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About the Institute

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

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

Jan 7 1959

Sears Roebuck & Co.
City.

Gentlemen,

On the enclosed statement you have charged me twice with the amount of \$66.83. This is wrong. I bought one chair at this price, but it was returned because it was unsatisfactory, so the charge and credit cancel each other.

The only amount I owe you is \$5.14 for one pair of shoes, and if you will send a corrected statement I will send a check at once.

Very truly yours,

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
BOTANY

June 18, 1960

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
3824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Once again I am in North Carolina working with Dr. Whitford on the algae of the N.C. streams. This is the third and final year of our project. We hope to get all of the field work done by August and to start writing during that month. Both of us are on the program of the Phycological Society meetings with the A.I.B.S. in Stillwater and we will have to prepare those talks during August as well.

Within the next two weeks we hope to begin a preliminary study on the effect of current on the uptake of minerals by algae. We plan to use radioactive Phosphorus, measuring the rate and amount of uptake by *Oedogonium kurzii*. By placing the alga in ~~in~~ two situations, still water and moving water, we will be able to compare them and see what the effect may be. We strongly suspect it will be higher in the running water but we need some proof.

The main reason for this note to you is to request some reprints. I would especially like to have a copy of the following:

- a. New and interesting desmids from the southeastern U.S. - Scott & Gronblad - 1957.
- b. Some fresh-water algae from Arnhem land in the northern territory of Australia - Scott and Prescott - 1958.

- c. Notes on Indonesian fresh-water algae I - Scott - 1956.
- d. " " " " " " " " II - Scott & Brescott - 1956.

I would be most grateful if you would send me these if they are available.

Sincerely,
George J. Schumacher
 George J. Schumacher

The main reason for this note to you is to request your opinion. I would
 especially like to have a copy of the following:
 a. Has and interesting demands from the southeastern U.S. - Scott
 & Brescott - 1956.
 b. Some fresh-water algae from various localities in the southern
 United States - Scott & Brescott - 1956.
 c. Notes on Indonesian fresh-water algae I - Scott - 1956.
 d. " " " " " " " " II - Scott & Brescott - 1956.
 I would be most grateful if you would send me these if they are available.
 Sincerely,
 George J. Schumacher

Oct 8 1962

Scars Roebeck & Co.
201 Baronne St.
City /

Personal Service Dept.

Gentlemen,

Please enter my order for the following parts for a 12" craftsmen wood
lathe, Model 103-23881,

One only, Item #21, Part #56221,
One only, Item #55, Part #56222,
One only, Item #64, Part #56104.

These are to be delivered to me at the above address, either by parcel
post direct from the factory, or by your truck. Charge to the account of Mrs. A.M. Scott
at the same address.

Very truly yours,

WOOD LATHE
MODEL # 103-23881

#21 PART # 56221
#55 " # 56222
#64 " # 56104

Feb 1 1960

Dr. George J. Schumacher,
N. Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Schumacher,

In accordance with your telephoned request I am enclosing a copy of the latter I wrote you last July. I hope you did not misplace the sketches that I sent you with the letter, but if you did just let me know and I will make copies of them also.

Here is what Grönblad wrote in reply to my query:

"The *Staurostrum* species drawn by you from material - G.J. Schumacher is a little like *St. cingulum* var. *obesum* in Skuja "Phytopl. XVIII:9, but not quite the same. My *St. mandelstii* v. *planctonicum* (Grönbl. 1942, text fig. 1) which by Teiling is called *St. sebaldi* f. *planctonica* (Grönbl.) Teil. is still more different. But there are some formae of *St. pseudosebaldi* Wille with some resemblance to your figure, not, however, identical by any means. I believe I should have called it *St. pseudosebaldi* var., - or perhaps "nova spec". Perhaps *St. mandelstii* var. would do, but I do not quite like it. All this is of course very little helpful to you, but I cannot give you anything more valuable".

I think you should make a new variety, and it is a toss-up whether to make it a variety of *St. mandelstii* or *St. pseudosebaldi*. Whichever you do would be wrong in the view of some other workers! Note that *sebaldi* and *pseudosebaldi* do not have the "-ii" termination, for the reason that is explained in Scott & Prescott "Some freshwater algae from Arnhem Land".

Sincerely,

July 27 1959

Dr. George J. Schumacher,
W. Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Schumacher,

If the material on your slide is a fair sample of the plankton collection, it must be a remarkable one, - almost a pure culture of one *Staurastrum* species. On the entire slide I found only one other desmid, a single specimen of a small biradiate *Staurastrum* that looks rather like *St. iversenii* var. *americanum* Grönbl. & Scott (1957) Pl. 19, Figs. 14,15. I could not see the markings well enough to determine it definitely.

