed in six languages will be sent to as many botanists as available membership lists will provide. Insofar as possible, membership lists will be solicited, but secretaries of societies and others who may see this note and have lists of botanists with addresses at their disposal will, it is hoped, voluntarily send these to the I.A.P.T. in Utrecht.

In mentioning that there are various kinds of specialists, I have in mind the fact that some taxonomists are essentially monographers, some are primarily engaged in floristic studies, and others may combine both types of study. Also, there are taxonomists who specialize in phylogenetic studies, cytotoxic studies, etc. The aim of the directory is not to cover the entire broad field of botany giving the specialties of every kind of botanist. Rather, it is to discover the taxonomists who specialize in a particular way, either by plant group, by geographical area, or by geological time scale, who are able and willing to identify the plants that fall within their specialty. Willingness to identify plants of a given group or area will not be a prerequisite to being listed in the directory but it should be understood that to provide this information is one of the purposes of the directory.

The exact way in which the listings will be handled remains to be worked out



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY

Dear Sir/Madam,

The International Association for Plant Taxonomy has undertaken the preparation of a "Directory of Specialists in the Taxonomy of Plants". This work is being supported by the National Science Foundation of the United States of America.

All taxonomists are kindly requested to complete the enclosed Questionnaire. Special attention is asked for question no. 5 on the specialization in research. It is of prime importance to give full and precise information on this. General entries such as "Phanerogams", "Fungi", "Bacteria", "Gramineae", "Flora of Asia", or "Mycology", "Phytopathology", "Palaeobotany" are not acceptable for the purposes of this Directory. It is necessary to indicate as precisely as possible the field of taxonomic research, for instance:

- a) by giving the names of groups (taxa) that are being treated monographically (e.g. CUSCUTACEAE (SPERMAT.), CRYPHAEACEAE (MUSCI), TARAXACUM (COMPOSITAE), etc.).
- b) by giving the names of groups (taxa) that are being treated regionally but on a monographic basis (e.g. COMPOSITAE of the Andes, LEGUMINOSAE of West Tropical Africa).
- c) by stating the nature of floristic work being done (Spermatophytic flora of W. Europe, Lichens and Fungi of Arctic Scandinavia, Bryophytes of Mexico), etc., etc.
- d) by circumscribing the nature of experimental taxonomic work (e.g. cytotaxonomy of *Poa*, polyploidy in relation to speciation in *Nicotiana*).
- e) by mentioning the special categories (of a non taxonomic nature) in the research of fossil plants, bacteria, viruses, etc. (Triassic flora of C. Europe, plant pathogenic bacteria).

The above list of possibilities is of course far from complete. It will be clear, however, that detailed statements on the field of specialization are required.

Utrecht, 1-9-'56.

The International Bureau for
Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature
Lange Nieuwstraat 106. Utrecht.
Netherlands.

La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q.
28 août 1921.

M. A.M. Scott,
2824. Rue Dante
Nouvelle-Orléans, La - 18.

Cher Monsieur, Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 25 août. Elle m'a grandement intéressé. Je vous remercie des bonnes choses que vous dites à mon sujet, et de l'honnête critique vous vous faites de mes travaux. Merci également de la bouteille que vous me faites parvenir. Je prendrai le temps de l'examiner, mais pour ne pas mêler les choses, je vais la mettre sur votre boîte en bois que vous m'avez envoyée déjà et que je n'ai pas encore ouverte, et j'ouvrirai les deux, boîte et bouteille, quand j'aurai fini d'éplucher mes récoltes de la Gaspésie. J'ai déjà trouvé dans ces récoltes, plusieurs espèces nouvelles, mais pas autant que je m'y attendais.

Je mettrai de côté pour vous ce que je croirai être la plus riche de la région et vous l'expédierai plus tard.

Merci donc de votre envoi et de vos remarques intéressantes.

Votre tout dévoué et respectueusement soumis,

F. Irénée-Marie Tardieu
F. Irénée-Marie, I.C. Dr. Sc.

P.S. Je viens de recevoir une longue lettre de M. Drouet. Il m'a même envoyé tout un lot de ses écrits en échange de mes quelques travaux qu'il n'avait pas encore dans sa bibliothèque. Son adresse est toujours:

1616 east 50 th place,
Chicago - 15 Ill. U.S.A.

MM

La Pointe-du-Laac, 7 juillet 1956.

Mr. A.M.Scott,
2824 Dante Street
New-Orleans (18) La.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir, --- As I arrive from a long trip from Gaspésie, with a load of bottles, I find your reprints always so interesting!

My best thanks, and be sure I will not fail to send you my last reprint on *Euastrum* from our regions.

Yours very truly,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
Jr. Jean - Marie P. C.

Nota. - This reprint is abstracted from "Le Bulletin Algologique " La Revue Algologique Nouvelle Série, Tome II, No 1-2, pp. 112--122. "

(vidé 11/6)
P.R.

Please return.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C.

La Pointe-au-Lac, 2 juin 1956.

M. A.M. Scott
2824, Dante Street,
New-Orléans - 18, La.

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai bien hâte de voir vos descriptions de plantes nouvelles qui me serviront certainement beaucoup à identifier les espèces que j'espère récolter dans ma campagne algologique de cet été.

Vos remarques sur l'espèce *S. Novae-Caesareae* Wolle me semblent bien justifiées. J'ai examiné de nouveau mes préparations, et autant que je puis m'en rendre compte, le centre du sommet de chaque nématozeste est granuleux, comme dans la figure 9 de la planche XLIX de Wolle dans "Desmids of the United States de 1892". Je ne suis pas de l'Avis de Gronblac quand il dit que le centre est nu, chez *S. Novae-Caesareae* Wolle. Je le crois granuleux comme chez mes spécimens. Mais je puis me tromper. Je n'ai pas le travail de Wolle en date de 1884. Je n'ai que son édition de 1892, et elle peut différer de celle de 1884 dont vous parlez.

En ce moment je prépare mon expédition de cet été. J'espère bien en rapporter du nouveau pour la Science quoique je n'espère pas en tirer 160 espèces ou variétés nouvelles!

Croyez, cher Monsieur à ma haute considération et à mon respect,

J. Trévis - Marie T. C. Dr. Sc. C. M. S.

Aug 25 1956

Dear Brother Ireneé-Marie,

Many thanks for the reprint of your paper on *Euastrum* from Lac Saint-Jean and the Parc des Laurentides. I am a subscriber of the *Revue Algologique*, but am glad to have the reprint which is easier to use for reference. In going through the paper I noted your *Euastrum Ciastonii* f. *hians*, which seemed to be the same as *E. Ciastonii* var. *apersinuatum* Scott & Prescott. On looking it up I find that the two plants are identical, and that both you and I published our respective names in 1952, and in the same journal *Hydrobiologia*, but that you have the priority by a matter of six months or so. Curious, isn't it?

I transmitted to Dr. Grönblad your remarks on *Staurastrum novae-caesareae*, but he did not reply to my letters for a couple of months because he was ill with some kind of stomach ailment. Now I have his reply saying that after reconsideration he has come to the conclusion that the type of Wolle's plant is the form which has verrucae or granules over the entire apical surface, as in your Canadian specimens. My specimens from Mississippi and Florida, all of which have a smooth central area on the apex, are more like the plant which Cushman named *Staurastrum pulcherrimum* in error. Consequently Grönblad has decided to name my plants *St. novae-caesareae* Wolle var. *pulcherrimum* (Cushman) Scott & Grönblad. This seems to be a good solution of this small problem. Under separate cover I am sending you a small sample of one of my collections containing specimens so that you may compare them with yours, and if you have any material available I should be grateful if you would send me a small quantity so that I may make the comparison also.

I hope that your excursion to the Gaspé was successful and that you found a nice lot of desmids. So far as I know this region has not been investigated before.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely,

May 30 1956

Dear Brother Irénee-Marie,

I have just finished drawing 37 plates of desmid drawings illustrating something like 160 new taxa from southeastern USA, for a paper that will be published in Finland later this year, in collaboration with Dr. Rolf Grönblad.

