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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.

Helsingfors, January 16, 1963

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

Dear Mr Scott,

Thank you for your letter of January 9th, received today. Upon your request I enclose the copy of your letter to Dr Crossdale, I send her a copy of this letter.

As to the collections from Sierra Leone they really are made by two persons. Mag. phil. Elsa Venman teaches biology in a high school in Virkby (near Karis). She participated in a conducted tour for biology teachers to Sierra Leone some years ago. As far as I remember from my phone talks with Grönblad only one (or a few ones) of her collections were of any interest as to desmids, but they showed that it was worth while to continue. Huhta is a Finnish geologist, working in Sierra Leone. I have his correspondence with Grönblad and this will enable me to write an introduction to this paper, if nothing of this kind is included in the material you sent me.

For each of the unpublished papers - or collections - listed in a working program, pinned to the wall in Grönblads "mud room" I have collected all kinds of annotations, sketches and other information. It was quite evident to me that he during his last time felt that he had to keep things in such an order that they could be saved if he should pass away. At the first glance there was chaos on his desk, but, as my wife said, it was only seemingly so. I really hope that it will be possible to publish some of these papers.

At present I read proofs on the last paper he delivered to print: desmids collected in Jämtland, Sweden, and adjacent Norway on one of the excursions following the International Botanical Congress in Stockholm 1950. It will appear in the Commentationes Biologicae of the Societas Scientiarum Fennica.

I am glad to know that your troubles seem to turn to an improvement and hope that this will lend power to both of you to surmount the difficulties of the next months.

With my best regards

Yours sincerely

*Hans Luther*

*P.S. Just as I was closing this letter the post brought a parcel from Dr Crossdale with the Sierra Leone material!*

*H.L.*

Please return to  
A. J. Scott

Nov 18 1962

Dear Hannah,

Shortly after Grönblad's death I told you that I had offered to complete some desmid papers that he had started and on which I had also studied the material, together with some smaller ones that he had mentioned in a letter. Some weeks thereafter I received a large package from Dr. Alex Luther containing drawings, notes, and lists of taxa for these various projects. Because of Edith's broken hip and my own peculiar state of health (or rather ill-health) last summer I found it impossible to do anything substantial towards writing up the materials that Dr. Luther sent me. All I have done is to look over the several projects and ascertain what remains to be done.

Last Sunday, Nov 11th, Edith fell again in our kitchen and broke her other hip, this time through the trochanter of the left femur. She was operated on last Thursday, Nov 15th, and is now in the hospital with three practical nurses in 8-hour shifts around the clock. She came through the ordeal very well, and is now resting fairly comfortably and with not much pain except when they have to move her. I suppose it will be another week or ten days before she can return home, and then it requires a minimum of 6 months for the bone to heal before she can put any weight on the left foot. I doubt whether she will ever be able to walk by herself again.

This unfortunate accident brings up some serious questions as to how I am going to be able to take care of her when she comes home, both physically and financially. Physically I can do very little, and in fact one of the private nurses with whom I was discussing this matter said that I must look ahead to the time when I myself will require nursing care.

Under these circumstances I do not see any possible chance of my being able to finish these uncomplete projects of Grönblad's, and the object of this letter is to enquire if you would have the time and inclination to take them on. If not I shall have to return them to Dr. Alex Luther and recommend that either Kuno Thomasson or Bourrelly be asked to finish them. To give you a rough idea of what is involved I can give the following brief descriptions. Incidentally, funds are available for publishing by the Soc. Sci. Fenn.

1. Desmids from Uganda, collected by Miss Edna M. Lind. G's original drawings, and mine also, with a typewritten list of all the taxa, but as usual G. has omitted the authors' names. The inked plates for this paper have been drawn (probably by Miss Toini Tikkinen) and you would have to get diazo or photo-prints of these plates to insure correct correlation between the text and the numbered illustrations. G. did not write any descriptions, but I think little is required, because there are few new taxa. On some of my drawings I have made critical notes. 101 taxa total.
2. A small lot from Lake Victoria, collected by Miss Lind. This consists of G's drawings only, nothing else, except a list of the taxa. I did not see the material. You would have to draw the plates, unless the illustrations are included on the Uganda plates, which seems possible. 27 taxa total.
3. Sierra Leone. I worked on some of this material and sent all my drawings to G. What I received from Luther are lists only, with an explanation of the plates, but no drawings. However the inked plates have been drawn, and you would have to get prints or photo-copies of them as I have mentioned above for Uganda. There are also some photomicrographs, but I hardly think they are worth publishing; they are of

little use for identification. There seem to be two different lots of collections from Sierra Leone, one made by J. V. Huhta, and the other by Mag, phil. Venman of Virkby, Finland. Or it may be that Venman was the collector and that the samples were sent by Huhta to Grönblad, because there is a heading on one of the sheets "Prov tagna av J. V. Huhta i Sierra Leone". I believe the word "prov" means sample, but I don't know the meaning of "tagna".

Grönblad and I had agreed that in writing a paper on this Sierra Leone material we would mention in the text that we had entirely disregarded the paper ~~xx~~ by Woodhead & Tweed on desmids from Sierra Leone, because the crudeness of the drawings, their incompatibility (in several instances) with the written descriptions, and the evident errors in identification, rendered the whole paper useless for critical work.

