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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.

PARKWAY AND PARK COMMISSION

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NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA
November 21, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Wish to advise that the work of cutting 2 Camphor trees for removal as a safety measure in front of your residence has been completed.

The remaining tree stumps will be removed as soon as time permits.

Very truly yours,
PARKWAY & PARK COMMISSION

August Mariano
August Mariano
Assistant Superintendent

AM:mp

40, Devonshire Hill Lane
Tottenham N. 1
London.
14/1/59.

Dear Mr. Scott,

First let me thank you for your wonderful
to me when I visited New Orleans. I must say the region
attractive & interesting, & I certainly would like to revisit it
future. As to the algal flora, I think I would have a wonderful
time in such an area, quite apart from the demands.

As you predicted the weather was very different in East Lansing,
with snow on the ground. I had a very enjoyable time there, and
am really taken with Dr. Prescott. He is an amazing character,
& his paintings are most attractive. I find that he & I have
a common interest in primitive carvings & dancing masks. As to
his ichthyology, needless to say I browsed through it looking for
my rare species & genera. It certainly appears that I have found
some new algal species in Malaya. Mrs Prescott was charming,
but was unfortunately suffering from eye trouble, which I hope has
passed now. Yes, East Lansing is certainly a place I would
like to revisit.

My journey to New York proved to be hazardous.
It snowed in East Lansing & then rained slightly, so that the
roads were covered with ice. Our coach to Toledo nearly crashed
over the rails on a clover-leaf crossing onto the road below, &
it was only the skill of the driver which prevented a serious
accident. Later, the road surface became so bad that
we pulled off the road for a couple of hours, so I saw
the New Year in somewhere between Brighton & Toledo. We arrived
at Toledo half-an-hour after the scheduled departure time of
the connecting Chicago - New York bus. This latter had not been
heard of since it left Chicago, & some three hours later.
I caught the next bus, half an hour late. We arrived
safely in New York, free from snow & rain. All my arrangements
for sea-passage had gone through smoothly, & I had a berth
(tourist) in the Queen Mary. The voyage was uneventful, but
I was not frightfully impressed by the Queen Mary. There were



Mr. A. M. Scott.
 2524, Dante St.
 New Orleans
 La.
 U. S. A.

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Sender's name and address: G. A. POORSE,
 60, Devonshire Hill Lane,
 Tottenham N. 11
 London.

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 ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
 OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

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no laundry facilities & it took four days before I could even
 get my shirts ironed & they had to be done by a student
 in the dining hall, for company and quite pleasant.

Here in Britain we really are in the grip of
 winter. It has snowed, & now we have fog, ice & now
 fog. Roads are hazardous & I have delayed getting my
 car for a few days until it improves. It feels much colder
 than it did in East Lansing, no doubt because of the
 damp. Fortunately, my sister's house has central heating, a
 rarity in British homes.

I hope you are both keeping well, & that
 the cold weather has not reached New Orleans.

With all best wishes,
 Gerald A. Poorse.

18 Melnes St.
Grahamstown C.P.
25 Apr. 1958

Dear Mr Scott,

(Or should it be Dr?) I have to thank you for a most interesting package of reprints - I particularly like Amscottia - nice name, on a par with the Brownia after R. S. Brown (should be a small B in the genus - named course) - what a fearsome creature it is! - though Ichthyodontum is also most interesting. I like your full Latin descriptions on which Dr Croasdale is to be congratulated - though I am not qualified to judge the quality of the text. I have to apply to my brother in New Zealand (at present fully occupied with the Odessey) or to friends here. May I suggest that in naming new genera & species it is kinder to the non-classical scholar to indicate the meaning of the word? - as is done for Amscottia (how fortunate your initials included a vowel) and as I did for Astrophomene.

I very much enjoyed your long & interesting letter long been planning to answer it. Now this letter eliminates part of my day's labours - following the line down up & padding for a department - virtuous!

is to choose for one's study something which is interesting places - your Desmids as ding - like crystals their form & shape variety even if the living part is not you ever watched a Micrasterias dividing? reenerating and in less than 24 hours the new stained with full complexity of shape though

My first interest like yours has been among fresh water algae - Volvox first I suppose then other multi green algae among the Volvocales & Hydrocoleles - but it was Volvox that took me round the world! But rather foolishly I suppose I've let seaweeds become a trivial interest - but what could be pleasanter than spending hours on the shore at low water of springs collecting & studying the plants of the edge of the sea - I suppose fisherman fishing from the rocks get the same marvellous combination of sea air & sport - I can see their point of view though I doubt if they would appreciate mine.

Coccus has been still further neglected.

Once again thank you both for your letter and the reprints.

Yours sincerely

Mary Agard Pocock

I only sent you fresh water reprints but I think I must send you a copy of my beautiful little parasitic Floricoccus - so before long, one more book purchase! I hope you'll like my 2 genus names - achieved with my help by the Professor of Classics here at Bristol University.

PAR AVION — AIR

AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER
LUGBRIEF

To Arthur H. Scott

28-24 Don't Street

New Orleans 18

La.

U. S. A.

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SECOND FOLD - TWEEDE VOU

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
NAAM EN ADRES VAN AFZENDER

M. A. Pocock

15 Ingham St.

Wichamstead

FIRST FOLD - EERSTE VOU

The snag lies in the later study after the catet has been made as I've just had forcibly brought home to me. I'm trying to get years of work on Haematococcus written up & have got side-tracked by that very beautiful green seaweed, Ketleria steinitzi insignis; nothing was known of its reproduction, so when I found it fertile, Haematococcus had to be put aside for the time - the third or fourth time that has happened to it. Derivatives by themselves are of course more than a life work, marvellous beautiful as they are.

Well, I think I have earned my night's rest and can go to bed satisfied with my day's work, even if Haemato-

Mr. A. H. Scott,
2826 Dante St.
New Orleans 18,
La.

Dept. of Botany,
University of California
Berkeley,
California.
10/12/58

Dear Mr. Scott,

Despite the fact that I did not receive a Carnegie grant I have managed to make my way to the U.S.A. & my funds seem to be adequate if I am careful. This is largely because I have arranged to pay for my sea passage home from New York through my bank in England.

I am travelling through by Greyhound Coach, calling at various places, chiefly because this method is so much cheaper. Fortunately I am a good traveller, although there are disadvantages. I shall arrive at New Orleans for instance at 4.45 a.m. on December 21st, leaving on December 23rd. Fortunately New Orleans has a warm climate, so that waiting until it is light enough for me to find my hotel will be less unpleasant. It is perhaps unfortunate that my visit

should occur so near Christmas,
but this was the only time I
could fit in a visit to the U. S. A.
- it was either now or never.

I shall be going on later to
see Dr Prescott, if he is available,
& in any case I hope to see
something of The University.

I am,

Yours truly,
Gerald A. Poore.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

589 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES PROGRAM

STEPHEN H. STACKPOLE

Executive Associate

ALAN PIFER

Executive Associate

November 14, 1958

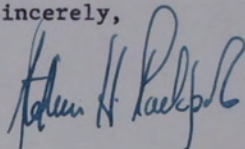
Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

In Mr. Pifer's absence I would like to acknowledge receipt of your confidential comments on the application of Dr. Gerald A. Prowse for a travel grant.

This information will be considered carefully by our grants committee.

Sincerely,



SHS:las

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

MALACCA

Mr. A. M. Scott,

2824 Dante Street,

New Orleans 18,

La,

U.S.A.

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Sender's name and address: Dr. G.A. Prowse,

Fish Culture Research Station,

Batu Berendam, Malacca,
Malaya.

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Telegraphic - FISHCULT
Address MALACCA.

FISH CULTURE RESEARCH STATION
BATU BERENDAM, MALACCA,
MALAYA.

Ref: FCRIM. 8S/57/190

11th October, 1958.

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

Dear Mr. Scott,

I have successfully obtained my visa and shall certainly be coming to the U.S.A. There now appears a chance that I might be able to obtain a Commonwealth Travel Grant from the Carnegie Board, and this would enable me to travel inland in U.S.A. to see Dr. Prescott amongst others. As the board meets towards the end of this month and referees must submit their testimonials by that time, the matter is rather urgent, and I would be grateful if you would write a letter in support of my application. Details are as follows:- it is a Commonwealth Travel Grant to enable me to travel in U.S.A. visiting Universities and Freshwater Biological stations. The letter should be sent direct to Dr. Alan Pifer, Carnegie Corporation of New York, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, U.S.A. If this is done there is just a chance I might be able to get the grant.

With best wishes until I see you in December,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

G. A. Prowse
(Dr. G.A. Prowse)

GAP/NL

New Orleans, Oct 19 1958

Dear Dr. Prowse,

Your letter of Oct 11th arrived here on the 17th, and I wrote the same day a long and strong letter of recommendation to Dr. Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation at New York, which he should receive tomorrow, the 20th. I sincerely hope that it will help them to approve your application for a grant.

Dr. Prescott will be very glad to see you, and you will find him a charming fellow for whom no trouble is too much. His iconograph of desmid illustrations is probably one of the best in the world, containing, he thinks, more than 90% of all the illustrations ever published.

I have finished drawing 63 plates of figures for the large paper on Indonesian desmids, and they are now being inked; also the Latin diagnoses for the many new taxa are being prepared. I still have to write some introductory material, compile the bibliography and some statistical tables, and then retype the whole thing. So I hope the paper can be published next year.

When you arrive in this country let me know as soon as you can on what dates you will be in New Orleans, and by what means of transportation you will come, by plane, or railroad, or automobile.

Best regards until, later,

Sincerely,

October 17 1958

Dr. Alan Pifer,
Carnegie Corporation of New York,
589 Fifth Ave.,
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Pifer,

My friend Dr. Gerald A. Prowse, of the Fish Culture Research Station at Malacca, Malaya, has asked me to write you a letter of recommendation in support of his application for a Commonwealth Travel Grant to enable him to travel in this country visiting various Universities and Freshwater Biological Stations, and I am indeed glad to do so.

I first made his acquaintance by correspondence some five years ago, when he was one of a small group of men constituting a Hydrobiological Research Unit at the University of Khartoum, Sudan, under the direction of Dr. Julian Rzoska. He had sent some valuable collections of freshwater algae from a remote spot in the Sudan to my friend Dr. Rolf Grönblad, of Karis, Finland, who invited me to collaborate with him in the study of the material and publication of the results. This was done last year, as you will see from the enclosed reprint.

In the summer of 1955 I made personal acquaintance with Dr. Prowse and Dr. Rzoska in London, where all three of us happened to be at the same time. Prowse has worked under Dr. J. W. G. Lund at the British Freshwater Biological Assn.'s Station at Ambleside, on Lake Windermere, and I found also that he is well known to Mr. R. Ross, Curator of Algae at the British Museum (Natural History). Both men returned from England to the Sudan, but because of changing political conditions in that country they found it inadvisable to remain much longer in Khartoum, so the Hydrobiological Unit eventually was dispersed, and Prowse obtained an appointment to his present position in Malacca, where he is well satisfied.

Dr. Prowse is a young man who has, I believe, a bright future ahead of him in hydrobiology. I don't know anything about his work in fish culture, because that is out of my line, my specialty being one group of freshwater algae, the Desmidiaceae. He shows a particular liking and aptitude for desmids, but needs more experience with them, and access to a much larger selection of literature, which, as you may imagine, is not easy to come by in such places as Khartoum and Malacca. I experienced exactly the same difficulties 20 years ago, when I started working on desmids, because I had no training in biology, and in fact had been an engineer for more than 40 years prior to my retirement five years ago. So I am helping him all I can with advice, and by sending him my reprints and getting my friends to do likewise.

I suppose the amount of the grant that he had applied for is not very large, and I am sure it would be money well spent if you can award it to him. It would be a very valuable experience for him to be able to visit some of the larger Universities in this country, and to meet some of the authorities in his fields. Therefore I hope this letter will help his application along.

Sincerely yours,

Aug 18 1958

Dear Dr. Prowse,

Of course you may use my name on your application for a U.S. visa. I did not think there was that much formality about it. With a British passport I should have thought all you had to do was to visit the U.S.A. consulate and get it stamped automatically without the necessity for any references; of course paying them a couple of dollars for the privilege.

