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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.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

JAMAICA PLAIN 30, MASSACHUSETTS

November 10, 1955

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your comments on my annual report as director of the Arboretum.

You raise one query in your letter as to the author and place of publication of the paper I mentioned entitled, "The Cryptogams of the 1948 Archbold Cape York Expedition." This paper was published in the Journal of the Arnold Arboretum in Volume 34, pages 260-265 and appeared in 1954. Its author was P. Bibby of the National Herbarium of Victoria in Melbourne, Australia. The paper covered some mosses, hepatics and lichens.

Since receiving your letter, I have checked with Miss Perry, who handles our collections from the southwestern Pacific area and she reports that the Archbold Expeditions do not collect algae, or at least, if they do, have not turned them over to us. We do handle the vascular cryptogams, as well as the flowering plants.

I hope this information is what you needed.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Howard
Director

RAH/sw

July 22 1959

Dr. Phillip J. Halicki,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Phil,

Sorry I can't help you at all in your quest for algal literature on the Antarctic region. I don't maintain a file on the literature, and if I wanted such a list I don't know of any other way of getting it other than by wading through the various general bibliographies. Perhaps Dr. P. C. Silva could help; he seems to get literature from all over the world and to keep his lists up to date, and maybe he has it segregated by geographical regions.

In my letter about the South African material I clean forgot to say that of course I shall be glad to collaborate with you in a joint paper, in any way that you may wish.

Sincerely,

July 31 1959

Dr. Phillip J. Halicki,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Phil,

Yesterday I was reading a book "The Crossing of Antarctica", by Sir Vivian Fuchs and Sir Edmund Hillary; Little Brown & Co., Boston, 1958, and on p. 160 I found a short paragraph that might be of some small interest to you. It reads:

"The surveyors also heard of the "pond weed" which had been discovered in the frozen lake below the camp Air Camp. It appeared to be a large leaf like algal growth, frozen into the ice, and an attempt was made to preserve some of this strange plant which they thought had not been previously recorded in the Antarctic".

That's all there is, no other reference to plants in the whole book, except some fossils.

The frozen lake must have been fresh water, because it is about 175 miles from the nearest salt water, and about 650 miles from the South Pole. The words "pond weed" are in quotes, apparently to show that this is not necessarily the correct name. Apparently it is not an alga, but if it is Potamogeton there might have been some microscopic algae associated with it, maybe even some diatoms!

The scientific results of the expedition have probably not been published yet.

Sincerely,

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF PHILADELPHIA
NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Phillip J. Halicki
Department of Limnology

10 August 1959

Telephone
Locust 4-3921

Dear Scott:

Thanks for your note about
the book by Fuchs and Hillary.
I am currently trying to get their
address and find out if anyone
is working over their material. Will
let you know what I hear.

Best Regards,

Phil

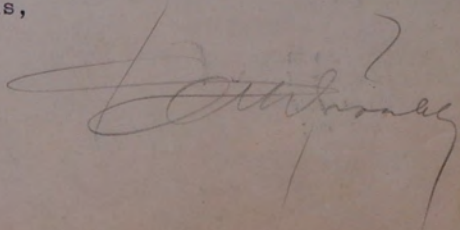
25.X.-59.

Dear Arthur,

I send you enclosed a short review of the reprint of the monograph by Bernet & Flauhault, intended for the Botaniska Notiser. Would you be so kind as to help me with the English and also give me your advice as to the omitting of parts of the text as being perhaps not needed or not suitable.

Today we had our first snow, when I opened my eyes this morning everything was covered with snow.

With kind regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading 'Arthur', is written in dark ink on the right side of the letter. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long, sweeping tail.

December 8 1959

Dr. Minoru Hirano,
Biological Laboratory of the Yosida College,
Kyoto University,
Kyoto, Japan.

Dear Dr. Hirano,

Many thanks for your prompt reply to my letter, and for asking Dr. Okada to send me the two papers that I asked for. In exchange I have sent him some of my papers on desmids.

Immediately on receipt of your letter I wrote to Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor at the University of Michigan, where they have a large collection of both marine and freshwater algae, asking if they could supply you with specimens of the two species of *Prasiola* that you enquired about. After three weeks I had no reply from him, so I suppose he must be absent from the University.

Then I wrote to the Farlow Herbarium at Harvard University, and yesterday I received their reply, of which I enclose a copy. I have asked them to send you on loan the six species of *Prasiola* from their General Herbarium, which they will do within the next few days. Unfortunately, one of the species that you asked for, *P. nevadensis*, is among the exsiccatae which they will not loan to anybody. If you or anyone else wants to examine them, he must go in person to Harvard. However I also asked them if they could suggest any other place where you might be able to get this species, and if they can't tell me I shall write to other sources.

The Phycotheca Boreali-Americana of Collins Holden & Setchell has been distributed to many museums in the United States and Europe, but there are no Japanese museums listed for it.

I shall keep your request in mind, and do all I can to get the other species for you.

Sincerely yours,

June 12 1960

Dear Rolf,

My wife and I were truly sorry to hear of your heart attack, but it is a relief to know that you are recovering satisfactorily, and that you can even sit up and think and write about desmids. Let us hope that you will soon be able to leave the hospital and return to Karis, where Aili can look after you in your accustomed manner. I can appreciate a little of what happened to you, for I had a similar though less serious experience three years ago; my doctor called it "congestive heart failure", and shipped me to the hospital in an ambulance and kept me there for 10 days. I hate hospitals; perhaps as a dentist you are more used to them.

Sorry to say that my failure to answer some of the questions in your letters is not due to lack of time or pressure of work. The fact is that I have become so lethargic that I seem to have lost nearly all of my former energy and ambition, and that was never too much. I sleep 12 hours in each 24, and for the remainder of the time I am content to sit in my chair and read magazines and books. Perhaps it is caused by hypothyroidism, but the doctor says he cannot prescribe thyroid extract because it would speed up my metabolism, and that would place too big a load on my weakened heart. But I shall have to try and force myself to work again.

The two packages of Sierra Leone drawings and photographs arrived safely, also the South Australia and Tasmania drawings. You apparently have found more desmids in the S-L material, but I have a few that you did not see, so between us we probably have found all of them. I will go through your drawings and give you my ideas about their identification, and also will include my own sketches, and return all of them. I did not expect you to make drawings of the S. Australian and Tasmanian desmids, but sent them for the Spirotaenia in S.R. No. 202, and included the Tasmanian because it has some unusual desmids, such as the *E. holocystoides* var. nov. that you found, and a curious variety of *X. Armatum*, which may be identical with one of Playfair's. I have many other collections from various parts of Australia, but they were sent to me and Prescott jointly, so I shall have to collaborate with him on them, if I ever get around to publishing them.

It was very good to meet Prescott and Hannah in Philadelphia and renew the acquaintance; I had not seen Hannah since 1954, when my wife and I visited her in Hanover. She is the same delightful person as before, but is getting older like all of us, and is suffering from arthritis in her leg joints, which makes her walk with a limp. Our meeting was for the purpose of discussing our respective parts in the "North American Desmid Flora", for which Prescott has received a second grant from the National Science Foundation. We had a lively discussion for three hours in the morning, and it was a real treat to be able to talk viu voce with other desmid enthusiasts, which I am able to only every 5 years or so. We went over your list of desmid genera, and agreed on everything except *Actinotaenium*, which they wanted to include, so I had to go along with them. However, nobody was willing to accept Telling's transfer of *Onychonema* to *Sphaerozosma*. *Desmidium curvatum* will remain in *Desmidium*; they thought there was not sufficient reason for transferring it to Salisbury's *Mateola*. *Spinocoamarium* will remain, but Prescott gave up his stand on *Spinoclosterium*, which will be listed as *Closterium cuspidatum*.

In the afternoon of the same day Prescott and Hannah met with two men from the Univ. of Pennsylvania, on a Committee which has undertaken the large job of preparing a comprehensive index for 80 years of the Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc. I did not attend this meeting, but Hannah wrote me later that it was a dull affair after our pleasant discussion of desmids. I did not see Hannah again, because she had to

return quickly to Hanover to get back to her mother, who was not well.

A couple of months ago a friend of mine at Tulane University in New Orleans sent the Ms. of my "magnum opus" on Indonesian desmids to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, with a recommendation that they consider it for publication. By a coincidence their Committee on Publications met on one of the days that I was in that city, so I was able to get a prompt report on their decision. To my regret the Committee voted not to accept it, because they did not wish to start a policy of publishing purely taxonomical papers, no matter how excellent they might be. A funny thing is that the Director of the Philosophical Society had my paper reviewed. He first asked Dr. Ruth Patrick to review it, but she is a specialist on diatoms, and did not feel competent to criticize a desmid paper. So she suggested Hannah and a couple of other names, and the Director sent the paper and drawings to Hannah. She wrote a very flattering review, as you may imagine, but it did no good. However the Society paid her \$35.00 for her trouble.

From Philadelphia we went on to New York, where it rained most of the time, so we could do very little. I went out to the New York Botanical Garden, hoping to meet Dr. H. W. Rickett, who edits two or three journals that they publish, and to ask him about the possibility of their publishing the Indonesian paper. Unfortunately Rickett was in England, but I met the Director, Dr. W. C. Steere, who is a good friend of Prescott's and Hannah's, and also of my Tulane friend Prof. Ewan. He received me very nicely, glanced briefly at the Ms and at the copy of the Arnhem Land paper which I had brought as a sample. He stated that although the decision would rest with Dr. Rickett he thought there was some chance of the N.Y. Bot. Gdn. printing the paper, so I said I would communicate with Rickett after his return.

In the meantime a new and interesting development has taken place. About 7 or 8 years ago I wrote to Sachlen in Java that I proposed to publish the results of the Indonesian study in *Hydrobiologia*, but this elicited a prompt reply that *Hydrobiologia* could not be considered because it is printed in the Netherlands, and this is the reason that my preliminary papers appeared in *Reinwardtia*. Of course I have been telling him about my lack of success in finding a publisher, and about a week ago I had another letter from him, saying that there is no longer any objection to *Hydrobiologia* since it is not written in Nederlands (= Nederlandsch) but in English French and German. So I wrote immediately to Prof. van Oye, giving a synopsis of the paper, and asking if he could print it within one year, and I hope to get his answer in the next few days. He knows my work, and some years ago he printed in one issue a long paper by Irénee-Marie that contained 207 pp, while my will runto about 160 pp.

I received the reprint of Woodhead & Tweed's paper on Sierra Leone and Rozeira's one on Portuguese Guinea; the latter I had intended for you to keep, for I have another copy. I do not know Rozeira's address; I wrote to the Director of the Bot. Inst. of the Univ. of Porto, and asked for two copies, one for you. Woodhead & Tweed's paper is really awful, the illustrations are the worst I have seen from any modern author, mis-shapen, lopsided, insufficient information, and the various views of one plant do not correspond. Many of the identifications are wrong, as you have noted. It is a pity that Dr. Lund feels he cannot do anything about the matter. Even if he cannot write to Woodhead, I should think he could arrange to have the paper reviewed in some English journal. Of course Lund is correct that van Oye should have rejected the paper. As for *Hydrobiologia's* Board of Editors I suppose that van Oye feels competent to judge for himself papers on desmids, though his own are none too good. He does little editing of any kind, in my opinion, as witness the numerous errors in spelling in Irénee-Marie's papers that he has printed, and which literally "hit you in the eye". I had thought of writing van Oye myself, calling his attention to these wretched and worthless illustrations, but I had better not do it at present, until I get his decision about my Indonesian paper. Perhaps Telling could write his friend Bourrelly and get him to review W & T's paper in the *Revue Algologique*. Something ought to be done about it, for they seem to have other papers in preparation.

Comments on paper by N. Woodhead & R. D. Tweed, "Freshwater Algae of Sierra Leone I. New and Unusual Algae from the Sula Hilla". Hydrobiologia XII(2/3):181-225. 1958.

Glosterium rugosum sp. nov. The rugose appearance is caused by exudations of mucus through the pores and has no diagnostic value whatever. The new species must be rejected. Not enough information is given to determine what other species it may belong to.

Pleurotaenium gloriosum fa. sonfonense fa. nov. This new form is based on the smaller size of the cell, and particularly on the elongated apical granules, which, according to the authors, separate the plant from Pl. subcoronulatum. But their drawing of the apex and apical granules is so poor that nobody can tell just what is intended.

Pleurotaenium trabecula var. latior var. nov. The shape of the semicell shown is much more like Pt. truncatum, which, however, has small apical granules, while W & T's plant has a smooth apex.

(should be africanum)

Triploceras gracile var. africana var. nov. This has been demoted to Tr. gracile var. bidentatum fa. africana by Mme. L. Gauthier-Lievre, in the paper "Les genres Ichthyocercus (sic), Triploceras et Triplastrum en Afrique", Rev. Algol. N.S.V(1): 55-65. However, it seems to me that the plant that Wood & Tweed have tried to draw is identical with var. sudanense Grönblad & Scott which she recognizes.

Triploceras gracile var. torrida var. nov. Mme. G.-L. also demoted this to fa. torrida, (should be torridum).

Mme. G.-L's paper is well written and illustrated, and she has a number of forms of Tripl. gracile and verticillatum from Africa that I have not seen. But her experience with the actual plants is apparently confined to Africa, while I have seen Tr. gracile from USA, Brazil, Australia, Indonesia and Sudan, and verticillatum in several differing forms from USA, and one variety from Australia. Therefore I cannot agree with all of her conclusions.

Ichthyocercus sierra-leonensis sp. nov. It was absurd to place this in Ichthyocercus, as was pointed out in more polite language by Mme. G.-L. (loc. cit.). When decent illustrations are available it will probably be placed in Arthrodesmus. The species is to be rejected. In their accompanying text W. & T. say "The genus was founded on material from Angola, and so far includes only the type species, I. angolensis with this new desmis". Thus they ignore I. humbertii Bourrelly 1946, and even I. longispinus (Borge) Krieger. 1932, though the latter is described and illustrated in Krieger's "Sunda" paper cited by W. & T. in their references.