One of the items is a 5-radiate form of *Staurostrum novae-caesareae* Wolle, a form not hitherto recorded. The 4-radiate form occurs fairly often in my collections, but all of the many specimens that I have seen differ from your Canadian plants in that they have a central smooth area on the apical surface, while yours have several rows of small circular granules in addition to the intramarginal rows. Both Grönblad and I believe that the form with the central smooth area corresponds with Wolle's original illustrations, and a partial confirmation of this is seen in the fact that Wolle (1884, p. 161) remarks that specimens from Florida have shorter spines than the northern form from New Jersey. In my Florida collections the spines are sometimes greatly reduced, and in some specimens they appear as mere stubs.

I am enclosing a copy of our remarks on this plant, and I would greatly appreciate your opinion on it.

I hope that everything is well with you, and send you my best regards.

Sincerely,

Maison Principale des FF. I. C. La Pointe-du-Lac,

25 Décembre 1955.

Mr. A.M.Scott
2824, Dante Street
New Orleans, 18 La. U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

In this moment of the year, my thought is turned towards good friends like you. I wish I could express my sentiments as I feel them in this night where we prepare to feast the Divine Child. I know that before very long I will go far from this world to join the heavenly feast of the Holy Infant. All my friends will be then present in my memory and I will pray the Holy Saviour to send me in their time every one of my earthly friends. It is in this way that Algology will unite us for ever in eternity. Please have a little prayer for me and I will do the same for you.

As long as I am on earth, I want to work to expand the knowledge of our dear Desmids, and in so doing, I am sure to please God who has done them so fine and so infinitely different, showing ⁱⁿ this his power and wisdom.

My best Christmas wishes to you and to your beloved Wife.

Yours very truly

Fr. Irénée-Marie
Fr. Irénée-Marie, I. C. DrSc



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D. † S.

*Souvenir
de mon
Jubilé d'Or
de vie religieuse
célébré à la Pointe-du-Lac,
le 8 juillet 1955.*

— — — — —
Frère Irénée-Marie.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C. La Pointe-au-Lac,

Samedi 8 Oct. 1955.

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

Dear Sir,

I have read your long letter with the greatest interest. I wish I could do so interesting trips and get personal acquaintances with European Algologists. I am too poor, as a religious, to be allowed so expensive and instructive trips! I know that one learns very much in such visits and conversations. Nothing is more instructive than these exchanges of views. All I can do is to work by myself, consulting the papers published by those that are more learned than myself. It is too bad that the doctor allows me but two hours a day. But happily he forgot to forbid me to cheat! and so I do almost every day. It is rare that I do not double the time he gave me to work. Last time I saw him, he asked me "How long did you work a day?" I answered: "two hours, Sir". He had forgotten to ask me if I had worked more than these two hours. I am just back from a trip in the south of the province, in the county of Nicolet. I was not lucky: the rain prevailed the whole day. I came back with 8 crops from lakes and rivers, and with a very good cold, which kept me inside for almost two weeks. But I regret nothing, since I have material to work for the winter. I think I have sent you my

last published papers: La Revue Algologique Tome 1, fasc. 2, Dec. 1954

and Le Nat. Can. Vol. LXXXII, Nos 6-7 Juin-Juil. 1955.

I am almost sure I have not sent you the last paper, since I received only yesterday the reprints consisting of a whole number of the Naturalist Canadien. I send you on separate cover a number of this Review.

I am ashamed to tell you that I have not yet opened your beautiful box of desmids you sent me two years ago. You may be sure it is not my fault! You see: I don't want to mix up desmids of Quebec with Desmids of the States, And I have always desmids of Quebec waiting for me! And also I want to keep my entire freedom in my work. And it would not be so if I had Desmids from the States lingering on my desk. I long to have no other bottles in hand than those of the New Orleans Region! I will have so much pleasure to have a look at them.

I have just received a long friendly letter from M. Bourrelly. I know now why he does not speak to me about your trip in Europe and specially in Paris. He would have been so pleased to meet you!

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Trévis - Marie T. C. Dr. Sc.

Oct 5 1955

Dear Brother Irene-Marie,

I suppose you have been thinking that I had forgotten to acknowledge receipt of the reprint of your paper from *La Revue Algologique*, that you sent me last May. That is not the case, however. My wife and I left New Orleans on May 2nd for a voyage to Europe, and we only returned last week. Now I am trying to catch up with my correspondence and acknowledge the many reprints that were awaiting our return.

Our European trip was partly for pleasure and partly to enable me to make personal acquaintance with some of the algologists with whom I have been corresponding for many years. The pleasure part consisted of an 11-day conducted tour of England and southern Scotland, and another 28-day conducted tour of western Europe, going through parts of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and France. We enjoyed it very much, but found that touring under those conditions was very hard work; in fact it was too strenuous for us, and the only way we could keep up was by omitting the sightseeing in some of the cities, and resting at the hotel instead. Both of us are too old for such work; we should have made the trip 20 years ago when we were in better physical condition, but unfortunately it was not possible until after my retirement from business. We have seen so many churches, abbeys, cathedrals, castles and palaces that it is literally impossible to remember them all, but I have something like 500 excellent color photographs that will bring back part of the scenes in the days to come.

After the English tour I left my wife in England, at my sister's home, and flew from London to Stockholm by way of Amsterdam, where I had a couple of hours between planes. Prof. J. Helms and his wife came to the airport to meet me, and I had a very pleasant chat with them. He is 78 years old, and she is a few years younger, but both of them are actively interested in desmids.

In Sweden I stayed for a week in Linköping, sleeping at the hotel, and taking all my meals at Prof. Einar Teiling's home, and spending many hours each day talking about desmids, and examining his fine library and iconotheque. He is the same age as me (67), and just as kind, generous and thoughtful as I had previously judged from his remarkably interesting letters. I must confess, however, that I have not enough knowledge of biology to comprehend fully his ideas on desmid evolution, and I suspect that other desmidiologists who do understand his theories are not yet ready to accept them completely.

After leaving Sweden I flew to Finland, where I spent three weeks at Karis, again sleeping at the only hotel, and taking all my meals at the home of Dr. Rolf Grönblad. He is about 58 years old, a very fine man and a jolly companion, actively practicing his profession of dentistry. His library of desmid literature is not so large as Teiling's, but he has nearly all the classical works and many more besides. In addition he has a large library of general literature in four languages, and is well read in English, German, Swedish and Finnish.

Grönblad and I went by train to Turku, where Dr. Paavo Kallio is doing such remarkable work in the cultivation of desmids. I had a special interest in this, because I had induced a friend in Java to send to Dr. Kallio some living algal material

(2)

from Sumatra containing an extremely curious new desmid, somewhat like *Ichthyocercus*, which occurs in three different forms, and I was anxious for Kallio to put it into cultivation to see if he could discover the relationship between the three forms, and find out which of them is the 'basic' type. Unfortunately the material arrived in poor condition, many of the desmids were dead or dying, and the few specimens of the new one that he was able to find did not survive in culture, although some others are growing well.

After returning to Karis, Grünblad and I worked every day until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, going over more than 3000 of my desmid drawings from the USA, and several hundred more from Brazil and the Sudan. We arrived at satisfactory determinations in nearly all cases, though I had to bring back some of my drawings for further investigation and additional information. In my USA material we found about 160 new taxa, and these will form the subject of a paper that we expect will be published by the Soc. Sci. Fennica. Later we shall publish the Brazilian and Sudanese desmids, which contain some remarkably beautiful and strange new species.

In the latter part of July my wife and I were in Paris, and I called at the Laboratoire Cryptogamique, hoping to see Dr. P. Bourrelly. But all of the staff were away at their summer biological station on the English Channel, and the only persons I saw were some of the women assistants in Bourrelly's office, with whom I had a rather stilted conversation in my broken French and their broken English. I saw the herbarium, the library, and the collection of algal cultures, but was not able to get much information because of the language difficulty.

Now we are back home, after flying across the Atlantic from London to New York, a very wearisome journey, not at all like it is cracked up to be. However, I would rather spend 15 hours in the plane than ~~work~~ a week on the water, for I don't like travelling by boat. After I clean up my correspondence I must get busy on one or more of the several desmid investigations that I have on hand.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Maospn Principale des FF. I.C. La Pointe-du-Lac, P. Q. Can.