Your plan for island-hopping across the Pacific sounds extremely interesting, and since I suppose you will be travelling alone, and not in too much of a hurry, you should not have any trouble in finding the boats. When my wife and I went to Europe four years ago, I enquired in advance about accommodations on some of the cargo vessels that take eight or twelve passengers, but found that there was such a demand that reservations had to be made as much as eight months in advance. I did make such a reservation on a line sailing direct from New Orleans to England, but when the time came they told me that on the one vessel that fitted my dates, the only cabins they could give us were two separate single cabins, which of course was not at all satisfactory. So in the end we had to go on one of the regular passenger liners from New York.

We shall be very glad to see you if you can include New Orleans in your itinerary, and to show you our city and the surrounding country. They are quite interesting to visitors, though after you have lived here for 50 years, as I have, you realize that there are better places.

Glad to say that the first Indonesian paper is nearing completion. All the descriptions are written, though I still have to get a friend to do the Latin diagnoses for the new taxa. I have drawn 60 plates of illustrations, which just finishes the genus *Saturastrum*, leaving only the eight small filamentous genera which will require about 5 plates more, or about 65 plates in all, illustrating more than 500 desmid taxa. However, it cannot be published before next year at the earliest.

The North Australian paper that Prescott and I wrote in 1952 has just been published this month in Melbourne, in Vol. 3 of the Records of the Arnhem Land Expedition, so I ought to get the reprints in another couple of months. This paper will help you in identifying your finds, since the Indo-Malayan desmid flora extends into tropical Australia, and many species are common to both regions.

I have tried Nile blue sulphate and Ruthenium red for staining cell walls, but have no luck with either. The Nile blue fades out very quickly, and the Ruthenium red precipitates out and causes clumping of the material on the slide. Evidently I am doing something wrong, and it may be the tap-water that I use, which is hard with a pH of about 10. If you know of any precautions to be taken with these stains please let me know. In a paper just received from Austria they recommend Thionine for staining desmid cells, but mention that some species do not stain at all. I have not tried it.

It is nice to hear that your position in Malaya has turned out satisfactorily. My friend Sachlan in Bogor thinks there is a possibility of his obtaining a scholarship for a course in hydrobiology in the U.S.A., and if he does he hopes to visit New Orleans next Christmas. So maybe you might run into him over here. You never can tell.

Best regards from your friend,

Dear Mr. Scott,

I hope you are keeping quite well, work on the Indonesian desmids is going along as expected. I am writing to you at the moment to ask you if you mind my giving your name as a reference in my application for a visitor's visa to the U.S. I start my long leave in November & am proposing to go home to Britain via the Pacific, calling in at Australia & New Zealand on the way. It is what the director calls "island-hopping". I shall use small & cheap cargo boats which may be going in the right direction, so there will be no fixed schedule. However, I certainly want to visit the U.S. if I can, calling on yourself, & various other friends in the hydrobiological world. It all depends on the time & money available, & my visit to the U.S. will have to be arranged accordingly, but meanwhile I have to apply for a visa.

Just lately I have been extremely busy with other work, as the drawings etc of desmids has had to hang fire a little. I have however a number of drawings almost ready, & I shall soon be sending them to you, (or rather thin copies) for correction or confirmation of identifications, & for identifications of the ones I do not know. Incidentally, looking back at one of your letters I see you quote Heimans about Cosmoecidium. While I agree that the connecting strands are formed from the parent wall material they give a positive reaction for mucilage with Rotherbaum's red, & Heiden blue. A similar "gelatinisation" of the parent walls occurs in some of the Chlorococcales - Sitzophloeum for instance. I would not like to go into the chemistry of how cellulose walls are converted to pectose substances.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

154

Mr. Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Bank Street,
New Orleans 18,
Louisiana
U.S.A.

LAGUNA

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: C. A. PRINCE,

FISH CULTURE RESEARCH STATION
BATU BEAENDAM,
MALACCA

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The station here is going well ahead, despite certain remaining difficulties about its future administration. Anyway, it is sufficiently successful for me to want a very brief stay at the end of my long leave, in next April. This means that I shall be able to carry on the domestic side of the work. My lab. assistant, whom I am training, looks like being a very good lad & I think that he may well make a good senior hydrobiologist - he is Chinese, the most intelligent & hardworking racial group in Malaya.

With all best wishes,

I am,

Yours sincerely,
Gerald A. Prince.

P.S. I have received all my reports, but still have not heard from Bowdley.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME

Mr. A. H. Scott

2824 Dante St

New Orleans

Louisiana

U. S. A.

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Sender's name and address:

G. A. Parise

25th Culture Research Station,

Baton Rouge

Louisiana

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Fish Culture Research
Batu Berendam,
Malacca.
February 11/1911

Dear Mr. Scott,

Firstly I must wish you a very happy 70th Birthday, I understand occurs some day this month, & to wish you many more years of devoted studies.

Secondly, I have sent off to you several samples of desmids taken from my collections. One or two, mainly from the river, may seem a little scanty, but they were the samples in which I found some of the rare species. The others are quite rich in species. At present I am trying to get some of the desmids into culture, with some success in a few cases. It seems likely that I have been able to get Streptomena into culture, although it is much too soon to say whether I shall be able to maintain it. The solution I am using is Pringsheim's solution for Micractis plus a tube of activated charcoal, which seems to be beneficial in some way, possibly by absorbing toxic waste products. I hope that I may be able to get several cultures going.

Micractis torreyi var. novi seems to be turning up quite frequently in one of our ponds but just filled but in a marshy condition. I have collected samples & I hope to get it into culture. I shall of course send you a sample of the desmids from that pond.

Drawing of the desmids has been rather static just lately, largely because of pressure of routine work, such as plankton counts. I am a little dubious of the value of these latter at the moment, although they will have to be carried on, but I hope to reorganise things so as to make it easier to do some more drawing. Culture work is all essentially part of the study of fish diet, & I have a very able assistant to help me in that, although we are still lacking in certain essential bits of equipment. Still I expect we shall eventually get them.

I must close now with very best wishes.

Gerald A. Povey.

2/1/58

Dear Mr. Scott,

Enclosed you will find several samples, including two from Taiping, which is much farther north in Malaya

Sample 285 contains *Luastrium longicollis* var. *capitatum*?, *Xanthidium rauborshii*?
Pleurotaenium minutum & var. *excavatum*?

Sample 293 contains *Muraestrom tropica* var. *polonica*? x *lepidum*

These have not been found in the Malacca area so far.

Sample 291 also from Taiping contains mainly *Closterium* species.

I have included a couple of river samples, not because they are rich in diatoms (they are not) but because it was in these samples I found some of the rare species.

I hope you will find this material interesting. I shall be sending drawings later on. Meanwhile wishing you a very happy New Year.

G. A. Purser

March 15 1958

Dear Dr. Frowse,

I have just received from Grönblad a single copy of our paper on Sudanese desmids, and I expect that he has sent you a copy also. I hope you will be pleased with it. By a coincidence there has just been published a paper by Dr. Paul Bourrelly, of Paris, a paper "Algues d'eau douce du Soudan Français, région du Macina (A.O.F.)", of which I have just received a reprint. The Macina is a swampy region southwest of Timbuctoo, or Tombouctou as the French call it, which is some 2500 miles west of Lake Ambadi. In spite of this great distance, his material contains a number of the same desmid species as yours, including some of the novelties, and unfortunately Bourrelly's names will have priority over ours because his paper is dated 1957, while ours was published March 2 1958. The most notable case of this is the new *Arthrodesmus* which we called *A. stellifer*, and which Bourrelly calls *A. Heimi*. But the two asymmetrical *Micrasterias* species, *M. sudanensis* and *M. incredibilis* are not affected, thank the Lord. I have asked Bourrelly to send you a reprint, and when you get it I believe you will agree that our paper makes a much better appearance, and both Grönblad and I think our identifications are more accurate than his.

Your letter of Jan 20 with congratulations on my birthday arrived safely and also your box of samples; many thanks for all of them. The samples from Taping are very good and contain a nice assortment of Indo-Malayan-Indonesian species. The river samples, as you noted, contain only few desmids, and in them I did not find any of special interest, though some of them may be new to you.

Sample 285. In this I saw *Xanthidium raciborskii* for the first time; previously I had known it only from pictures. It is a little larger than originally described by Gutwinski, otherwise in good agreement with his illustration. There are three different forms of *Euastrum longicolle*, all of which I have seen from Indonesia, and one also from North Australia. The smallest one, about 66 μ long, is *E. longicolle* v. *capitatum* fa. *minus* Scott & Presc., from Arnhem Land (now in press). The two larger forms are about 105-125 μ long; one has a straight linear sinus with "bumps" on the ventral margin of the lateral lobes, which is *E. longicolle* var. *magnaporum* Scott & Presc. var. nov. (unpublished); the other has an open sinus and no "bumps", it is *E. longicolle* var. *rotundilobum* Scott & Presc., var. nov. (unpublished).

Sample 293. The *Micrasterias tropica* is not the typical var. *polonica*, but a more slender and graceful form with bifid verrucae instead of the simple teeth. I have it from Sumatra, and am naming it *M. tropica* v. *polonica* fa. *evoluta* fa. nov. Scott & Presc. (unpublished).
Another rare desmid in this sample is *X. lepidum* West & West (Ceylon).

Sample 178. This contains the new 3-radiate form of *Phymatodocis nordstedtiana*, which also occurs in one of your samples from Singapore. I do not have this from Indonesia.

Sample 142.

Staurastrum zahlbruckneri var. *mamillatum* West & West, from the island of Koh-Chang.
Xanthidium burkhillii West & West from Burma.
X. horridum Skuja var. *decoratum* Scott & Presc. var. nov. (unpublished).
Pleurotaenium annulatum?. I am not sure about this; the elliptical markings are very faint and obscure and I could not see them clearly. You might be able to bring them out by staining with methyl violet followed by destaining with potassium acetate.

Sample 142 (contd.)

Pleurotenium subcoronulatum var. *africanum* Schm.

Cosmarium subspeciosum Nordst.

C. askenasyi Schm.

C. pardalis Cohn. This agrees with what West & West called *C. pardalis* from Ceylon. However it is not the true *C. pardalis* from Africa, of which I have seen examples in Cohn's original material in Wittröck & Nordstedt's *Exsiccatae*. Grönblad and I are going to write this up one of these days, but I do not know what we shall call W&W's plant from Ceylon; so for the present it will have to go as *C. pardalis*.

Staurostrum javanicum var. *apiculiferum* (Turn.) Krieg.

I hope you are successful in your efforts to cultivate desmids, and particularly *Streptonema trilobatum*. In the Arnhem Land paper by Scott & Prescott, still in press after 5½ years, I have called attention to the strong resemblance between this *Streptonema* and *Spondylosium pulchrum*, both in their morphology, their zygospores formed in an inflated conjugation tube, and their vegetative cell-division in which the new sericells attain nearly their full width before their full length and before eversion of the apical "pads", and have raised the question as to whether it is desirable to retain *Streptonema* in a separate monotypic genus, or if it might not appropriately be reassigned to *Spondylosium*. More information is required, and particularly as regards the stages of cell-division. *Streptonema* is fairly plentiful in my Indonesian material, but I have only one drawing showing a rather advanced stage of cell-division. This is probably because most desmids have the inconvenient habit of starting their division during the dark hours of the night, but in culture this can be reversed by illuminating them at night and keeping them in the dark during the daytime, as you will have seen from the paper by Paavo Kallio that I sent you a few months ago. So if you are successful in cultivating *Streptonema* I would like very much to get some specimens, or slides, or drawings showing the complete stages of division, from the very start of the new sericells up to the time when they are pushed apart by the eversion of the apical pads.

Pringsheim's culture solution for *Micrasterias* does not say what species it has been successful with, and there are some species that can tolerate fairly hard and rather alkaline water, while others prefer soft and acid water. Kallio's paper gives the formula for Waris' "M" solution, not very much different from Pringsheim's, but I know that he has been quite successful with it in growing *M. Thomasiana* and *M. Torreyi*, both of which are acidophiles. I sent him the *M. Torreyi* from Louisiana and it grows in nature in water with a pH of about 6.0.