The *Staurastrum* that is so plentiful is not in any way related to either *St. johnsonii* or *St. gracile*; both of these differ from it appreciably. There is some resemblance to *St. cingulum* var. *ornatum*, as you have noted, but this species is ruled out because it has a single complete ring of minute granules or teeth around the base of the semicell, while in yours the basal teeth are arranged in three groups, one under each of the processes, each group containing 3 plus 4 (sometimes 2 plus 3) teeth, at the "corners" of the slightly triangular basal inflation seen in basal view.

In other *Staurastrum* with similar apical ornament the bifid verrucae are largest near the center and gradually diminish in size as they approach the base of the processes where they become simple granules or teeth. The line of granules plus verrucae is continuous from near the tip of one process to the tip of the next one, and the line is parallel or subparallel with the margins of the body. In yours the apical verrucae are all of about the same size, and they are arranged in a circular arc the ends of which intersect the margin of the triangular body, so that the first and last verrucae in the arc project beyond the margin. The arcs of verrucae form separate series from the line of short spines on the processes; these spines are arranged in rings around the processes and there are two such rings around the upper angular portions of the body.

The ends of the processes in your plant are slightly dilated and rounded, with four long, slender, somewhat curved spines, the angle between opposite spines being about 90°, sometimes less and sometimes a little more. This is unusual in this type of *Staurastrum*.

The plant belongs to a group that includes *St. manfeldtii*, *pingue*, *planctonicum*, *luetkenmuelleri*, *sebaldi* and *pseudosebaldi*, which was discussed by Teiling (1947) in his paper "*Staurastrum planctonicum* and *St. pingue*", Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 41(2):218-234. In Grönblad's Lapland paper (1942), p. 42, Figs. 1-6, he discusses *St. manfeldtii* var. *planctonicum*. I do not have the other papers that Teiling refers to, such as those by Lind & Pearsall (1945), Ruttner (1930), Messikommer (1942), and you might find some additional information in them. I have never seen the first four species, and know them only from the illustrations, many of which are so small that their authors could not properly show (and perhaps did not see) all of the minute details. The same four species seem to be better known in Europe than in America, so I have sent copies of my sketches to Grönblad and asked him for his opinion. My own idea at present is that it is a variety of *St. manfeldtii*, and perhaps a new one, since it does not quite correspond with any illustration that I can find, particularly as regards the terminal spines on the processes.

The glycerine that you used on your slide is not the best medium for

observation, because its high refractive index (1.44) is too close to that of cellulose (1.515) to give the best contrast, which is essential for distinguishing such minute details. I use for my observations either plain water from the habitat, or a preserving fluid of tap-water with 5% formalin and 10% glycerine, the latter being added merely as a humectant to prevent complete dessication of the material if the water should evaporate.

I make a "cell" on my slides, 3/4" outside diameter, by running a ring of one, or two, or three thickness of lacquer (red nail polish). After placing a drop of the material in-side the cell I place on it a 7/8" square floating cover glass. By slight pressure and slight movements of the fingertip on the overhanging corners of the coverglass I can manipulate the specimens into the various positions required for drawing the various views.

You will see that my sketches are considerably larger than those of other workers, so I can show the small details more clearly and accurately. This is accomplished largely by using a 20x eyepiece instead of the usual 10x or 15x. I have persuaded Prescott and Hannah Crossdale to switch to the 20x, and they like it much better. Prescott even went one better and bought a 30x eyepiece, but found, as I could have told him, that it is too powerful for the objective and spoils the definition. Also I have detached the mirror of the camera lucida from the microscope and mounted it on a separate stand, so that the center of the mirror is about 6" from the eyepiece. This gives a larger drawing, and also gets the paper away from the base of the instrument and avoids interference from the adjustment knobs.

(Yoshikazu Okada)

Will you please see if you can find the address in Japan of Y. Okada, who has published a paper (1953) "New classification of desmids", and another of unknown date "Taxonomical studies on the genus *Duastrum*". I wish to write him for reprints of these, and to send him some of my own. In the *Index Herbariorum*, p. 170, there is a Yo K. Okada (Zoology) listed for the Natl. Science Museum in Tokyo, but I think this must be a different man.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Please give my regards to Dr. Whitford, and convey my thanks for the complimentary letter that he wrote me some time ago.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
BOTANY

July 16, 1959

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

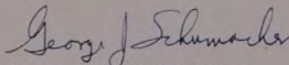
Dear Mr. Scott:

Under separate cover I am sending you a slide mounted in glycerine containing a species of Staurastrum. Dr. L. A. Whitford and I have collected this desmid from several of our coastal plain rivers this past June and it has appeared in abundance in the plankton.