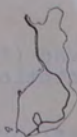
4. Sudan II. Desmids from Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sudan, collected by Dr. Julian Rzoska. (The name Rzoska is pronounced very similarly to the French "jusqu'à", or a phonetic rendering in English would be close to "zhusk-ah"). The stuff that Luther sent me consists of G's original drawings, a list of species, and an explanation of the plates, but so far as I know the plates have not been drawn. Hans Luther would have to check this with Miss Tikkainen. There are 35 taxa to be illustrated. I did not work on this material, though I see a note attached to one of the drawings in my handwriting.
5. Desmids from SW Africa collected by Dr. J. H. Hellberg. Typewritten lists only, no drawings, but with the numbers of G's original drawings given for each taxon. Hans Luther would have to pick out these numbered drawings and send them to you, and you would have to draw the plates. About 30 taxa. I did not work on this.
6. Desmids from Amboland, SW Africa, collected by ? 1961. Typewritten lists only, no drawings, but the numbers of the original drawings given in each case. Hans Luther would have to select these numbers, as noted for the Hellberg material. Also he would have to try and find the name of the collector in G's correspondence. It may be that this Amboland material was sent by Dr. Hellberg, whose address is given as a small town near Grootfontein in the northern part of SW Africa, but collected by someone else. Amboland is an old name for an undefined region shown on a recent National Geographic map as Ovamboland. It lies immediately south of the border between Angola and SW Africa. I can find very little information about Ovamboland. The Enc. Britannica says it is a tropical region, and in a travel book that I read recently there was a photo of a herd of elephants among luxuriant vegetation in the "Caprivi Strip" which lies between Angola and Bechuanaland, and is in the same latitude as Ovamboland, so the climate and edaphic conditions must differ greatly from the aridity of the rest of SW Africa. About 125 taxa, but the number to be illustrated is much less. I have not seen any of this material.

Determinations for the Uganda and Sierra Leone desmids were made by either Grönblad or me, or by both of us. All the other lots were determined by him. There are comparatively few novelties in any of the lots.

Early last September I had a visit from Dr. Harald Sioli, of the Hydrobiological Section of the Max Planck Inst. at Plön, Germany. He is the man who sent me those rich collections from the Amazon region of Brazil, 8 and 9 years ago, which included Amscottia mira Grönbl. He was on his way from the Hydrobiological meeting at the Univ. of Wisconsin to Miami, where he would take a plane for Belem, Brazil, to make further investigations on the tributaries of the Amazon. He came by way of New Orleans especially to see me, and incidentally to find out what I had done with his material. I showed him some hundreds of drawings, and a few pages of the paper that I started early this year, before Edith's first accident. If my affairs ever get straightened out I shall have to try and finish this paper, which is several years overdue, but it will be my last.

Just heard from the doctor that Edith may be able to come from the hospital early next week, and then my hands will really be full.

Best regards from



1956

Linnologorum Conventus XIII in Fennia

PROF. HANS LUTHER  
Institution Linnologica  
DJURGÅRDSVILLAN 8  
Linnégatan 4g  
HELSINGFORS, FINLAND  
Helsinki - Helsingfors  
Finland

Please return  
Scott

Helsingfors, November 30, 1962

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

Dear Mr Scott,

It has been my intention to write to you ever since we in September returned from our eight months stay abroad. This autumn has, however, for me been a rather hard one. So many things have accumulated here during this time and the struggle with them all has kept me very busy.

In addition, I was elected chairman of the foundation which had to wind up of the estate of our common friend Rolf Grönblad. Consequently I have been the executor of his will. Already the careful disentanglement of manuscripts, drawings, letters, microphotographs on and around his desk took an immense time - together with the packing of his vaster collections and his desk's library. My wife and I spent quite a time in the mud room, as miss Mäkelä called the algological working room. Now the whole scientific material is in the basement of our Department of Botany but still not unpacked.

All the practical things have taken another big lot of time: the disposal of his dentistry equipment, the pianoforte, the furniture and all other things. I have almost lived on the train between Keris and Helsingfors. Last Monday I finished the last tasks there. The home is now rented to new inhabitants and Rolf Grönblads housekeeper, miss Mäkelä, has moved to her home.

We hope that you have received the material, last summer sent to you by my father. ~~We have heard nothing from you since the material was sent we would be glad to learn that it is safe in your hands.~~

I tried to keep the manuscripts, drawings comments and vials concerning the still unpublished material separate for each of the papers that he indicated as being in process. Consequently I have some material also for the manuscripts which were sent to you last summer. It will take some time to have the whole scientific material unpacked but if you indicate which of his materials you will try to have ready as a first choice, then I will try to see if there has been found some additional material for this special paper.

I have located a lot of your drawings on sheets of the size of which you sent my father a sample. As soon as we have unpacked the material I will be able to send them to you.

As printed matter mail I send you a copy of the Sudanese Desmids II, published last spring in Acta Botanica Fennica. I edited this paper before I left for the U.S. and he has

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seen the proofs. His manuscript on Desmids from Jämtland (in Sweden) and adjacent parts of Norway will appear in the Commentationes Biologicae. He delivered the manuscript in March 62.

I hope that your wife has recovered from her broken hip and that you have been in good health.