I have completed the rough draft of the Indonesian paper, and am now drawing the plates of illustrations. It will be a big one, with more than 500 taxa, almost twice the number in Krieger's Sunda paper. It is supposed to be published as a special number of *Reinwardtia*, but of course it won't appear until next year, at the earliest. Please note that the ~~pm~~ unpublished names that I have listed above cannot be quoted until they appear in print.

Grönblad told me that Dr. Ezoska will leave Khartoum this month. Do you know where he is going?

Best regards and good wishes from my wife and myself,

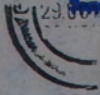
Sincerely,

PAR AVION

AIR MAIL

LUGPOS

**AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER
LUGBRIEF**



Dr Arthur M. Scott

28 2/2 Dante St.

New Orleans

Louisiana

U.S.A.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

AS ENIGETS INGESLUIT WORD, SAL HIERDIE
BRIEF PER GEWONE POS GESTUUR WORD

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
NAAM EN ADRES VAN AFSENDER

M. J. Peacock

18 Mitna St.

Grahamstown C.P.

FIRST FOLD - EERSTE VOU

SECOND FOLD - TWEEDE VOU

Guahamtown
28 Oct 57

Dear Mr Scott,

I feel I must write in acknowledgement of your beautiful paper on Desmidiæ; not only because such a work but also because I am interested to learn of the method you used in making your collection. In 1948 I crossed the American continent from New York round about the northern & mid western states to California studying *Volvox* in the field - & of necessity had to confine myself much of the time to pools & ditches etc. along the roads - it is surprising how many suitable collecting spots one can reach within such limits! One gets a very fair cross-section of the territory traversed and I was much intrigued to learn that you, in your search for Desmidiæ had ~~used~~^{employed} much the same methods. To be sure, I supplemented cross-country trips by more intensive searches in certain areas - mainly Lincoln Nebraska, Columbia, Missouri & the country round Berkeley in California. My best collecting "grounds" were temporary rain water ponds etc., yours I suppose would usually be more permanent waters? I suppose, if this work gives only new & interesting "forms", the total Desmid flora must be extremely rich. Comparatively little has been done on S.A. Desmidiæ & I feel sure there must be a number of new forms - here waiting to be described. They are a fascinating group which excites great attractions not only for algologists but also on anyone interested in microscopy.

I am sending you a few papers on fresh water algae - I do not know whether general algology interests you - there are I fear no Desmidiæ in them!

With many thanks

Yours sincerely

Mary Agard Beck

Dec 4 1957

Dr. Mary Agard Pocock,
18 Milnes St.
Grahamstown, S. Africa.

Dear Dr. Pocock,

Grönblad and I decided to split the work and expense of distributing our paper on USA desmids, so we combined our lists of correspondents, and he mailed to all the European addresses and I to all the rest of the world, which resulted in about an even division. Your name was on his list, and that's how you happened to get the paper from me. And I'm very glad I sent it, for it has elicited such a very nice letter of acknowledgement and your papers on Volvocales.

As you have seen, I have done a lot of collecting in Florida, but the element of time restricted it to habitats close to the roads. I thought I was fairly familiar with the topography, which is almost as flat as a billiard table, but on one occasion I flew from Miami to Tampa, about 150 miles, and was literally astounded to see from the air that the countryside is dotted with hundreds upon hundreds of small bodies of water, mostly roughly circular, and quite strangely many of them had a small islet in the center with half-a-dozen trees growing on it. I could only guess at their size, but it seemed that the smallest were perhaps 100 ft. diameter, and up to perhaps 1000 ft for the largest. There are few roads in this region, which is practically uninhabited except for some Seminole Indians and a few large cattle ranches, because the soil is unfit for agriculture on account of its high acidity, which is just the factor that makes it so very favorable for my desmids. If one had a 4-wheel-drive jeep I think it would be possible to drive over this country, at any rate during the dry season, and it would be fascinating to collect from them. But I wouldn't be surprised if, during some of the heavy deluges of rain that frequently occur there, many square miles would be covered with a sheet of water that would connect many ponds, so that their algal flora might be almost identical. Nevertheless there's always the chance of finding something new in any one of them. My friend Teiling has collected from 800 lakes in southern Sweden, but it has taken him forty years to do it!

However, my collecting days are over, I'm sorry to say. Next month I shall be 70 years old, and my health is not any too good, so my doctor has told me to be very careful not to overexert myself. But I've got enough desmids on hand to last me for several years, for I have been fortunate in obtaining, by correspondence, many valuable and rich desmid collections from distant parts of the world, Brazil, Australia, and Indonesia, in addition to the many hundred of known USA species from my own gatherings which are still unpublished.

It's rather strange that I should have taken up desmids as a hobby, for all my life I have been inclined towards mechanical things, machinery, and the manual arts like cabinet-making, which was a former hobby. I have had no training in any branch of biology, and was a structural engineer until my retirement four years ago. If you took me out into the country and asked me to name some of the common wild flowers I should be completely stumped, for I know nothing whatever about botany. During the last twenty years I have devoted most of my spare time to desmids, working entirely alone, and with only such assistance as I could get from books and from correspondence with professional algologists like Prescott, Teiling, and another amateur Grönblad, who is a dentist and the best desmidiologist in the world, I believe. There is nobody else in New Orleans, or even in the whole of Louisiana, who knows or cares anything about desmids, and the local libraries have not been of much help either. My own

small collection of literature on desmids probably contains more than all the public and Universities in the city put together. But with all these disadvantages I have learned a great deal about desmid taxonomy, and probably know as much about tropical and subtropical species as anyone else in the world.

Turning now to your papers. By a very curious coincidence, just two days before they arrived I received a copy of Bulletin 32 of the Phycological Soc. of America, containing a brief abstract of a paper by Janet R. Stein, Univ. of Cal., on *Astrephomene gubernaculifera* and *Volvulina steinii*. The name of the first genus was unfamiliar to me, so I tried to find out its meaning. The first part of the word looks as if it was derived from the Greek for 'star', though the first 'e' was a stumbling block. Then my mind accidentally inverted the last two syllables, so that the second part of the word became 'phoneme' instead of 'phomene'. Accordingly I derived the meaning of the name as 'star-word', which didn't seem to make much sense. I have little Latin and less Greek, and it didn't occur to me that the initial 'a' could be a negative or privative, so its just as well that you gave the derivation; I wish more authors did, for some of the names are quite troublesome to figure out.

I know very little about the Volvocales, though I see them occasionally. My method of collection, with a large amount of sediment in comparatively little water, is all right for desmids which are practically indestructible, but is not conducive to the preservation of delicate forms, and by the time I get the stuff home most of the animals are dead and the delicate algae have disintegrated. My attention has been concentrated entirely on desmids, and I have never studied any other algae enough to be able to do anything more than recognize some of the genera. Nevertheless I read your papers very attentively and with a great deal of interest, because of your excellent illustrations and your very clear and detailed exposition of the structure, methods of growth, cell-division and sexual reproduction. I'm sorry to say, however, that your paper on chromosome numbers was quite beyond my depth, for I have no knowledge of cytology and have never thought it worth while to bone up on it, because desmid taxonomy is based almost entirely upon external morphology.

Other aspects of your papers interested me too, such as your statement that you have used Microfilm film with No. 5 paper. Such a combination ought to give you contrast with a vengeance, but I suppose it may have been necessary particularly for the crushed cells to show the stained chromosomes. My photomicrography is done only sporadically, for it cannot compete with drawing in desmid illustrations, since it is practically impossible to show the outline and details of the surface ornament at the same time, and then only in empty cells which many times are not to be found.

Also of great interest were your references to Playfair's papers and collections. Prescott and I now have in press at the Univ. of Melbourne Press a large paper on the FW Algae collected during the Government Expedition to Arnhem Land in 1948. I received only 5 vials, but in them I found 231 desmid taxa, and Prescott worked up the other algae. Many of the desmids were new, and others were species known only from the original descriptions by such authors as Mbbius, Nordstedt, Borge, Schmidle and ~~Playfair~~. I have all of Playfair's works, which I obtained from the Linnean Soc. of N.S.W., and I think they still have some sets still left. He was a very clever draftsman, but I think many of his illustrations of desmids, and also other algae, are so 'stylized' that they are not good representations of the organisms that he was drawing. I did not know that his collections are preserved in the National Herbarium at Sydney, and I should like very much to have an opportunity of examining some of his material; it would be of great help in working up some new material that I have on hand from South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and the region around Darwin, etc. There is no possibility of my going to Sydney, so I would like you to tell me, from your knowledge of conditions there, if you think the Herbarium could be induced to send me some very small quantities of material from some of the vials. It does not matter too much if they are dried; by adding water most of the desmids would be at least recognizable, even if collapsed. One obstacle would be that in many cases Playfair did not give the number of the collection, merely the locality. If his original notes or drawings are available perhaps the number could be found, but that

would necessitate considerable search that could best be done by a person familiar with desmids, and I don't think there is anyone like that in or near Sydney. I could give them some good references from the Univ. of Adelaide, including the man who collected the Arnhem Land material, who visited me in New Orleans last year.

Do you know of anyone in South Africa or in the tropical regions of your continent, who is interested in desmids and might be willing to exchange papers and collections? I know of only two, Dr. E.J. Cholnoky, at Pretoria, one of whose papers I saw recently, and Miss E.B. Lind at Kampala, Uganda, who sent some samples to Grönblad who divided them with me, and later we shall publish on them. Also I have two plankton samples from Lake Victoria sent me by the late Dr. Krieger.

There is now in press in Finland a paper by Grönblad, Frowse & Scott describing the desmids and some other algae from Lake Ambadi in the central Sudan. This lake is too small to show on most maps, and is really a shallow widening of the Bahr el Ghazal, a tributary of the White Nile, and very difficult of access. This will be a large paper describing about 200 desmid taxa, many of them new, and some of them are the weirdest forms ever seen. One of them is named *Micrasterias incredibilis* and it is really incredible, totally different from anything previously known, and almost worthy of a new genus. Evidently there is much more to be learned about African desmids.

At the present I am working on another big paper on desmids from Borneo, Java and Sumatra, and hope to see it published late next year. The desmid-flora of Indonesia is similar to that of tropical Australia, and I have found many species that are common to both regions, including a very rare one first described by Playfair.

Have you seen the extensive bibliography on African F^M Algae recently published in the *Revue Algologique* for March 1957? If not it would be well worth your while to look it up.

With my best regards and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME

Affix
Stamp
here

Mr. A. M. Scott,

2824 Dante St.,

New Orleans 18,

La.

U.S.A.

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Second fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address: Dr. G.A. Prowse,

Senior Scientific Officer/Botanist,

Fish Culture Research Station,

Batu Berendam, Malacca,

Malaya.

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ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
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Ref: FCRIM.8S/57/75

Fish Culture Research Station,
Batu Berendam, Malacca,
Malaya.

11th November, 1957.

16
Mr. A.M. Scott,
2824 Dante St.,
New Orleans 18,
La.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Scott,

It is difficult to know how to thank you adequately for your generosity in sending so many reprints, photostats, etc. and copies of the Transactions of the American Microscopical Society. I must also thank you for arranging with other authors to send me reprints. All this has been of tremendous help in my studies here.

Just lately I have been receiving samples from a part of Malaya further north, Taiping, where there is a young Indian Schoolmaster taking up freshwater biology with enthusiasm. Some of his material has contained most interesting desmids, including your Pleurotaenium minutum var. excavatum (the apical depressions are quite marked) and Micrasterias tropica var. polonica. I shall, in due course, be sending you both drawings and material.

We now have an Acting Director, who has come to stay for some months, until a permanent Director is appointed. This means that the work of the ponds will be able to go through more smoothly, and that we shall be freed from administrative and domestic worries of the laboratory. Meanwhile, I am going to Bangkok for 19 days, to attend the Pacific Science Congress. I am hoping to meet one or two phycologists from the U.S.A., in particular Dr. Papenfuss. It will be a wonderful opportunity for me to make contacts with the phycologists of various countries.

I shall send several lots of desmid material to you after my return from the Congress. Meanwhile I must thank you again.

With best wishes,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

G. A. Prowse

(Dr. G.A. Prowse)

GAP/NL.

FISH CULTURE RESEARCH STATION,
BATU BERENDAM, MALACCA,
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

30th September, 1957.