In examining the cells we have been unable to place it definitely into any particular species. In certain respects it resembles St. cingulum var. ornatum as described by Irene-Marie in his Throis-rivieres paper (1949) and it also resembles in part St. Johnsonii and gracile as pictured by Skuja in his Swedish Lake Plankton.

If you could find the time to examine the material we would greatly appreciate your opinion as to what species this may be.

Sincerely yours,



George J. Schumacher
Associate Professor of Biology

GJS:db

Oct 20 1955

Dr. Richard C. Starr,
Dept. of Botany, Indiana University,
Bloomington, Ind.

Dear Dr. Starr,

My wife and I returned a couple of weeks^{ago} from our European vacation, after spending five months over there. Of course it was a wonderful experience, but we found that touring is hard work, in fact too strenuous for persons of our age and not-too-good physical condition. We saw so many churches, abbeys, cathedrals, castles, palaces and museums that it is quite literally impossible to remember all of them, but I have about 500 excellent color photos that will bring back a good deal of it in the days to come.

I left the wife in England at my sister's home while I went along to see my friends Teiling and Grönblad. In Sweden I stayed for a week in Linköping, taking all my meals at Teiling's house, and talking for many hours each day with him about desmids. It was highly profitable for me to have this opportunity of conferring with him, but I am sorry to say that I do not know enough about biology (I am an engineer) to comprehend fully his theories regarding desmid evolution.

In Finland I spent three weeks with Grönblad, also taking my meals with him, and working almost every day until 10 or 11 pm on my desmid drawings from USA, Brazil and the Sudan. He is, I believe, the best authority in the world on desmid taxonomy, and his knowledge of the literature is marvellous. He can remember almost instantly where he has seen an illustration of some obscure Cosmarium published 50 or 75 years ago, and put his hands on it in a couple of minutes.

Grönblad and I went to Turku, about 50 miles away, to see Dr. Lallio. The Botany Dept. of the University was closed for the summer vacation, but he returned from his summer cottage specially to let us see his laboratory and methods of working. It was amazing to see him select a single Micrasterias cell, put it in a small tube and orient it in the desired position, then centrifuge it, take it out again and put it back in culture, where it will develop into one of the teratological forms caused by displacement of the nucleus. Again I was unable to understand fully the significance of his experiments, but I was greatly interested in seeing how he worked. He has had good success with Micrasterias Torreyi, which he isolated from material that I sent him a year ago, and has produced similar abnormal forms of it.

Sachlan sent Kallio some of the living material from Sumatra that he also sent you, but unluckily it also arrived in poor condition. The particular desmid in which I was interested was found but failed to survive in culture, though a couple of others were growing nicely. You wrote to me in England last May telling of the receipt of Sachlan's material, and saying that you had transferred it to a culture medium but that you had not much hope of success. Will you be kind enough to drop me a few lines and tell me what has happened since then, and particularly if you found the new Ichthyocercus-like desmid of which I sent you photos and drawings?

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 4, 1955

Mr. A. M. Scott
"Greenhow", Roundham Gardens
Paignton, S. Devon, England

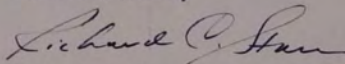
Dear Mr. Scott:

I have read with interest your letter and noted the accompanying drawings. Yes, Mr. Sachlan sent me some material, too, but of the vials one was empty and ~~the~~ other one was completely filled with liquid. As a result many of the more beautiful large forms were dead. I have transferred the material to fresh medium which I hope will be suitable but at present I do not have too much hope of success. After having made collections in the Bloomington area which is scarce in desmids, it was amazing to see so many unusual forms in one collection. I did not note any of the kind which you pictured in your drawings and photographs but if any show up, I will take special pains to try to isolate them.

I am certainly envious of your projected trip to Sweden and Finland. Of all the people in those countries I know of no others I would enjoy visiting more. I hope that I may have the opportunity to go over in the next few years. Please convey my kindest regards to Professors Teiling and Kallio with whom I have had correspondence.

With best wishes for a most enjoyable trip.

Sincerely yours,



Richard C. Starr

Feb 27 1951

Prof. K. Münster Ström,
University of Oslo,
Norway.

Dear Prof. Ström,

Please accept my sincere thanks for the copy of your work on "Norwegian Mountain Algae", which was sent, doubtless, at the request of our mutual friend Lektor Einar Teiling. The package, which was mailed on Jan 15th, only arrived yesterday, taking six weeks in transit. This seems unusual since I get similar packages from Sweden in two weeks.