With my best wishes

Yours sincerely

*Handwritten signature: Hans Linder*

Dr. Arthur W. Scott  
2824 Maple Street  
New Orleans 18, La

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DARTMOUTH COLLEGE  
*Department of Biological Sciences*  
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

11 January 1963

Dear Scott,

The Gronblad manuscripts arrived safely, and so far I have only looked at them hastily (they looked just the way I thought they would, and I guess I can untangle them, although I am sure that I will be appealing to you for advice now and then). I have not yet finished my Labrador paper, which I had expected to have completed this fall, but I am working at it day and night and should get it wound up soon. This is practically a free term for me, with no teaching, which helps, but I have had a regular spate of appeals for latin diagnoses.

Dr Luther's letter, giving me permission to take over this job, arrived today, together with a copy of the letter he had written you. I will send him the Sierra Leone manuscript, which is not very bulky, and which does include the plate descriptions that Miss Tikkanen needs. Maybe this will solve her problems without my having to send the Uganda stuff, which will be much heavier to send.

\*\*\*

I was disappointed in the Krieger-Gerloff Cosmarium for several reasons: 1. that it was not awfully up-to date - inevitable, I suppose, 2. the complete lack of index, table of contents, explanation of grouping of species or anything that lets you find what they have done with any taxon reduced to synonymy. I took about four evenings off from my Labrador work and made my own index - very time-consuming, but it seemed to me essential if I was to bring the terminology of my Labrador desmids up to date. 3. My copy was soo poorly bound that it comes entirely apart - no sewing and very meagre gluing. - and the big black numbers are distracting! The drawings are tidy, but minimal.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE  
Library  
Hanover, New Hampshire

I hate to think of Edith still confined to wheel-chair and bed,  
it must be very trying for both of you. How I wish that I lived near  
enough to pop in and out.

I will keep you advised on how I progress with these manuscripts.

Do you think Prescott's visit to England is concerned with one of  
his current projects, or starting a new one? What a man!

Love to Edith,

Hannah Croasdale

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TERRY LEE LYON  
5512 DUKE ROAD  
JACKSONVILLE 7, FLORIDA

January 9, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Tact and courtesy take a severe beating every year during the Holiday Season, especially my own tact and courtesy. I suppose that this is the most oblique way of starting an apology, for indeed, this letter is, in part, an apology. But more important, it is a letter of deep and sincere gratitude for your generosity in supplying me with a bounteous harvest of reprints. I am most beholden to you for having received those papers; and I am most apologetic in not having acknowledged receipt and gratitude before now.

In a few short days your papers, my microscope, and I, not to mention a few other essentials, such as pants and books, will venture into the reaches of the Far North and the campus of the University of Michigan, home of my academic benefactor for the Master's Degree, Randolph Taylor. On my return to Florida in April (Spring Vacation), I hope to be able to put your papers to a more practical task than entertaining me.

May I offer you and Mrs. Scott a sadly belated "Happy New Year" and thank you again for your generosity.

Most respectfully,

*Terry Lee Lyon*

*M*

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The Ferry House,  
Far Sawrey,  
Ambleside,  
Westmorland,  
England.

*Please return  
Scott*

23rd September, 1959

JWGL/DW

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

Dear Dr Scott,

After five weeks in Europe I return to Silva's letter, a copy of which you sent me last July. I cannot agree with Silva's argument that because Ralfs used priority as a guiding principle we must do so. Whether Ralfs will turn in his grave because we use him as a starting point, as Silva suggests, is immaterial. We are not concerned with Ralfs', Scott's or Silva's prejudices but the promotion of a satisfactory system for desmids. That Silva agrees with Nordstedt about the excellence of Ralfs' monograph is, I should have thought, a powerful argument for this later starting point, not one against it as Silva argues. Silva's argument about pre 1848 names seems to me to be weighty, and I imagine he is right because he is a great bibliophile. However, I do not see that we have to remove the 1848 starting point because some desmidiologists have not had the legal acumen of Silva. With regard to types, I disagree with Silva's strictness on descriptions and especially illustrations as against a specimen. If Drouet had not been so enamoured with the type specimen method, he would have avoided some of the mistakes in his monograph. Most type material of small algae is a hotch-potch of species belonging not merely to one genus but to several, often in varied families and classes. A classic example is the West Collection which I tried to put into some sort of order when arranging for its transfer from Birmingham to the British Museum, a collection, moreover, where desmid types lie hidden. In practice one has to pick out a desmid as the type from mixed material. This in fact is making a new type as there is no possibility of knowing which specimen the author considered as the type. In general I should say that authors such as the Wests did not consider a specimen as a type but a range of specimens. Finally, when we make this new type of ours we are almost certain to make it on the basis of the figure and description because we are using them as a check, yet these are the very things which Silva decries. I can only conclude with a restatement of the general remarks I made when acknowledging your letter, namely that in my view the people we should listen to are the specialists on the subject, and that if

P.T.C.

only the leading desmidologists of the world can produce an agreed view point, then people such as myself will be only too happy to do their utmost to get their wishes translated into the code.

With best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,

J.W.G. LUND

← First fold here →



Dr. J. W. G. Lund,

2824 Dante Street,

New Orleans 18,

Louisiana,

U.S.A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: Dr. J. W. G. Lund,

The Ferry House, Far Sawrey,

Ambleside, Westmorland,

England

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

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Please return  
Scott

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

5

The Ferry  
Far Saw  
Ambles  
Westmorland,  
England.