Euastrum dubium fa. africanum fa. nov. Only front view given; and the only description is "smaller than the type, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad". Unidentifiable; but I doubt that it belongs to E. dubium.

E. obesum var. minor, var. nov. Only front view given, with one side of upper semicell looking as if it had been snipped off with scissors. Unidentifiable, but maybe obesum is as good a guess as anything else.

E. pratense sp. nov. ~~FFFFX~~ Fig. 6 gives front views of two different specimens, and Fig. 3 purports to be a side view, but to me it is quite irreconcilable with the front views, and with the description which says "three smooth protuberances over the isthmus", while the side view shows these protuberances with a sharp spine on them. I just don't believe it looks like this in side view. The species is to be shelved as a nomen dubium until more and better information is forthcoming.

E. platycerum var. decoratum var. nov. Two front views are given (Figs. 2, 19), in the second of which the central swelling and ornament are entirely omitted. Both ~~views~~ drawings are very poor, distorted so that the real shape of the cell can only be guessed at; spines are drawn with a single line as if they were hairs. Possibly a new variety, but unacceptable without other views and better drawings. It might belong to E. sphyroides or E. ceylanicum.

Euastrum sinuosum var. africanum var. nov. This species is highly variable.

Krieger recognizes 12 varieties in addition to the specific form. Impossible to tell from their poor drawing whether it is new or not.

Euastrum tonkoliliense sp. nov. Possibly new, but not acceptable to me without ~~xx~~ better drawings showing top and side views as well as the front view.

Micrasterias americana var. hybridā var. nov. The absence or only partial development of the subsidiary polar processes, and the absence of teeth on the lateral lobules give me the impression that these two illustrations represent abnormal specimens. Some of the lines of surface spines are drawn in impossible directions.

M. apiculata fa. angustior fa. nov. Possibly new, but does not differ much from var. evensi van Oye (1943) from Belgian Congo, which is slightly larger. The surface spines are not completely shown.

M. kangofurinensis sp. nov. If the plant looks like this drawing it is certainly a new species, and there are plenty of novelties to be found in Africa. But observe the crazy way in which the details are drawn. On the left side of the ~~xx~~ upper semicell, the 3rd lobule from the sinus has two marginal spines, and the 4th lobule four ~~spines~~ marginal spines. The corresponding lobules on the right side of the same semicell have six and seven marginal spines respectively.

M. truncata var. tridentata f. marandae fa. nov. This species also is highly variable. Krieger recognizes 16 varieties in addition to the specific form, to which I would assign this drawing.

M. ceylanica fa. (Correct spelling is zeylanica) Fig. 28, purporting to depict this pretty little plant, is a hideous caricature, unrecognizable.

Cosmarium decoratum fa. Kriegeri fa. nov. No harm done if they want to attach a name to this plant, with which I am familiar. The question involved concerns the shape of pits in the cell-wall, arranged in a hexagonal pattern. These pits start as circular depressions in young semicells, but become triangular after a semicell has undergone several vegetative divisions. The phenomenon occurs in many species of Cosmarium, and in a few species of other genera such as Euastrum, Arthrodesmus and Xanthidium.

C. gbuliense sp. nov. Possibly new, but very poorly drawn.

C. kangofurinense sp. nov. Probably new, but again poorly drawn. The description says "apex broadly truncate", but the illustration shows one apex distinctly concave, the other convex with no sign of truncation. Description says "each verruca surrounded by 3 small puncta; illustration shows 4.

fa.

C. minor (Turn.) Gutw. fa. minor (should be minus) fa. nov. As the plate description shows, this is a careless error; it should read:

C. nudum (Turn.) Gutw. fa. minor (should be minus) fa. nov. The illustration shows something like a small form of C. nudum, but poorly drawn and with only the front view.

C. pseudobaronii sp. nov. Probably new, but the information given in the drawing and the description are insufficient, and in some respects are mutually contradictory. I know C. baronii only from West & West's Madagascar illustration, but to me there seems so little resemblance that the name pseudobaronii is unjustified. The description reads "Membrane covered with concentric series of granules which become progressively smaller from the margins inwards, with irregular hexagons of scrobiculations around the granules; these hexagons are less conspicuous near the margins than at the center". The drawing shows one marginal and two intra-marginal series of granules, all of about the same size. In a part of the large blank area thus left in the middle of the semicell they have indicated some markings consisting of closely approximated and irregularly arranged 4-, 5-, or

6-sided polygons, with no other explanation of what they are supposed to represent. The authors remark that the plant "has affinities with the New Zealand *C. magnificum* Nordst.". I have seen two different forms of *C. magnificum* from Indonesia, and can detect a slight resemblance, and when adequate illustrations of the Sierra Leone plant are available it may ~~possibly~~ possibly be placed as a new variety. No top or side view is given.

- C. punctulatum fa. Welwitschii nom. nov. The authors say "We propose this name for the smallest plants described ~~from Angola (West & West, 1897, p. 121)~~ for *C. punctulatum* in the Welwitsch gatherings from Angola (W. & G.S. West, 1897, p. 121), which are half the size of the customary plants". The sizes given by W & W, and by W & T, are indeed only half the usual size, but since neither of the authors has given an illustration, and because there is no Latin diagnosis for the new taxon, the name must be considered as a nomen nudum.
- C. sierra-loenense sp. nov. This looks like a poor attempt to draw one of the several slightly differing forms of *C. striolatum*.
- C. stansfieldii sp. nov. There are many *Cosmaria* with ornament similar to this. It may be new, maybe not. They suggest a comparison with *C. taxichondrum*, to which I reply !!!
- C. subauriculatum var. duplo-major var. nov. (?duplo-major). Probably new; the size is about twice that of any records that I can find.
- C. succisum fa. jaoi nom. nov. They give no illustration of this, and I do not have Jao's 1949 paper on Kwangsi desmids.

Xanthidium pseudoraciborskii sp. nov. I am familiar with *X. raciborskii* from Malaya and also from Sierra Leone. In my opinion the new plant does not differ from it sufficiently to warrant the creation of a new species. At most it is worth only a new varietal name. *cf. Hurd*

Digitized by Herbarium of Department of Botany

Xanthidium sonfonense sp. nov. This also had the remarks of *X. raciborskii*, and appears to me to be merely a variation of that species. The authors say: "This *Xanthidium* has a remarkable similarity with the front view of *Cosmarium margaritaceum* were it not for the distinct appearance of its spines. It may be compared with *X. raciborskii*". So far as I can ascertain the specific epithet Margaritaceum has never been used in the genus *Cosmarium*, though there are margaritatum and margaritiferrum, both well-known. All three of these words have nearly the same meaning and refer to the ornamentation of "pearls" or granules. The new plant which they have called *X. sonfonense* does not have a single granule on it anywhere, so the invitation to compare it with a supposed *Cosm. margaritaceum* is incomprehensible to me.

Staurostrum africanum sp. nov. Maybe new, but unidentifiable from their drawings. The vertical view is triangular, each angle having three spines apparently in the horizontal plane. The front view shows the same three spines in a vertical plane. Which is correct? The description says that these spines are "more or less distantly placed". What is the meaning of this peculiar and ambiguous phrase?

Staugerinkae sp. nov. May be new, but unidentifiable. The description reads in part: "Membrane regularly punctate", but the illustration shows something projecting from the apical margin in the front view, and from the lateral margins in the vertical view. With the help of a magnifier these are seen to be circular dots, some of them seemingly stalked. What they are supposed to be is anybody's guess. There is not even a remote resemblance between this plant and *St. meriani*, with which they suggest a comparison.

St. sonfonense sp. nov. Maybe new, but ~~unidentifiable~~ certainly identifiable. The description reads in part: "Angles produced and provided with 2 strong but thin spines of varying lengths". The two front views which they give show two spines

June 14, 1960

Prof. Dr. P. van Oye,
St. Lievenslaan 30,
Ghent, Belgium.

Monsieur et cher collègue,

Many thanks for your prompt reply, saying that you will try to publish the paper *INDONESIAN DESMIDS* in one issue, in about eight months from now. That is even better than I had hoped, and I am delighted.

Please send me the 50 free reprints and 50 more, for which I will pay when I get the invoice; total 100 copies.

Also please send 200 reprints to Dr. G. W. Prescott, Dept. of Botany, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., together with the invoice for 200.

I will write to Mr. Sachlan and ask him to let you know how many reprints he wants.

by airmail

The Ms. is now on the way to Belgium, and the drawings will follow tomorrow, also by airmail.

The Ms. and the plates are arranged so that the paper could be published in two parts, if it is absolutely necessary, but I strongly hope this will not be the case. The first part would include pp 1-80 of the typescript, as you will see from the note on p. 80. The corresponding Plates for the first part would be Nos. 1-32 inclusive. The Explanation of the Plates would have to be divided into two corresponding parts covering Nos. 1-32, and Nos. 33-63.

I would like to have the Explanation of the Plates set with a separate line for each item, just as typed, not with the items run together continuously and set in paragraphs as you did with Fr. Irénée-Marie's paper in *Hydrobiologia* 4(1-2) 1952. It would be far better if you could afford to print the explanation of each plate on the verso of the preceding one, as in Krieger's Sunda paper and the Arnhem Land paper by Scott & Prescott. Of course I know that this would require more pages, probably about 22 extra pages, and if you can comply with this request I am willing to pay *Hydrobiologia* \$200 to \$250, which ought to cover the additional cost. I have already spent close to \$800 on this paper, and since I am a private investigator, not connected with any institution, there is no hope of my obtaining reimbursement.

The plates are drawn to in two sizes, the larger being designed for a 2½:1 reduction, and the smaller for a 2:1 reduction to a printed width of 12.5 cm., which is the printed page width of *Reinwardtia* for which journal they were intended, and is about 1 or 1.5 cm wider than you usually print the plates. I know nothing about printing, so I cannot tell if there is any mechanical difficulty in maintaining the 12.5 cm width. If you must reduce them to 11.5 or 11 cm it would require the recalculation of all the magnifications which are given in the Explanation of Plates for each taxon. I could do this quite easily with a slide-rule, but I request that you let me know what will be the printed width of the plates, so that if necessary I can send you a new list of magnifications.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

June 23 1960

Prof. Dr. P. van Oye,
Ghent, Belgium.

Dear Professor van Oye,

In the manuscript *INDONESIAN DESMIDS*, page 63, 2nd and 3rd lines from the top, there is a sentence reading:

"Such an arrangement would be highly unusual, and we believe it to be incorrect".

Will you please delete this sentence entirely. The reason for the requested change is that I have today seen, in some material from Sierra Leone, a specimen of *Cosmarium decoratum* in which the wall ornament of granules surrounded by triangular pits does cover the entire surface of the semicell, including those parts seen in the wide and vertical views.

I hope that you can make this change before the manuscript goes to the printer.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

June 27 1960

Dear friend Teiling,

I must apologize for not having answered sooner your letter of May 13th. There was no special reason for the delay; merely the lassitude or lethargy that I mentioned, and that I seem unable to overcome. I sleep 11 to 12 hours out of each 24, and for the remainder of the time I am content to eat my meals, and then set in my chair and read. I leave the house only twice a week, once to the bank for money and then to the supermarket for our weekly supply of food, and on another day to the public library for books to read. On some days I do not go downstairs to my laboratory at all; and when I do go down I usually just "mess around" and accomplish very little, even letter-writing.

No doubt you have heard from Hannah that she and I and Prescott met in Philadelphia last month, for the purpose of discussing the programme for the "North American Desmid-Flora", for which he has recently received a second grant from the National Science Foundation. It was very good to see both of them again after several years, but Hannah's mother was not well, so she had to return quickly to Hanover, and I saw her for only a few hours. I took your letter to show her, and she was astonished that you should write such a lengthy epistle and asked what in the world I had written you to provoke such a long reply. She borrowed your letter to take home and read at leisure, and after my return I sent her a copy of my letter, and she has made photocopies of both. I know you would not object, because she is very much interested in your *Staurodesmus* paper.

You ask if I am sure that my attitude towards your generic revisions has not been influenced by Grönblad, and to this I think I can honestly answer "Yes". Naturally I attach great weight to his opinions, because to me he is the best desmidologist in the world, but also I have a mind of my own, and am not afraid to express my opinions on matters that I am familiar with. Frequently I differ with him on systematic problems of assignment to species; and I am not convinced of the necessity nor desirability of the new term "modification" proposed in Grönblad & Ruzicka's paper "Zur Systematik der Desmidiaceen".

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I am glad that you were not offended by my comments on Staurodesmus, but I think you must have been irritated, and perhaps it would have been wiser if I had not written about it. Nevertheless, when you see a friend starting to do something that you believe to be incorrect, the least you can do is to tell him about it. I have told you some of my objections and you have refuted them, but I remain unconvinced. You mention a supposed resemblance between certain forms of St. dickiei and C. smolandicum and rafsii, to which you might also add C. maximum and C. obsoletum v. sitvense (which does possess a solid spine at each lower angle despite West & West's interpretation of the spine as a pore). To me this seems like mere guesswork, and directly opposed to your statement that "a genus is not a selection of strikingly similar shapes". You say further that a genus is a group of "forms that on the basis of comparative morphology, culture and genetics show reasonable affinities". I would agree with this; but in what percentage of desmid species is anything known about their genetics? 5% or 10%? And how many desmids have ever been cultured? 5% or 10%? My guess is that in about 90% of desmids comparative morphology is the only method that can be used for separation into genera. Now let us see what characters can be used in comparative morphology. I would list them thus:

1. Chloroplasts. The chloroplast structure can be used to differentiate between certain genera, as is well known. It is also useful sometimes in deciding whether a certain desmid shall be assigned to one genus or another (I have recently used it as one of the criteria for transferring M. moebii back to Euastrum). But generally speaking, however, I think it is correct to say that the chloroplast cannot be used to differentiate between the genera that we are discussing, namely, Arthrodesmus, Stauroastrum and Cosmarium, at any rate in the smaller and medium-sized species. Further, the chloroplast is not shown in many of the illustrations on which you must rely for your groupings, including many of my own drawings.
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3. Cell wall ornamentation, consisting of punctae, pores, large scrobiculae, granules, verrucae, teeth or spines, both on the face, on the margins, on the apical surface, and at the angles in vertical view.
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5. Method of development of the new semicell in vegetative division, as in Bambusina, Desmidiium, Stretonema, and Spondylosium pulchrum, all of which show infolding of the end-wall in new semicells.