Of course I have had no chance so far to read much of your paper, but it impresses me as being an extremely thorough ecological investigation of a highly interesting region. Strange to say, I have found a number of the so-called arctic species of desmids in the sub-tropical climate of the southeastern United States, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, though they are always quite rare.

I had hoped that you would have been able to send me, also, a reprint of your paper on Desmids from North Australia, but I can easily understand that your supply may be exhausted. At the present time I am studying a small lot of algal samples from Arnhem Land in North Australia, in collaboration with Dr. G. W. Prescott, and since your paper seems to be the only one dealing specifically with this region, it will be necessary for me to consult it. However, I can no doubt borrow a copy from someone in this country, or I can obtain photostatic copies from the Congressional Library in Washington.

The North Australian desmids are highly interesting, though they are quite similar to those from the adjacent territory of Queensland, as described by several authors. Also the desmid-flora shows a marked affinity with that of the Indonesian Islands, of which I have a number of collections from Sumatra, Java and Borneo. All of these will, I hope, be published at some future date.

With renewed thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

June 23 1953

Spiratone, Inc.,
49 West 27th St.
New York 1, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

Please send me the following Series VI filters and auxiliary lenses.
Prices are taken from your ad. in the Nov. 1952 issue of Modern Photography, and
I assume they are still good.

1 skylight filter for Kodachrome daylight film	Deluxe finish
	\$1.49
1 conversion filter, daylight Kodachrome film used with photoflood	1.49
1 "c" " Type A (indoor) Kodachrome film used in daylight	1.49
1 polarizing filter	2.98
1 closeup lens, plus 1	1.49
1 " " plus 2	1.49
1 " " plus 3	1.49
1 distance lens, minus 1	1.49
1 " " minus 2	1.49
1 " " minus 3	1.49
	<u>16.39</u>

1 pigskin filter bank FREE

Enclosed is my check for \$20.00. Please send me your check (not a credit
memo.) for the overage.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Scott.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN -2 1952

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

The 10 samples of diatoms from South America and Australia, that you kindly forwarded to Mr. Conger some time ago, are being accessioned by the National Museum as a gift from you. We appreciate very much your consideration in depositing this valuable material in the National Herbarium.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank A. Taylor
Frank A. Taylor
Acting Director

Emory University Field Station
Newton, Georgia.
October 18, 1950.

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

Dear Dr. Scott:

I have just received your reprints concerning Spino-
cosmarium quadridens (Wood) Pres. & Scott and Staurastrum
Ophiura Lund and I am sending this letter to express my
sincere appreciation for your generosity.

Sincerely yours,

George J. Schumacher
George J. Schumacher

Uppsala, d. 22. 3. 1950

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege,

es freut mich, dass meine Burma-Arbeit etwaige Dienste auch bei Ihren Untersuchungen über die nordaustralische Süßwasseralgen leisten kann. Ja, das fragliche, abgebildete Stauracium gehört sicher zu St. octodontum, doch zeigt der Prototypus von Arabien Land offenbar eine grössere Tendenz zur Ausbildung von Abarten (Ihre Fig. 2 u 3) als der burmanischer; die taxonomische Auswertung dieser formae kann aber nur nach der Untersuchung eines reichlicheren Materiales durchgeführt werden. Was den Artbegriff selbst anbelangt, so bin ich - wie Sie ja das aus meiner Arbeit entnehmen können, besonders auch hinsichtlich der Desmidiaceen - zum Angehtieren und Anwenden eines breiteren Artbegriffes mit Varietäten und Formen, wenn man will, auch eines Pallestivspeziesbegriffes, geneigt. Die Gruppe der Desmidiaceen ist zu variabel, um den Prinzip der Mikropezies hier fruchtbar anwenden zu können; sonst würde die Desmidologie mit einer Unmenge neuer "Arten" überschwert, da eigentlich jede konstante Abweichung für eine Art erklärt werden kann.

Was Euastrium diplostauron anbeht, so ist die
#lge selbstverstndlich von den typischen Euastrien
abweichend. Solche sind aber auch andere Formen
aus den stellatum-sphyrroides-Gruppen. Ob man
hier eine besondere Section oder Unterart
etc. machen will, ist z. T. eine Geschmacksache.
Auch eine event. Zuweisung dieser Formen zu der
Gattung Cormarium htte keine besondere Vor-
teile bzw. konnte nicht besser begrndet werden,
da es offenbar sich um bergangstypen handelt,
die ebenso von den typischen Cormarien abwei-
chend sind.