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

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you very much for sending me the copies of the Transactions of the American Microscopic Society, and for the various reprints. As to your last letter concerning my little paper in the Malayan Nature Journal, I was neither surprised nor dismayed at the number of corrections. In fact, counting them up I found them far fewer than I anticipated. The paper was intended to be only an "Introduction" and I was requested to write it, and that is why I had to push in the illustrations without submitting them all to you or Dr. Gronblad. A more detailed paper would come out much more slowly, and only after each species had been checked and counter checked.

As to the question of Streptococcus, I had wondered about that but Krieger gives it as 3 - armed in his key, and West mentioned invagination of the dividing walls, which I failed to find in my specimens. There should have been a question mark after "Phymatodocis sp.", but this seems to have been left out in the printing. In any case I am re-examining all the material again, and much more carefully.

internal/ Meanwhile work here is being somewhat hampered by/difficult-
ies within the laboratories, but I am gradually getting out a
whole series of tracings of my drawings, with the hope that you
may be able to identify the organisms concerned. Incidentally,
most of my drawings in the Malayan Nature Journal have been
drawn in three views, although only one view was reproduced in
the journal. As to Euastrum turgidum var "perormatum" I am not
really familiar with the ethics of publication of names, but
since my drawing was published without a description I do not
see how it should prevent you from naming it. In fact, I would
prefer it that way, since you are the authority for giving it
varietal distinction.

/As a result of



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

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Sender's name and address:
Dr. G. A. Prowse,
Fish Culture Research Station,
Batu Berendam, Malacca,
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

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As a result of my paper in the Malayan Nature Journal I have started receiving samples of algae from other parts of Malaya, including some desmids which I have not seen before. I hope to get down to drawing them and believe that I have identified the three main species, but will want all my identifications checked. We are trying to culture some of them, and if successful will send some to Professor Kallio and Professor Starr. Meanwhile I shall send you some preserved specimens.

With best wishes,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

G. A. Prowse

(Dr. G. A. Prowse)

GAP/OKL

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Mr. Arthur M. Scott,

2824 Dante Street,

New Orleans 18,

La.

U. S. A.

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Sender's name and address: Dr. G. A. Prowse,

Fish Culture Research Station,

Batu Berendam, Malacca,

Federation of Malaya

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Fish Culture Research Station,
Batu Berendam, Malacca,
Federation of Malaya.

10th June, 1957.

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

Dear Mr. Scott,

I must apologize for the delay in replying to your letter, and hope by now that you are fully recovered from your illness. You may have learnt that Dr. Cronblad has also been ill, and here in Malaya we have had an epidemic of influenza. Fortunately I have managed to remain free of illness so far. I must also thank you for so generously sending us copies of the Transactions of the American Microscopical Society. They will prove very useful as a nucleus for us to expand on in our library.

As to samples of Desmids, I am hoping to collect some more for you now that the padi-fields are becoming flooded again. These have proved fairly rich in species, and it is there that I expect some of the rare species are really being propagated. Under separate cover I shall be sending you some tracings of various drawings, some of which I think I can identify, others of

which are possibly new. With inadequate literature it is difficult to be certain of identifications, and my visits to Singapore to consult "Da Tropische-binnengewässer" there, have unfortunately to be rather infrequent, owing to travel expense. I shall be going down next month and will be consulting the library.

As there seems to be no monograph on Malayan Desmids (as opposed to elsewhere) it seems to be a suitable opportunity to rectify the omission. What do you think to the idea of a joint paper, using my drawings of those species which you have not found in the Malayan material, and those of Dr. Cronblad as well? The Singapore Botanic Gardens would be only too willing to publish such a paper in the Gardens Bulletin. They are already publishing a paper by me on the Eugleninae of Malaya.

I made an attempt to send living zygosporic material to Professor Starr, but it was all dead when it arrived. I believe change of temperature may be the chief cause. Next time I shall try chilling the material and then thoroughly insulating the container before sending it.

Hoping to hear from you soon and with best wishes, and to your wife.

G. A. Prowse
(Dr. G. A. Prowse)

July 3 1957

Dear Dr. Prowse,

I received your letter of June 10th on June 17th, but on that day I was very busy preparing for a trip to East Lansing, Mich. My wife and I left the following day, June 18th, and returned here June 28th.

I spent seven days with Dr. Prescott in East Lansing, working every day from 9 am to 6 pm, working over more than 1000 drawings of Indonesian desmids, and comparing them with the illustrations in his iconograph. This was a wearisome job, but in the end we made mutually satisfactory determinations of all my drawings, though some of them required a lot of conversation and sometimes argument. I have not yet counted the number of different desmids that we found, but I am pretty sure it is more than 400. Now comes the even more tiresome job of writing formal descriptions for the new taxa, which formerly has been done by Prescott but this time I shall have to undertake it because he is too extremely busy. If the editor of *Reinwardtia* will permit us to illustrate all the desmids, as we hope, there will be some 30 to 35 plates.

It is very kind of you to invite me to collaborate in a work on Malayan desmids, but regretfully I must decline; not because I don't want to, for I should like nothing better. But I have enough desmids on hand to keep me busy for the next five years, and I shall be 75 then if I live that long. My health is declining slowly but surely, so that it seems doubtful whether I shall be able to do much work in another five years.

To get out the Indonesian paper will require the better part of a year; after that will come a paper on a very rich series of collections from Brazil, partly worked up then there is the large remainder of my own collections from southeastern USA, also from Mexico, Guatemala, Panama and Cuba; finally a miscellaneous lot of collections from many different places in Australia and Tasmania. On top of all this is my collaboration with Prescott and two others on a work to be called "Desmids of N. America", or a similar title, which will be a project of some magnitude.

I had a letter from Grönblad a couple of days ago saying that he has almost completed the Ms. of the paper on Sudanesse desmids and that Miss Tikkanen has drawn 23 plates of illustrations for it. He thinks it can be printed this summer, but they will have to hurry to accomplish this. The paper by Scott & Grönblad on New and rare desmids from SE USA has been printed and the reprints are on the way to me. No doubt G. has sent you a copy already, so you may see it before I do. After a delay of nearly 5 years the Australian CSIRO and Melbourne University have suddenly got busy on proofs of Scott & Prescott's Arnhem Land paper, and have been bombarding him with questions that seem rather trivial to me, concerning references, citations, dates, abbreviations, capitalization, etc. Perhaps this one may be issued by the end of this year.

When I was in East Lansing last week Dr. Prescott received a parcel of about 60 algal collections from a Dr. Laird, Dept. of Parasitology, Univ. of Malaya, Singapore. I was curious to see what they contained, so managed to find time for a squint. In the 10 vials that I examined the only desmid species that I found was a small *Closterium*; besides that there was some *Spirogyra*, and some filamentous greens and blue-greens that I am not familiar with, one specimen of *Scenedesmus* and one plate of *Merimopædia*. One of the poorest lots of stuff I have ever seen. Prescott wondered why he collected it and why he wants a report on it. Perhaps you may meet him some day; if so please show him how and where to make good algal gatherings.

Although I cannot undertake any formal collaboration, I shall at all times be only too glad to help in the identification of your drawings. And if you catch some new or unusual desmids I should like very much to see them, either on slides or in the raw material. Incidentally your method of shipping in the polyethylene tubes is new to me and to Prescott. It seems a far better method than glass vials which frequently are broken in transit.

I have often wondered whether airmail packages and letters are carried in unheated spaces on airplanes, and have intended to enquire but have forgotten to do so. If desmids, particularly tropical ones, are frozen they would be killed, no doubt. In the living material that Sachlan sent to me and Kallio and Starr two years ago there may have been a different reason, - overcrowding. He used a small screwtop vial for my shipment, about 15 x 50 mm, and more than half the contents was algal sludge, the remainder water. Kallio sent me some living *Micrasterias* from his culture in test-tubes sealed by fusing the glass; these tubes were too fragile and several were broken. I sent him some living material from Louisiana in similar but heavier tubes, also with fused closure, which is rather troublesome unless you have glassworking equipment. But in Kallio's shipments there were only about a dozen *Micrasterias* cells in the 20 x 100 mm tube; and in the tubes I sent him I put only a small quantity, perhaps 3 or 4 mm³ in the same size tube, using water from their natural habitat. These reached Finland in good shape, and Kallio has established some cultured clones of two or three *Micrasterias* species from them. Whatever kind of container is used, it must not be more than half-filled with water, so that at least a small quantity of oxygen is provided for the microfauna that cannot entirely be excluded.

Your scheme for insulating the container after cooling it sounds as if it might work, but the insulation would have to be extremely efficient to keep the temperature at about the same level for a week or more, which is the time in transit from Java or Malaya to the USA.

Sincerely yours,

April 24, 1957

Dear Dr. Prowse,

Your letter of March 26th and the accompanying 5 samples of algae arrived safely on April 3rd, when it happened that Dr. Prescott was in New Orleans. I had a quick look at a single mount from each sample, but then I was busy with Prescott and had no opportunity to do any more. Prescott had a very bad cold, which I caught, and on the morning of April 17th my wife called our doctor, who found my symptoms of difficult breathing so alarming that he ~~immediately~~ shipped me to the hospital in an ambulance and put me under an oxygen tent for 6 days. I spent 10 days at the hospital and then was confined to my bedroom at home for another week, so that yesterday was the first time I could get downstairs to my laboratory and typewriter. I am on the road to recovery, but am still rather weak and my hands and fingers tremble, as I found when I traced a drawing to send to you.

In my very short examination of your material I found very few desmids in the 3 samples 97, 185 and 200 from the Malacca River, and nothing of special interest; perhaps when I am able to do more searching I may run across some of the rarities that you found, such as the spring *Pleurotaenium*. Sample 162 from Singapore is good and contains a new variety of *Microsterias anomala* about which I have had some correspondence with Grönblad. This desmid is quite similar to *Xanthidium bifurcatum* Borge from Australia, but there seems to be little doubt that both the Australian plant and the Indonesian and Malayan ones must be assigned to *Microsterias*.

Sample 178 from See Boon swamp, Singapore, contains numerous specimens of a new triangular form of *Phymatodocia Nordstedtiana*, highly interesting because all other known species and varieties of *Phymatodocia* are 4-radiate. Your plant is closely similar to the specific form as found in USA, and can be distinguished from it only with difficulty when looking at a filament, but the end view of an isolated cell at once shows the difference.

In your letter of Dec. 3rd you gave a sketch of a small *Pleurotaenium* having about 7 undulations on each semicell and 5 sharp apical teeth, measuring 264x23 μ . This seems to be identical with a plant that I found in North Australian material, and which has been named *Pl. burmense* var. *curtum* Scott & Presc. (in press). Dimensions of the Australian plant are L. 289-372; W. base 23; W. pole 20-21; I. 15.

Staurostrum tauphorum occurs rather frequently in my Indonesian material, but I think it is var. *sumatranum* Krieg. rather than the specific form as shown by West & West (Ceylon, Pl. 22, Figs. 23-25), which seems to have a prominent vertical spine such as you mention. There is a good deal of variation in the size and shape of the spirulostreptan processes, as you will see from the enclosed sketch; whether these differences are worthy of distinguishing varietal names I am not certain.

I think I must stop now. This is the first letter I have typed since my illness, and already I am getting tired. With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

FISH CULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT
BATU BERENDAM
MALACCA

Date... 26th March 1957.....

Dear Mr. Scott,

I have at last got round to sealing up some algal samples for you to look at, after having been busy writing up a paper on Malayan Eugleninae (some 125 species).

The samples enclosed are

97. Net haul from River Malacca after rain storm ^{Very poor} (30/3/56).
162. Sample from ^{swamp} ^{near golf course} Singapore (2/2/56)
_{swamp. M. anomala, etc.}
128 Sample from ^{See Soon swamp, Singapore} (3/1/56)
_{Few desmids. Phy. Nordstedtia var. triangulare}
185 Sample (net haul) from River Malacca after rain storm (12/7/56) ^{Very few desmids}
200 Sample (net haul) from River Malacca after rain storm (3/8/56). ^{Very poor}

I hope to send you further samples in the near future.

Our laboratories are still not quite completed, the hold-up being caused by the Suez crisis. Another month should see us working in them.

Thank you for all your help.

With best wishes

G. A. Purse.

P.S. I shall be sending you more drawings.