ARTHUR M. SCOTT

2824 DANTE STREET

NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

June 27 1960

Dear friend Teiling,

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June 30 1960

Dr. George J. Schumacher,
Dept. of Botany,
North Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Schumacher,

I have sent you the reprints you requested, and have also included two copies of "Indonesian Notes #3", one of which I would like you to hand to Dr. Whitford. #4 is now in press and should be available in a few months.

From time to time I have examined Utricularia bladders under the microscope, merely from a general interest in their curious structure and function, but that was a long time ago. I do not recall having ^{seen} any desmids in them. From Lloyd's articles in the Encyc. Britannica (1953 edition) I know how the trap works, and he states that Euglena is not infrequently found living happily in the bladders. You do not state specifically that the desmids were living, though I think this can be inferred from your articles. Have you formulated any theory as to how the desmids get into the bladders? Most desmids, perhaps all, have a slight power of movement if they are in contact with a substrate, but I should have thought that the movement is so slow and weak that it would not be sufficient to spring the trigger hairs and open the trapdoor. Lloyd also says that it has not been determined if the prey of Utricularia is digested by enzymes secreted by the plant, or by bacterial action. Is there any later information about this, perhaps in the 2nd edition of his book "Carnivorous Plants"?

Also many years ago I found, on two different occasions, a large soft-bodied rotifer more than 500 μ long, that had ingested desmids. In the first case the rotifer was still living, and the desmids could be seen circulating in a complex mass inside the body cavity. The poor beast was crushed by the coverglass, and in its death-throes it excreted most of the desmids, so that I was able to count and identify them. I have a memorandum of it somewhere, but cannot put my hands on it just now. To the best of my recollection there were 47 desmids of 3 or 4 genera, and by a coincidence one of them was *St. quadrispinatum* v. *spicatum* Scott & Grönbl., of which you found the fa. *furcatum* in Utricularia. This seems to disprove the theory that desmid spines serve as a protection against being eaten by animals.

In the second case, the ~~desmid~~ ^{rotifer}, probably the same species as the first, had swallowed three large Closteria, *Cl. costatum* v. *dilatatum*, about half as long as the rotifer's body. In both instances the cell-contents of the desmids had been partly or wholly digested.

I hope you won't mind if I mention that some of your desmid names are a trifle out of date:

Pl. trochiscum v. *tuberculatum* G.M.Smith is a synonym of *Pl. verrucosum* (Bail.) Lund., according to Krieger, and I agree. I have seen many hundreds of specimens of *verrucosum* from USA, Brazil, Australia and Indonesia, and every one that I have examined has had either teeth or rounded granules at the apex. Sometimes these rounded granules are quite obscure and difficult to see, even when specially searched for at a high magnification, 900x.

Triploceras verticillatum v. *triradiatum* Taylor. Taylor did not name this as a variety, but merely listed it as a triradiate form. It was raised to varietal rank as var. *Taylorii* by Scott & Grönblad 1957.

Arthrodesmus quadridens Wood. This plant was transferred to the new genus *Spinocosmarium* by Prescott & Scott 1942. Several varieties have since been found.

Staurostrum brasiliense should be brasiliense (neuter).

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Ing.Kurt Förster
Gewerbeoberlehrer

(13b)Pfronten-Ried, den 1.August 1960
Hs.Nr.199 42 - Allgäu
Deutschland

My dear Mr.Scott!

Ich habe schon ein ganz schlechtes Gewissen, daß ich Ihnen seit der letzten Weihnachtskarte noch nicht wieder geschrieben habe! Das hatte mehrere Gründe und ich möchte Sie herzlichst um Verständnis bitten. Eine Besserung in meinem Gesundheitszustand kann ich nun endlich verzeichnen. Die sitzende Beschäftigung bereitet mir jetzt auch keine Beschwerden mehr und darüber bin ich selbstverständlich sehr glücklich, kann ich doch so wieder uneingeschränkt meiner Beschäftigung nachgehen.

Mein Arbeitsprogramm ist - besonders jetzt in den Ferien - ein sehr umfangreiches. Es umfaßt in erster Linie die Bearbeitung der Hochmoore unseres Gebirges. Im Besonderen aber interessiert mich ein ausgedehntes Moor in unmittelbarer Nähe Pfrontens, das durch seine Unberührtheit und durch seine außergewöhnliche Flora auffällt. Es ist bekannt durch die in Massen auftretenden Drosera-Arten. Bei einer sehr kleinen und gracilen Form dürfte es sich um eine Neuentdeckung handeln. Doch, ich bin hierin kein Spezialist und überlasse die Bearbeitung dem Botanischen Institut in München. Jedoch in den seichten Carex-limosa-Schlenken konnte ich schon so manches bemerkenswerte Exemplar von Desmidiaceen feststellen. Mit Sicherheit neue Varietäten von *Micrasterias crux-melitensis* und *M.brachyptera* sowie *M.apiculata*. Habituell und in der Membranbeschaffenheit weichen sie stark vom Typus ab. Ebenso fand ich hier abweichende Formen von *Ichthyocercus angolensis* und viele andere mehr. Ich habe von diesem Material etwas an Herrn Eckert in Ingolstadt geschickt, der davon Präparate herstellen wird. Sie sollen dann auch welche erhalten. Dieses Hochmoor bearbeite ich nun speziell seit Beginn dieses Jahres: Monatliche Zählungen und Messungen von pH-Wert und Wasserhärte. Die Zusammenhänge werden in Diagrammen ausgewertet und brachten bereits interessante Erkenntnisse. Die Arbeit erscheint im kommenden Frühjahr in den "Berichten des Botanischen Vereins" in München. Selbstverständlich erhalten Sie dann ein Exemplar.

Wann es zur Publikation der Lützelburg'schen "Brasilianer" kommen wird, ist noch nicht bestimmt. Es könnte jetzt wohl jederzeit erfolgen, aber es fehlt in Deutschland der Verlag, der den Druck vornehmen könnte. Die Botanischen Vereine nehmen in ihren Berichten meist nur einheimische Flora auf, haben nur beschränkten Platz und erscheinen nur alle 2 Jahre! Lieber Mr.Scott, ich erlaube mir deshalb, Ihnen einige Bändchen über das bearbeitete Brasil-Material zuzusenden:

- 1."Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien", 1.Teil, 1959
Material Lützelburg.
- 2." " " " " " ", 2.Teil, 1960
Material Lützelburg.
- 3."Einige Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien", 1959
Mat.Lützelburg u.Scott

4. "Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien", 1960, Material Scott.

Die Arbeiten, in denen Material von Ihnen behandelt wurde, sind nur für meinen persönlichen Gebrauch geschrieben und gezeichnet worden, sie sind selbstverständlich für keine Publikation vorgesehen!

Vielleicht werden Sie sich wundern, daß ich jenen Formen, die mir unbekannt waren und die ich an Hand meines Bestimmungsmaterials nicht identifizieren konnte, bereits einen Namen gab. Diese Namen sind provisorisch und befinden sich in meiner Neuheiten-Kartei, aus der sie jederzeit herausgenommen werden können. Irgendwo müssen die mir unbekannt Formen doch registriert sein. Sicher sind unter ihnen viele Formen, die schon von Ihnen nominiert wurden. Zu diesem Zweck legte ich Ihnen eine Liste der Novas mit bei, um deren Korrektur ich Sie herzlichst bitte. Senden Sie mir anschließend dann diese korrigierte Liste, bitte, wieder zurück, damit ich meinerseits die Änderung vornehmen kann. Doppelbenennung soll ja möglichst verhindert werden!!

Im übrigen bin ich schon sehr gespannt auf Ihre Publikation über brasilianische Desmidiaceen. Wahrscheinlich werde ich dort auf viele Bekannte stoßen. Herr Eckert sendet mir noch laufend weitere Lützelburg'sche Desmidiaceen zur taxonomischen Untersuchung und Bestimmung, sodaß ich Sie auch weiterhin am laufenden halten werde. Ich schreibe Ihnen dann auch ganz bestimmt früher, als es in den letzten Jahren der Fall war. Gott sei Dank, fühle ich mich ja gesundheitlich wieder viel besser.

Nebenbei arbeite ich weiter an der Vervollkommnung der "Monographie", deren Erweiterung in der Hauptsache durch Ihre Liebenswürdigkeit möglich war! Ich danke Ihnen recht herzlich noch einmal dafür!

Sie baten mich damals um einige deutsche Sondermarken. Ich habe Ihnen eine kleine Auswahl zusammengestellt und ich hoffe, daß sie Ihnen recht ist?

Für heute möchte ich schließen mit den herzlichsten Grüßen und dem Wunsche weiterer gemeinsamer Zusammenarbeit.

Ihr sehr ergebener

Hans Fritter

Anlage: 4 Bändchen "Desmidiaceen aus Brasilien"
1 Korrekturliste
Briefmarken

Sept 1 1960

Dr. A. B. Gribb,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Queensland,
Brisbane, Australia.

Dear Dr. Gribb,

When I received your letter saying that you had sent me some algal material from a disused sandstone quarry near Brisbane, I anticipated that it would be a good sample. Sure enough, when the package came a few days later, I saw at the first glance through the microscope that there are plenty of desmids, and a nice assortment of species. Further examination showed that all of the desmids are of known species, and most of them are illustrated in the Arnhem Land paper by Scott & Prescott 1958. Some of them are cosmopolitan, as is to be expected, and the others are known from the Indian-Malayan,-Indonesian- N. Australian region. Rather strangely, none of the desmids is distinctively Australian. From my point of view the best thing in the sample is a nice series of intergrading, transitional and dichotomous forms of *Micrasterias decandata*. Connecting the specific form with var. *intermedia* which was described by Schmidle 1896 from Queensland, also by Borge and Bailey. It was also recorded from New South Wales by Playfair, though under another name.

Since the Arnhem Land paper was written in 1952 Ray Specht, of the Univ. of Adelaide, has sent me at various times a number of collections from different places in Australia, most of them made by other botanists. These include South Australia, Palm Valley and Stanley Chasm, the region near the Daly and Limic Rivers in the Northern Territory, and Melville Island, also some new lots from Oenpelli and Groote Eylandt. This material is partly worked up, together with the 5 samples that you sent me from Tasmania, and your 2 from near Brisbane. So I should be very glad to have more samples from southern Queensland to go with them. Better yet would be material from the northern and tropical part of Queensland, and best of all would be samples from New Guinea, if you have any acquaintances there who could be induced to collect algae. The largest island in the world is represented in the literature by only two or three papers on algae, none of them very important, but undoubtedly there are many new and rare desmids to be found there. The swamps along the Fly River ought to be an excellent place for desmids, and though I believe this region is seldom visited and is difficult of access, I read about a year ago that one of the big oil companies had explored for oil there.

With ,any thanks for remembering me, and with best regards,

Sincerely,

Sept 6 1960

Mr. R. L. Meyer,
Dept. of Botany,
Univ. of Minnesota,
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Dear Mr. Meyer,

I have sent you reprints of some of my recent papers on desmids, including the one that you specifically asked for, but regret that my supply of previous papers is exhausted.

You can probably get reprints of some of the earlier ones by writing to Dr. G. W. Prescott, Dept. of Botany, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, Mich. Tell him the titles that I have sent, and ask him for any others that he has available.

But for the luvvamike get his name correct.

Sincerely,

Sept 8 1960

Chambers Company,
8315 Hanon St.
Fort Worth, Tex.

Gentlemen,

Please send me one rubber stamp, knob handle,
cushioned, reading:

EDUCATIONAL
MATERIALS

with letters of about the same size and style as those
on the imprint below. Enclosed is \$1.00 in cash, as
per your ad. in Science & Mechanics.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Sept 9 1960

The Sheraton Corp.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

Recently my wife and I stayed at the Park-Sheraton in New York and the Sheraton in Philadelphia. In both hotels the room furniture included a rocking chair which suited me so well that I would like to buy one of them for my own use, but I have not been able to find anything like it in our local stores.

I don't know much about furniture, but I would describe the chair as a modern Scandinavian design, apparently made of mahogany and finished in walnut brown. It is provided with removable and reversible seat and back cushions of foam rubber, with a green fabric covering, the seat cushion resting directly on the springs. I would prefer a brown cover for the cushions, but if this is not available I could have them recovered here.

Your Philadelphia manager gave me the name of the Standard Wholesale Supply Corp., 172 High St., Boston, as the firm from you buy your furniture. They might not want to bother with an order for one chair, but if your purchasing department would make the request no doubt they would give it their attention.

Will you do me the favor, therefore, of ascertaining the cost of one such chair, packed for shipment, and delivered by motor freight to New Orleans? I am quite willing to pay the retail price, if it is within reason.

Or perhaps you might have an extra chair in the Sheraton-Charles in New Orleans that you could sell me.

Very truly yours,

18.IX.1960.

Dear Arthur,

Many thanks again to you for your kind letter and for the enclosed letter by E. Teiling (- which enclosed is returned). Tg's letter is very much in the same style as he was using when writing to me and to Ražička. There is not much more to say, he is apparently a man who always thinks himself having correct ideas about everything. I quite agree with you in thinking it best to disregard Staurodesmus until the author has been willing to make a totally new synopsis of all species belonging to that genus. So far he has been throwing everything into a hopeless confusion. Also his ideas as to the evolution of plankton algae in African lakes (- most probably he never saw a specimen from any of these places-) are very obscure. Cf. Teiling: Eulimnion, an original place of new forms. - Verh. internat. Ver. Limnol. XIII, p. 879. Stuttgart, Febr. 1958. (Discussion, K.M-Ström p. 880, Gessner p. 882). Cf. also "Limnologorum Conventus XIII, 1956. Abstracts." p. 35. E. Teiling: Eulimnion, an origin place of new forms. All that he is saying here is very obscure and very poorly founded. That was the meaning of K.M-Ström at the meeting. These two did not understand each other at all.