Mit freundlichen Gruen

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Hr. H. Pruye

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO
DEPARTMENT OF LIMNOLOGY
BLINDERN, NORWAY

13 January, 1951

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

Dear Sir,

My old friend Dr. Teiling asks me to send you some papers
from my algological youth.

They follow as two printed matters parcels.

Yours sincerely

Kaare Strøm

(Professor) Kaare Strøm

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

KS:ib

March 3 1951

Professor Keare Ström,
University of Oslo,
Norway.

Dear Professor Ström,

It seems that I was a little too speedy in acknowledging the receipt of the package containing your paper on Norwegian Mountain Algae. Yesterday the second parcel arrived, with twelve more of your reprints, including the one on North Australia that I specially wanted. This is indeed a very generous gift, and will form a valuable addition to my small library of algological literature.

It is certainly curious and very surprising that 24 species of desmids should be found among the algae growing on one species of turtle. What a pity that some real algal collections could not be obtained from those lagoons near Daly River; undoubtedly they would be rich in desmids.

The North Australian collections on which I am working came from a region some few hundred miles further east than Daly River, from what is called Arnhem Land, lying between the town of Darwin and the western shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. This is a Government reserve for the Australian aborigines, and is almost unexplored except for small areas around the dozen or so missions that have been established there. My material was collected by the botanist on an official Government expedition in 1948, and is fairly rich in desmids, though I have seen much richer gatherings. However, from the five tubes that were sent to me I have obtained no less than 245 desmids, including species, varieties, and forms. So far Dr. Prescott and I have worked up the material only as far as the genus *Euastrum*, following the usual generic sequence, leaving *Cosmarium*, *Staurastrum* and the filamentous genera still to be identified. Already we have found a number of new species and many new varieties, also some highly interesting re-discoveries of strange desmids that were previously known only from the original descriptions of 50 to 75 years ago.

I wish that there were something that I could do for you in return for your kindness. Perhaps you may not have heard of a very good book that has recently been published by Woloszynska on Fossil Desmids from a lake in Poland. Unfortunately it is written in Polish, and the very short English resume does not give much idea of the large scope of the work. However, the drawings and especially the photomicrographs of the fossil desmids are excellent. It appears that she has been out of touch with other algologists for a number of years; at any rate, Lektor Einar Teiling and Dr. W. Krieger did not know her address, which is:

Prof. Jędrwiga Woloszynska,
ul. Krupnicza 16, perter,
Instytut Botanique,
KRAKOW. Poland.

With my best regards and many thanks for your generosity,
Sincerely yours,

P.S. Just as I finished typing this letter the postman brought your letter dated Jan 13th. The delays of transmission in the mails are incomprehensible!

C O P Y .

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

STANFORD. CAL.

Nov. 7 1951

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

Dear Mr. Scott,

Despite the brief description of Bailey's Glosterium cuspidatum as given in Raftis (1848) there seems to be good believing that it is the same alga as that described as Spinoclosterium curvatum by Bernard in 1909. This being the case Bailey's specific name stands and the alga should be given the name Spinoclosterium cuspidatum (Bailey) comb. nov. I disagree with Prescott that Bailey's name should be considered a nomen nudum. This term can only be used when an author gives a name for a new species but gives no description of it. In fact, the term literally means bare name, or as is often cited in the literature "name only". Bailey's name could be rejected because the species is imperfectly described, but apparently this should not be done because the alga is recognizable from his description.

My failure to use Bailey's name is due to ignorance and I would have used it had I been aware of it.

You are correct as to my reasons for omitting Spinocosmarium from the new edition of the Freshwater Algae of the U.S. I do not think it a good genus. This being the case there was no reason for including it or even citing it as a synonym under Arthrodesmus or Koethidium.

At the Stockholm Congress in 1950 I had the pleasure of meeting Grönblad. Dr. Borge's daughter Lisa gathered together all phycologists who had worked with her father and invited us to her home for the evening. The group, in addition to Grönblad, included Teiling, Heimans, Skuja and myself.

Sincerely,

GMS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Nov. 7, 1951

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Despite the brief description of Bailey's Closterium cuspidatum as given in Ralfs (1848) there seems to be good believing that it is the same alga as that described as Spinoclosterium curvatum by Bernard in 1909. This being the case Bailey's specific name stands and the alga should be given the name Spinoclosterium cuspidatum (Bailey) comb. nov. I disagree with Prescott that Bailey's name should be considered a nomen nudum. This term can only be used ~~xxx~~ when an author gives a naw a name for a new species but gives no description of it. In fact, the term literally means bare name or as is often cited in the literature "name only". Bailey's name could be rejected because the species is imperfectly described, but apparently this should not be done because the alga is recognizable from his description.