22nd July, 1959

JWGL/DW

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

Dear Dr Scott,

I only received your letter with the enclosure today and I foresee that like you I shall have to indulge in a good deal of head scratching before I have digested Silva's remarks. I shall not be at Montreal but I have already voted on this matter and Mr Ross and I have been in close consultation so that he will be able to express my views to the Committee. I think I should point out that I am not a nomenclaturist. I did think of resigning from this Committee but it was pointed out to me that it was a good idea to have at least one person on the Committee who looked at the problems from other than purely legal nomenclatural angles. In my view the only object of the Code is to facilitate the progress of botany and every suggestion must be judged in that way. We suffer from two troubles; one is that nomenclature is dominated by those who play with dried herbarium specimens, and the other is that views of minorities do not get as good a hearing as they could be. The people who ought to be listened to are those who have specialised on the groups concerned and are acknowledged masters. Thus, for example, Dr Grönblad is the premier desmidiologist in the world today and indeed in my view has been so for a long time. It is he and you and one or two other specialists on desmids who should be listened to first of all. If you can come to an agreed view point, then it seems to me that the only task of the nomenclaturists is to try and ensure that your recommendations are ~~lighted~~ as ambiguously as possible.

worded/

It is a sad reflection on the activities of those who would make classification neat and tidy that today the nomenclature and taxonomy of freshwater algae is more muddled than it was when I began a quarter of a century ago. In a number of groups now it is essential to say I am following so and so's system or such and such a flora, otherwise people simply do not have any clear idea of what algae you are talking about. A classical case of course is the blue-green group. So much for attempts to perfect a system which is natural that it will always be imperfect.

I am sending these general notes at once in answer to your letter because you ought to know that my bias is not that of the professional nomenclaturist and I may therefore be doing him a certain amount of injustice. It is remarkable that legal botany causes more red faces and bad tempers than any other branch of the subject.

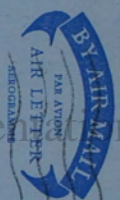
P.T.O.

I would say that no matter what happens at Montreal, the best thing that could possibly happen for our branch of botany would be that you, Grönblad and other desmid specialists could come to some general agreement, such as that you wish to continue with Ralfs, with or without certain emendations, and make this public. It seems to me possible that agreement might be reached over desmids, whereas if you now try to do this for blue-green algae the specialists concerned would have such diverse opinions that no possible solution could be found.

With best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,

J.W.G. LUND

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AMBLESID  
WESTMORLAN  
7 15 PM  
29 OCT 58

Dr A.M. Scott,

2821 Dante Street,

New Orleans 18,

Louisiana,

U.S.A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: Dr. J. W. G. Lund,

The Perry House, Far Savrey,

Ambleside, Westmorland,

England

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

July 14 1959

Dr. J.W.G. Lund,  
Ambleside, Westmorland,  
England.

Dear Dr. Lund,

Our mutual friend, Dr. Rolf Grönblad, has quoted to me part of a letter that you wrote him concerning our article in Taxon concerning "Later Starting Points for Desmids". Both of us have received compliments from other phycologists also, so it is evident that there is a good deal of interest in the matter.

Because you are a member of the Special Committee of the Brit. Phyc. Soc., I thought it likely that you may attend the Montreal Congress, which neither Grönblad nor I can do because of health and financial considerations, so I suggested to him that it might be desirable to make you acquainted with further developments, and he asked me to write you.

In our article we made the statement "So far as we know, all the best desmidiologists for the last 40 or 50 years have used Ralfs 1848 as the starting point". As an example I may cite Krieger's Monograph, on p. 114 of which he states "Als Anfangspunkt der Desmidiaceen-Floristik wurde Ralfs 1848 angesehen". There is no doubt, therefore, that Krieger, and I am sure many other desmidiologists, have believed they were actually using Ralfs as the starting point.

After our article had gone to press I received a letter from Dr. P.C. Silva, in which he explains a postulate now, in order to reduce and limit incidents in support of his proposal to abolish all Later Starting Points for Algae. Unfortunately both Silva's letter and his proposal are couched in such legalistic and obfuscating phraseology that it is quite difficult for the average worker, who has not made a special study in the discipline of the Code itself, to extract the real meaning from them. It took me many hours of ratiocination, and of reading and re-reading Silva's letter and his proposal, before I discovered, to my very great surprise, that the phrase "Ralfs 1848 as the Starting Point for desmids" does not mean what it seems to mean, by a long sight!!!

In Taxon VII(9) Nov.-Dec. 1958, p. 284, J. Dostal remarks "The Rules valid at present have, during the last decades, become a complicated Code full of traps, exceptions and conditions....". There is, indeed, a trap for the unwary in the first paragraph of Article 13 of the 1956 Code, which says "Valid publication of names for plants of the different groups is treated as beginning at the following dates" Desmidiaceae 1848 (Ralfs British Desmidiaceae). As I understand it, this means that all desmid-names published before Ralfs 1848 are illegitimate, because they are "treated" as not having been validly published, even though they may have complied with all the modern rules governing valid publication. According to Article 13, therefore, it is incorrect to write Micrasterias Agardh 1827; it should be cited as Micrasterias Agardh in Ralfs 1848, or ex Ralfs, or per Ralfs. Silva has given a good example in the well-known and cosmopolitan species Glosterium libellula Focke 1847. Ralfs did not see Focke's work, and he published the same plant as Penium closterioides. Now Silva would change the name to Glosterium closterioides (Ralfs) Silva, nov. nov., because Focke's epithet was not validly published according to Art. 13 and thus is not priorable, though it was published one year before Ralfs. Old man Ralfs would surely turn over in his grave if he could know about this, for he was meticulous in his endeavor to accord the proper credit to other authors.