Both Kallio and Luther, especially the latter one who is of a rather ironical mind, do not take Tg's theories seriously and Luther has told me that so do they also in Sweden (with a few exceptions). I have many times written to Tg that he must not ~~merely~~ be content with a merely sketchlike outlining of his new genus. But he must have a concise list including every species that he thinks justified to have its proper place in his new Staurodesmus. This has been talking to deaf ears, but now I had a letter from Hannah who is telling me that she made similar proposals to Tg, apparently with better success than I myself. We will see! - Actinotaenium is in my opinion not necessary, but if you + Hannah + Prescott will go on using it then I shall be joining your usage.

As to Woodhead and Tweed I have drawn Järnefelt's attention to the fact that he himself (Jfelt) also is responsive to the papers published in "Hydrobiologia" (being a member of the editorial committee). Jfelt has promised to "do something". (van Oye's papers are all of a very poor quality as you most probably know.)

I shall try to find the paper by Kisselew 1930 in the Russian library in Helsingfors. I have not seen it so far.

I am glad to have Prescott's opinion about the "question Silva". "So let us forget about Silva!"

It was a pity that "Zur Systematik..." by Gbl & Ruz. was written

Sept 19 1960

Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor,
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Dr. Taylor,

It is in your capacity as one of the Editorial Advisory Board of the journal *Hydrobiologia* that I wish to bring the following matter to your notice.

In *Hydrobiologia* XII(2-3): 182-225, Dec. 30 1958, there is a paper by N. Woodhead & R. D. Tweed, entitled "Freshwater Algae of Sierra Leone 1. New and Unusual Algae from the Sula Hills". It deals with desmids, diatoms, and a few filamentous algae. My letter refers only to the desmids, for I do not know enough about the other groups to venture a criticism.

If you have not already seen the paper I wish you would look it up; it will take you only a few minutes to glance through it, particularly at the four plates of desmid illustrations. I think the illustrations are, without exception, the worst I have ever seen; so wretchedly poor that most of them are completely worthless and unidentifiable by even an expert desmidiologist.

The text is somewhat better than the plates, but not much. They have established about 30 new taxa in the desmids; some of them are certainly wrongly assigned, others highly doubtful, and still others unconfirmable because of insufficient information. I have been told that even the Latin diagnoses are poorly written.

In other words the paper is a thoroughly bad one that should never have been accepted for publication. But that's not the worst: the authors promise future papers on material from other parts of Sierra Leone, which presumably will be written and illustrated in the same manner unless someone in authority puts his foot down firmly.

Do you think you ought to take a hand in this? If you do, I will gladly provide a list of some of the more blatant errors.

With best regards, sincerely,

Oct 5 1960

Dear Rolf,

My wife and I are extremely sorry to learn that you have had to go back to the hospital in Ekenäs, but we hope that you will not be there very long, and that the treatment there will improve your condition. When you return to Karis it will of course be inconvenient to live downstairs, and no doubt will seriously interfere with your desmid work. But it is quite necessary to avoid any exertion that will place an undue load on your heart.

I can sympathize with your desire for a means of going to sleep without drugs, for I am in a somewhat similar condition. For the last 1½ years I have been taking each night a capsule of "Seconal Sodium" containing 0.1 gr. of Seconal, which is the weakest of the barbiturates. This usually puts me to sleep in half an hour, but sometimes it fails to stop my brain from working, and then I lie awake for hours until I become so irritated that I take another capsule with 0.05 gr. Have you considered hypnotic suggestion (hypnosis) as a substitute for the sleeping pills? If there is a doctor in Ekenäs or Karis or Helsingfors who uses hypnosis in his practice it would be worth while investigating. In the USA hypnosis has been looked upon as something like witchdoctoring; the powerful American Medical Assn refused for many years to have anything to do with it, until about two years ago they finally recognized it as one of the listed medical specialties. It is now being used by a good many physicians in their regular practice, for childbirth, minor operations without anesthetics, in dentistry, etc. My own dentist told me that he learned the essentials of hypnosis in a two weeks course, and is now using it on some of his patients, principally the nervous ones who are afraid of the pain; and he tells me it was very useful the first time he used it. He has a special dental machine, a new drill driven by compressed air at the tremendous speed of (I think) 100,000 revolutions per minute. He says it is a vast improvement over the old belt-driven drill; it cuts much quicker, requires less pressure and therefore generates less heat in the patient's teeth and causes less pain. I wish he had had these things 20 years ago when he extracted all my remaining teeth.

You remember when I was in Karis I told you that this dentist wanted \$200.00 for a new set of dentures for me? After I got home I told him that this was more than I could afford, and that I would have to go to a less expensive dental office. Then he told me, very quickly, that he could make a new set for \$75.00 if I would be satisfied with an exact replice of the old dentures, so that he would not have to take new impressions from my mouth, but would make plaster moulds from the old dentures and use the old teeth, supplying new ones for a couple that were missing or broken. So I left the old dentures with him, and in three days I had a new set which have worked very well ever since!

I have tried to investigate hypnosis as a cure for the cigarette habit which I seem unable to break, but have met with little success. Some doctors say it can be done, others that it cannot be done successfully. But I have read that in Russia the standard cure for alcoholism is by means of hypnosis. My dentist talked to two other medical men about it; one said that the tobacco habit could be cured but he was unwilling to accept me as a patient for that alone, - he wanted all my business, - but I do not want to change my family physician. Another man, a psychiatrist, said that the habit could be cured, but that it would be a long, difficult, and expensive procedure.

We'll, that's enough about health problems: turn over the page and read about desmids.

A couple of weeks ago I wrote to Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor about the Woodhead & Tweed paper on Sierra Leone algae, telling him how bad it was, and asking if he felt he could do anything about it. Rather to my surprise I got a reply saying that he was very sympathetic to the contents of my letter, because just a week previously he had seen a new paper by W. & T., concerning "Additions to the Freshwater Algae of Newfoundland" in the last issue of *Hydrobiologia*, and wondered what he could do about it, since he is so far out of freshwater algal work that anything he said could be considered lacking in current professional qualification. He went on to say that if I could give him some ammunition he would write van Oye and suggest that he ought to have such papers gone over by one of the competent people before publishing them.

I saw the Newfoundland paper at one of our universities, and it is indeed atrociously bad, worse even than their Sierra Leone paper; for in their African material there are undoubtedly a good many novelties, of which there are no existing drawings by previous authors. In the Newfoundland desmids there are the excellent drawings by Taylor, and ~~two~~ other species are illustrated in Irene-Marie's works, and one desmid that they have named as a new variety (*St. ornithopodum* v. *triangulare*) is shown in our USA paper (as *facies triradiata*). So they knew in advance what their own drawings ought to look like; but what they have produced is literally horrible. Woodhead is 57 years old, and Tweed is 60, and both presumably are professors of botany. I cannot comprehend how two men of those ages and holding such responsible positions can be blind to the shortcomings of their text and drawings. I wonder what zum Teufel they are teaching their students.

During the last few days I have made up an itemized list of criticisms of each of all of the alleged novelties in the Sierra Leone paper, and will send it to Taylor after it is retyped, and will send you a copy also. They we shall see what action Taylor feels able to take.

By contrast, I have just received from Kurt Förster, of Pfaffen/Ried, Germany, four small typewritten booklets, beautifully made and bound, with photocopied illustrations of his drawings of Brazilian desmids, part of them from the material that I sent to Franz Eckert in Ingolstadt, and the rest from Lützelburg's collections made about 1927. His drawings are excellent, among the best I have ever seen, and equal to my own!!! His determinations in general are correct, but evidently he is handicapped by lack of literature, so that many of his supposed novelties are actually well known. However, he has admitted in his introduction that some of his names might have to be changed, and that they are merely provisional ones for his convenience. For example, he found *Gymnozyga armata* in my material, and he called it *Groenbladia aculeata*! He was careful to state that these booklets are merely for his own use, and are not intended for publication; this will come later and in a different form. A year or more ago I rather rashly offered to help him with the identifications; it will be a bigger job than I expected, and in the Lützelburg material there are many that I cannot identify, and can only say that I believe them to be new species or varieties.

Well, that's all I have to tell you at present. I sent you my very best wishes for a rapid recovery, and like you I wish that we lived closer together. I would like very much to see you in Karis again, but not at this time of the year. Here it is getting cooler, but the daytime temperature is still 88° F. (31° C.).

Sincerely

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

October 6 1960

Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Dr. Taylor,

After receipt of your letter of September 23rd I went to the library at Loyola University and saw the current issue of *Hydrobiologia* with the new paper by Woodhead & Tweed on Newfoundland algae, and found something that I would hardly have believed possible, - that their illustrations of the Newfoundland desmids are even worse than those from Sierra Leone. In their West African material there are many novelties for which there were no existing drawings by other authors; but for Newfoundland there are your excellent drawings, some others from Irene-Marie, and at least one of mine (*Staurastrum ornithopodum* facies *triradiata* Gronbl. & Scott 1957). So they cannot make an acceptable drawing of a desmid even when they have good figures to show them what the plant really looks like. I was not able to take the journal home and can only cite from memory a few species that struck me as especially grotesque:

1. *Staurastrum brachiatum*. Their figure looks as if the specimen had been collected in the 2-dimensional world of Flatland, where objects have length and width but no thickness. There is nothing in their drawing to suggest that this desmid is 3- or 4-radiate, as is always the case.
2. *Cosmarium cosmetum*. I know this plant quite well, but would never have recognized it from their drawing if they had not labelled it. They show some lines forming irregular quadrilaterals, with dots at the intersections. The real pattern consists of rows of hemispherical granules each surrounded by six pits in a hexagonal arrangement, beautifully regular. In old saccicells that may have undergone a dozen vegetative divisions the pits become triangular and are separated by ribs between the granules, forming a pattern of connected triangles.
3. *Staurastrum arcticon* var. *truncatum*. I know this one also from Mississippi, and there is a good illustration in Irene-Marie 1939. Woodhead & Tweed's figure is an abortion.
4. *St. ornithopodum* var. *triangulare* var. nov. This was published in Scott & Gronbl. 1957, and I personally mailed a reprint of this paper to Woodhead and another to Tweed in the summer of 1958. We published it as "*Facies triradiata cellulis a vertice visis triangularibus*", remarking that previously only the 4-radiate facies was known. The Latin word "*Facies*" was proposed by Teiling a few years ago, and since has been taken up and used by some other workers, to denote the number of angles or processes exhibited in vertical view; it is not a taxonomical epithet, and no author's name is attached. Woodhead & Tweed's figure is barely recognizable to me, and I am quite familiar with the plant.
5. In their figure 82 they have tried to portray a new species, *Staurastrum whiteanum* or *wrightianum*, I don't remember which. It is probably new, but they do not give the vertical view which they say is square, nor are the details clear enough for me to form a mental picture of what the plant looks like.

"There ought to be a law" against publishing trash like this.

Sincerely,

October 7 1960

Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Dr. Taylor,

Enclosed is a detailed critique of all of the desmids published by Woodhead & Tweed in their Sierra Leone paper. You may use it in its entirety if you wish, or you may pick out some of the items that are especially important.

The first time I ever heard of either Woodhead or Tweed was early in 1958, when Grönblad and I agreed to divide the work and expense of distributing our large paper on Desmids from SE U.S.A. I combined our two lists of correspondents and then segregated them by countries. Grönblad took all the European countries except Great Britain, and I took Great Britain and all the rest of the world, which happened to make about a 50-50 split. The names of Woodhead and Tweed were on Grönblad's list of correspondents, and I mailed to each of them a copy of the above-mentioned paper, also subsequent papers by Grönblad, Frowse & Scott on Sudan, and by Scott & Prescott on Arnhem Land. Sometime later W. & T. sent me a few of their small papers, nothing of much importance, but not their Sierra Leone paper. Grönblad called it to my attention, saying that it was extremely bad, and later I procured a reprint direct from the publishers in The Hague, Holland.

After seeing the very poor quality I suggested that it might be possible to get someone in Great Britain to review the paper in a British phycological journal which W. & T. would be sure to see, and Grönblad wrote accordingly to J.W.G. Lund at Ambleside. I saw Lund's reply, which was to the effect that although he was thoroughly in accord with our opinion, there was nothing he felt he could do, for these reasons:

1. That Woodhead is an older man.
2. That he is the kind of man who would not take kindly to criticism and would not in any case be influenced by it.
3. That Lund thought the entire responsibility was van Oye's, as editor.

From the International Directory of Specialists in Plant Taxonomy I find that Woodhead is 57 years old, and Tweed 60, and both list themselves as specialists on diatoms and desmids, especially from West Africa and Newfoundland. I assume they both are professors of botany, and if phycology is one of their subjects I wonder how and what they are teaching their students. It seems incomprehensible that men of these ages and holding such responsible positions can fail to perceive the inadequacy (to put it mildly) of their illustrations, when they have before them the excellent figures in the monographs of West & West and of Krieger. The inability to draw acceptably is no disgrace in itself, but I think it becomes disgraceful when such wretched drawings are published in a scientific journal for use by other scientists. Someone must tell them in plain English that these illustrations are worthless, and that since they cannot draw themselves they ought to find somebody who can. Quite likely one of their own students could do it under their supervision. Their determinations also are only mediocre. From internal evidence it seems that they have most of the important papers on tropical desmids, but they are not familiar with them, as will appear from some of the items in my critique.