My failure to use Bailey's name is due to ignorance and I would have used it had I been aware of it.

You are correct as to my reasons for omitting Spinocosmarium from the new edition of the Freshwater Algae of the U.S. I do not think it a good genus. This being the case there was no reason for including it or even citing it as a synonym under Arthrodesmus or Xanthidium.

At the Stockholm Congress in 1950 I had the pleasure of meeting Grönblad. Dr. Borge's daughter Lisa gathered together all phycologists who had worked with her father and invited us to her home for the evening. The group, in addition to Grönblad included Teiling, Heimans, Skuja, and myself.

Sincerely,

GMS

April 7 1952

Dr. R. Subrahmanyam, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
52 Choolai High Road,
Madras 7, India.

Dear Dr. Subrahmanyam,

Please accept my best thanks for sending me the reprint of your paper on reproduction of Navicula helophila, in response to the chain letter. I am afraid that the chain must have been broken after it left me, since I have received only about a dozen replies. I hope that you will have better luck when your turn comes.

My specialty is desmids, and I know little about diatoms. Nevertheless I have read your paper with interest, and I admire particularly the beautiful drawings and very clear photos with which it is illustrated.

Your name is listed in the roster of the Phycological Society of America, where it is stated that you are willing to exchange reprints and collections. I presume that Prof. Prescott has sent you reprints of the four papers in which I have had the privilege of collaborating with him. I have published ^{one} paper in my own name, and I am glad to enclose a copy herewith. In return I should appreciate copies of any publications of yours dealing with the Desmidiaceae. If you are interested in desmids I should be delighted to exchange collections with you. I have more than 500 collections from southern U.S.A. many of them extremely rich in species that are found only in North America, and containing many new and undescribed forms that are now awaiting publication.

Previously I have sent copies of my paper, and those by Prescott and myself, to three other Indian phycologists, Dr. Iyengar of Madras, Mr. Lodhi of Lahore, and Dr. Bharadwaja of Johdpur, but have not received even the courtesy of an acknowledgement from any of them. A friend of mine in Sweden, Prof. Siner Teiling, tells me that he has had a very similar experience. No doubt you are acquainted with Dr. Iyengar, and I wish that you could persuade him to send me a reprint of the paper in which he described a new genus of desmids, Triplastrum, and also any other papers on desmids.

Prof. Prescott and I have three papers on desmids accepted for publication which I hope will be printed this year, and a fourth in preparation on material from the almost unknown territory of Arnhem Land in North Australia. At present I am working on a series of collections from Borneo, Java, Bali and Sumatra, containing many of the most highly elaborated and beautifully decorated forms that I have ever seen. It would be highly interesting to compare South Indian desmids with these.

Sincerely yours,

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

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



32

Dr Arthur M. Scott,

2894 Dante St.,

NEW ORLEANS 18, La.

U.S.A.

POSTAGE DUE 11 CENTS
AIR Washington, D. C.
CORR - 66

↑ First fold here

← Third fold here →

Sender's name and address :-

Dr R. Subrahmanyan,

52 Choolai High Rd.,

MADRAS - 7, India.

Dr R. Subrahman
52 Choolai High
MADRAS -7. Ind

April 18th, 195

Dr Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante St.,
NEW ORLEANS, 18. La.

Dear Dr Scott,

Many thanks for your letter of April 7th. *and separate*
My experience regarding the Chain is the same as
that of yours.

I am in touch with Prof. Prescott and he has sent
me several publications. I look forward to receiving your
future publications.

I have contacted Prof. Iyengar about your
desire to have collections and reprints of desmids. I am
sure he will respond though some delay is likely. Prof.
Iyengar, being old, is not able to keep up with his work and
correspondance especially as he is without assistants. He
retired some years ago from the University Service, If you
fail to get the papers within a reasonable time, I would
suggest your writing to the present professor - Dr T.S.
Sadasiwan, University Botanical Laboratories, Madras- 5,
India, for the publications of the department on desmids.

If there is anything else you would like me
to do for you from this end, please do not hesitate to
write. Yours sincerely,

R. Subrahman

Oct 6 1952

Mr. R. A. Salisbury, Superintendent,
Georgetown Exempted Village Schools,
Georgetown, C.

Dear Mr. Salisbury,

How nice of you to write me and to give me some of your ideas and observations on *Micrasterias*. Few people take the trouble, nowadays, even to send a postcard acknowledgement of reprints that are sent them. I am always glad to get comments from other desmidiologists, even if I cannot agree with them.