It is interesting to learn how this peculiar state of affairs came about, and I suggest that you refer to the article by M.A. Donk, Taxon VI(9), Dec. 1957, which is cited in Silva's article. In the middle paragraph on p. 246 Donk points out that the Brussels Rules (1912: Art. 19) merely state that "botanical nomenclature" begins for different groups at different, specified, dates. In the Cambridge Rules (1935: Art. 20) one reads instead "legitimate nomenclature". In the Stockholm Code and the present one (Art. 13) "legitimate nomenclature" has been changed to "valid publication of names". It seems to me that these successive changes have drastically altered the meaning of the phrases, and that the effect of the 1956 Art. 13 is almost diametrically opposite to what was intended in the Brussels Rules of 1912.

At any rate, the present situation is not what desmidiologists want, and Silva's proposal to make 1753 the starting point for desmid nomenclature will not improve matters, for it will revive a lot of obsolete names that are best left in limbo. Linnaeus probably knew some of the macroscopic seaweeds and may even have named a few of them, but he certainly never heard of a desmid. This magic date of May 1 1753 is itself nothing more than a glorified and sanctified later starting point that must have involved a wholesale extermination of priority rights. I can see no objection whatever to different starting points for different groups of plants, and for desmids the only logical one is Ralfs 1848. I wonder if Silva would recommend 1753 as the starting point for nomenclature of the viruses, the first of which was not discovered until 1892, and I wonder how virologists would react to such a suggestion, which would be just as logical, or illogical.

What I would like to see, and what would satisfy all desmidiologists, I believe, is a clear-cut statement in the Code, without any hidden joker, that any and all desmid-names, whether generic or specific or both, that were accepted in Ralfs 1848 as being correct, are by that very fact automatically correct nowadays, save for subsequent changes made according to recognized principles of taxonomy, but not changes made merely for the sake of resuscitating some pre-1848 name. There might have to be listed a few exceptions due to obvious errors, as in the case of *Pemium alsterioides*, for which the only correct name is *Didymocoryne libe* (Calkin) Focke. The Code should also make it plain, by examples, that such pre-1848 names as were accepted unchanged by Ralfs 1848, e.g., *Micrasterias denticulata* Breb. 1835, are to be cited exactly in this manner, without "revalidation" by adding "in Ralfs 1848".

In a recent issue of Taxon I see that Silva's proposal was defeated in the preliminary Yes or No vote, but that a considerable number voted to refer it to the Committee, and what they will do is unpredictable. My suggestion outlined above, even if worked up into a formal proposal and submitted to the next Congress, would probably meet the same fate. There would be loud squawks from the Codeologists. (Codeologist = a person, preferably with legal training, who makes a special study of the Code of Nomenclature. Good word, eh what?).

For my part, I intend to continue, for the few productive years that I hope lie ahead, to use my own version of Ralfs 1848, and to forget about Art. 13.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Copy to Dr. Rolf Grönblad.

LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

126 CIVIL COURTS BUILDING  
NEW ORLEANS 16, LOUISIANA

November 19, 1957

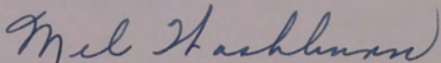
Mr. Arthur M. Scott  
2824 Dante St.  
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

We are happy to send you herewith the information we have on frogs--there is not very much we can give you, but we feel sure your correspondent will find this material helpful.

Thank you for your interest.

Yours sincerely,



Mel Washburn, Chief  
Education and Publicity Division

MW/1s



Nov 18 1957

Wildlife & Fisheries Dept.,  
Civil Courts Bldg.  
Royal St.  
New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen,

One of my correspondents who is a biologist with the Laboratory for Inland Fisheries at Bogor, Indonesia, has asked me to try to obtain for him some literature on the raising or culture of bullfrogs, *Rana catesbeiana*.

I am somewhat handicapped in trying to comply with his request, because my interest is in a highly specialized branch of botany, and I have no knowledge of zoology nor access to any zoological literature, so I wish to ask for your assistance.

Perhaps you have published something on this subject in the "Conservationist" or in your other publications; or you may have it in your library; or you may know of something published by the Federal Government.

I know that a number of years ago a frog farm was established on the Jefferson Highway near New Orleans, but that it was not a commercial success and went into bankruptcy. Also I see occasionally small ads. in the classified columns of such magazines as "Popular Science" about raising frogs, but I regard these as being more or less "come-ons" or "audier-bait".

Please accept my thanks in advance for any help that you can give me.

Very truly yours,



*Leica Cameras · Photographic Equipment*

*E. Leitz, Inc.*

468 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 4-3700



*Leitz Microscopes · Scientific Instruments*

October 23, 1956

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

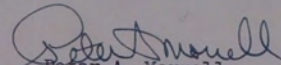
Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter of September 17th has reached my desk on this date. We regret that you were subject to undue delays in receiving the material you requested, and we can assure you that it will never happen again.