M. Arthur M. Scott,
2824, Dane St.
Nouvelle-Orléans.

Cher Ami, j'ai bien reçu votre tiré à part dès plus intéressant. Il est si rare de voir publier des genres nouveaux qui soient autre chose que des changements de noms comme ceux de Einar Teiling. Vos plantes sont des genres complètement nouveaux et qui ne se rattachent à aucun déjà connu. On sent bien qu'il s'agit de la grande famille des Desmidiées, mais aussi qu'il s'agit de genres absolument nouveaux. Je vous remercie bien de votre envoi. Il y a longtemps que je ne vous ai rien envoyé. Ce n'est pas de ma faute. J'ai actuellement 6 articles qui attendent dans les imprimeries. Mais ils attendent! Et il faut savoir attendre!

J'ai encore du matériel de recherche en main. Si je vous disais que je n'ai pas encore ouvert votre boîte d'il y a deux ans! C'est dans la crainte de nuire à vos recherches. Mais c'est fini: je vais ouvrir ces jours-ci, mais je ne publierai rien sans vous en parler au préalable. J'ai du travail encore pour jusqu'à la fin de l'été, et je me propose une expédition au sud du St-Laurent, dans une région encore inconnue des algologues, vaste région de sable où l'on devrait trouver au neuf.

Merci de nouveau, et croyez à ma sincère affection

Fr. Linné - Marie I.C.
Fr. Irénée-Marie, I. C.

Maison Principale des FF. Insc. Chrét. La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q.

March 16, 1955.

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

Dear Friend,

My best thanks for your kind letter and the interesting photos that accompanied it. Those photographs are all a revelation to me! I did not think that there could be left place in the large family of the Desmids, any place for a new genus!

And it seems to be evident that the new genus *Amscottia* is perfectly justified, so different it is from all other genus, and especially on account of the dissimetry of the cells, which puts this desmid almost on the limit of the family.

I would willingly accept it to be a new family, if there were no other links between these plants and the Desmids. The principal character of the Desmids is the SYMMETRY of the cell. This symmetry is almost absent from your plants. But they are so near, known plants in the family that there is no possibility of division.

^{other} The *Micrasterias* from the Sudan would be to be classified with the other asymmetric "pseudo-desmid".

I am determined to open your box, but not to work on it. I have so much work waiting for me! I will open, and make preparations of all plants which I will judge to be new for Canada and North-United States, but I will oblige myself not to write a single line on the subject, to be sure not to interfere with your work going on.

I have pretty much business in the moment, so that I have little time left to my Desmid-hobby. I must take on my nights, and my health suffers from it.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C.

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C. Dr. Sc.

March 14 1955

Fr. Ireneo-Marie, I.C.,
La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q.

Dear Brother Ireneo-Marie,

Thanks for your note acknowledging the reprint of Grönblad's paper on *Amscottia mira*. There are more surprises in store for you and other desmidiologists, as you will see from the enclosed photos. From Sumatra comes a very strange desmid that looks somewhat like *Ichthyocercus*, but combines certain features of *Euastrium* and *Desmidium*. The first 24 specimens found all had different poles as shown in the photo, one pole of the 'fishtail' type with upturned spines, the other pole slightly elevated and with downturned spines. But then I found one specimen with both poles alike and of the 2nd type, which of course meant that there must also be another form with both poles of the 'fishtail' type, and after a long search I managed to find one specimen of this kind. So now Prescott and I are in the curious position of having a new genus to describe, containing one species and one variety, but only one specimen of each, while there are 24 specimens with differing semicells that combine the species and the variety. We have decided to postpone publishing the desmid, in the hope of being able to get more material from Sumatra in which specimens may be more plentiful, and thus help us to resolve the dilemma.

The two strange *Microsterias* come from the Sudan, and all specimens seen have unlike semicells. These were discovered by Grönblad, who has invited me to collaborate with him in ~~the~~ working up this very remarkable collection which contains many other peculiar desmids. I suspect that in all these cases there must exist other forms, as yet unknown, in which both semicells are alike. But what can be the cause of the much greater abundance of dichotypical specimens with unlike semicells?

I am glad that you have at last decided to open the box that I sent you some years ago, and am sure you will find many interesting desmids therein. However, I must ask you not to publish any new desmids that you may see, unless you have also found them in your own material from Canada. The reason for this request is that all of my collections from southern USA, and all of my more than 3000 drawings, have been in Grönblad's hands for the last couple of years. He has been studying them and is now, I believe, about ready to start publication. Next July I am going to Europe with my wife, and shall spend about three weeks in Finland with Grönblad, to help in the identifications of the known species, and the determinations of the many new species and varieties. There are a great many very puzzling cases, and even such an expert as Grönblad (who is now, since Dr. Krieger's death, the best desmidiologist in the world) has had much trouble in deciding where to place them.

Like you, I am plagued by delays in publishing. More than two years ago I sent to Australia a long paper with 22 plates of desmids and 6 of other algae, which is to be published by the Australian CSIRO in the official report of the 1948 Arnhem Land Expedition. A letter from the editor indicates that it may be two years more before it appears in print. And I do not possess a great store of patience.

With my best regards and good wishes,
Sincerely yours,

Moh 6 1952

Dear brother Irene-Marie,

In my letter of yesterday I forgot to mention that I have available for distribution some freshwater algal collections, containing plenty of desmids, from North Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Japan. If you would like to have samples I shall be glad to send you some, provided you will promise to look at them, and not stow them away in a drawer.

The Japanese material was sent by Minoru Hirano, who is now working on it. The other stuff was sent to me by various correspondents, and Prescott and I have two papers in preparation.

Sincerely yours,

CHAINE ALPHA - OMEGA

- I. Frère Ireneé-Marie, Docteur des Sciences de l'Université de Montréal, La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q., Canada.
- II. Arthur M. Scott, Ingénieur Civil, amateur de mycologie, 2824 Dante Street, New Orleans 18, La, USA
- III. Dr. Jiří Růžička, Assistant (Algochyta, Desmidiées, Hydrobiologie) Central Biological Institut, Dept. of Hydrobiology, Sedlice u Blatné, Czechoslovakia
- IV. Prof. Karel Rosa, (Algochyta, Desmidiales), U Nesypky 6, Praha XVI., Czechoslovakia

Dans les trois jours après avoir reçu cette lettre, veuillez envoyer un livre ou un opuscule à la personne qui figure au premier rang sur la liste, avec une dédicace, ou simplement, si vous préférez, en joignant une carte de visite avec votre nom et votre adresse. Puis faites quatre copies de la présente circulaire, en vous conformant aux prescriptions suivantes :

- a) supprimez sur la liste le premier nom, c'est-à-dire celui de la personne à qui vous avez envoyé le livre ou l'opuscule.
- b) reproduisez les trois noms et mettez le votre en quatrième place, avec adresse exacte.
- c) envoyez les quatre copies à des personnes de votre connaissance, à des intellectuels et savants avec qui vous desirez des relations par le moyen de cette chaîne sympathique, en vous rappelant qu'il est bon, afin de la diffuser davantage, que deux au moins de ces personnes résident dans une autre ville, ou mieux encore, dans un autre pays.

Si vous agissez ainsi, vous aurez la perspective de recevoir 256 livres ou opuscules, provenant de diverses personnes qui se plairont à des contacts intellectuels.

Ne brisez pas cette chaîne si riche d'agréables promesses. Vous n'aurez qu'à envoyer une de vos publications et à diffuser cette circulaire à quatre de vos amis. Mais, dans le cas où vous ne pourriez absolument pas, ou si vous étiez désagréable de donner suite, ayez la courtoisie de renvoyer cette circulaire à la personne qui figure en quatrième place sur la présente liste; ce simple geste amical sera une marque d'égard envers la personne qui vous a manifesté son amitié cordiale et son estime intellectuelle en vous l'envoyant.

Prière de traduire dans la langue maternelle, si nécessaire. Toutes les langues sont acceptables.