Nov 10 1956

Dear Dr. Prowse,

Many thanks for your letter of Oct 21 and the prints from your tracing of Malayan desmids. Grönblad has sent me a partial list of his identifications, and I find that nearly all of them occur also in the material from Borneo, Java and Sumatra on which I have been working, off and on, for the last 3 or 4 years. This is only to be expected, of course, but I expect that when you have the opportunity of collecting in other places you will find a good many more new species. Your drawings of *St. Wildemani* are especially interesting, and agree exactly with those shown in the paper by Scott & Prescott, this confirming our conclusions. The two figures in the upper right-hand corner of this sheet do not belong to *St. Wildemani*, but apparently forms of *St. formosum* Bern., which is rather variable, and may have either 2 or 3 spines at each angle, though 3 seems to be more common. I can help to identify some of those that puzzled you:

Fig. A. This is undoubtedly a new species of *Pleurotaenium*, and quite a curiosity. There is no known species with this arrangement of spines, and it is quite different from any of the forms of *Pl. spinulosum*. It must have been difficult to draw.

Fig. B. This is *M. ceratophora* Josh. forma *maxima* Scott & Presc. (in press). Like you, I believed it to be a new species when I first found it in North Australian material some 5 years ago, but Prescott discovered that old man Joshua had described it from Burma in 1885, 70 years ago. We called the Australian plant forma *maxima* because it is much bigger than the dimensions given by Joshua; however, his dimensions do not agree with those scaled from his illustration, so that the plants may perhaps be identical. I have since found it from Borneo and Sumatra, with slight differences in form and proportions. It is so different from all other species of *Micrasterias* that Krieger thought that Joshua's illustration was of a teratological form, so he excluded it and listed the name under his "Unsichere und auszuschliessende Formen".

Fig. G. I don't know of any *Gosmarium* just like this, though I have a somewhat similar form, without any isthmial constriction, from North Australia, which Prescott referred to a form of *G. conatum*. However, this plant is broadly elliptical in front view instead of circular like yours. The Malacca specimen may be a new species.

Fig. I. Probably a new species, though there is some resemblance to *G. otus* Krieg., and to *X. lepidum* and *X. ceylanicum* W. & W. None of these have the 9 large granules shown in your drawing. Are there not some pits or scrobiculations between the granules? I should expect to find them.

Fig. N. This looks like a form of *St. contectum* Turn., which is rather variable. You give a 'rear' view; a front view would show the arrangement of the spines more clearly.

Fig. R. Probably related to *St. sublaevispinum*, though it differs from the usual form in that your vertical view does not indicate the circular 'body' which generally shows.

Fig. S. Your vertical view is incomplete in that it does not show the bifid verrucae visible in your 'rear' view. Again, a front view would be better. Is there not a complete ring of teeth surrounding the angles? I don't know of any *Staurestrum* like this, but possibly Grönblad may.

Fig. K. *M. Torreyi* var. *Doveri* (Biswas) Krieg. I have found this in two collections

from East Borneo. In your specimens and mine the polar lobe is shorter than shown in the figure by Biswas as copied by Krieger. The paper by Biswas (1929) was published in Jour. Federat. Malay Stat. Mus. XIV. Do you think it is possible to obtain a copy? I should like very much to see it, and it may contain more Malayan desmids.

Your drawings of Malayan specimens are much better than those from the Sudan, and more suitable for reproduction because you have omitted the stippling. Similar stippling in Skuja's Burmese drawings has succeeded in obscuring the details in at least one case which recently has been the subject of an argument between Telling and myself. Telling found some obscure marks among the stippling of Skuja's figure of *X. Burekillii* var. *alternans* (which I had quite overlooked), which he interprets in one way, while I interpret them differently after my attention had been called to them. Like most arguments, this one is still unsettled.

When I first started trying to draw desmids about 1938 the results were rather crude. Prof. Wm. Randolph Taylor, an excellent desmid draughtsman, was kind enough to offer some hints on how to improve them. After a good many years of effort and experience, I was told by several of the world's leading desmidiologists that my illustrations are among the best that are now being produced. So I hope you will not take it amiss if I venture to offer you some hints. Please understand that they are offered simply in a friendly spirit, with the sole idea of helping you to make your desmid drawings better.

Some people think that my drawings are too symmetrical, but I take a good deal of trouble to make them symmetrical. According to my experience the vast majority of desmids are exactly symmetrical right to left, though frequently there are differences between the two semicells. Also particularly in the *Micrasterias* species that have deeply incised lobes, there is frequently some difference in the lobulation, which I show on my drawings. But when I find a desmid that is not quite symmetrical I regard it as an imperfect specimen and I do not draw it if there are others available, unless there are not examples all alike. In your figure of *Ceratophora* I imagine the right and left sides of the polar lobes are not quite symmetrical, the spines are not all the same width, and the sketch is somewhat skewed because the vertical axis is not at right angles with the horizontal axis through the isthmus. This may have been caused by the specimen not lying quite level, and sometimes it is quite impossible to balance the specimen exactly level, resulting in a displacement of some of the markings from their true position. When one of my camera lucida sketches comes out like this I correct it, but you will see in the literature many illustrations that obviously have been drawn from tilted specimens. I don't know if my eye for symmetry is unusually keen, but such illustrations make a bad impression.

Most of my drawings show the outlines of the cell in double lines representing the outer and inner surfaces of the cell-wall. This is considerably more troublesome and Grönblad thinks it unnecessary, but the desmid illustrations of the best authors are made in this way, which certainly gives a much more finished appearance; in some species the wall thickness varies in certain places, and this is of diagnostic value. In your drawing of the spiny *Pleurotaenium* I would show the undulate margin in a heavier ~~line~~ and continuous line, not interrupted at the marginal spines.

Grönblad has sent me preliminary lists of the desmids that he found in your samples, and I have noticed that nearly all of them also occur in the Indonesian islands. Of course this is to be expected, but when you are able to go further afield and make gatherings from the several different types of habitats that you mention, I am sure that many new species will be found.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fish Culture Research Station,
Batu Berendam,
Malacca.
Federation of Malaya.
October 21st 1956.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you very much for the reprints and photostat, and in particular for the drawings of Pleurotaenium spinulosum. As you can see from my drawing, which as a copy, my form here does not correspond exactly to any of the other forms, although it comes near to var. madagascarense. I enclose copies of a few of the drawings I have done, and the original tracings have been sent to Dr. Gronblad. I have been able to identify some of the species, since I have a number of papers here, but B,G,I,N,R and S defeat me, since I have nothing like them in any of the literature. B looks as if it might be a new species of *Microsterias*, and G is so nearly spherical, with only the slight thickening to indicate the isthmus, presumably it is a *Cosmarium* species.

Your paper on Staurostrum Wildemanni interested me very much, since some forms have turned up here. I enclose drawings of all these forms, collected from Malacca and Singapore, and for comparison two forms which I think do not belong to the same species. I hope to be able to send you material of this, and of course other Desmids.

I was able to send by some friends samples from here to Dr. Gronblad. My friends were visiting Finland for the conference of the International Limnological Association, and were able to take the material with them. Dr. Gronblad has already furnished me with some identifications, and I was pleased to see that his list confirmed most of my own identifications. My own list of desmid identifications is over a hundred, with about as many again to be identified. All this material has been collected either in Malacca or in Singapore. I have just been looking at some material I collected from Seremban, only 50 miles from here, but in a different sort of district, and some desmids which I have not found here have turned up. Probably when I get in collections from all over Malaya I shall find many more species, since the habitat varies from acid swamp, padi fields, fish ponds, lakes, limestone areas, jungle streams, and mountain areas.

Our laboratory is still not yet completed, and I continue to carry out my studies in the rice warehouse. We expect it will be another two months before we shall be able to move into the labs, but I shall be moving into my own house at the end of this month. The fish ponds themselves should be ready for filling in February, and after that we should be quite busy stocking the ponds with fish. Meanwhile I have been able to carry out quite a number of algal studies, and I hope to be publishing accounts of various groups next year.

I hope to hear from you again, and I do hope that both you and your wife are in the best of health, and enjoying life.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Sept 19 1956

Dr. Gerald N. Prowse,
Fish Culture Research Project,
Batù Berendam, Malacca,
Federation of Malaya.

Dear Dr. Prowse,

I am very glad to hear from you, and to know that you are getting satisfactorily settled in Malaya. The Fish Culture project seems quite large, and probably could not be financed by the local Government; it ought to provide interesting work for you for a long time, if other conditions remain tranquil. Your experience in this respect is quite different from that of a German friend of mine in Brazil. He worked for several years at an Agronomical Research Station in Belem, near the mouth of the Amazon, doing hydrobiological investigations, and incidentally sending me some very valuable algal collections. Wishing to move his family to a more salubrious climate, he accepted a position with the Public Health Service in Belo Horizonte, a modern city in the southern part of the country, where he was promised a new and well-equipped laboratory. But after moving there he found no laboratory, just an empty room with a few chairs and tables. After a year the promised equipment had not materialized, and since he could not work under such conditions he moved again to Manaus, on the upper Amazon, where he obtained a position with the Fisheries Dept. Here again he has encountered the same thing, 'manana, manana', delays, red tape, procrastination, frustration. In his last letter he was seriously considering returning to Germany, where his children can get a proper education, though he says that positions in his line are difficult to get.

Thanks for trying to find Closterium cuspidatum in the pond at the Botanical Garden in Singapore. I think I told you that I have two collections from this pond (or ponds?), sent by my friend in Bogor, Java, who obtained them from Mr. Sinclair, the Curator of the Herbarium in Singapore. I also was unable to find the Closterium, which is hardly surprising, since it is fifty years since it was found there by Charles Bernard, who apparently was working at the Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg, the old name for Bogor. The only thing that Bernard says about the pond is this: "J'espere que ceux qui feront de nouvelles peches dans le grand etang du jardin botanique de Singapore, ou j'ai recolte ces individus, retrouveront cet interessant organisme et pourront controler et completer mes observations". Since he refers to "the large pond", it may be that there was a smaller one also. That's all I know about the matter. I have found the plant in material from Sumatra and from North Australia, and it agrees so well with specimens from Japan, Canada, and several places in the USA that there is no occasion for making a new variety. Bernard thought it was new and created a new genus, naming the plant Spinoclosterium curvatum. Nowadays opinion is divided as to the generic name, some thinking that a new genus is justified by the spines, others (like me) thinking it unnecessary and preferring to use the original name Closterium cuspidatum Bail. as published in Ralfs.

Your find of a Pleurotaenium that may be Pl. spinulosum is very interesting, particularly if it is the form found by Bernard in Java, which, however, differs considerably from the form occurring in Canada and USA, and if it is found again must be renamed. Wolle published the American form in 1881 as XXI Dodidium spinulosum, perhaps inadvertently, because his original notebook shows that he intended to name it spinosum, and used the latter name in a book published in 1884; however the first published name must stand. Bernard found his plant in Java, believed it to be identical with the American, and published it in 1908 as

Pl. spinosum (Wolle) Bernard. It did not turn up again until 1939, when Jules Brunel of Montreal found it in Canadian material. Then I found it in Louisiana in 1942, and again in Florida in 1947. There is also a somewhat different form found by Bourelly in material from Madagascar, which Brunel has named var. madagascariense. On the enclosed sheet I have copied illustrations of five forms, from which I think you can determine if your plant is the same as the one from Java, which as you will see is relatively more slender, less attenuated, and with the marginal undulations confined to about 1/4 or 1/3 of the length of the semicell; also the spines, if correctly rendered, seem to be considerably shorter than in the American plant.

It is too bad that you do not have more desmid literature. I imagine that the Herbarium at Singapore has a good collection, and perhaps you could borrow from them. An important work is Krieger's "Die Desmidiaceen der Deutschen Limnologischen Sunda-Expedition" 1933, describing a large number of desmids from Sumatra and Java, many of which are almost certain to occur in Malaya. I have a microfilm of this paper for which I have no further use since I had enlarged prints made, and I will gladly send it to you if you can use it. Another very valuable work is Krieger's "Die Desmidiaceen Europas", which includes the whole world, not merely Europe. Unfortunately only five parts of this work had been published before Krieger's death two years ago, but Grönblad wrote me last week that a Dr. Gerloff (of whom little seems to be known) is going to try to complete it. I have an extra copy of the fifth installment, dealing with Micrasterias, and will send it if you do not possess it.