It was news to me that Hydrobiologia is a private venture of van Oye's; it seems to be a successful one and I hope he is deriving a good income from it. But I think he does no editing at all, merely prints the papers exactly as received. He has never changed so much as a comma in the three papers in which I have collaborated, (not that any change was required, of course!). He has printed several papers by

Irène-Marie, in which the most foolish errors of spelling occur, not once but repeatedly. For instance I.M. always spells the name of E. O. Hughes as Hugues; he invariably omits the ulaut from Grönblad's name, and frequently from those of Lütkenmüller and Børgesen, which is as bad as omitting the accents aigus from his own name. There is rarely any error in the French text, but many in the botanical names, such as Desmidium gracile for graciliceps. I see that van Oye is 74 years old, one year older than I, and perhaps he has lost much of his former energy, as I have. But any editor ought to catch such errors at first glance.

I don't know whether it would do much good to suggest to van Oye that he ought to have such papers gone over by one of the competent people. There is no desmid specialist on the Board of Consulting Editors, though some of them like Ström and Järnevelt and Pearsall have written about them in connection with phytoplankton, many years ago. No doubt van Oye considers himself as good a desmidologist as anyone else, for he first wrote on them in 1921, when he was at the Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg, and has continued until quite recently. But any one of the editorial board who has ever worked on desmids could see immediately that illustrations such as those of Woodhead and Tweed are completely worthless and that such a paper should be rejected.

Last June van Oye accepted for publication in Hydrobiologia a large paper by Scott & Prescott, "Indonesian Desmids", and I am expecting to receive the galley proof at any time now. It describes 526 desmid taxa from Borneo, Sumatra, Bali and Sumatra, of which 29% are new. They are illustrated in 63 full-page plates. The paper was written and illustrated entirely by me, and is my largest and best effort to date. Prescott's collaboration consisted in allowing me the use of his iconograph, for which purpose I spent a week in East Lansing, and in giving me the best part of three days of his time, going over the new taxa, and helping to determine some obscure and doubtful ones.

As a special favor van Oye promised to try and print the paper in eight months from receipt of the manuscript, or sometime next Spring, and I would not like anything to jeopardize this. So if you mention my name to him, I hope you will be able to write in such a way that he will not be antagonized against me.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

Comments by Arthur M. Scott, New Orleans, on the desmids (only) in a paper by N. Woodhead & R.D. Tweed, "Freshwater Algae of Sierra Leone. I. New and unusual algae from the Sula Hills". *Hydrobiologia* XII(2-3): 181-225. Dec. 30 1958.

General remarks: The desmid illustrations are extremely poor; among the worst that I have seen in desmid literature extending back for more than a century. They are misshapen, cockeyed, distorted to such an extent that in at least one well-known species their figure is quite unrecognizable (*Micrasterias ceylanica*), Fig. 28. Curves that evidently should be smooth contain flats and angularities so that the true shape of the cell is undeterminable, e.g. Figs. 9, 30, 37, 46. Spines on *Euastrum*, *Micrasterias*, *Ichthyocercus* and *Staurastrum* have been drawn as single lines, as if they were hairs of no appreciable thickness; this is not true of any desmid. In several illustrations of new taxa they have given only the front view, though it is well known that in many species the side and vertical views are necessary for certain identification. In one instance, *Euastrum pratense*, their side view, Fig. 3, is quite incompatible with their front views, Fig. 6.

Fig. 17.

Glosterium rugosum sp. nov. The rugose appearance is caused by exudations of mucus through the pores and has no diagnostic value whatever. The new species must be rejected. Not enough information is given to determine what other species it may belong to.

Pleurotaenium gloriosum fa. *sonfonense* fa. nov. Fig. 47. This new form is based on the smaller size of the cell, and especially on the elongated apical granules, which, according to the authors, separate the plant from *Pl. subcoronulatum*. But their drawing of the apex and apical granules is so poor that nobody can tell just what is intended.

Pl. trabecula var. *latior* var. nov. Fig. 18. Perhaps correctly assigned to *Pl. trabecula*, though the shape of the cell and the sinus, also its great width, suggest *Pl. truncatum*, though the latter has apical granules, while W. & T.'s plant has a smooth apex.

Triploceres gracile var. *africana* var. nov. (should be *africanum*). This has been demoted to *Tr. gracile* v. *bidentatum* f. *africana* (should be *africanum*) by Mme. L. Gauthier-Lievre in the paper "Les genres *Ichthyocercus* (sic), *Triploceres* et *Triplastrum* en Afrique", *Rev. Algol. N.S.* V(1):55-65. However, it seems to me that the plant that W. & T. tried to draw is identical with *Tr. sudanense* Grönbl. & Scott (1958), which she recognizes.

Mme. G.-L.'s paper is well written and illustrated, and she has a number of forms of *Tr. gracile* and *verticillatum* from Africa that I have not seen. But her experience with the actual plants is apparently confined to Africa, while I have seen *Tr. gracile* and varieties from USA, Brazil, Australia, Indonesia and Sudan, and *verticillatum* in several differing forms from USA and one variety from Australia. Therefore I cannot agree with all of her conclusions.

Ichthyocercus sierra-leonensis sp. nov. ^{Fig. 1} It was absurd to place this in *Ichthyocercus*, as was pointed out in more polite language by Mme. G.-L. (*loc. cit.*). When decent illustrations are available it will probably be placed in *Arthrodesmus*. In their accompanying text W. & T. say "The genus was founded on material from Angola, and so far includes only the type species, *I. angolensis*, with this new desmid. Thus they ignore *I. humbertii* Bourrelly 1946, and even *I. longispinus* (Borge 1903) Krieg. 1932, though the latter is described and illustrated in Krieger's "Sunda" paper cited by W. & T. in their references.

Fig. 24.

Euastrum dubium fa. *africanum* fa. nov. Only front view given; and the whole description is "Smaller than the type, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad". Unidentifiable; but I doubt that it belongs to *E. dubium*.

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Euastrum dubium fa. *africanum* fa. nov. Fig. 24. Only front view given; and the whole description is "Smaller than the type, only 1 1/2 times longer than broad". Unidentifiable; but I doubt that it belongs to *E. dubium*.

Euastrum obesum var. minor var. nov. ^{Fig. 9.} (should be minus). Only front view given, with one side of upper semicell looking as if it had been snipped off with scissors. Unidentifiable, but maybe obesum is as good a guess as anything else.

Euastrum pratense sp. nov. Figs. 3, 6. Fig. 6 gives front views of two different specimens, and Fig. 3 purports to be a side view, but to me it is quite irreconcilable with the front views, and with the description which says "three smooth protuberances over the isthmus", while the side view shows these protuberances with a sharp spine on them. I just don't believe it looks like this in side view. Unacceptable until more and better information is forthcoming.

E. platycerum var. decoratum var. nov. Figs. 2, 19. In Fig. 19 the central swelling and ornament are entirely omitted. Both drawings are very poor, distorted so that the real shape of the cell can only be guessed at; spines are drawn with a single line as if they were hairs. Possibly a new variety, but unacceptable without other views and better drawings. It could also belong to either E. sphyroides or E. Ceylanicum.

Euastrum sinuosum var. africanum var. nov. Fig. 15. This species is highly variable. Krieger recognizes 12 varieties in addition to the specific form. Impossible to tell from their poor drawing whether it is new or not.

E. tonkoliliense sp. nov. Fig. 8. Possibly new, but not acceptable to me without better drawings showing top and side views as well as the front view.

Micraasterias americana var. hybrida var. nov. ^{Fig. 25.} The absence or only partial development of the secondary polar processes, and the absence of teeth on the lateral lobules give me the impression that these two illustrations were drawn from abnormal specimens. Some of the rows of surface spines are drawn in impossible directions; they never cross from one lobe to the adjacent one.

M. apiculata fa. angustior fa. nov. Fig. 22. Possibly new, but does not differ much from var. evensi van Oye (1943) from Belgian Congo, which is slightly larger. The surface spines are not completely shown.

M. kangofuriniensis sp. nov. Fig. 29. If the plant really looks like this drawing it is certainly a new species, and there are plenty of novelties to be found in Africa. But observe the crazy way in which the details are drawn. On the left side of the upper semicell, the 3rd lobule from the sinus has 2 marginal spines, and the 4th lobule 4 marginal spines. The corresponding lobules on the right side of the same semicell have 6 and 7 marginal spines respectively.

M. truncata var. tridentata fa. marandae fa. nov. Fig. 31. This species also is highly variable. Krieger recognizes 16 varieties in addition to the specific form, to which I would assign this drawing.

M. ceylanica fa. Fig. 28. The original spelling, which must be maintained, is zeylanica, as I pointed out in Scott & Prescott, Arnhem Land (1958). Fig. 28 which purports to depict this pretty little plant is a horrible caricature, unrecognizable.

Cosmarium decoratum fa. kriegeri fa. nov. Not illustrated. No harm done if they want to attach a name to this plant, though Krieger thought it unnecessary. I believe Krieger's figure was drawn from a young plant, in which the pattern of ornament had not attained its full development.

C. gbuliense sp. nov. Fig. 34. Possibly new, but very poorly drawn. The circumferential rings of scrobiculae shown in their tilted side view are not compatible with the concentric ellipses of scrobiculae shown in the front view, and described in the text.

C. kangofuriniense sp. nov. Probably new, but again very poorly drawn. The description says "apex broadly truncate", but the illustration shows one apex distinctly concave, the other convex with no sign of truncation. Description says "each verruca surrounded by 3 small puncta; illustration shows 4.

Euastrum obesum var. minor var. nov. ^{Fig. 9.} (should be minus). Only front view given, with one side of upper semicell looking as if it had been snipped off with scissors. Unidentifiable, but maybe obesum is as good a guess as anything else.

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M. ceylanica fa. Fig. 28. The original spelling, which must be maintained, is zeylanica, as I pointed out in Scott & Prescott, Arnhem Land (1958). Fig. 28 which purports to depict this pretty little plant is a horrible caricature, unrecognizable.

Cosmarium decoratum fa. kriegeri fa. nov. Not illustrated. No harm done if they want to attach a name to this plant, though Krieger thought it unnecessary. I believe Krieger's figure was drawn from a young plant, in which the pattern of ornament had not attained its full development.

C. ghuliense sp. nov. Fig. 34. Possibly new, but very poorly drawn. The circumferential rings of scrobiculae shown in their tilted side view are not compatible with the concentric ellipses of scrobiculae shown in the front view, and described in the text.

C. kangoferinense sp. nov. Probably new, but again very poorly drawn. The description says "apex broadly truncate", but the illustration shows one apex distinctly concave, the other convex with no sign of truncation. Description says "each verruca surrounded by 3 small puncta; illustration shows 4.

Cosmarium minor (Turn.) Gutw. fa. minor fa. nov. As the plate description shows, this is a careless error; it should read:

C. nudum (Turn.) Gutw. fa. minor fa. nov. (should be minus). Fig. 30. The figure shows something that might be a small version of C. nudum, but only the front view is given, and the profile is so distorted that I can only guess that it is intended to be smoothly curved.

C. pseudobaronii sp. nov. Fig. 36. Probably new. I know C. baronii only from West & West's Madagascar illustration, and the supposed resemblance seems to me so far-fetched as to be ludicrous. Only the front view is given, and this does not agree with the description, which reads: "Membrane covered with concentric series of granules which become progressively smaller from the margin inwards, with irregular hexagons of scrobiculations around the granules; these hexagons are less conspicuous near the margins than at the center". The drawing shows one marginal and two intramarginal rows of granules, all of about the same size. In a part of the large blank area thus left in the middle of the semicell they have indicated some markings consisting of closely approximated and irregularly disposed 4-, 5- or 6-sided polygons of varying sizes, not at all what you would expect from the description. It may be noted that the ornamental pattern of rows of granules each surrounded by six scrobiculae is known in a dozen species of Cosmarium, two of Arthrodesmus, and three or four of Xanthidium; the pattern is always most beautifully regular, but quite difficult to draw acceptably.

C. punctulatum fa. welwitschii nomen nov. Not illustrated. The authors say: "We propose this name for the smallest plants described for C. punctulatum in the Welwitsch gatherings from Angola (W. & G.S. West, 1897, p. 121), which are half the size of the customary plants". The sizes given by W & W and by W & T are indeed only half the usual size, but since neither of the pairs of authors has given an illustration, and because there is no Latin diagnosis for the new taxon, the name is not validly published under the International Code, and must be considered a nomen nudum.

C. sierra-leonense sp. nov. Fig. 32. This looks like an unsuccessful attempt to draw one of the several slightly differing forms of C. striolatum, three of which are illustrated in Krieger's "Sunda" paper, Pl. XII, Figs. 1, 2, 3.

C. stanfieldii sp. nov. Possibly new, but badly drawn. In the upper semicell there are shown 12 marginal granules (excluding the 2 sub-apical ones); on the lower semicell there are 9, or 9½. Some granules are conical, agreeing with the description, others are drawn semicircular.

C. subauriculatum var. duplo-major var. nov. (should be duplo-majus). Fig. 16. Probably new; the size is about twice that of any records that I can find.

C. succisum fa. jaoi nomen nov. They give no illustration of this, and I do not have Jao's 1949 paper on Kwangsi desmids.

C. commisurale var. crassum. Fig. 44. Bad drawing; ornament incorrectly shown. This desmid does not have a circle of granules (?) near the lower basal angles. The whole lateral lobe is covered with small granules, usually conical.

C. concentricum var. radiatum W & W. May be correct, maybe not. Their drawing shows some dots, which from the description are evidently intended to represent small granules, sprinkled at random over the surface. West & West's description and drawing represent the tiny granules arranged in concentric ellipses and radiately.

C. fuellebornei Schm. 1902. Fig. 35. Differs from Schmidle's description and figure in several respects, also from Grönblad's record from Brazil (1945). Comparison follows:

	Schmidle.	Grönblad.	Woodhead & Tweed.
Size	60x46 u	68-87 x 57-64	70-77 x 59-60
Width of isthmus	Not given	21	24-28
Shape of semicell			
in front view	Elliptical	Elliptical	Elliptical
Top view	<u>Widely elliptic</u>	Not given	<u>Circular</u>

Continued on next page.