The correct bulb for 6V Amps has now been shipped.

Very truly yours,

E. LEITZ, INC.

  
Peter A. Morrell

PAM:jq



*Cable Address commoner New York*

MONTHLY STATEMENT

**E. LEITZ**  
INC.

468 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 16

SEP 30 1956

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

KINDLY RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

DATE	REFERENCE	YOUR ORDER NO.	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE
BALANCE FORWARDED ⇒→					
SEP 14 56	JE 32			3.45-	3.45
P 11 56	67177		3.45		.00

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**E. LEITZ** INC.  
468 FOURTH AVE.  
NEW YORK 16

↑  
LAST AMOUNT IN  
THIS COLUMN IS  
BALANCE OWING



*Leica Cameras - Photographic Equipment*

*E. Leitz, Inc.*

468 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 4-3700



*Leitz Microscopes - Scientific Instruments*

August 27, 1956

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

In accordance with your recent letter,  
we are sending you a 6-volt, 5 amp. bulb for your  
Monla microscope lamp.

We regret that we do not manufacture any  
bulbs with a higher ampere rating. We are also  
sending you a maIF plug which may be used for the  
above lamp.

Very truly yours,

E. LEITZ, INC.

Peter A. Morrell

PM: jw

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Cable Address CONOVER New York



This is a copy of your order not an invoice.

All articles have been carefully checked. If you do not find all articles please search packing very carefully.

We will NOT be responsible for any missing or broken articles if not notified immediately and if all packing and boxing are not preserved.

Any damaged goods AUTHORIZED to be returned should be sent to 304 Hudson Street, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

SHIP TO:

TERMS

ORDER NO. OR DATE let. 9-17-56 Morrell 10-19-56	SHIP VIA prepaid	FREIGHT PREPAID <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLLECT <input type="checkbox"/>	F.O.B. N. Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DESTINATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PREPARED BY SH DATE 10-19-56	INVOICE No. 70078
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CAT. NO.	QUANTITY SHIPPED	DESCRIPTION AND SERIAL NUMBERS
Lin d	1	Spare bulb 6 volt 5 amp.

**PACKING MEMO**

OFFICE AND SALES  
488 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

REPAIRS, WAREHOUSE & RECEIVING  
304 HUDSON STREET  
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

**NO MERCHANDISE MAY BE RETURNED WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL**

Supt 17 1956

E. Leitz, Inc.,  
468 Fourth Ave.,  
New York 16, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

Attention Mr. Peter A. Morrell.

8           It took E. Leitz Inc. just one month to ship a miserable little order for one special bulb and one special plug for a Monla microscope lamp. Why in ----- doesn't your German factory put American standard fittings and lamps on the instruments that you sell at such high prices in this country?

And why does your shipping clerk decide that a 15-watt 110-volt bulb will be more useful to me than the 6-volt 5-amp bulb that I ordered? If I had wanted the 15-watt 110-volt bulb I would not have wasted time trying to pry it out of E. Leitz Inc., but would have walked to the corner drug store where I could buy a dozen of them for the price of \$2.50 that you charge for one. Do you blame me for being mad????

The bulb is returned herewith. Please get me the correct one immediately and without further charge.

Sept 11 1956

E. Leitz, Inc.,  
468 Fourth Ave.,  
New York,

Gentlemen,

On August 10 I wrote you as follows:

Please send me one 6-volt 6-amp. bulb for your Leitz Monla microscope lamp. If you can furnish a somewhat more powerful lamp, say 6-volt 8-amp or 10-amp, I would like one of these also. Also I want one male plus connector that fits in the female socket on the transformer for this lamp. The plus also fits in the socket on top of the post of your Focomat Ic enlarger. I will send a check on receipt of your invoice, or you may send them COD.

You have not replied to this letter, so perhaps it may have gone astray.

Please give the order your attention, and oblige.

Very truly yours,



Aug 10 1956

E. Leitz, Inc.  
468 Fourth Ave.,  
New York.

Gentlemen,

Please send me one 6-volt 6-amp. bulb for your Leitz Monla microscope lamp. If you can furnish a somewhat more powerful lamp, say 6-volt 8-amp or 10-amp I would like one of these also.

Also I want one male plug connector that fits in the female socket on the transformer for the Monla lamp. The plug also fits in the socket on top of the post of your Focomat Ic enlarger.

I will send a check on receipt of your invoice, or you may send them COD.

Very truly yours,  
Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Nov 28 1954

M. Robert Lamé,  
12, rue de Varize,  
Paris XVI. France.

Monsieur et cher collègue,

Two months ago M. P. Bourrelly sent me a copy of the Revue Algologique, Nouvelle Serie, Tome 1, No. 1, April 1954. I wish to subscribe to the Revue, and accordingly I have sent you through the U.S. Post Office Dept. a remittance of \$3.50 (= Fr. 1200) for a one year subscription. The French Postal Dept. will notify you when the money is available. Please send me all numbers that have appeared after No. 1.

In the Bibliography appearing in the Revue, I notice a review of a new book by Bourrelly & Manguin, "Algues d'eau douce de la Guadeloupe et dependances". Since I do not know the name of the publisher I should esteem it a favour if you would order a copy to be sent to me, accompanied by the invoice, which I shall pay immediately upon its receipt.