CHAÎNE ALPHA - OMEGA

- I.- J.A. Martins d'Alte, Assistant de Botanique, Algologie et étude des grains de Pollen. Faculdade de Ciências, Porto --- Portugal.
- II.- Alfredo Andrade da Silva, 1er assistant de Botanique. Diatomées, Algologie et Paléontologie. Faculdade de Ciências, Porto, Portugal.
- III.- Juâes Brunel, Directeur de l'Institut de Botanique de l'Université de Montréal, Professeur de Cryptogamie, 4101 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal 36, Canada.
- IV. Frère Irénée-Marie, Docteur es Sciences de l'Université de Montréal, ancien Directeur des Etudes des FF. de l'Inst. Chrét. Boursier au Gouvernement de la Prov. de Québec, La Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q. Canada.

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Prière de traduire dans la langue maternelle, si nécessaire. Toutes les langues sont acceptables.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C. La Pointe-du-Lac, 2 Oct. 1952.

Cher Ami, --- J'ai reçu aujourd'hui votre magnifique tiré à part, contenant tant de choses nouvelles. J'ai bien hâte de trouver quelques moments pour les lire. Je pourrai me mettre à jeter un coup d'oeil sur la précieuse boîte que j'ai gardé en réserve jusqu'à ce jour.

J'ai commencé une autre étude sur nos régions, résumé de près de 100 lacs des environs dont plusieurs n'ont encore jamais été explorés. Il y aura du nouveau, mais pas tant toutefois qu'en Nouvelle-Orléans.

Mes remerciements sincères,

Fr. Irénée-Marie I.C.
Fr. Irénée-Marie, I.C.

Maison Principale des FFI-C.

La Pointe-du-Lac Co St-Maurice P.Q. 19 février 1954.

Dear Sir.-

Received this morning your beautiful reprint from New Orleans, on Australian Desmids. I have read it through and admired the drawings so neat and regular.

Many of these plants are alike ours, but there are some which have no pendant in our flora, for instance fig. 14 in Plate I, fig. 5 in plate II; figs 1,4,6, plate III; and especially 1,4, in plate IV.

In plate V there is a Staurostrum No 5 which is so very new !

What a lucky man you are to be able to work on such material, and find time to do so! All my free minutes are used to describe de Desmids from our region des Trois-Rivières; they are numerous and fine. I will send you a reprint as soon as I receive any. I have about 60 pages waiting at the press, always slow, terribly slow.

Yours very truly,

J. Trinite-Marié F. C. Dr Le

le 8 mars, 1954

Frere Irene-Marie, B.C., Dr. Sc.
La Point-du-Lac, P.Q., Canada.

Mon cher collegue,

C'est avec plaisir que j'ai recu votre note du 19 fevr., et vos remarques flatteurs sur mes dessins.

Vous ecrivez que "j'ai de la chance de pouvoir travailler avec de tels materiaux, et trouver le temps de le faire". Mais vous ne savez pas la moitie de ma bonne fortune, - non, ni meme le dixieme.

Souvenez-vous de la chaine-lettre que vous m'avez envoye il y a quelques annees? A premiere vue je fus tente de la detruire, comme j'ai fait avec des autres que demandaient de la monnaie; mais apres reflexion je me suis decide de la donner une pousse. En reponse j'ai recu une dizaine de livres et d'oeuvres scientifiques, la plupart desquelles n'avaient pas beaucoup d'interet pour moi. Parmi les auteurs il y avait deux, de la sud-Amerique, qui semblaient avoir des interets semblables aux miens; donc j'ai poursuivi ces introductions dans l'espoir de pouvoir acquerir des collections d'algues tropicales.

Pensee heureuse! Comme resultat, j'ai recu quelques collections de la Uruguay d'un interet modere, mais j'ai du promettre de ne pas les travailler. Et d'un limnologiste de La Bresil j'ai recu une serie notable de 40 collections provenant de la region Amazonienne, recoltes planctoniques de plusieurs rivieres tributaires de l'Amazon; je vais collaborer sur eux avec mon ami Grönblad. Une partie des collections bresiliennes ne contiennent pas beaucoup des Desmidiées, parcequ'ils furent prises dans l'eau courante, mais certains d'eux sont tres belles, meme tres riches. J'y ai trouve maintes des formes etranges figurees par Grönblad dans son oeuvre "De Algis Brasiliensibus".

Voici le "jack-pot"; vous reconnaitrez ce mot si vous avez des "slot-machines" dans le Canada. Dans l'une des collections bresiliennes j'ai decouvert LA PLUS BELLE DESMIDIEE DU MONDE ENTIER, UN VRAI GENRE NOUVEAU; elle a ~~et~~ ete reconnu pour gen.nov. par Prescott, Telling, Krieger et Grönblad, qui ont vues des specimens et mes dessins. Grönblad la publiera dans Botaniska Notiser sous le nom de "Scottia mira". Elle differe de tous les desmidiées connues jusqu'a present par le fait que les deux semicellules ne sont pas pareils, comme vous verrez des photographiesci-inclus. La semicellule de 'dessus' possede une couronne de 8 (ou 9) lobules ou dents, qui manquent sur la semicellule de 'dessous', dont l'apex est parfaitement glabre. En outre, les appendices de hemisomate inferieur sont courbes en sens inverse, paralleles (plus ou moins) a ceux de l'hemisomate superieur.

Now what do you think of that for an amateur's luck? And what do you think of my French? I have used it just as an exercise; probably you can understand it, but doubtless there are many errors.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely,

Maison Principale des FF. I. C,

La Pointe-du-Lac, 23 déc. 1952.

Bien Cher A mi,

Je viens de recevoir votre tiré à part sur les *Euastrum* du Sud-Est des Etats-Unis. C'est un beau travail, contenant des plantes bien intéressantes. Cet écrit me donne grand envie de me mettre à examiner quelques gouttes de l'eau que vous m'avez envoyée l'an dernier. Je lutte avec toute l'énergie du désespoir contre cette mauvaise pensée. Si je commence, aurai-je le courage de m'arrêter à temps ? Et pour rien au monde je ne voudrais vous priver de quoi que ce soit au fruit de vos recherches.

Je viens d'envoyer au *Naturaliste Canadien* un long article sur les *closterium* de nos régions, et en ce moment je prépare un autre article sur les *Pleurotaenium*. Ces genres ne sont pas aussi intéressants que les *Micrasterias* ou les *Euastrum*; cependant, ils doivent être étudiés comme les autres genres. Notre revue scientifique canadienne est débordée, et me fait attendre plus que je ne le désirerais. Quand j'aurai fourni à la revue *Naturaliste Canadien* toute la série (5 ou 6 articles) sur les régions étudiées, je préparerai un autre travail que j'enverrai à l'étranger.

Comme l'année s'achève, permettez-moi

"To wish you a very Merry Christmas, and a most Happy New Year" with all the possible blessings from the Divine Infant and His Holy Mother. May you find still more a great many new beauties in the waters from the South.

Yours very truly,

fr. Ferné-Marie F. C.

Maison Principale des FF. I. C.
La Pointe-du-Lac, le 8 juillet 1952.

Mr. A.M.Scott, Algologist
2824 Dante St.
New Orléans -- 18. La.

Dear Sir,

I accept your congratulations, because they cost me enough work. If I passed before you and Dr. Prescott in *Hydrobiologia*, it is not my fault. When I sent my manuscript to M. van Oye, it was agreed that he would publish in five or ten parts; but he wrote to me that he liked better to publish the whole in one number, and so he did!

Your works and those of Dr. Prescott have always been of great help to my. I mut say the same of the papers of M. W.R. Taylor on New Foundland Algae.

Any criticism from a friend like you about my publications will help me working surely and clearly. Do not fear to vex me in any way. I have never been afraid of light whichsoever source it came from. I thank you very much for the interest you take in my yorks.

Yours very truly,

fr. Irénée-Marie I. C.

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I. C.

May 28 1952

Dear Brother Ignace-Marie,

Congratulations, congratulations, and more CONGRATULATIONS on your paper on Desmids of the Lake St. John region, received today. This is a beautiful piece of work, second only to your Flore Desmidielle. In one respect I think it surpasses the former work; your drawings are now even better than they were in 1939. Perhaps you can see a similar improvement in my drawings over the years. In the first paper by Prescott & Scott, 1942, the plates were drawn by Prescott, who traced the figures from my original sketches, with a result that was a little disappointing to me.