Cosmarium minor (Turn.) Gutw. fa. minor fa. nov. As the plate description shows, this is a careless error; it should read:

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C. fuellebornei Schm. 1902. Fig. 35. Differs from Schmide's description and figure in several respects, also from Grönblad's record from Brazil (1945). Comparison follows:

	Schmide.	Grönblad.	Woodhead & Tweed.
Size	60x46 u	68-87 x 57-64	70-77 x 59-60
Width of isthmus	Not given	21	24-28
Shape of semicell			
in front view	Elliptical	Elliptical	Elliptical
Top view	<u>widely elliptic</u>	Not given	<u>Circular</u>

Continued on next page.

Cell-wall	Schmidle Smooth and nyaline	Grönblad No markings shown	Woodhead & Tweed Thick, with a radial arrangement of granulation.
Chromatophore	5-10 <u>parietal</u> bands	Apparently axile with 5 visible lobes	Axile with "short" lobes.
Pyrenoids	Not given	<u>Three</u>	<u>One.</u>

Woodhead & Tweed's Fig. 35 shows some markings which, when magnified, are seen to be tiny elongated and tapered pen-strokes that might be taken for minute denticulations; their description mentions "granulation". In the lower semicell the markings are arranged in a generally radial arrangement, with the center at about the middle of the isthmus. However, geometric considerations show that such a radial arrangement is impossible if the vertical view is circular, as they say.

Cosmarium impressulum fa. minor Turn. Fig. ²⁷32: (should be minus). Their figure shows something that does not belong to impressulum, which always has an undulate lateral margins. No telling what it might be.

Fig. 37.
C. pseudonitidulum. Probably correct, though you would never guess it from the drawing.

Fig. 12.
C. subglobosum. Also probably correct. Telling transferred it to his new genus Actinotaenium.

Xanthidium raciborskii. Fig. 26. This form with its deeply concave margins resembles fa. protractum Gutw., 1902, Pl. 38, Fig. 29.

X. pseudoraciborskii sp. nov. Fig. 38. This differs only in having relatively straight margins. There is not enough difference to warrant a new species; hardly a new variety. A form quite similar to this has been published by Taketoshi Minode (Sandankyo Gorge 1959)

X. sonfonense sp. nov. Fig. 7. This again seems to me merely a variation of X. raciborskii. The authors say that it "has a remarkable similarity with the front view of Cosmarium margaritaceum were it not for the distinct appearance of its spines". As far as I can ascertain, the specific epithet margaritaceum has never been used in the genus Cosmarium, though there are the well-known margaritatum and margaritiferum. All three words have nearly the same meaning, and refer to the ornament of "pearls" or granules. Since the new desmid does not have a single granule on it anywhere, the comparison is incomprehensible to me.

Staurastrum africanum sp. nov. Fig. 31a. Maybe new, but unidentifiable from their drawings. The vertical view is triangular, each angle having three spines apparently in the horizontal plane. The front view shows three spines in the vertical plane. Which is correct? The description says that these spines are "more or less distantly placed". What is the meaning of this peculiar and ambiguous phrase? How far is "distant"?

St. gerinkae sp. nov. Fig. 13. Maybe new, but poorly drawn and described. The description says in part "Membrane regularly punctate", but their illustrations show something projecting from the apical margin in front view, and from the lateral margins in vertical view. With the help of a magnifier these are seen to be circular dots, some of them apparently stalked. What they are supposed to be is anyone's guess; perhaps mucus exudations. There is not even a remote resemblance between this plant and St. meriani, with which they suggest a comparison.

St. sonfonense sp. nov. Fig. 45. Maybe new, but not certainly identifiable. The description reads in part "Angles produced and provided with two strong but thin spines of varying length". Do the lengths vary in a single individual, or between different individuals? The two front views that they give show two spines on each of two angles, and three spines on the third angle. The vertical view is said to be

	Schidde	Grönblad	Woodhead & Tweed
Cell-wall	Smooth and hyaline	No markings shown	Thick, with a radial arrangement of <u>granulation.</u>
Chromatophore	5-10 <u>parietal</u> bands	Apparently axile with 5 visible lobes	<u>Axile</u> with "short" lobes.
Pyrenoids	Not given	<u>Three</u>	<u>One.</u>

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Cosmarium impressulum fa. minor Turn. Fig. 27. (should be minus). Their figure shows something that does not belong to impressulum, which always has ~~xx~~ undulate lateral margins. No telling what it might be.

E. pseudonitidulum. Fig. 27. Probably correct, though you would never guess it from the drawing.

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triangular, but is not illustrated, and there are several different varieties of triangle in *Staurastrum*.

Phymatodocia irregulare Schm. fa. *sonfonense* fa. nov. Fig. 43. "Irregulare" is Schmidle's spelling, but it should be corrected to "irregularis", because in Nordstedt's original description of the genus he treated the generic name as feminine. Apparently this new form is based on a supposedly different apical view, which is described as "trapeziforme with all four sides concave, the curvature much deeper on one of the shorter sides than the rest". ~~xxx~~ Evidently the authors saw the end view, but they do not illustrate it, and this is the only view that would show how it differs from the species, or from var. *intermedia* Gutw., or from var. *profusa* Grönb. & Scott, (Sudan 1958). They also remark that "Up to now the zygospores for any form of *P. irregulare* have been unknown", thus ignoring the illustration of the zygospore of var. *intermedia* by Gutwinski (Java, 1902), though they have probably seen this paper since it is the one in which was described the *Cosm. nudum* (Turn.) Gutw., listed above.

Cosmarium capense fa. *minor* fa. nov. (should be ^{*minus*} ~~*maius*~~). This is illustrated in Fig. 44, but there is no corresponding description in the text, so the name is a nomen nudum. The figure is so badly distorted and irregular that it is impossible to tell what is the true shape of the desmid that they tried to draw. *Cosm. capense* (Nordst.) de Toni was transferred to *C. lundellii* var. *capense* by Grönb. (Brazil 1945).

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Oct 19 1960

Dear Hannah,

Again I thank you, this time for the photocopy of Hardy's papers. My attention was caught immediately by the description of *Xanthidium gloriosum* G.S.West, without an illustration. From the lengthy description and the comparison with *X. bifurcatum* Borge, I figured out that *X. gloriosum* must look pretty much like *M. anomala* Turn., which I have described together with some new varieties in the Indonesian paper, now in press. On looking up *X. gloriosum* in Nordstedt's Index Suppl., I find it listed as *X. gloriosum* G.S.West and Hardy 1906, and in brackets (incl. *X. pulcherrimum* Playf.). Under *X. pulcherrimum* Nordstedt notes that G.S.West informed him (in litt.) that *gloriosum* = *pulcherrimum*. As far as I can ascertain no illustration has ever been published of *gloriosum*, in which case it would be a nomen nudum, and Playfair's name would have priority. Have you any way of checking on this illustration? I am interested because in the Indonesian paper I have transferred *X. bifurcatum* to *M. anomala*, and have remarked that ultimately it will be necessary to transfer other similar forms of Australian *Xanthidia*, when more is known about them.

Rolf wrote me on Sept 28 from the hospital at Ekenäs where he had been taken again. He did not say what was the matter, but he hoped that he would not have to stay there very long. His doctor has told him that he will have to live on the ground floor of his house for some time, which will be inconvenient and will interfere with his desmid work. I wrote immediately in reply, but have had no further word from him. Have you heard any more?

I think I asked you, a couple of years ago, to send your reprints to a man named Kurt Förster in Germany. Recently I received from him some of the best desmid drawings I have ever seen, as good as mine, or maybe better, though I hate to admit it. The drawings have been reduced by a photo process, and together with typewritten diagnoses have been assembled into four beautifully prepared booklets, made solely for his own use and not intended for publication, at least in their present form. In part they deal with some Brazilian material that I sent to him; the remainder and the larger part are from collections made in Brazil by Dr. von Lutzburg about 1927, recently discovered in a museum in Munich, in very poor condition. This material was turned over to Franz Eckert, the man who made the beautiful desmid slides that I sent you for examination, and he succeeded in reconditioning nearly all of it, and then sent it to his Förster to draw the desmids. Förster's identifications and descriptions are good as far as he was able to go, but evidently he lacks many of the important reference works. Rather rashly I had promised to help with the identifications, and this turns out to be much more of a task than I had anticipated. Some of the desmids that he believed to be new I know myself from my own studies; others are to be found in the existing literature; but there remain a good many concerning which I can only make an educated guess that they are probably new.

So if you have not sent him all of your reprints, please do so, and if you happen to have duplicates of any other desmid papers you could not make a better use of them than by sending them to him. He has nothing to offer in exchange at present, but one of these days he is going to surprise desmidiologists with some really accurate and beautiful desmid drawings. His name and address are:

Ing. Kurt Förster,
Gewerbeoberlehrer,
(13b) Pfronten/Ried.
Hs. Nr. 199 $\frac{1}{2}$. Allgäu.
West Germany.

friend

Oct 27 1960

2.

This morning I had a letter from Rolf, mailed from Karis. He seems to be in somewhat better health, but is not yet able to resume his dentistry nor to do anything with desmids. He says he tries to sleep, he eats, takes a walk, and reads his newspapers, and not much else.

I wrote to Jerry early in September, when I thought he would have returned from his travels, but he has not replied, though there were a couple of questions that called for an answer.

No doubt you have seen in the current issue of *Hydrobiologia* a new paper by Woodhead & Tweed on Newfoundland FW Algae. The desmid illustrations are even worse than those from Sierra Leone, though I would have hardly thought it possible. In their African material there were a number of novelties for which no existing drawings were available to show them how they ought to be drawn; but for the Newfoundland material there are existing illustrations for several well-known species, such as Cosm. cosmetum, St. arctiscon var. truncatum, and St. ornithopodum facies triradiata (the last in Scott & Grönbl. 1957). So Woodhead & Tweed cannot make acceptable desmid drawings even when they have good examples to copy from.

Grönblad tells me that Kossinskaja has a new book out, printed 1960, on Desmid-Flora of USSR, differing somewhat from the parts formerly published. He says that the volume contains the introduction, a rather large part, and the beginning of the taxonomical part up to and including *Euastrum* and *Micrasterias*, but not *Cosmarium*. I am going to write and ask her to send it to me, or to tell me where it can be bought.

Edith and I have not been very well lately, and this in part accounts for the 10 days delay in finishing this letter. I hope that you and your Mother are well, and that everything is going OK.

Sincerely,

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PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

December 9, 1960

Dear Fellow Members:

This early letter of greeting comes by virtue of the prodding by a hustling secretary. There are several matters of interest before you get to the dues notice at the bottom.

Paul Silva retires as Editor of our News Bulletin. In behalf of the Society, I extend to Dr. Silva our thanks for the excellent job he has done for us. You will be pleased to know that Janet Stein has accepted the position of Editor as of the beginning of the coming year. Your congratulations, well wishes, sympathy, or admonishments may be extended to her, Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, Canada.

The next meeting of the Society is scheduled with the AIBS at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, August 27-31, 1961. Dr. A. T. Guard of the Purdue Department of Botany has kindly consented to serve as our local representative. The annual call for papers will be made at a later date by the Secretary. Since you-all have seen fit to elect a non-classical phycologist as president, it seems reasonable to bring to your attention some aspects of fringe area phycology. Accordingly, I am arranging a symposium on economic applications of the algae as a part of the Purdue meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Myers, President
Phycological Society of America

PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

15 December 1960

With the advent of the International Phycological Society and its journal, PHYCOLOGIA, it is time for the Phycological Society of America to reappraise its usefulness and the need for the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN. In the original notice of the International Phycological Society (of 15 September 1960), the organizing committee have stated that the purposes of the new society are:

"...to promote the study of algae, to facilitate dissemination of information about algae, and to bring about international cooperation among phycologists. The chief instrument proposed to enable the Society to carry out these objectives is a journal, which would be international in management, content, and distribution. The journal would provide a place of publication for the results of original research as well as reviews. It would also provide a place of publication for annual bibliographies and lists of new taxa and nomenclatural changes."

As you know, the publication of the comprehensive bibliography, so ably compiled by Dr. Paul Silva, has been the mainstay of our NEWS BULLETIN since 1956. Thus, your answers to this questionnaire are of utmost importance in determining the modus operandi and fate of the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN for the future. PLEASE ANSWER and RETURN immediately with your payment of dues. Our secretary-treasurer, Mr. William A. Daily, has agreed to forward all comments to your Editor. If you have further thoughts on this subject, feel free to send them directly to me in Vancouver. How else can we learn your thoughts, hopes, desires (concerning the PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA)?

Janet R. Stein, Editor
PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN
Department of Biology and Botany
University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, B. C. Canada

P.S. Graduate students, undergraduates, ALL, your thoughts on the subject of the future of the PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA and its NEWS BULLETIN are essential at this time. Don't be bashful - be brash!

DO YOU have any news for the first number of the 1961 issue, due to be mailed in late March (April)? Include research interests, summer plans, research requests, etc. If there is enough information, then there may be two numbers ready!



Dr. W. JUNK
UITGEVERIJ - PUBLISHERS
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Mr. Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
NEW ORLEANS 18. Louisiana. U.S.A.

Your ref.:

Please ref: P / DG

December, 29th, 1960.

Dear Mr. Scott,

As requested by you Professor van Oye has passed on to us a copy of your letter of December 9th 1960.

We thank you very much for your critical remarks regarding the proofs of your large paper: "Indonesian Desmids" and would like to inform you of the following.

In this country printers usually give Galley-proofs in the page-form, because in principle it makes no difference, whether Galley-proofs have 44 lines to a page or more. This page-form has the advantage that when no additions or delations are made, a second page-proof is not necessary. This speeds up publication enormously which is very important for truly international periodicals, with articles from all parts of the world as "Hydrobiologia" is.

Because of this international character of our periodicals changes in the typography of a manuscript, because of the necessary uniformity of the periodical, are made without consulting the authors.

About your complaints we would like to remark:

- 1) we fully agree with you that each item should be separated from the others by 8- or 10-point leads. The printer has omitted these in your proofs, which was noted at our office before despatching the proofs to Professor van Oye. In order to speed up publication of this very important paper, as requested by Professor van Oye, we have not returned the proofs to the printers to add the leads, because this could be done in the revision.
- 2) Professor van Oye has informed you that a wavy underline means italics in "Hydrobiologia". But as the leads will be inserted we understand that you will have no objections to the new names remaining in italics.