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

RNDr Oldřich Lhotský

CENTRAL BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Dept. of Hydrobiology  
SEDLICE U BLATNÉ  
Czechoslovakia

Sedlice, 14.7.1951.

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

Dear Mr. Scott!

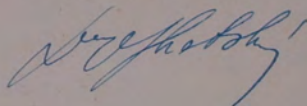
I beg you for your pardon for my not answering your last letter for such a long time. First of all it was the question of my study and then that of my existence, which hindered me for some time to work in the algology. At last I am in my new scene of activity where I can fully devote myself to the hydrobiology and especially to the algology.

In the meantime I finished and gave to the print my new work about the cell-wall structure of Closterium and I believe that I shall be able to send you still this year a reprint of it.

I received your sending with samples from the Florida and with the asmples Na-CMC, and now I shall have time enough to devote myself to the attempts with this new medium. I assure you I shall inform you about all the results reached with your medium.

I am very glad to interpret you cordial greetings from Mr. Dr. Růžička from Písek, who, after a long time, finally came back to his Cosmarium.

Yours very truly



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December 18, 1953

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter of resignation from membership in the Louisiana Engineering Society is acknowledged with regret.

In accepting same, the Board of Direction asked me to convey to you their very best wishes for your health and happiness for many years to come.

Yours sincerely,

*John P. Fernandez*  
Secretary-Treasurer

Jan 27 1952

Dr. Oldrich Lhotsky,  
Central Biological Institute,  
Dept. of Hydrobiology,  
SEDLICE U BLATNE, Czechoslovakia.

Dear Dr. Lhotsky,

Many thanks for sending me the peprints of your two papers, one on the preparation of standards for the determination of iron by sulphosalicylic acid, and the other on the structure of the cell-wall in Closterium moniliferum. The latter, of course, is by far the most interesting to me, because it is the first account that I have seen, in English, of the method of formation of the striae and girdle-bands in the genus Closterium. Very few of the European works that you cite in the bibliography are accessible to me, and even if I could obtain them my knowledge of German is insufficient to enable me to follow closely the small details of the preparation methods, and the reasoning. By the way, the English translation of your paper is excellent, and there are only a few words and phrases which betray the fact that it is a translation.

Much of your paper requires far more knowledge of chemistry than I possess, nor do I have the facilities for experimentation with the various staining methods that you have used. Again, my interest in desmids is from quite a different angle than yours. I am simply a collector and delineator of desmids, but I frequently encounter the problem of trying to distinguish the ornamentation or markings of the cell-wall in specimens that still retain all or nearly all of the cell-contents. This usually happens in the case of rare specimens, of which only a few or even only a single specimen can be found, which may even prove to be a new species. In fact this occurred only a few days ago. In examining some collections from Panama I found a peculiar Eusstrum, of very complicated formation, which I think is a new species. But only one specimen was seen, and in such a case I cannot take the risk of removing the cover-glass in order to treat it with Eau de Javelle (or sodium hypochlorite, which I use), for fear of losing the specimen. A most desirable thing for me would be a stain that would color the cell-wall, or one of the layers of the cell-wall, without coloring the cytoplasm, but all the common stains that I have tried, such as methylene blue, malachite green, safranin, basic fuchsin, bismark brown, crystal violet, and IIK, seem to have even more affinity for the cytoplasm than for the cell-wall. I note that you say that ruthenium red will stain the pectin layer of the cell-wall, and this is also mentioned by G.M. Smith (Wisconsin Phytoplankton 1920). Perhaps from your knowledge of staining you could tell me whether ruthenium red would answer my purpose. All of my material is preserved in 4% formalin and a little glycerine.

Getting back to your paper, there are some things which will require further investigation. For instance, Closterium Kitzingii has very fine striae which may originate in the manner you describe, but Cl. Kitzingii var. vittatum has fewer and coarser markings that appear to be ribs or costae. Again there is Closterium costatum in which the markings are actually hollow costae, as I have seen from the end view of a broken section.

I am very glad to learn that my friend Ruzicka is now working at his beloved algology. Recently I have sent him a new book by Prof. Prescott, on algae from Michigan and Wisconsin, which he no doubt will show you.

Sincerely yours,

AMBLESIDE  
WESTMORLAND  
11 - AM  
25 APR 50

AMBLESIDE  
WESTMORLAND  
11 - AM  
25 APR 50



Dr A.M. Scott,

2824 Dante Street,

NEW ORLEANS 18,

L.A.,

U.S.A.

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Wray Castle, Ambleside, Westmorland WESTMORLAND  
 11 - AM 11 - AM  
 25 APR 50 24th April 1950

Dear Dr Scott,

Many thanks for your letter and the figures which I have sent on to Dr Rosenberg. She is now Mrs Bertram and does not, I think, have very much time for algae, but I am sure she will be interested. I will remember that you are interested in papers on Desmids.

With best wishes,  
 Yours sincerely,

*J.W.G. Lund*  
J.W.G. LUND

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TELEPHONE: AMBLESIDE 188.  
RAILWAY STATION: WINDERMERE.

JWGL/DW.

Wray Castle,  
Ambleside,  
Westmorland.

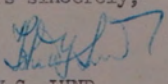
Dr A.M. Scott,  
2824 Dante Street,  
New Orleans 18,  
La, U.S.A.