The name of my friend in Java is Mr. M. Sachlan, Laboratory for Inland Fisheries, Tjikeumeh 99, Bogor, Java. Since he is engaged in a similar work you might find it interesting to correspond with him, and perhaps visit him if you get a chance. I think he wants "pen-pals". He writes good English and probably speaks it.

During the year since my return from Europe, Grönblad and I have ^{been} working actively on the preparation of our forthcoming paper "New and interesting desmids from south-eastern USA". This will be a good-sized paper, as you may judge from the fact that I have drawn 37 plates of illustrations for it. He wrote me a couple of weeks ago that he had just completed the text and descriptions, and the paper will be presented at a meeting of the Soc. Sci. Fennica this month, and then I hope can go direct to the printer. He also said that our next job will be the joint paper by Grönblad Prowse and Scott on your material from Lake Ambadi. Did he tell you that we found a total of about 200 desmids, a remarkably large number from a single body of water, which has only been exceeded once, to the best of my knowledge. This paper will be a valuable addition to the literature on African desmids, of which all too little is known.

It will be of very great interest to me to see some of your material from Malaya, and to compare it with Sachlan's collections from Sumatra, Java and Borneo, on which I am now working. I expect that many species will be common to both lots, but also I think you will find lots of new ones.

With my best regards and good wishes,
Sincerely yours,

P.S. A few years ago Sachlan obtained for me the two papers by Cralles Bernard, which were published in Java; perhaps they are still available from the Herbarium Bogoriense. However, you should note that some of his determinations are not reliable, and that a number of his 'new' species have been relegated to synonymy by Krieger, particularly those in Glosterium and Pleurotaenium. The names of the papers are:

1908. Protococcaceae et Desmidiaceae d'eau douce, recoltées à Java.

1909. Sur quelques algues unicellulaires d'eau douce, recoltées dans le domaine malais.

Oct 25 1955

Prakticon Co. Inc.,
705 Bronx River Rd.,
Bronxville 8, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

I have not been able to find this book in New Orleans, so I am enclosing my check for \$3.00 and would thank you to send me a copy direct, or have some New York dealer do so.

Very truly yours,

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Many thanks for your order, shipment of which has already been made.

When we received your order, there wasn't a used GE meter which we could give you. To offset your disappointment, we shipped you a new one at a special savings.

Look the meter over and try it out. If you are not satisfied with this money saving value, just return it. Or, send us the small difference shown on the enclosed memorandum.

Our supply of the 135mm Albinar lenses were exhausted and we were able to supply you with the equally fine 135mm Travegon lens. Look the lens over and try it out.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

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I can supply you with a brand new ^{135 mm} 35mm F4.5 coated Albinar telephoto lens for \$29.95. This lens will fit your Praktica camera.

— 29.95
— 29.95
17.95

I can also supply you with an excellent used GE*PRI exposure meter for \$17.95. When new this sells for \$32.50.

— 39.50
~~32.50~~

I can also supply you with an Envoy tank for your 35mm film for \$4.50. This tank uses 4 ounce solution and also uses an apron.

— 4.05

A 100' roll of Kodak 35mm Plus X film which sells for \$6.00 per roll will cost you \$4.05 at our professional price.

The cans and cartridges you want can be supplied to you at 5¢ eac.

*12 cans
12 cartridges*

.60
.60
57.65
17.00
58.65

Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

PEERLESS CAMERA STORES, INC.

Ted Cort

Less credit

Check enclosed →

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APR 5 1955

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MAR 30 1955

ARTHUR M. SCOTT

2824 DANTE STREET
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

Mch 27 1955

Peerless Camera Stores,
415 Lexington Ave.,
New York 17, N.Y.

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Now I am interested in the following items:

In the August 1954 issue of Photography you advertised a brand-new 135 mm, F4.5 coated Albinar telephoto lens at \$29.95. I want a lens like this to fit a Praktika camera. Advise if you can still furnish; if not what you can offer. I don't want to pay more than about \$35.00, less if possible. A used lens would be OK, if in good condition.

A used GE PR-1 exposure meter, must have instruction booklet with it.

A small plastic (not metal) developing tank, for 35 mm film only, to take up to 36 exposures, and not to require more than 4 oz. of solution. There is a tank named ENVOY answering this description; I don't know the maker. I would prefer a tank that does not use an apron.

One 100-ft. roll of Kodak Plus-X 35 mm film. Must be fresh stock, no US surplus.

One dozen of the small aluminum cans in which Kodak packs their 20-exp. and 36-exp. 35 mm cartridges, also one dozen Kodak cartridges.

Give me the amount of postage on each item, so that I can send a check for the exact amount, less your credit slip for \$5.91.

Very truly yours,

Also 6 Anso color ~~reloads~~, 20 exp. 35 mm, daylight.

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If the trade is not completed for any reason, we'll return your property promptly, at our own expense, anywhere in the United States.

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All merchandise is subject to prior sale, so rush your order in today.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Many thanks for your order, shipment of which has already been made.

As luck would have it, our supply of the 6X30 Hambletonian binoculars are exhausted.

To offset your disappointment and fill your requirements without delay, we have sent you subject to your inspection and approval, the equally fine Stella binoculars.

Look the equipment over and try it out. We're certain you'll be satisfied.

Sincerely,

PEERLESS CAMERA STORES, INC.



Ted Cort

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NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

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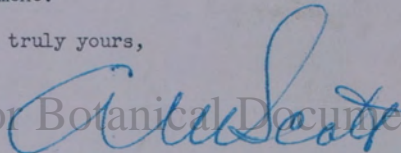
Gentlemen,

Please send me one Hambletonian binocular 6x30, central focus \$23.95
Federal tax 2.40
Postage, estimated .65
\$27.00

Enclosed is my check for \$27.00; if there is any overage send it to me in stamps;
I don't want a credit slip.

Since I expect to take this binocular out of the country I would like
to have a receipted invoice with the shipment.

Very truly yours,



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MAR 11 1955

Check 27.00

University College,
Khartoum,
Sudan.
March 5th 1955

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you very much for the reports, which I found very interesting. I am sending you some reports, not on desmids, but on phytoplankton in general. I have also dispatched a tube of centrifuged material from Lake Ambadi.

At the moment I am busy writing up an introduction to the joint paper concerning Lake Ambadi & its situation. At the same time I am carrying on with the drawings of the desmids before pressure of the College examinations takes up all my time. Probably the best thing for me to do is to photograph all my drawings & then send the originals to Dr. Grindland, so that you & he can make a final selection of the ones to be used for the paper.

On April 10th I am flying home to Britain & will probably not return to the Sudan. The changed political situation, the departure of so many key British personnel, & I am afraid the complete lack of understanding of the few who remain, are making research more difficult here. We have no idea whether visits to the more remote parts of the Sudan, will be feasible in the near future.

I am hoping to go to Malaya as an algologist/botanist on fisheries research, but I shall not know for certain until I have been home to Britain. In any case I have now been bitten badly by the Desmid "bug" & wherever I go I shall be on the look-out for them.

2
My address while in Britain will be
40, Devonshire Hill Lane,
Tottenham,
London N. 17.

Hoping that you are still finding exciting species
& in anticipation of continued collaboration for some time,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
Gerald A. Rose.

Mch 9 1955

Peerless Camera Stores,
415 Lexington Ave.,
New York 17.

Gentlemen,

Please send me one Hambletonian binocular 6x30, central focus	\$23.95
Federal tax	2.40
Postage, estimated	.65
	<u>\$27.00</u>

Enclosed is my check for \$27.00; if there is any overage send it to me in stamps;
I don't want a credit slip.

Since I expect to take this binocular out of the country I would like
to have a receipted invoice with the shipment.

Very truly yours,

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Mch 25 1955 .

Dr. Gerald A. Prowse,
University College,
Khartoum, Sudan.

Dear Dr. Prowse,

Over here we don't get much news from the Sudan, though there is plenty from Egypt. I suppose that political conditions in Khartoum are more or less similar to those in Cairo, and in that case I cannot blame you for wanting to get out. Of course I am sorry that you are leaving, for it will mean the end of those exciting desmids, unless you can leave requests with your colleagues to forward to Dr. Grönblad any algal material that they may get from the Bahr-el-Ghazal region.

I gather that Malaya also is not too healthy a place for Britishers, but if you go there you ought to be able to get plenty of desmids. Not much has been published on Malayan algae, but in general the desmid-flora will be similar to that found throughout the Indo-Malaya-Indonesian-North Australian region. This is fairly well known, but there are plenty of new species and varieties to be found, as I have learned from a 3-year study of an excellent series of collections from Borneo Java and Sumatra, and another lot from Arnhem Land in North Australia. Prescott and I have in press a long paper on the latter material, but it looks as if it will not be published for another two years.

My wife and I are going to England this summer, leaving here May 2nd, and arriving in London May 10 or 11. I shall have some free days in London on May 23 and 24, and again on May 26, 27 and 28. If you also are in London on any of those dates I should be really delighted to meet you in person. I have asked for reservations at the Mount Royal Hotel, somewhere near the Marble Arch, but have not yet received confirmation, and I was told that there might be some difficulty because of the British Industries Fair. As a second choice I named the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, but in any event the head office of Frames' Tours, Ltd., Southampton Row, will know where we are staying. So I hope you will phone me, if you are in Tottenham, so that we can get together. Many years ago I lived in Crouch End, not far from Tottenham.

On May 29th we shall go from London to Paignton, S. Devon., to stay with my sisters for a few weeks. Then about June 20th I am going to fly to Stockholm to spend a few days with an algologist there, and then to Finland for a 3-weeks visit with Grönblad. While there we shall, of course, discuss your desmids and try to arrive at definite determinations of the new species, and the many puzzling forms which have been rather imperfectly described in the old papers on African desmids. In addition Grönblad and I have many things to talk over, regarding my own material from southern USA, and another large series from Brazil.

My wife has never been to Europe before, and this will be my first visit since 1919, when I was in the US Army during World War I. I wonder if I shall know my way around London like I used to.

With best regards, and hoping to see you soon,
Sincerely yours,

Mch 27 1955

Peerless Camera Stores,
415 Lexington Ave.,
New York 17, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

The 6x30 Stellar binocular that you shipped me recently is satisfactory instead of the Hambletonian that I ordered, and I will keep it.

Now I am interested in the following items:

In the August 1954 issue of Photography you advertised a brand-new 135 mm, F4.5 coated Albinar telephoto lens at \$29.95. I want a lens like this to fit a Praktica camera. Advise if you can still furnish; if not what you can offer. I don't want to pay more than about \$35.00, less if possible. A used lens would be OK, if in good condition.

A used GE PR-1 exposure meter, must have instruction booklet with it.

A small plastic (not metal) developing tank, for 35 mm film only, to take up to 36 exposures, and not to require more than 4 oz. of solution. There is a tank named DINOY answering this description; I don't know the maker. Would prefer a tank that does not use an apron.

One 100-ft. roll of Kodak Plus-X 35 mm film. Must be fresh stock, no US surplus.

One dozen of the small aluminum cans in which Kodak packs their 20-exp. and 36-exp. 35 mm cartridges, also one dozen Kodak cartridges.

Give me the amount of postage on each item, so that I can send a check for the exact amount, less your credit slip for \$5.91.

Very truly yours,

Also 6 Ansco color reloads, 20 exp. 35 mm, daylight.

University College,
Khartoum,
Sudan.

January 14th 1955

Dear Mr Scott,

I was very pleased to hear from you & am glad you found the desmid material interesting. I have sent you another tube, but I fear it may have been broken like the one I sent to Dr. Grönblad. Meanwhile I have sent another tube (centrifuged from a weed collection) to Dr. Grönblad & I shall try to do the same for you. Fresh collections are out of the question at the moment, as Lake Ambadi is too remote & is only approachable by river. ~~The~~ It means a specially equipped expedition for a couple of months. The nearest mission is 150 miles away & there is no road connection through the swamps. Meanwhile we are going through other collections - zoological & bottom samples - to see what material is available there, & I shall go systematically through all the Bahir el Ghazal centrifuging them to see what we can get.

As to publication, a joint paper by the three of us, pooling drawings & photographs, would be suitable. I shall supply all the physics-chemical data I can glean from my colleagues. In any case I shall be publishing a separate paper on the other algae of

the Babr-el-Ghazal system, since no work has ever
been done on it before.