- 3) By -

January 5 1961

Uitgeverij Dr. W. Junk,
13, Van Stolkweg,
Den Haag. Nederland.

Your Ref. P/DG.

Gentlemen,

I have your letter of Dec. 29 1960, and have noted your explanations and your offer to make certain changes to improve the appearance of my paper. It seems that part of the departures from the style indicated in the manuscript were caused by my ignorance your system of coloured underlines to indicate the various styles of type, and you may be surprised to learn that only about two months ago I saw for the first time a complete issue of *Hydrobiologia*, though for many years I have been receiving reprints from this journal direct from the authors. If I had known about your system I could easily have used it, and thus part of the controversy would have been avoided. Nevertheless I still think that the type-setter used poor judgement on several points.

Replying in detail to your suggestions:

1 & 2). If you will insert an 8- or 10-point lead between separate items the new names may remain in italics.

3). I would like to see a 2-letter space between the year of the original description and my plate and figure numbers. However, I do not want to put you to unnecessary expense; so if it would be too expensive, you may allow it to remain as in the proof.

6). If you will print the legend for each plate on the verso (back) of the preceding plate I will pay you \$200.00, and you may add this amount to your invoice for the reprints. The legends should be printed in a larger size of type than you used in the proof, with a separate line for each number, and all lines should start at the left-hand margin (not centered on the page).

7). The 8 extra sets of plates should not be printed with the legends, merely the illustrations on only one side of the paper.

Professor van Oye wrote me that you would send me a new proof containing the corrections and changes. When you send this, please include the first corrected proof so that it will not be necessary for me to check every letter and number.

Sincerely yours,

Copy to Professor van Oye.

Jan. 10. 61,

My dearest folks,

I have been waiting & hoping for news from you, & you have been so much in my thoughts recently that here goes for a little chat with you. In Edie's Christmas letter she seemed awfully down on her luck & spoke of facing a minor operation in the New Year. So naturally we are rather anxious to hear how things are with you both.

I sent a note to Edna asking her to let me know how you are, as she so kindly did in 1957, so maybe I shall hear from her before

long. I know so well that sometimes the most difficult thing in the world seems to be to sit down & write a letter. And I also know that no news is good news, so I think I had better stop worrying don't you?

I had such a vivid dream about Arthur last night. I seemed to be at a coach station to meet him & he had not come. I was asking the driver if he had an American gentleman called Scott in his party & was so distressed when he said "no".

I went into a restaurant in the coach station & sat down at a table by a window & suddenly there you were!

Smiling at me through the window just as you did that day on Paignton Station. You said you had missed the coach & had chartered a plane instead. And all my troubles were over!

We are all well here I am thankful to say. I have had a bad cold & cough since Christmas & had four days in bed, what luxury. & Harry waited on me beautifully. Bless him. I'm better now except for a cough which is hard to throw off. Kate seems much better since all the upset over the ~~making of the house~~ furniture is over. She is really in very fair health

just now. We have been ⁴
having some glorious days
recently, sandwiched in
between storms, & today she
was sitting out on our porch
just toasting in the sun.

Then she said "I am just
thinking what a lucky one
I am to have this lovely place
to retire to." So I was
pleased. Harry & Peter have
been fixing a "Midget Hoist"
over her bed which they
think will be a help to get
her raised up in bed, for
sometimes she finds great
difficulty in getting up against
her pillows. ~~Also~~ It will be a
help if she falls again as she
has done several times. Last

5
time it happened I was in bed
but my "help" was here & was
able to assist Harry to get her
up. Most fortunately she has not
hurt herself, she seems to go
down very gently, but Harry
ought not to try to lift her, &
I am not able to, so we hope the
hoist will be a great help.

Kate has even been offering to
help with lots of easy sewing
& she loves to help with my
ironing (which she does
beautifully), so you see there is
a great improvement in her condition.

I expect Edie will remember
our nice little neighbour Mrs
Donald. She always remembered

She passed away quite suddenly
last week, I think a heart

collapse. We shall miss her
greatly, she was one of the
bravest women I have ever
known.

Peter & Vera were here on
Sunday. They are still not able
to put down their carpet & are
living with coconut matting
in their living room, not very
cheerful for them. Also he
fears their refrigerator is the
latest flood victim, something
appears to have gone wrong with
the works alas.

But they have one joy. When
Katie's furniture came over here,
including her walnut bureau,
(or writing desk), I gave them
mother's old mahogany desk,
very shabby & faded. So Peter
has set to work & French

7

polished it again. He rubbed it down with sand paper & started right from scratch with the polish & they are delighted with it. They say the deep colour of the mahogany has returned & the surface is beautiful. Arthur will appreciate this from his own French polishing experience.

Peter is like his Dad & has limitless patience for a job like this.

Kate is becoming quite a T.V. addict, most amusing because at first she couldn't stand it at any price. But now she does not want to go to bed in case she misses something she wants to see. She will even watch a

boxing programme & says it
is their footwork that fascinates
her! Our set is still going
strong after nearly 5 1/2 years &
gives us very good service. It
is a great joy to us.

Now I have run on as usual
but will end with our
renewed love to you both.

We think & speak of you
constantly & hope so much
that all's well with you.

Best wishes to Arto for
the 25th & love as always,
Kate Eva & Harry.

Feb 4 1961

Dear Jerry,

The five boxes that I have sent you by express contain all of my drawings of U.S.A. desmids, except a few from Alaska that I sent to you many years ago, soon after the end of World War II. The Alaskan material was collected by one of my friends on Adak Island and near Anchorage on the mainland. ~~My collection~~

I have on hand photostats of all, or nearly all, of the numbered drawings, so if you want more information about any of the desmids just tell me the number and I will try to get it. However, some of the desmids are quite rare and I have seen them only once. In such cases it may not be possible to find other specimens within a reasonable time.

A couple of years ago you said you would like to have some biographical data concerning my life, so I am enclosing three sheets giving the essential facts. One of these days you may have to write an obituary notice for me, and you may use as much or as little of the data as you see fit.

I am glad to report that Edith is now much improved, both physically and mentally. She can walk around the house without assistance, and can even get in and out of the bathtub by herself. It is now a question of building up her strength, and the operation that was contemplated will have to be postponed for some considerable time.

Best regards from

HYDROBIOLOGIA

ACTA HYDROBIOLOGICA, HYDROGRAPHICA ET PROTISTOLOGICA

GUNNAR ALM Drottningholm, U. D'ANGONA Padova, KAJ BERG København
E. FAURÉ-FREMIET Paris, FR. GESSNER München, H. JÄRNEFELT Helsinki, G. MARLIER Congo-belge
C. H. MORTIMER Millport, P. VAN OYE Gent, W. H. PEARSALL London, K. STRÖM Oslo
M. UENO Kyoto, W. R. TAYLOR Ann Arbor, N. WIBAUT-ISEBREE MOENS Amsterdam

Honorary Secretary:
PROF. P. VAN OYE
St. Lievenslaan 50, Ghent, Belgium

Publishers:
UITGEVERIJ DR. W. JUNK
Van Stolkweg 13, Den Haag

Ghent, March 25, 1961

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

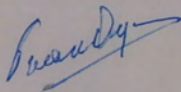
Dear Mr. Scott :

Some time ago I sent you the revision of your article for HYDROBIOLOGIA. May I ask you to return me the corrected text as soon as possible. The issue is ready but for your contribution.

It would be very unpleasant for me if I had to postpone the publication of your article to the next volume.

I hope however to receive your correction in due time.

With kind regards,



P. van Oye

March 25 1961

Uitgeverij Dr. W. Junk,
13, Van Stolkweg,
Den Haag, Nederland.

Gentlemen,

Today I have returned by airmail to Prof. Dr. van Oye the corrected second proof, as well as the old first proof and the manuscript of "Indonesian Desmids".

Now that you have inserted leads between the items, and letter-spaces in front of the Plate and Figure numbers there is a big improvement in the appearance of the text, and I am grateful for it.

However, I am not at all pleased with the way you have printed the legends for the plates. By referring to my letter of January 5 you will find the following paragraph:

"If you will print the legend for each plate on the back of the preceding plate I will pay you \$200.00, and you may add this amount to your invoice for the reprints. The legends should be printed in a larger size of type than you used in the proof, with a separate line for each number, and all lines should start at the left-hand margin, (not centered on the page).

You have not complied with this request, but have centered each line on the vertical center-line of the page. Such an arrangement is quite *comme il faut* for invitations to a ball, or wedding announcements and the like, but it is simply ridiculous in a scientific journal. I know this from experience, for I made a detailed study of the desmids from Sierra Leone in a paper by Woodhead & Tweed that you published a couple of years ago, and in which you used this same centered arrangement for the legends. I found it very tiresome and annoying. Since I am to pay you \$200.00 I think I have a perfect right to demand that you follow my request, to start each line of the legend at the left-hand margin, exactly as they are typed in the manuscript.

Furthermore, since there is no need to economize on space for these legends, I request that you insert a lead between the lines, which would make them much easier to read. In most cases an 8-point lead could be used, but there are a few pages with as many as 30 items, and on these you could use a 4-point lead.

I believe that you will agree, after consideration, that my demand is justified and that you will comply with it. There is no need to submit a further proof if you will have your proof-reader check the new legends carefully.

Sincerely yours,

Copy to Prof. Dr. P. van Oye.

March 28 1961

Prof. Dr. P. van Oye,
St. Lievenslaan 30,
Gent, Belgium.

Dear Prof. van Oye,

The tube containing my original drawings, and the package of proofs and MS of the article "Indonesian Desmids", were both mailed in Gent on February 23, according to the postmark. The drawings arrived here on March 22 and the proof on March 23, having taken exactly four weeks in transit. This is the usual time required for printed matter from Europe to New Orleans, by surface mail.

I checked the proof in 2½ days, and returned it to you by airmail on March 25. No doubt you have received it by now, also a copy of my letter to the publishers.

I would like you to send me, by airmail, one copy of the complete issue of *Hydrobiologia* containing this paper, and I will gladly pay the cost.

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

March 29 1961

Dr. C. G. G. J. van Steenis,
Rijksherbarium, Nonnensteeg 1,
Leiden, Nederland.

Dear Dr. van Steenis,

In the next issue of "Hydrobiologia" (Vol. 17, Nos. 1-2), there will appear a long paper by Arthur M. Scott and Gerald W. Prescott, entitled "Indonesian Desmids", comprising 132 pages of text plus 63 full-page plates of illustrations.

It describes and illustrates 526 desmid taxa from Borneo, Java, Bali and Sumatra, of which 152, or about 29%, are new taxa in 11 genera. Thus it will be the most important paper ever published on the Desmidiaceae not only of Indonesia but also of the whole of southeast Asia. Four short preliminary papers have already been published in "Reinwardtia", under the title "Notes on Indonesian Freshwater Algae I-IV", and it was the intention to publish this final paper in "Reinwardtia". But when it was nearly complete the Editor, Mr. Anwar Dilmay, informed me that much to his regret he would not be able to handle it, because of a large reduction in the journal's budget.

The paper will be of interest to you for your "Flora Malesiana", and at the suggestion of Prof. Joseph Ewan, of Tulane University, New Orleans, I am writing to suggest that you might be able to arrange with the publishers of "Hydrobiologia" for the use of some of the printing plates, before they are destroyed. Since Leiden is only a few miles from Den Haag, it would not be much trouble for you to visit the Uitgeverij Dr. W. Junk, at Van Stolkweg 13, and talk with them about it.

Sincerely,

AEROGRAMME
LUCHTPOSTBLAD

LEIDEN
5 IV 1961

5 JAAR GELD
GEMAKKELIJK
POST-IDENT
KA

Mr Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
NEW ORLEANS 18 - La.
U. S. A.

PAR AVION / PER LUCHTPOST

EXPÉDITEUR / AFZENDER

Prof. Dr. C. G. G. J. van Steenis
Marelaan 55, Oegstgeest Holland

NIETS INSLUITEN!

INDIEN ZULKS TOCH GESCHIEDT, DAN WORDT DEZE BRIEF PER BOOT / TREIN VERZONDEN

OUVRIR ICI / HIER OPENEN

OEGSTGEEST, April 5, 1961.

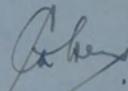
Mr Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
New Orleans 18 - La.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I thank you kindly for your letter of March 29. I must admit, however, that I cannot fully grasp the idea of our preserving of the "printing plates" which you say will be destroyed by Junk. We are not planning for years to start a work on Malaysian algae, if ever such an organization can be built up. I assume you mean with printing plates the zinc-blocks for reproduction; as far as I know most publishers preserve them. The original plates (drawings) will go back to you. I am prepared to preserve them either in the files of the *Herbarium*, but under the circumstances I doubt whether we can get the blocks for that aim, otherwise than paying for them. And for that purpose I have no funds available. If I have wrongly understood, please correct me.

I warmly congratulate you and Dr. Prescott with this achievement which must be a very valuable contribution to the knowledge of Malaysian desmids, and I hope you can spare me a reprint for the library of our Foundation.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,



Prof. Dr. C. G. G. J. van Steenis
Marelaan 55, Oegstgeest Holland

April 10 1961

Prof. Dr. C. G. G. van Steenis,
Marelaan 55, Oegstgeest, Holland.

Dear Prof. van Steenis,

As you may have deduced, I know very little about the publishing and printing business. I used the term "printing plates", because I did not know whether you would be acquainted with the various names by which they are known in this country, viz., "cuts", "line cuts", "etchings", "line etchings", "zinc etchings", etc. I believe the term "zinc blocks" is in use in Great Britain.