I wonder what magic influence you used on Prof. van Oye to induce him to devote two entire issues of Hydrobiologia to your paper? This will be a useful precedent, because at some future time I may have to make a similar request of him. And now I can understand the reason for the non-appearance of a paper on Euastrum by Prescott and myself, that I had expected to be printed in the early part of 1952 in Hydrobiologia, since I returned the corrected galley-proof to van Oye last December. I hope it will appear in the next issue, and I think you will find a number of very interesting Euastra in it.

Some years ago I commented in a letter to Prescott, on the surprising number of desmids described in Taylor's Newfoundland papers, that I was finding in the sub-tropical region along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, from Louisiana to Florida. And now I see that there are many more species that are common to my territory and yours. This is quite astonishing to me, in view of the 2000 miles or more distance between the two places, and the vast difference in the climate, as well as the great disparity in geological age.

Your frequent citation of the papers by Prescott and Scott is very gratifying, and shows that they have been of some assistance to you. I can assure you that your Flore Desmidielle was of the greatest possible help to me at the time when I was just getting initiated into the study of desmids, and I have been using it constantly ever since. It is only a few hours since your new paper arrived, and I have done nothing more than glance through it, but already I can see that it also will be very valuable to me.

After I have had time to study your paper I shall be able to offer some comments on several of the species, if you would like me to do so.

Amicalement,

April 9 1952

Frere Irene-Marie,
La Pointe-du-Lac, Que.

Dear Brother Irene-Marie:

Thanks for the reprint of your paper in the January issue of *Le Naturaliste Canadien*, which no doubt you have sent to Prof. Prescott also. This comes at a particularly opportune time, because I am preparing to write the final draft of a paper on desmids from North Australia, in which *Cl. cuspidatum* occurs. I had identified it by this name, but when Prescott wrote the descriptions he changed it to *Spinoclosterium curvatum* Bern., probably before Hirano published his new combination of *Spinoclosterium cuspidatum*.

You have assembled a lot of powerful arguments that ought to convince any reasonable person of the correctness of Bailey's original name. But in this matter Prescott seems to be a little less than reasonable. In one of his letters he says that everyone is entitled to his own opinion, and should have the courage to defend it if he is convinced that he is in the right. But in another letter he intimates that he is still open to conviction. I hope that your presentation of the case for Bailey's name, coupled with the few arguments that I was able to present in my notes on the subject, will have the effect of reversing his opinion.

Recently I received from Bogor (Buitenzorg) a copy of Bernard's 1908 paper, *Protococcales et Desmidiées*, and was particularly struck by his remarks on pp 14-17. He admits quite frankly that the bibliography at his disposal was insufficient and that several important European works were lacking. If he had possessed a copy of Balby I think he would not have created his new genus. Of course there were many desmids that he could not identify, and to which he was obliged to assign new names in order to designate them. "J'ai essayé du reste de ne créer de nouveaux noms qu'à bon escient et j'espère qu'au moins quelques uns d'entre eux seront admis par les algologues". A few of them have stuck, but many more have been changed.

I am in an exactly similar position. I have spent a lot of money on books and papers relating to desmids, and have received some generous gifts from friends, but there are many works, especially on tropical desmids, that I do not possess, and there is no library in this city that can help me except on the "library interloan" basis, and then I am not allowed to take the book home for study, but must consult it in the library, which is highly unsatisfactory. So I am finding hundreds of desmids that I cannot identify, some of them so strange and weird that even Krieger refused to believe in them, and has listed some of them among his "Excluded and doubtful species". But I do not attempt to name them, except tentatively, and such names are always reviewed by Prescott, who frequently tells me that my "new" desmid is a rediscovery of one that was described by old man Joshua 75 years ago. An example is *Microsterias ceretophora* Josh., of which I am enclosing a sketch. Krieger thought this might be teratological, but it is a perfectly normal and beautiful plant.

I am sorry to say that I cannot give you permission to work on or to publish desmids (or other algae) in the collections that I offered to send you. The Japanese material was sent to me by Minoru Hirano with permission to distribute it to some of my friends, but he is working on it himself. The other collections from Australia and Indonesia were sent either to me personally, or to Prescott and me jointly, and we are working them up and publishing them as fast as Prescott's many other interests will permit. So it would be useless to send you the samples if you would merely put them away without looking at them.

Sincerely yours,

maison Principale des FF. 1. C.
La Pointe-du-Lac, le 9 mars 1952.

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

Cher Monsieur,

You must understand that I cannot enter your premises without your "willing" fit. You have undertaken the study of some crops that were sent to you, and that you have gathered yourself, it would not be fair to publish any plant you have found the first. I know some algologists which I could name, who did it to me and I remember I was much offended. I will always be pleased and very thankful to you if you send me samples of Australia, but I will not study them unless you give me your leave to work in them and publish what I could find new to Science.

I have in hand about 1300 bottles from our myriads of lakes not yet studied, which I can search at random. I find pretty many new species in each region studied, and I am always afraid to describe and publish specimens which you have already described and have ready to go to print. But not having seen yet any of them, except blue prints of *Micrasterias* you sent me, I feel certain to have nothing to reproach me with, if unvoluntarily I supersede you.

I will give you time to study your crops, while I study mine, then, in two or three years, when you have published what you can out of them, I will open your bottles, and those you will have eventually sent me, and compare the species of those far away countries, to see if there could not be found some varieties which would have been overlooked.

Now for the study you send me on *C. cuspidatum* Bailey, I may tell you that I have published a paper in *Le Naturaliste Canadien*, Vol. LXXIX, No 1 (Janv. 1952) pp. 33-45. I say in it nothing contrary to what you say in yours. It has been presented

by Mr. Jules Brunel at the Congress of Washington in September 1948. I did change but a few words. I will send you a copy as soon as the reprints ordered are sent me.

This must not hinder you from having your paper printed and distributed. It contains nothing that could offend the authors that do not share our idea.

I have on hand the two papers of Bernard published in 1908 and in 1909 and I read them carefully from cover to cover before writing my study on *C. cuspidatum* Bailey. I do thank you most heartily for your offer. Mr Whelden sent me a copy of his work on *Closteria* before he gave it to printing press. You are right to say he is of our opinion about *C. cuspidatum*.

In the same Number of Le Naturaliste Canadien there is a study about capitalization in Botany and Sciences in general, which is very interesting. I know that there is nowadays a theory that tends to suppress the Capitals in names coming from persons. I do not at all approve that tendency, because it is not nice. It is more desirable to maintain dignity and emphasis than to insist on the flatness of regularity. In specific names a great deal of precious history is lost when identifying capitals are omitted.

You could have this Number of the Naturalist, if it does interest you, from

University Laval, Faculté des Sciences,
Boulevard de l'Entente,
Québec, P.Q.

50¢

Yours very truly,

Fr. Irénée-Marie

Fr. Irénée-Marie, I. C. Dr. Sc.

March 5 1952

Dear brother Ireneé-Marie,

I am resolved that never again shall you have to upbraid me for dilatoriness, so I hasten to acknowledge receipt of your two reprints from *le Naturaliste Canadien*, with many thanks.

You have made an interesting observation concerning the overlapping of the new semicells in *Microsterias expansa*, which I can confirm and even extend. The plant that you illustrate seems to be the same as the one that Krieger, and Prescott & Scott, (1942), call *M. arcuata* var. *expansa* (Baill.) Nordst., though the proportions of the lateral and polar lobes seem to be intermediate between var. *expansa* and var. *robusta* as they occur in my territory. I know that you have your reasons for preferring to adhere to Bailey's name, so I do not wish to enter into a discussion on this point. I merely wish to say that I have observed the same phenomenon of overlapping of the new semicells, quite frequently, in var. *robusta*, var. *expansa*, and var. *gracilis*, which seems to indicate to me that all three plants belong to the same species, whatever it may be called. All three of these forms occur fairly frequently in my collections, and in some they are plentiful.