It is true, as you say, that most if not all of the named varieties of *M. radiata* show a tendency to "revert to type". Occasional dichotypical cells are found with one cell of the variety, and the other typical of the specific form. But that, I think, does not invalidate the varietal names. The forms differ so widely, and are so easily distinguished, that names are necessary to indicate which form is referred to. One of these days I should like to do a paper on *M. radiata* alone, illustrating even more of the many forms that occur in southeastern USA. This, I believe, would be informative especially for the European desmidiologists, like Dr. Krieger, who necessarily are unfamiliar with the very large range of variation in this species.

The only illustration that I have of *M. Swainii* is the one in Krieger's monograph. He has reduced it to a variety of *M. Sol*, under the name *M. Sol* var. *Swainii*. Irene-Marie also has noted the resemblance to *M. Sol* var. *extensa*, and has found examples in Canada very close to mine. But there is something peculiar looking about var. *Swainii* as figured in Krieger; the polar lobe is not at all characteristic of *M. Sol*, but much more like that of *M. Torreyi*.

I am afraid that you would have a hard time to maintain your opinion that the presence of spines is not a valid criterion for the founding of a variety. Practically all of the noted desmidiologists for the last century have created varieties named "spinosum", "spiniferum", etc., in every genus where spines are possible. Some authorities, Prescott among them, even think that the addition of terminal spines to an undoubted *Closterium* are sufficient justification for the creation of a new genus! Recently I have a protracted argument with him about the curious desmid *Closterium cuspidatum* Bail., in *Balfs* 1848, p. 219, Pl. 35, Fig. 11. Do you know this plant? It is the same as *Spinoclosterium curvatum* Bernard 1909, and has been illustrated by Prescott, Whelden and Wollé in USA, and Irene-Marie and Elwyn O. Hughes from Canada. I have found it in Miss. and Fla., also from North Australia and Indonesia. Minoru Hirano has found it in Japan, and has renamed it *Spinoclosterium cuspidatum* (Bail.) Hirano. Irene-Marie, Grönblad, and several others (including myself) hold that the presence of the spines is not sufficient justification for a new genus, and that Bailey's name should stand, while Prescott, Gilbert M. Smith, Hirano and others hold the opposite opinion. And the arguments of both Irene-Marie and myself have utterly failed to shake Prescott's opinion.

Sorry I cannot agree with you that *M. verrucosa* f. *elongata* is a form of *M. triangularis*; it is much closer to *M. denticulata*. In *M. triangularis* the polar lobe is sharply pointed at the corners, sometimes even with two short spines or mucrons as shown in my last paper, Pl. 8, Fig. 5; also the apical margin of the polar lobe is merely somewhat retuse in the center and not incised as in *M. verrucosa*; also the polar lobe is exerted, with an open sinus (usually) between the polar lobe and the upper lateral lobe. In *M. verrucosa* the polar lobe is deeply incised in the center, is smoothly rounded at the angles, and is in contact for its entire length with the upper lateral lobe. There are other differences; in *M. verrucosa* the lateral margins of the cells are merely granulate, while in *M. triangularis* they are distinctly toothed.

There is something peculiar about the "verrucae" on *M. verrucosa* that I cannot quite make out. They appear to me, particularly in oblique view and under high magnification (900x) as small, hollow, thin-skinned blisters or vesicles, not at all like the solid verrucae that are found on many species of *Suastrum* and *Staurastrum*.

I cannot say that I have noticed the "mimicry" that you mention between the three pairs of desmids. It is true that *M. alata* and *M. radiata* var. *alata* are found in the same region (central Florida down to the upper edge of Lake Okechobee) and perhaps they may occur in the same collections, but if so the association has not impressed itself on me. The typical form of *M. arcuata* occurs in only one of my collections, near Valparaiso on Choctawhatchee Bay in NW Florida. Var. *gracilis* is more common and is found in many gatherings from southern Miss., and all over Florida except the Everglades, while *M. radiata* var. *unica* occurs sporadically in Florida, the best specimens in a collection from a pond 6 miles S. of Masaryk, about 50 miles N. of Tampa. The specific form of *M. radiata* is less common in my material than its varieties, and *M. denticulata* is rather rare, and I think I have found it more often in La. and Miss. than in Florida.

I have, however, noted an association between the three varieties of *M. arcuata*, *v. gracilis*, *v. expansa*, and *v. robusta* and *fa. recurvata*. Frequently all four of these forms occur in the same gathering, and if one is missing it is usually *v. gracilis* which seems to be rarer than the other three.