I look forward with a continued &
successful collaboration with you & meanwhile I
wish with you a very happy New Year,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Genald A. Prowse.

Jan 22 1955

Dr. Gerald W. Prowse,
University College,
Khartoum, Sudan.

Dear Dr. Prowse,

The tube of Lake Ambadi material arrived safely, but by a miracle, for the envelope was badly torn, and had been patched up twice, once in New York and again in New Orleans before delivery to me. I hope you won't mind my saying that this is not a suitable way of shipping; the tubes should be packed in some kind of box that is strong enough to withstand the abuse and rough handling that it gets.

Since Grönblad wrote me that his tube was smashed, I sent him by airmail half of my stuff. If you can get any more desmids by centrifuging I should be very glad to have them; it seems likely that this method would give more of the very small species. The second lot of material gave me the impression of being somewhat different from the first, by which I mean that the 'exciting' desmids like the two new *Micrasterias*, which were fairly plentiful in the first lot were much rarer in the second; and on the other hand there are a number of desmids in the second that did not show up in the first, mostly small *Cosmaria*, *Buastra* and *Staurastra*.

I now have about 145 different desmids, and am still finding more on each new count that I examine. There seems to be no end to them, and I am going to keep on searching as long as different ones show up. Grönblad's preliminary list has five or six species that I have not seen, so already there are more than 150, quite a large number for one habitat, and with the many new and strange species it is really an extraordinary collection.

It will be very helpful to have three sets of drawings, made by three different persons. Each man draws them in a slightly different way, and the comparison should be quite interesting. Also there are a number of cases in which I have seen only one or two specimens, and sometimes my drawings are incomplete because I have not been able to find empty cells or semicells and consequently could not distinguish the details of the ornamentation. You and Grönblad may have been luckier, and perhaps my drawings will supplement yours and his in other cases.

It is a great pity that these remarkable desmids with dissimilar semicells grow in such inaccessible places. *Amscottia mira* came from a similar out-of-the-way spot halfway up the Amazon river, and I have another very strange one, probably a new genus, from a swamp in south Sumatra. In the latter case I am hopeful of being able to get some living material that can be placed in cultivation by Dr. Paavo Kallio, in Turku, Finland.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dec 15 1954

Dr. Gérald A. Prowse,
University College,
Khartoum, Sudan.

Dear Dr. Prowse,

It is always a pleasure to welcome a new name in desmidiology, and I am happy to comply with the request of my friend Dr. Rolf Grönblad to send you reprints of the papers on desmids on which I have collaborated with Prof. Gerald W. Prescott. Four reprints are on the way to you by ordinary, and I have asked Prescott to send three others of which my supply is exhausted, and some of his own papers also.

Grönblad sent me a small quantity of the material from Lake Ambadi, and for the last few days and half the nights I have been glued to my microscope, GLOATING over the strange new and rare desmids that it contains. I have seen many rich collections from many parts of the world, with lots of peculiar desmids, but I don't think I have ever been so startled as I was at the sight of the wierd and beautiful ones in your material. No doubt Grönblad has told you of the two new species of *Micrasterias* with different semicells, something unheard of (except for occasional specimens that were regarded as somewhat abnormal) until about a year ago when I had the good luck to find the new genus *Amscottia* from Brazil, and even more recently another new genus, as yet unnamed, from Sumatra. In addition there are at least a dozen new species in the Lake Ambadi stuff, in other genera such as *Euastrum*, *Cosmarium*, *Arthrodesmus* and *Staurostrum*.

After looking at the map I can readily understand that the region is "too remote for easy visitation", but I hope very much that at some future time you will be able to go there again and make many more collections. Even if you cannot go yourself there may be other means of getting material, from other biologists who may visit the region, or perhaps there may be someone living much closer, in the towns of Malakal or Ghabat al'Arab, for instance. I have often read about the sudd regions on the Upper Nile and have wondered what kind of algae might be found there, for swamps are ~~my~~ my favourite collecting places. If the other Nile swamps are anything like Lake Smbati there is a wealth of desmids to be expected.

Grönblad has invited me to collaborate with him in the study of your material, as I am now doing with my own stuff from the USA, Central America and Panama, and also with a considerable number of gatherings that I have obtained from Brazil. So that you may understand the nature and extent of my collaboration with Grönblad and Prescott, let me say that I am not a biologist, but a civil engineer, now retired. For 16 years I have been collecting and studying desmids purely as a hobby, but my lack of training in algology, and the fact that none of the local libraries has very much literature on desmids, makes it impossible for me to identify the numerous new species and varieties that I have found and which are not in my own small library. For that reason I have been extremely fortunate in obtaining the cooperation of these two men, who are, I believe, the best desmidiologists in Europe and America respectively. On the other hand, I can relieve them of much of the work because I can afford to spend much more time in searching than they can, and also I have acquired the knack of making accurate desmid drawings, in which my engineering experience has helped me greatly.

I hope that this is just the beginning of a long and fruitful correspondence between you and Grönblad. For my part I am going to have a lot of fun in drawing your amazing desmids.

Sincerely yours,

2824 Dante St.
New Orleans 18, La.
Feb 25 1953

Dear Dr. Patrick,

I have just received a reply from Mr. Ray Specht regarding your paper on diatoms from Arnhem Land, reading in part as follows:

"There have been some further delays in publishing the Reports of the Arnhem Land Expedition. It looks as if the volume on Botany will be delayed until the end of the year. This may give Dr. Patrick the opportunity to complete illustrations of all species of diatoms, - a highly desirable thing in view of the dearth of literature on algae in Australia, especially when Dr. Patrick is such an expert in this field. However if she is loath to illustrate the "common or garden" species, which are copiously illustrated in other journals, I sympathize with her position. Valuable though complete illustrations may be to Australian botany, she may feel that it is a waste of time".

One of the usual reasons for omitting drawings of the common species is the editors' objections to the cost. In the case of the Arnhem Land Reports this objection does not seem to apply, because the Australian Government is publishing them. At any rate the editor, Mr. C. P. Mountford, seemed delighted with the 28 plates prepared by Prescott and myself, showing every one of the algae that we found.

So now you have the picture, and it will be up to you to decide upon the number of illustrations for your paper.

Congratulations upon the \$31500 grant from the National Science Foundation reported in this week's "Science". This seems like a very large amount, probably by far the largest ever granted for diatom study. I can realize that it will mean a great deal of work for you and your associates, and undoubtedly it will have a bearing on your decision regarding the Arnhem Land paper.

When Jerry Prescott gets back to this country I am going to suggest that he try to pull some strings to get a grant for a study of the desmid-flora of the U.S., which is just as badly needed as an up-to-date work on the diatoms.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. Scott.

P.S. I am enclosing carbon copies of the first few sheets of the paper on other algae from Arnhem Land, giving some background information, and the small amount of ecological data available which is the same as Prescott sent you a couple of years ago. Note a revision in the spelling of the place-name "Yirrkalla" instead of "Yirrkala", and a correction in the latitude and longitude of one of the stations, (I think it was Yirrkalla). The last few pages show the typography I have used at Specht's suggestion. It is the same as he is using for his own botanical paper.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

March 1, 1953

Dear Member:

An inspection of the accounts of the Society reveals that some time has elapsed since members were sent an official statement of dues payable. In this interval, a number of members have neglected to submit annual dues, and for that reason some of the assessments necessary to bring payments up-to-date are unusually large. It is hoped that by setting a precedent for annual notification of dues just after the 1st of each year, such a situation will not occur in the future. However, it is now my unhappy duty to make the assessments for back dues.

So that each member will understand the basis for the amount of his dues, the payments you have made have been entered in the attached table. It is hoped that the work involved in assembling this information for you will "inspire each member" to send a check or money order in the indicated total amount.

In a certain few cases past payments have been irregularly made, and subsequent payments have been applied to current dues. These unpaid old payments created a real problem for this new Treasurer. It seemed extremely undiplomatic to bill members for such "past history." Therefore, I have decided to follow a temporary plan, pending a more definite decision at the next annual meeting. I have, in these cases, provided you the records we have, without indicating the total which is due. Then, I ask you to pay for those dues for which you feel obligated. An explanatory note concerning those you prefer no longer to pay would aid in maintaining our records, and provide evidence for discussion at the forthcoming meeting.

The Treasurer is anxious to be notified of any corrections that should be made in the statement. It is conceivable that records of some payments were overlooked when the accounts were recently checked. If such are found, it would be extremely helpful if just the date of such payments (as verified by a letter or check stub) were made known to me.

The Society recognizes difficulties involved in sending currency from certain countries, and would appreciate hearing from members who are unable to remit dues because of restriction on foreign exchange.

Your statement of dues is attached to this sheet.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Wood Treasurer
Assistant Professor of Botany
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island

PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

STATEMENT FOR: A. M. SCOTT .a/o Mar. 1, 1953

Year	Dues Paid	Amount owing
1947	Jan. 22, 1947 \$ 1.00	
1948 (-49)	Jan. 6, 1948 \$ 2.00	
1949 (-50)	Dec. 5, 1949 \$ 2.00	
1950 (-51)		\$ 2.00
1951 (-52)		\$ 2.00
1952 (-53)		\$ 2.00
Total		\$ 6.00

Checks should be made out to THE PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, and sent to:

R. D. Wood
 Botany Department
 University of Rhode Island
 Kingston, Rhode Island
 USA

Mch 10 1953

Dr. Richard D. Wood, Treasurer,
Phycological Society of America,
Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Rhode Island,
Kingston, R.I.

Dear Dr. Wood,

Enclosed is my check for \$6.00 to cover my membership dues to date.

With regard to the last paragraph of your letter, about the difficulty in remitting from foreign countries, there are four of my friends who are in this fix. They are:

Mr. M. Sachlan, Bogor, Java.
Dr. Jiri Ruzicka, Sedlice u Blatne, Czechoslovakia.
Dr. Rolf Grönblad, Karis, Finland.
Dr. W. Krieger, Berlin, Germany.

Some time ago Prof. Prescott gave me to understand that he was able, in some way, to carry these members as "paid up". If it is not possible for you to continue this policy, please let me know, and I will pay for them.

I had a nice letter from Prescott yesterday. He seems to be having a successful exploration trip in Ecuador, climbing around and over the Andes, looking for high-altitude lakes and bogs. I would like to be with him, but I'm too old for such strenuous work.

Sincerely yours,

Botany Department
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, R.I.

March 23, 1953

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

Dear Mrs. Scott:

Thank you for your fine letter dated March 10, 1953. We, too, would like to be with Dr. Prescott, but in my case it is not a matter of age. No, the opportunity has not yet knocked on the door. Perhaps the matter of age is a pendulum type of thing, and when the pendulum swings just right, our chances for such opportunities come. I hope my pendulum is swinging closer to the right age.

Yes, Dr. Prescott's implication that the SOCIETY would carry members who could not pay for political or financial conditions of the country reasons, could be carried, is correct. I, too, will continue this policy of carrying such persons. Yet, it brings up a real problem for the treasurer. I am concerned about what effect carrying a member in this manner, will affect the dues he will be obligated to pay when he can do so. It would seem, in this case, that a man who has been carried since 1947, would owe \$ 15 if first being able to pay in 1953. That would seem to be such a high figure, that expecting such persons to pay up ~~back~~ dues before being permanently reestablished, might produce a real block to their joining on a paying basis. Therefore, I am wondering if the term "carrying" must not have to be interpreted as meaning that the society will pay all expenses, without expecting back payments, until the member is able to pay. That would seem workable, but we now are faced with the problem of carrying members who live in countries from which other members are paying regularly. In this case, it would seem that the non-paying persons are accepting something for nothing. I certainly hope that my letter with the dues statement, will bring responses from these individuals, so that the matter clears itself up automatically.

From all this verbage above, you may have concluded, as I have, that unless some special arrangement has been made between you and members who can not pay for said reasons; that it would seem best to me not to ask you to make the payments for them. I speak totally unofficially. I do not know the answer, and feel it should be cleared at the next meeting.

Thank you again,

Respectfully yours,

Richard W. Wood
Richard W. Wood, Treasurer
The PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Feb 23 1952

Professor Dr. Henrik Printz,
The Norwegian Institute of Seaweed Research,
Blindern pr. Oslo,
Norway.