I am glad to see that you are going to publish a study on the subject of the nomenclature of *Closterium cuspidatum* Baill. This plant occurs in one of a small series of collections from North Australia which Prof. Prescott and I are going to write up. I identified it as *Cl. cuspidatum*, but Prescott changed it to *Spinocl. curvatum* Bern. The plant also occurs in some of my collections from Mississippi and Florida, which Rolf Grönblåd is going to write up, and Grönblåd, like you, is strongly of the opinion that Bailey's name is the correct one. In an effort to convert Prescott I wrote a short "paper", not intended for publication, setting forth a number of arguments in favor of retaining Bailey's name. I sent copies of this "paper" to Gilbert M. Smith, Roy M. Whelden, and Minoru Hirano, and asked for their opinions. After receiving their replies I sent copies of them to Prescott, with my paper, but am sorry to say that I failed to convince him. Both Prescott and Whelden said that I ought to publish the "paper", but I decided not to, and now I am glad of this decision, because you can discuss the matter very much better than I can, and with more authority. Since there may be something of interest to you in my "paper", I am enclosing a copy, together with a supplement giving the gist of the replies by G.M. Smith, Whelden and Hirano. If you wish to use any of this material, you have my full and free permission to do so.

Have you had many responses to the Alpha-Omega chain letter? I think the chain must have been broken after it left me, because so far I have had only five papers in return, one from Brazil, one from Italy, one from Belgium, and two from Germany, but none from the United States. None of the papers is of much interest to me, since desmids, if they are mentioned at all, are merely incidental.

With my best regards and wishes,

Sincerely,

P.S. If you do not have Bernard's 1909 paper with the original description, I can lend it to you. Bernard published a number of other new species and varieties of desmids in this paper. In the genera *Penium*, *Closterium*, *Fleurotaenium*, *Docidium*, *Brastrum* and *Microsterias*, Krieger has reduced to synonymy all except three of them. Of the three, Krieger regards one as doubtful, and the other two he does not mention. So apparently Bernard's determinations were not very reliable.

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

Dec. 19, 1951.

Dear Mr. A.M. Scott

Last year I received two different letters that are concerning to this matter, one from Prof. G.W. Prescott and other from Dr. Irene-Marie. Prof. G.W. Prescott wrote me that the plant should be called *Closterium cuspidatum* but he had not shown the reason why he changed his own earlier opinion. Dr. Irene-Marie wrote me that your name is a fourth synonym in our country and the possession of the apical spine is not worthy to create a new genus and showed the instance of *Cl. Pegleri* Fritsch. Also she told me that the paper of this matter has already presented at the meeting of the Phycological Society of America, Sept. 1943 and showed a brief french summary however its content does not explain the detail reason supporting *Cl. cuspidatum*. Now I fancy that I understand my question by your present letter.

There will be some different opinions among the Phycologists whether the possession of apical spine is worthy to establish a new genus or not. I think these two wholly different opinions should be both respectable however I do not support the name *Spinoclosterium curvatum* and *Closterium cuspidatum* but I adopt the name *Spinoclosterium cuspidatum* (Bail.) comb. nov. The species name *cuspidatum*, by Bailey is oldest and even if this plant transferred from *Closterium* to *Spinoclosterium* the name should be preserved. Of course I think that the plants recorded by Bernard, Bailey, Prescott, Whelden and Wolle (figured in his *Freshwater Algae of the United States*) are the same one. I understand your adequate examples concerning the enlargement of the genus conception and at the same time I should like to note the opposite examples. The large genus such as *Cosmarium* and *Staurostrum* is including some different elements or groups. Some Phycologists excludes these elements from the genus and has established a new genus: for instance *Staurococcus* by Telling, *Spinocosmarium* by yourself. Whether the enlargeness from the original conception or disjointing into small genus, are right or not will probably be difficult to judge and ~~so~~ after a long time it will be concluded rightly.

The value of having the spine is not same among the genus. In some genus such as *Euastrum*, *Staurostrum*, *Xanthidium* or *Arthrodesmus* we may see the various kind of spines and in some species the spines are quite wanting and in some species it is well developed and there is found intermediate or connecting form between the opposite extreme and the various forms of semicell and character of membrane-marking.

All of these characters show the various type of differentiation in the course of evolution while in relatively primitive type of Desmids such as Saccoderm and part of Placoderm a Desmid forming a elongate and cylindrical cell the variation is relatively simple. It seems to me to be a high jump in the course of evolution to possess the spine at pole of the cell in a simpler genus. If the Closterium cells have various kind of character in membrane marking and in type of zoogone and in form of cell as seen in Cosmarium and Staurostrum instead of simple curvature the possession of spine is a small value. I think the spine is a only marked character distinguished from Closterium. The distinction between Closterium and Penium is chiefly due to the lunate form of cell especially to the curvature. The character that the cell is inclined to curve from the straight form or to acquire the tendency of curvature is a jump in the ^{evolution} evolution. The distinction between Cosmarium and Arthrodesmus (for instance A. convergens) depend on to the possession of spine. If the possession of spine is a small character the Arthrodesmus should be included to the Cosmarium. The spine of A. convergens is very variable and sometimes it is quite wanting in one semicell. In my opinion the value of possessing the spines is not same in each genus.

I have received three interesting parcels from you. Thank you very much for your sending. The Catalogue of A. Asher & Co. is especially interested to me but under our present condition it is not allowed to send money privately for the getting these publications. I am anxiously looking forward to the coming of good condition. In our condition I may scarcely get your American books by ordering to the book trade company however it is very slow and generally it is need a year or more to get my wished publications and also it is a good success if it has got after a year. For instance I ordered the Smith's Manual of Phycology to book co. in May, last year and in spite of after the progress of a year and a half time it is not succeed to me to get it. The two journals, "Michigan Academy of Science" and "American Microscopical Society" are both lacking in our University library. The announcing of publication of Prof. G.W. Prescott's Algae of the western Great Lake Area and the address list of members of Microscopical Society are especially interested to me.

I am now sending you some publications under a separate cover.

Thanking to your best regard
Yours very truly,

Minoru Hirano
Minoru Hirano

Department of Botany, Faculty of
Science, University of Kyoto,
Kyoto, Japan.

La Pointe-du-Lac P. Q. le 27 oct. 1951.

Mr. A.M.Scott,
2824, Dante St.
New Orléans, 18, La.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

I am glad to learn that you are in good health, and working at full, though not at the Desmids as you would like to.

I suppose you have not been offended that I told you I have not yet opened your box. You must understand that it is to keep my liberty to work honestly and freely on the material I have in stock since five years.

You may be sure I long to see your next paper. All your papers I have on hand are neat, clear, exact. Your work on Euastrum from Louisianne is most precious to me. It is always opened on my desk. It completes admirably The Wests Monography and my Flore Desmidiæ, on the subject.

I have not bought Prescott's new book on algae, and I have no time to put the nose in it. I have taken my resolve not to go out of the Desmids; there is work enough for the remainder of my life, in this large family. During last vacation, I returned in the North, around Lake St John, up to 200 miles northward. I came back after a fifteen days trip with 1200 bottles which will complete my previous researches on the region. I have not yet opened a single one of them.

With my best regards and good wishes,
Sincerely yours,

F. Irénée-Marie, I. C.

Oct 23 1951

Dear Brother Irance-Marie,

This time I want to be one of the first to acknowledge and thank you for the reprint of your paper on the desmids of Quebec. It arrived today, and I have just had time to glance through it, but not, of course, to study it. This is a very valuable addition to American (Canadian) desmid literature, and continues the high level of your former publications.

So you have not yet opened the box that I sent you! Mais, qu'est-ce que vous attendez? If you had looked at my samples you would probably have seen C. dentatum var. glebrum, which occurs not infrequently in my territory, and which I had tentatively named the same as you did. But I am not in the least jealous that you have anticipated me. My specimens are just the same as yours; some of them have the 2 or 3 reduced teeth that you depict. Even in those which seem to be quite smooth at a low of medium magnification (400x), at a higher magnification (900x or 1000x) show extremely minute asperulations in the places where the teeth normally occur. These asperulations are far too minute to show in a drawing. In this species I have two other forms, not yet published; fa. spinosum, in which the teeth are prolonged into slender spines, and var. ornatum, in which, in the center of the face, there is, in addition to the large pores, an irregular pattern of narrow, meandering, shallow depressions, that can only be seen in a completely empty cell or semicell.