Prescott & I have several other papers in press or in preparation. The next one, on *Suastrum*, will appear in "Hydrobiologia" in a month or two, and I shall, of course, send you a copy when available. After that will come a paper on desmids from South Australia, being published shortly by the Royal Soc. of S. Australia. And I am now typing the final draft of a longer paper, with 28 plates of desmids and 6 of other algae, from Arnhem Land, an almost unexplored region of North Australia. This was my first introduction to really tropical desmids, and it has been quite a revelation. I have many new species, varieties and forms, and several rediscoveries of desmids that have not been seen since their original report half a century ago.

After that I have a nice series of collections from Borneo, Java, Bali and Sumatra that contain some of the most astonishing desmids that you could imagine. Would you like to see some of them? I'll gladly send you some samples for your private enjoyment.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I'm rather surprised that you seem to be acquainted with some of my new varieties of *Micrasterias*. Why didn't you publish them yourself? I seem to have more or less exhausted the collecting possibilities in Florida; my last couple of trips over there have yielded very few novelties, just the same old stuff.

Georgetown Exempted Village Schools

Georgetown, Ohio

R. K. SALISBURY, SUPERINTENDENT

PAUL RAINEY, PRINCIPAL
HIGH SCHOOL

W. W. CADE, PRINCIPAL
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sept 26, 1952

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

Dear Mr. Scott.

I wish to thank you for the reprint of your excellent work on the *Microasterias*. It is the best and most complete treatment of American species I have ever seen.

From my observations of the genus I would like to make the following comments.

1. The numerous varieties of *M. radiata* are not actually distinct as a single cell may have one half of one variety and the other of another.
2. *M. Swaini* in Wolle is surely a variety of *M. Sol* and your *M. Sol* var. *extensa* is near to it.
3. The presence of spines is not a valid criterion for the founding of a variety.
4. *M. verrucosa* fa *elongata* = a form of *M. triangularis*. Verrucal can not always be distinguished and sometimes the pattern is much more extended than your specimen shows Plate IV #2. Therefore I think the shape of the cell rather than the verrucal should identify #5 on this plate.

Have you observed a kind of "mimicry" in desmids?

I have often found *M. radiata* var *alata* with *M. alata*
M. radiata var. *unica* " *M. arcuata*
and *M. radiata* where *M. denserculata*
or *fimbriata* are found

Sincerely
R. K. Salisbury

November 17 1962

Dear Katie and Eva and Harry,

Poor little Edis has bin and gorn and dun it again. For the last five or six weeks she had been hābbling around the house with the help of a "walker", which is a 4-legged frame made of light steel tubing, easier to use than crutches and giving a more secure fābbing. At first either I or the nurse accompanied her, but for the last couple of weeks she was doing so nicely that she insisted on walking alone.

Last Sunday, Nov 11th, she was in the kitchen getting a glass of milk and some cookies for a light lunch and I was in an adjoining room. Suddenly I heard a loud thump but strangely no outcry. I reached her in a few seconds and found her lying on the floor, but the walker was still upright on its legs. Edis had fallen on her left side and from the extreme pain when she attempted to move her leg I guessed that it was another fracture, so I called a surgeon who lives only a few blocks away, and he arrived very quickly. His examination showed that there was a fracture in the region of the left hip, so he called an ambulance and took her to the hospital, after giving her an injection of morphine. In the meantime I phoned Edna Gotch, her best friend who lives just around the corner, and she came immediately and rode in the ambulance with us. The X-ray picture showed a fracture of the left femur through the trochanter, which is a bony prominence at what I call the "shoulder" of the femur. She was placed in traction and the operation was performed on Thursday Nov 15th. She came through the ordeal very well, though they used a spinal anesthesia which left her conscious through the whole procedure. I haven't had much chance to discuss this, for she did not begin to speak clearly until yesterday afternoon. She is resting fairly comfortably and without much pain except when she has to be moved. I have three practical nurses on 8-hour shifts, to take care of her throughout the 24 hours. I suppose it will be another week or more before she can come home.

We were fortunate in getting a private room in a fine modern hospital, which we like much better than the Hotel Dieu where both of us have been confined at various times during the last few years. Also I engaged a new surgeon, because I was very much dissatisfied with the one who performed the operation last March. The new surgeon is a greatly different person, and we like him very much.

This fracture, like the previous one, will require a minimum of 6 months for the bone to heal. Last summer I took out additional hospitalization insurance for both of us, and this will pay the greater part of the costs.

I will keep you advised of happenings here. Love to all of you at Greenhow, and I hope that everything is going well.

Your big brother