17th February, 1950

Dear Dr Scott,

Thank you for your paper. I regret that as yet I have not published any works on Desmids. I am, however, sending you a copy of a paper by Dr Rosenberg.

Yours sincerely,

  
J.W.G. LUND



April 8 1950

Dr. J. W. G. Lund,  
Wray Castle, Ambleside,  
Westmorland. England.

Dear Dr. Lund,

Many thanks for your note of February 17th, and for the reprint of Dr. Rosenberg's paper on giant desmids cells.

Since he is interested in these abnormal cells grown in artificial cultures, I thought he might like to see drawings of some which grew under natural conditions.

Accordingly I am enclosing half-a-dozen sketches of specimens that I have found in my collections. There is nothing special about these cases of incomplete division, which are met with occasionally; more frequently, I believe, in *Cosmerium* and *Brastrum* than in the other genera, though I have also seen them in *Microsterias*, *Staurostrum* and *Arthrodesmus*. However, the species shown are distinctively American, and are uncommon even in this country. Will you please give these sketches to Dr. Rosenberg and tell him that he may publish them if he wishes?

For the last twelve years I have been collecting and studying desmids as a hobby, and am deeply interested in the subject. If you can dig up any more papers for me on desmids, I should be very grateful for them. My small library needs all the additions I can get.

Sincerely yours,

July 21 1950

Dr. Oldrich Lhotsky,  
Vincna 5,  
Praha II, CSR.

Dear Dr. Lhotsky,

I am glad to send you under separate cover a sample of the material mentioned in the Phycological Bulletin. Its full name is sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, trade name Dupont Sodium C.M.C. I am not enough of a chemist to tell you anything about its chemical formula. It is used in various technical processes, for instance in the manufacture of printing inks, in the tanning of leather, and even as a plasticizer for ice-cream! It has the unusual property of possessing a very high viscosity in dilute solutions; e.g., a 2% solution has about the same viscosity as pure glycerine.

I use it instead of glycerine for temporary mounts of desmids, and like it better because it has, in these dilute solutions, a lower refractive index than glycerine, and consequently it gives better definition of the wall details, and does not have the "clearing" effect of glycerine. The note which Prof. Prescott published is not correct in saying that I add the dry material to the water containing the desmids. Instead I prepare a 1% solution, and a drop or two of this to the drop of water containing the desmids on the slide, and then place the cover glass on it. Sometimes, if I want an even greater viscosity, I place the slide on a warm plate before adding the cover glass, and allow the water to partially evaporate. Even the 1% solution will cause a collapse of the cell-wall of certain fragile and large desmids, (for example *Cosmarium lobatum*, and *Closterium lacustatum*, but it seems to cause no distortion in the majority of forms. It would, of course, be easy to start with an even weaker solution, and allow it to concentrate slowly by natural evaporation, as is done with glycerine, and this would probably avoid any damage to even the fragile desmids. If allowed to evaporate entirely, a hard film is formed, but this is so thin that the cells are distorted, so at present I do not think that this method would be suitable for permanent slides. I have no skill in making permanent mounts and have not attempted any with this material, but it seems to me that it ought to be very much easier to seal the cover glass, since the material does not have the oily nature of glycerine. It is necessary to add formalin to the stock solution to prevent the growth of moulds and fungi; the material has been recommended as a culture medium for bacteria.

I have distributed samples of the C.M.C. to Prescott, W.R.Taylor, Teiling, Nygaard and Ruzicka, but have not received reports from any of them, so apparently they do not like it, or do not find it of much value.

In the box that I have sent you, there are four vials containing material from some of my very rich desmid collections, which I think will interest you. The one marked Florida 209 contains thirteen species and varieties of Microsterias. See how many of them you can find!

Sincerely yours,

Prague, 25.VI.1950.

Dear Dr. Scott: I am glad my work arose your interest.

As to the use of sodium hypochlorite, this is not quite simple. In my experiments the reagent did not dissolve the protoplasm entirely, but the remainder was rather insignificant. Usually, a small spherical body remained which was not always in the center of the cell: its position varied from one specimen to another. Consequently I cannot say that this remainder would disturb the observation of the membrane, especially when the membrane was cut into small pieces and thus separated from the bodies. A large portion of these bodies was removed by centrifugation because the membranes sedimented at a faster rate than the bodies which remained in the supernatant fluid.

I am sorry I cannot indicate the concentration of the reagent as I employ a preparation designated Eau de Javelle. I do not add sodium hydroxide, but I am going to try it as you find it advantageous. I treated the preparation after maceration with dilute HCl in order to remove calcium carbonate which settles on the surface. I cannot say, however, this would have any influence on the size of the remaining protoplasmic body.

I have a favour to ask of you: there is stated in the last number of News Bulletin of the Phycological Society that you employ a new reagent, sodium C.M.C. for the

preparation of microscopical mounts of algae, especially Desmids.  
I would be very grateful if you are kind enough to send me a small  
quantity of this substance. I would like to try this reagent,  
because up to now I have tried many methods and none proved  
to be satisfactory.

Thank you very much in advance and I am

sincerely yours

Dr. Oldřich Lhotský,

Viničná 5.,

Praha II., ČSR.

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MILLER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

October 16, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Scott:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of and thank  
you kindly for your reprint, New Varieties of Staurastrum  
Ophiura Lund.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Ivey F. Lewis

Ivey F. Lewis