Dear Professor Printz,

Please accept my best thanks for your courtesy and thoughtfulness in sending me the four reprints of your recent works.

I must tell you, however, that I am interested solely in desmids, and know nothing whatever about marine algae. Consequently I have sent your papers to a correspondent of mine in Australia, who has been very kind in sending me desmid samples from Tasmania and Queensland. His name and address are:

Dr. Alan B. Cribb,
Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization,
Marine Biological Laboratory,
Cronulla, N.S.W.

He is working on marine algae, but I do not know the particular phase that he is interested in.

I have several correspondents in Australia, and all of them tell me that algological literature is very scarce in that country, and difficult to obtain. One of them is Mr. R. B. S. Womersley, Head of the Dept. of Botany, University of Adelaide, South Australia, who is studying marine algae. At present he is spending a few months in the United States, and is now working with Dr. Papenfuss at Stanford University in California. He will return to Australia shortly, and I am sure he would appreciate copies of any algological literature that you can send him, both marine and freshwater.

Also I should tell you that I am not a Professor, nor a Doctor; just plain "Mister". In fact I am not a botanist at all, but an engineer. For the last fourteen years I have been collecting and studying desmids as a hobby, and for ten years I have had the privilege of collaborating with Prof. G. W. Prescott. Three more of our papers ought to be published this year, and I shall be sure to send you copies when they are available.

Sincerely yours,

Sept 26 1952

Dr. Harry K. Phinney,
Dept. of Botany,
Oregon State College,
Corvallis, Ore.

Dear Dr. Phinney,

I am glad to know that you and others have been able to use sodium CMC for making microscope mounts. The others to whom I gave samples at the New York meeting apparently have not found it useful; Prescott wrote some time later that he did not see any great advantage in it, and Prof. Wm. R. Taylor has not reported on it, but I do not correspond with him. Also I sent a sample to Einar Talling in Sweden, who forwarded some of it to Gunnar Nygaard in Denmark. Nygaard has done a lot of experimentation in making permanent slides of algae; perhaps you saw a recent paper by him in Hydrobiologia. But he does not mention CMC. Jiri Ruzicka in Czechoslovakia, who also received a sample from me, wrote only a few weeks ago that he does not like any viscous fluid for temporary mounts, because any slight movement of the cover-glass in manipulating a specimen starts a slow drift that is uncontrollable. I also have found this difficulty, but it can be obviated by evaporating most of the water, on a warm plate, until the CMC forms a fairly firm gel.

So far as I know, I was the first to use CMC for this purpose. Several years ago I read an account of the peculiar properties of this material, probably in the Scientific American or some similar magazine, and thought it might be useful for temporary mounts of desmids. So I wrote to Dupont, who were kind enough to send me a half-pound can, which is labelled "Grade 4M1, Lot No. 1P-3". They also sent a booklet from which it appears that they make a heavier grade that gels at a concentration of only 5%. This might be more suitable for permanent mounts, but I have not tried it.

I cannot tell the exact date when I got the material from Dupont, but it must have been late 1948 ~~or early 1949~~, because in July 1949 I asked Dupont for additional copies of their booklet. In July 1950 I received a letter from Mr. E. Ward Thompson, Boston, which I am enclosing herewith, and ask that you return it. I wrote him at some length telling him what I had been doing with it, and saying that I should like to get a small quantity of the Dow Methocel that he offered, but I never heard any more from him.

To the best of my knowledge nothing has been published on the use of CMC in microscopy. If any of your colleagues writes it up I should be glad to have a reprint, to see what you and they are doing with it.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. Don't forget to send me some desmids from Oregon if you or your wife runs across any good collections.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
CORVALLIS, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

23 April 1952

Dear Mr. Scott:

My faulty memory has betrayed me again. I cannot remember whether you told me how you became acquainted with sodium CMC in making mounts. The question now comes up because some of the plant pathologists here have picked up the technique from me and wish to show it off at a session demonstrating techniques at the Western section meetings this spring. When I protested that I had not originated the method they asked that I find out what ~~this~~ the history of it might be. I will appreciate any information you may be able to supply. To your knowledge has anyone published the simple water mount containing Na CMC?

Sincerely
Harry K. Phinney

Aug 4 1952

Mr. Robert E. Perdue, Jr.,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Maryland,
College Park, Md.

Dear Mr. Perdue,

It is true that my name appears on the roster of the Society of Plant Taxonomists, but it is only for the Desmidiaceae, which are microscopic fresh-water algae. I am an engineer, not a botanist, and the collection and study of desmids is merely a hobby with me. I have no knowledge of botany outside of this one family.

The name Rudbeckia seems halfway familiar to me; I believe it is a flowering plant of some kind, but I wouldn't know one if I saw one, unless it had a label on it. And I have never even heard of the other two genera you mention.

Sorry, therefore, that I cannot be of any direct help to you, nor am I acquainted with any botanists here to whom I might otherwise pass your letter on.

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Department of Botany
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland
July 30, 1952

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

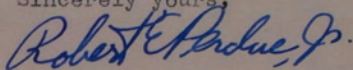
Dear Mr. Scott,

I am doing the taxonomy of Rudbeckia for my thesis and would like very much to obtain seed of the various species so that I may have material for cytological study. I saw your name in the recent directory of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists and thought you might be able to help me with any species that occur in your area.

If you can send me seed of these species I should be most appreciative. Although Rudbeckia is my primary problem I should be most pleased to obtain seed of Echinacea and Ratibida for comparative purposes.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,



Robert E. Perdue Jr.

The ACADEMY of NATURAL SCIENCES
of PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED 1812

NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

TELEPHONE, Rittenhouse 6-7622

CABLE ADDRESS, Acadsci Philadelphia

October 20, 1953

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Kindly let me know to whom I should mail my manuscript when it is completed. I do now Mr. Ray Specht's address, so if you will kindly send it to me I will send the manuscript to him.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Patrick

Ruth Patrick
Curator of Limnology

RP/mil

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
CORVALLIS, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

October 5, 1953

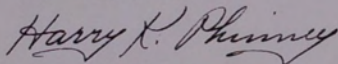
Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am well aware that I have exceeded all bounds in retaining your correspondence for such a long period of time. The paper on a method of mounting small spores for photography and measurements has just been submitted to the editors of Mycologia. As yet, we have not received an acceptance (which may not be forthcoming). At any rate, an attempt has been made to bring at least a portion of the usefulness before the workers in microscopy.

We are very grateful to you in bringing this material to our attention and for being so helpful and encouraging in the preparation of this note. Some day, in the not too distant future, we'll try to show our appreciation more concretely by getting some collections of Desmids sent off to you.

Very truly yours,



Harry K. Phinney
Associate Professor

HKP bm

Oct 10 1953

Dr. Ruth Patrick,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Patrick,

Prof. Prescott has sent me copies of the letters that you and he have exchanged recently, on the subject of the North Australian diatoms.

The Botanical Volume of the Official Reports is going to press early next year, so it will not be possible to wait any longer for additional illustrations. Therefore I request that you forward to the editor the list of diatom species and your drawings of the new ones.

Mr. Ray Specht, the botanist who made the collections, is helping to edit the botanical papers, and I am writing him today that your work ought to be in the editor's hands in about two months. If you can send it by airmail it would save about six weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Oct 10 1953

Dr. Ruth Patrick,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

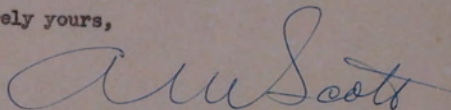
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Mr. Ray Specht, the botanist who made the collections, is helping to edit the botanical papers, and I am writing him today that your work ought to be in the editor's hands in about two months. If you can send it by airmail it would save about six weeks.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. W. S. Scott". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "A" being particularly large and stylized.

Oct 24 1953

Dr. Ruth Patrick,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Patrick,

The editor of the Official Report of the Arnhem Land Expedition is

Mr. C. P. Mountford,
25 First Ave.,
St. Peters, South Australia.

But as he will probably turn over your paper to Ray Specht for coordination with
the other botanical papers, it will probably be best for you to send it direct to

Mr. Ray Specht,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide, South Australia.

Sincerely yours,

Jan 17 1953

Dr. Ruth Patrick,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Patrick,

I have just received a letter from Prof. Prescott, who is now in Ecuador, in which he suggests that I ask you about the paper on North Australian diatoms which you were writing. Is it finished?, and if so did you send it to the editor in Australia? In case you might have mislaid the editor's address, here it is:

Mr. C. P. Mountford,
25 First Ave.,
St. Peters. South Australia.

The paper by Prescott and myself on desmids and other algae, exclusive of the diatoms, was sent to Mr. Mountford on October 25th. I have not yet heard from him, but am expecting to receive his acknowledgement any day now.

Would you be kind enough to drop me a line and tell me the status of your paper?

If you wish to communicate with Prescott, you should address him in care of the United States Embassy, Quito, Ecuador. Apparently he will be there for some time, since he mentions planned collecting trips to two different mountain ranges.

Sincerely yours,

Feb 3 1953

Dr. Ruth Patrick,
Curator of Limnology,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Patrick,

Thanks for your letter of Jan. 26th. Since I cannot make the decision myself on the illustrations for your paper on Australian diatoms, I have written by airmail to the collector, Mr. Ray Specht, in Australia, and have asked him to consult with the editor, Mr. G. P. Mountford, and to let me know their decision, which I will pass on to you. It will take about three weeks to get an answer, even by airmail.

Sincerely yours,

The ACADEMY of NATURAL SCIENCES
of PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED 1812

NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

TELEPHONE, Rittenhouse 6-7622

CABLE ADDRESS, Acadsci Philadelphia

January 26, 1953

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have your letter of January 17. I have been working on the Australian diatoms and have their identification about completed. The difficulty I have is in producing illustrations. I fear that it will be impossible if you wish this manuscript sent in shortly to have any illustrations except those of new species in it.

Please let me know your feelings concerning this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Patrick

Ruth Patrick
Curator of Limnology

RP:mil

JOURNAL OF PHYCOLOGY

A proposed journal
of the Physiological Society of America

Following the Cornell meetings, the President of the Physiological Society of America appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a journal. In view of the extensive current literature on algae and the lack of a journal devoted exclusively to algae, the committee feels that there is a need for a phyco logical journal.

Our proposed journal would comprise 300 to 320 pages per annual volume, published in quarterly numbers, including approximately 10 pages of half-tones and 30 pages of zinc cuts. Its scope would be as broad as possible within the field of phyco logy, and proportionate space would be devoted to morphology, physiology, biochemistry, genetics, taxonomy, and ecology, insofar as contributions permitted. It is hoped that the lists of subscribers and contributors of articles will be international. Matters of format, length of articles, amount of illustration allowable, and other policies will be decided by the Editorial Board.

Bids have been received from American and Scandinavian publishers, on the basis of which it is clear that a journal for an organization of our small size would be feasible only if it were published abroad. Estimates by American publishers are 50 to 100% higher than those by Scandinavian publishers. Furthermore, publishing the journal in America would practically eliminate foreign subscribers, thus increasing the financial burden to the point of making the project unfeasible. The lowest estimates were submitted by Ejnar Munksgaard of Copenhagen and Almqvist & Wiksell of Uppsala. Munksgaard publishes more than a hundred scholarly journals, including *Physiologia Plantarum*, *Dansk Botanisk Arkiv*, *Folia Limmologica Scandinavica*, *Botanisk Tidsskrift*, *Acta Pathologica et Microbiologica Scandinavica*, and *Oikos*. Almqvist & Wiksell publishes the *Svensk Botanisk Tidsskrift* and the *Arkiv för Botanik*.

In order that we may proceed with plans for a journal, it is necessary to know fairly accurately the number of probable subscribers. The subscription price will depend, of course, on the number of subscribers. A subscription list of 500 would enable the price to be as low as \$5.50, whereas a smaller number would necessitate a price of six or seven dollars. Inasmuch as the number of subscribers is inversely proportional to the subscription price, you are asked to consider carefully and to indicate the maximum price (including dues to the Society) that you would pay. A prompt reply would make it possible to take official action on this matter at the Madison meetings. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

F. C. Silva, Chairman
W. R. Taylor
R. A. Lewin