Your drawing of C. ocellatum is quite similar to that of C. lusum Borge (Lafren, Brazil, 1918), but your plants are about one-third larger than his. In my territory C. ocellatum var. incrassatum occurs quite frequently (Presc. & Scott 1942). It differs from your plant in that the two semicells are rather widely separated by an open sinus with sub-parallel sides, the sinus terminating in a rather sharp angle at the isthmus. My 1942 drawing shows retuse lateral margins, which is the commonest form, but there are other specimens with almost straight or even somewhat convex lateral margins such as you show. The zygospore of my plants is identical with that figured by Krieger (Desm. Eur., p. 65, fig. 23L).

I had hoped that some of our papers would have been printed before this, but there is one delay on top of another. Today I am returning to Prof. van Oye in Belgium the corrected proof of a paper on Euastrum, which will be published in Hydrobiologia. Another paper, on Micresteries, was accepted by the editor of Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc. more than a year ago, but I have not yet seen the proof. A third paper will be published by the Royal Soc. of S. Australia next year.

With my best regards and good wishes,
Sincerely yours,

Have you seen Prescott's latest new book, Algae of the Western Great Lakes Area? It is excellent, though unfortunately it does not include diatoms nor desmids.

Maison Principale Des FF. de l'Inst. Chrét.
La Pointe-du-Lac, 6 oct. 1950.

Mr. A.M.Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans 18 La.
U. S. A.

Cher Monsieur,

Sincère merci pour votre tiré à part intéressant, et félicitations pour votre activité algologique. Si tous les algologues des Etats-Unis travaillaient autant que vous, il ne resperait bientôt plus rien à trouver de neuf dans le domaine des Desmidiées.

Bien Vôtre, avec mes plus sincères félicitations,

Fr. +rénée-Marie, I.C.

June 11 1950

Dear Brother Irene-Marie,

About three months ago, Dr. Minoru Hirano sent me some of his papers in response to a request which I enclosed with the reprints of my *Spinoclosterium* paper. He also wrote a short note, which gave me the impression that he might be willing to correspond. So I wrote him, telling him something of the tropical desmids which I have found, and proposed that we should exchange material from our respective collections. A couple of weeks ago I received his reply, enclosing a list of no less than fifty-two samples which he has sent me, which of course have not yet arrived. In return I have sent him a box, similar to the one I sent you, containing 28 of my best collections, and shall follow it up with another box in the course of a week or so.

In his second letter he listed a dozen or so tropical desmids which he has found in central Japan, but without giving the authors' names. Among them was *Spinoclosterium cuspidatum*. I did not know, until you told me, that he had published this new combination. I replied to him last Sunday, June 4th, one day before I received your last letter, and incidentally I mentioned that the correct name of this plant is *Closterium cuspidatum* Reil., and that Grönblad had called my attention to this fact when he saw a sketch of this plant among a number that I sent him about three years ago, also that you had published a note to this effect in *Bull. Phycol. Soc.* about two years ago. I agree with you that there is no necessity for establishing a new genus for this one plant. It occurs, rarely, in two or three of my collections from southern V.I.G. and I have also found it in the material from North Australia, so it evidently has a very wide distribution. Had you noticed that Krieger, *Desm. Europae*, p. 373, lists it among his *Auszuschliessende und zweifelhafte Arten*, and says it is "Wahrscheinlich Peridineenzyste"? This is only one of several errors of judgement that I have found in Krieger's monograph, and if this is so with my very small experience, there are probably many more of them. But one must not be too critical, in view of the extreme difficulty of the enormous task that he has undertaken.

I cannot quite understand your attitude in declining to look at the samples that I sent you, and I think you are letting your scruples get the better of you. It is not unlikely that in your new material from the Trois-Rivieres region there may be some new species or varieties, which may also occur in my collections. If you find such novelties in your Canadian gatherings, by all means go ahead and name them and publish them. With the exception of three papers which Prescott and I have in preparation, namely *Micrasterias*, *Enostrum*, and *Staurostrum Ophiura*, it is quite uncertain when my material will be published. If you publish first, you have the priority, and I shall not be the least bit jealous. When two men are working simultaneously on the desmids of the same continent, even though the regions are almost two thousand miles apart, it is quite possible that there may be some "interference" (that's not the correct word, but I can't think of a better one just now). In fact, I am somewhat anticipating such a happening between Dr. Taft and myself. He is working on some material from New Guinea, which is only a few hundred miles from Arnhem Land, and in the same Indo-Malayan-Australasian region.

So please open up the box and take a squint at some of my beauties. I'm sure you will be delighted.

Sincerely yours,

Maison Principale des FF. de l'Inst. Chrét.
La Pointe-du-Lac, 31st of May, 1950.

To M. Scott, 2874, Dante St.
New Orleans, 18, La. U.S.A.

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Dear Friend, My best thanks for the blue-prints you had the kind-
to send me. I understand the awfull amount of Work and trouble
you take to make such beautiful drawings. It is easy to unders-
tand why your drawings are so perfect. All my drawings are made
but twice the size of the plates to be published.

I have not yet opened your precious box, because I am
afraid the temptation be to strong if I were to find something
completely new to Science! I have in hand in my room, about
300 bottles which have not been opened from my last vacations,
related to the beautiful lakes (I visited 93 of them last
year) around Trois-Rivières. I am sure to keep my entire li-
berty, in not looking at your crops, before they are published.
I wish you that every one of your correspondants be so honest as
I try to be.

Do not tarry to much to publish, because it is sure that many of your plants must be living in our Lakes, and I am afraid to diminish the list of your plants to be named.

Thanks for the adresses you sent me of reviews accepting French manuscripts. I can almost assure you that a new one is about to be founded in Montreal this year. I promised my collaboration, at the rate of a paper every number, provided it does not publish more than 12 numbers a year.

I have received a Paper from M. Minoru Irano, where he names the plant of M. Bailey under the name of

SPINOCLOSTERIUM CUSPIDATUM (BAILEY) HIRANO, Comb. Nov.

And with this I see that "If we do not stick to the first name, Closterium cuspidatum Bailey, America will lose a fine plant named by one of her children."

Once more, thanks for the box as well as for the blue-prints. Be sure that from now I will not publish a single new *Micrasterias* without looking at your drawings. As for the other *Desmids*, and for those already in the hands of the printer, I suppose you will be good enough to pardon me if it happens I supersede you, without knowing it.

Your very truly,

J. Lévesque - Marc J. C.

Maison Principale des FF. de l'Inst. Chrét.
La Pointe-du-Lac, 18 mai 1950.

To M. Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans, 18, La.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

You have no amends whatever to make. You sent me a printed post card for my last papers. And had you not, your box is a good reward for my reprints. I do not know if you intend to publish any of your discoveries from the crops you sent me. I do not know if you intend to let me seek at random in your riches and publish myself at random too. If you could let me know; I would mention evidently the name of the collector.

Mr Brunel did not send me any of your treasures. He is, I suppose too much busy working his Monography. I know also that he is a most careful man, and as all workers of this kind is very slow, always afraid of forget something. You did well to send personally some of your crops, otherwise, I would have chanced to die before I could see a drop of it.

I long to receive your next paper on Australia. I would like also to know if you are about to publish again from Florida. I will make for myself some semipermanant preparations which I could use for publication, if it is your intention that I should publish from that country. Evidently I would avoid saying a word of the Micrasterias, since M. Brunel is working at them.... unless he takes too much time, let us say, more than two years from now. It would mean I suppose that he would have in mind to die before making us read his Desmidial literature.

In the moment I have 3 papers at the Printer's Shop. But he is so very slow! They treat of the Desmids of Lake-St-John Region. The Series will contain 5 papers; the last two are in my drawers, with 5 others from the Region of Quebec.

It may be that I will try to publish elsewhere, if I can find a review accepting scientific manuscript in French.

I know that some of my Correspondants would be pleased that I should write in English. I am afraid not to know that language enough to express my whole thought. And also, I send my papers in Many European Countries who know French and do not read so easily English, for instance France, Spain, Portugal, Italy.

And moreover few are now Desmid lovers who write in French. Many of my friends are French-Canadians who do not know English enough to read it fluently, and they would ~~be~~ reproach me with writing in a language already crowded in good desmid-literature.

I will wait eagerly for your answer before opening any of your bottles. Otherwise I do not know if I would be energetic enough to look at them, find new species and not say a word of it !

Yours very truly,

J. Linné-Mari J.C.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

May 24 1950

Dear Frere Irene-Marie,

I am sorry that I cannot give you permission to publish any of the desmids in the collections that I sent you, for the reason that I expect to publish all of them myself, sooner or later; a few of them in my own name, and the remainder in collaboration with Prescott or someone else. I sent you the samples simply for your own pleasure and edification, as I have sent similar boxes of samples to Teiling, Grönbjäl, Brunel, Bourrelly, Ruzicka, Sampaio, Sechlan in Buitenzorg, and Ophel in Australia. But I am sure that you will derive a great deal of enjoyment from their examination, even though it may be tantalizing to see so many new and unfamiliar forms without being able to describe them.

Dr. Brunel is not working on my *Micrasterias*, but on his own specimens from Canada. I sent him some gatherings which contain a wide range of *Micrasterias* species so that he might compare the sub-tropical forms from Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida with the Canadian plants. As you say, he is so methodical and painstaking that there is no telling when he will publish his results. Furthermore, he told me when I met him in New York, that so much of his time is now taken up with the administrative duties of the Institut Botanique that he has practically no time left for research. For this reason he was thinking of recording his results by means of photomicrographs instead of camera lucida drawings. I should not think that would be very satisfactory, because no photograph can show the fine details on which a positive determination frequently depends.

As to your problem of finding a review which will accept scientific manuscript in French, I wish to suggest *La Revue Algologique*, which resumed publication last year I believe. The Directeur is Robert Lami, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie, 18 rue de Buffon, Paris 5^e, France. Also there is the journal *Hydrobiologia*, published by Uitgeverij Dr. W. Junk, Den Haag, Holland, which publishes papers in English, French and German, also Italian I believe. Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor is on the Board of Editors of *Hydrobiologia*, and you might write to him for further information.

I think you are right in your resolve to continue writing in French. For my part I can read French almost as easily as English, though I cannot speak it, or write it except in a schoolboyish manner. German I read with a little more difficulty, but my knowledge of French and German enables me to make out the sense of scientific papers in several other languages; Danish, Norwegian and Swedish which are related to German, and Portuguese and Spanish which are related to French. Of course I cannot pretend to understand every word, but at least I can get the general meaning. This is not the case with the Slavic languages, of which I know nothing whatever. I have received several papers written in Czech, which might as well be Sanskrit.

Under separate cover I am sending you prints of six plates for a forthcoming paper by Prescott and myself on *Micrasterias*. Note that the names which I have placed on them are tentative, and subject to final determination by Prescott.

With my best regards, sincerely yours,

May 13 1950

Dear Fr. Irene-Marie,

To make amends for my remissness in acknowledging your reprints, I have sent you a box containing 30 vials of samples from my algal collections. Some of these are very rich, as you will see, while others that apparently contain few desmids, nevertheless contain something of interest. For instance, La. 118 contains *Rustrum longicolle*, near var. *capitatum* W&W, a new record for the western hemisphere, and La. 126 has *Micrasterias foliacea* var. *ornata* Nordst., a new record for north America. Both of these are quite rare, and you may have to search several mounts before finding specimens. You will find many other interesting, rare and new desmids, including many tropical forms, particularly in the Florida gatherings. Florida is a veritable Paradise for desmids, and though I have collected all over the State, from Pensacola to Key West, I have only scratched the surface. Unfortunately I can make only two or three trips a year, of a few days each, of which two days are spent in reaching Florida from New Orleans and returning. Apparently there is nobody in Florida who knows anything about desmids.

I received a letter from Dr. Brunel a few days ago, in reference to the Desmid Bibliography which he and Prof. Prescott are working on, but he did not mention the box of samples which I sent him last January. These were selected with special reference to *Micrasterias*, because Dr. Brunel had told me that he was working on a paper dealing with that genus. One of these collections contains 11 species and 2 varieties, a total of 13 totally different forms of *Micrasterias*, perhaps a record of some kind.

Recently I have been working on some algal collections from Arnhem Land in North Australia, collected during the 1948 expedition sponsored by the Australian Government-National Geographic Society-Smithsonian Institute. This has been a highly interesting job, since the material is the first I have seen from that region. The desmid flora is distinctively of the Indo-Malayan-North Australian type, with many strange and highly elaborated forms that I have never seen before, including the rare *Streptonema trilobatum* Wall.

Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in sending reprints of your papers to my friend Dr. Jiri Ruzicka. He will be extremely glad to get them.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

April 8 1950

Frere Irenee-Marie,
La Pointe-du-Lac, Canada.

Dear Brother Irenee-Marie,

By a coincidence your paper on Lake Mistassini arrived this morning, just as I was preparing to write and thank you for the three last installments of your Trois-Rivieres series. I now have a complete set of your works with the exception of your paper on W. & G.S. West, which I have heard of but not seen. If you can spare a copy I should like to have it.

A couple of months ago I sent Dr. Jules Brunel 20 vials of material from my collections in southern U.S., and asked him to pass them on to you after he had finished examining them. But I have not heard from him since I saw him in New York at Christmas, and this is highly unusual since he is generally very prompt in answering correspondence. I hope he is not ill. When you write him you might enquire about my material.

Your various works have been extremely valuable to me in identifying my own desmids. They are by far the most complete of anything that has been published in America. I like your clear drawings, your listing of the range of sizes not only of your own plants, but those reported by other authors, and your account of the known distribution.

I am quite disappointed at the long delay in publishing my desmids, for which I must rely on Prof. Prescott, and he is so extremely busy that it is only on rare occasions that he can devote any considerable amount of time to my affairs. This region has been so little worked, and is so very rich in desmids, that I am finding many new, rare, and puzzling forms which I am completely unable to identify, from lack of experience and lack of literature. I cannot undertake to write any lengthy papers, but I am trying my hand at some short ones, similar to the one on *Spinocosmium quadridens*, each dealing with a few new varieties which I can be reasonably sure are truly new. I have a paper that should appear in a few months, describing three new and beautiful varieties of *St. Ophiura*, and another in preparation on *Cosmarium dentatum*, with two new varieties and one new form. Prescott has my finished plates for a longer paper on *Micrasteris*, with several new varieties, and new records for North America of such rare forms as *M. maheshwarensis* var. *ampulleacea* and var. *sarculifera*, and *M. folicosa* var. *ornata*.

I have been corresponding with a desmidiologist in Czechoslovakia named Dr. Jiri Ruzicka, Zeyerova 1343, Pisek, who has been very helpful in sending me literature from Europe. I think he has recently sent you some of his papers, and I know that he would be very grateful if you would send him yours on Lac St-Jean Trois Rivieres and Mistassini. Dr. Brunel sent him your *Flore Desmidiacee* a year or so ago, at my request. This poor fellow is very much worried about his future, and hints that he may be compelled to cease corresponding with this country. He does not say the reason, but it is easy to read between the lines of his letters, in view of the actions of his government, which are rapidly getting to be as horrible as those of Bulgaria and Hungary. It would please me very much if you would send him your papers.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Maison Principale des FF. de l'Inst. Chrét.
La Pointe-du-Lac, 13 avril 1950.

Mr. A. M. Scott
2824, Dante Str.
New-Orleans 18, La.

Dear Sir,

I have just received your letter, and it is happy for me that you thought to send me this letter. I was about to write to know if, yes or no, the adress of my previous papers was correct. I am wont to send papers only to those who tell me if they receive them. I try twice and I cease afterwards, because I suppose the address is no more correct.

I did receive nothing from Mr. Brunel. I know he is very slow, because he is very much busy with his Pupils in his Institute of Botany of Montreal.

I would receive with pleasure any material from your collections, not to study them, because you are doing it yourself, but to keep until you have done publishing about the region.

In behalf of you, I will send copies of my works to Mr. Jiri Rusicka.

Yours very truly,

J. Linné - Marie. T.C.