Nor do I know whether most publishers preserve these blocks. At least one journal in this country, the Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc., offers the blocks to the authors without cost, merely on payment of the postal charges and a nominal sum for packing them. In fact I have the blocks for two papers published in this journal several years ago. The firm of Dr. W. Junk prints a certain number of separates, at least of the more important papers, and keeps them on hand for sale, in addition to those ordered by the authors. I merely assumed that the blocks would be destroyed, for to keep all of them would require a large storage space, especially as this firm publishes several scientific journals, and I thought they might be willing to donate the blocks to you without charge, rather than destroy them. However, since you have no present plans for starting work on Malaysian algae, my idea probably has little merit, and it would be best to forget about it.

My original drawings have already been returned to me, and I intend to send them to the Library of the Farlow Herbarium at Harvard University, where I have also deposited portions of the algal collections in which these desmids were found. I shall gladly send you a reprint of the paper when I receive them. I am sending you a copy of a paper on "Freshwater Algae from Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory of Australia". The desmid-flora described therein has a considerably affinity with that of India and Malaysia, as I have mentioned in the introduction.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

April 17 1961

Dr. Phillip J. Halicki,
Asst. Curator of Limmology,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphus 3, Pa.

Dear Phil.

Did you finish the bibliography of Antarctic algal papers that you were working on in 1959, and if so can I get a copy either as a reprint or on microfilm? I would like to send it to Dr. Minoru Hirano, of Kyoto, Japan, who is now working on Antarctic material, presumably collected by the Japanese expedition during the I.G.Y.

He has also asked me to get for him a microfilm of the following paper:

West, W. Freshwater Algae. Brit. Antarctic Exped. 1907-09. Reports of the scientific investigation. I:VII. 1911. London.

Strange to say, this paper is not listed in any bibliography available to me, either under the authorship of Wm. West, or G.S. West, or both of them jointly, nor in any other year. Did you run across it? If the book is in the Academy library, I wish you would be kind enough to have a microfilm made of the portion by W. West, and airmailed to:

Dr. Minoru Hirano,
Biological Laboratory,
Yoshida College,
Kyoto University,
Kyoto, Japan.

Have the bill sent to me and I will pay it. If you don't have it I will write to the Farlow Library at Harvard.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

April 19 1961

The Director,
Szegeditudományegyetem,
Állatrendszertani Intézet,
Tancsics Mihály Utca 2 Szám,
Szeged. Hungary.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed empty envelope is in exactly the same condition as it was delivered to me by the postman yesterday, except that I have removed the postage stamps.

You will observe that one end of the envelope has split open; all the contents were lost, and it would be useless to trace them. Evidently the paper of which the envelope is made is not strong enough to withstand the numerous handling and transfers that it must undergo during such a long journey. I thought you will like to be informed about this, for it is likely that the same accident has occurred in other cases.

The envelope probably contained papers on fresh-water algae, and they may have been sent by Dr. Gabor Uherkovich, of your Limnological Research Station, with whom I have exchanged reprints.

Sincerely yours,

April 27 1961

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

Dear Dr. Patrick,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter that I wrote to Phil Halicki ten days ago. He usually replies promptly, and since he has not answered this one, I suppose that he may be away on a field trip somewhere.

Would you be kind enough to ask your librarian to check and see if this paper is in the Academy library, and if so to have a microfilm made and airmailed to the address given? I don't want to write the Farlow Library and perhaps have the order duplicated, until I know whether you have it.

Under separate cover I have mailed you some algal material from Mount Compass Swamp, South Australia, containing Stauroneis fulmen, identified by Paul Conger. The diatom is rather scarce, but you can probably get a couple of dozen specimens from the vial. The material was collected by H.B.S. Womersley and someone else, but I don't remember if the other chap was I. L. Ophel or Ray L. Specht. This is the stuff that I mentioned when I saw you last year, and I am sorry that it was not sent sooner.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

May 9 1961

Wild Heertrugg Instruments, Inc.
Port Washington, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

Please send me your microscope catalog M-20d, as advertised in
the Scientific American.

Very truly yours,

May 10 1961

Edmund Scientific Co.,
Barrington, N.J.

Gentlemen,

I have given your catalogue to a friend, so please send me another copy.

Also please send me the following booklets:

All about telephoto lenses	.60
How to build projectors	.30
Homemade camera lucida	.10
	<u>\$1.00</u> Cash enclosed.

On page 57 of your catalogue there is a small reproduction of a drawing showing construction of a black light box, using two argon bulbs and a rectangular magnifier. I would like to get a larger copy of this drawing. The argon bulbs do not seem to be listed in your catalogue. If you can supply them please tell me the cost of the bulbs and the magnifier. If you do not handle the bulbs let me know where I can get them, and the correct commercial designation.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR M. SCOTT
2824 DANTE STREET
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

May 10 1961

Edmund Scientific Co.,
Barrington, N.J.

J 11.00 ca

Gentlemen,

I have given your catalogue to a friend, so please send me another copy.

Also please send me the following booklets:

All about telephoto lenses
How to build projectors
Homemade camera lucida

9036
9014
9033

~~.60~~
~~.30~~
~~.10~~
\$1.00

Cash enclosed.

On page 57 of your catalogue there is a small reproduction of a drawing showing construction of a black light box, using two argon bulbs and a rectangular magnifier. I would like to get a larger copy of this drawing. The argon bulbs do not seem to be listed in your catalogue. If you can supply them please tell me the cost of the bulbs and the magnifier. If you do not handle the bulbs let me know where I can get them, and the correct commercial designation.

Very truly yours,

Arthur M. Scott

ans ↑

Thank you.

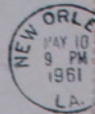
Ultra violet light socket & cord.
50,342 5.70 PA

81488
MAY 12 1961

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ARTHUR M. SCOTT

2824 DANTE STREET
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.



Edmund Scientific Co.

Barrington, N.J.

VIA AIR MAIL

Employ Epileptics

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
: Department of Zoology :
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

July 24, 1961

Dear Scott,

I am awfully sorry that you have been so sick, but I was glad to hear from Jerry Prescott that you were better again. What a time you and Edith have been having! I do hope that things are going better for you both now, and that you are not sharing our unseasonably hot weather.

I bought the Wild microscope with drawing tube, as in the catalogue you sent me, getting a 60x objective to step up the size of the drawing. My figures come out a little over 1000 x, which is a little smaller than I was getting before, but I can see details, and my pencil point far better! For the first time I feel that my drawings have a chance of being really accurate. (Also I am glad to have the image right-side-up: I never succeeded in teaching my hand to draw a line from North to South when it appeared to stretch from NE to SW! You said that it didn't take long to accommodate, but with me my hand always resisted - and my lines were awful) At last I have a lamp with transformer, which helps a lot. The whole set-up cost about \$800 dollars, which, of course was more than I had budgeted for in my grant application, but I can "rob Peter to pay Paul". I got a 10x, 20x, 40x and 60x objectives, only a 15x pair of oculars. No oil immersion. I use oil very rarely and can shift to another scope when that is necessary. It is a lovely toy and I wish the days were longer, with fewer interruptions.

I've been cursed for the past year with having to make new drawings (and correct old ones) for the third edition of the Botany text book for which I am illustrator. Now, at last the manuscript is about finished, and goes off to the publisher on Aug. first. That will be one nagging interruption removed.

The only other major outside job at present is helping Jerry with the indexing of Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc. Beside doing some of the initial indexing I am one of the "section editors" and have a whole slug of cards to check over. But I think I can wind up that job by working evenings of the next few weeks.

Has the Rabenhorst "Cosmarium" started coming out? I cancelled my subscription to Nova Hedwigia because it was getting so expensive, and though I specified that I wanted Cosmarium anyway, I am afraid there may have been a slip.

I started this letter to thank you for the recent separate, by you and Prescott. It is a beauty! most impressive! I have started copying plates; thanks for sending extra ones.

Excuse this hasty typing. Give my love to Edith.
And both of you stay well!

Hansel

OPPHÄRS HÄR

ILMAKIRJE
AEROGRAM



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

PAR AVION
LENTOPOSTI
LUFTPOST

LOPUKSI TAITETAAN TÄSTÄ — VIKES TILL SIST HÄR

LAHETTAJA — AVSÄNDARE

Dr. Rolf Grönblad
Karis
Finland

KULJETETAAN LISÄMAKSUTTA KAIKKIIN MAIHIN.
EI KULJETETA ILMAKIRJEENÄ, JOS JOTAKIN PAN-
NAAN KIRJEEN SISÄÄN.

BEFORDRAS UTAN TILLÄGGSavgift ÖVER HELA VÄRL-
DEN. BEFORDRAS ICKE SOM AEROGRAM, OM NÅGOT
LÄGGES INUTI.

MYYNTHINTA

45.—

FÖRSÄLJNINGSPRIS

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TAITETAAN TÄSTÄ — VIKES HÄR

TAITETAAN TÄSTÄ — VIKES HÄR

Karis 31.7.-61.

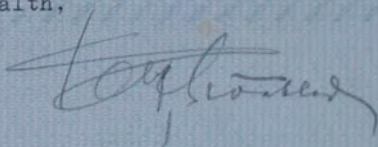
Dear Arthur,

Thank you very much for your great and beautiful paper on Indonesian desmids. Already the drawing of the numerous figures must have been a horrible work! There must have been plenty of patience and time too. My hearty congratulations to the fine result.

I hope you are at home, and have recovered from your illness. I was quite unhappy when I got the post-card telling of it.

By this same mail I am returning to you the typescript by Förster. His drawings are rather good, only the pores are sometimes arranged in regular rows as you already have pointed out. Also F.'s identifications are to a great part correct, as far as I can see. My comments and suggestions are made according to your commentaries. When nothing is added then I agree with your opinion. In most cases it has been so, of course. We have been working so much together and we know each other so well that there cannot be many differences in our opinions. In a few cases I have made suggestions differing from yours, but I pretend not at all to be always right. I only suggest!

This is my last free day. Tomorrow my work is beginning. Best wishes for your health,



7.VIII.-61.

Dear Arthur,

I must write some words in addition to my last letter or aerogram. You have most probably got Bourrelly's last paper on desmids from Côte d'Ivoire. He seems to be a rather curious specimen of scientific man because he does not follow the International Rules. He does not hesitate to write *Pleurotaenium truncatum* var. *africana* &c. There are many more similar constructions. What shall one do? Nothing? It is quite hopeless when one algologist totally ignores rules accepted by a Botanical Congress.

Moreover he quotes Mrs Woodhead & Tweed without a word of criticism. He also has accepted Thomasson's view of *Micr. doveri* - *M. torreyi*. But I think your opinion is more justifiable and correct. Then he also goes on writing *Micr. Moebii*, *M. Thomassiana* &c. instead of *moebii*, *thomassiana* &c. against the Rules.

There are no Latin diagnoses in his paper. That is bad, very bad because with equally good reason some day the Russians, Chinese, Japanese, Arabs, Indians and other great nationalities can take this manner of publishing new taxa and write and describe them only in their own languages. Without Latin diagnoses new taxa are not valid according to the Rules. Those languages just mentioned are all used by very many more people than the French. Apparently some French people believe that we are still living in 1600 or 1700-ies.

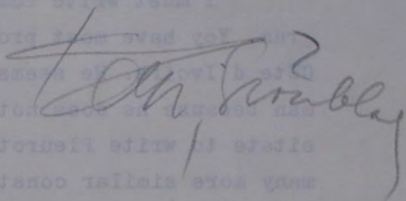
In my opinion International Rules are to be followed generally so much as possible.

A few words about the method of making identifications from microscopical preparates or slides. There are - as I suppose - mostly only a few cells of each desmid so that it is impossible to get any idea of the variation such as it appears when many cells are compared. Especially I think it almost impossible to identify *Closterium* sp. in this way. And when you have not seen the whole material you may be inclined to give taxonomical value to quite individual differences. There is always such a danger. Of course it is easy to make drawings from specimens that are fixed and do not escape just when you are about to finish your drawing. But the chromatophores are often quite in disorder and their construction scarcely discernible any more. Then if the cells are filled with chromatophores you cannot always see the structure of the

cell wall, whereas in formol material you have the possibility of crushing the cell by pressing the cover glass. So after all I certainly prefer to have a sample of material preserved in a vial.

If you are still not working, do not answer my letters.

Best wishes, yours



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AEROGRAM

FLYGPÖST
PAR AVION

Brevporto

Mr Arthur M. Scott

2824 Dante street

New Orleans 18

La, U.S.A.

AVSÄNDARE
SENDER
EXPÉDITEUR
ABSENDER

Fil. Dr. Einar Teiling
Laurentigatan 8
Lund Tel. 250 08

FLYGBEFÖRDRAS ÖVER HELA VÄRLDEN UTAN
TILLÄGGSÄVGIFT. BEFÖRDRAS ICKE SOM AERO-
GRAM, OM INGOT LÄGGS INUTI.

GODKÄNT AV KUNGL. GENERALPOSTSTYRELSEN

Dear Friend Scott!

At first my very best thanks for your voluminous paper and your exquisite amiability to send doublets of the many plates. It takes too much time to ink-copy such giant papers like yours so I must sometimes restrict my work to the genera which are of most interest for me. I just got Bourrelly's *Algues de Cote d'Ivoire* containing 24 plates. B. is a good drawer, he often takes consideration to the chlpl and is sometimes using the good manner of showing both the interior and the exterior on the same picture, I have used it in my *Actinotaenium* paper, hitherto neglected by even prominent desmidologists! The traditional manner of reproducing desmids with consequent interior limit of the wall together with the ornamentation is rather curious, probably originally depending on the costs of reproduction. The thickenings and pores of the cell wall, eventually also the chlpl can sufficiently be drawn in one semicell, the other ought to show the exterior without any "röntgenological" doubling of the wall.

We are just home from visits to our children. Four weeks at my daughter's charming house in the archipel of our West-coast, a wonderful district on Archaean ground, sculptured by a net of Cretaceous fissures and polished by the great Ice and with a vegetation where wind and salty air are the gardeners. This topography was very fitting for me to regain a good deal of my former physical condition which has decreased to a regrettable minimum during the last two years. The climatic conditions were not ideal, this summer has been cold and rainy. My wife made full use of the sunshine hours and is now quite recovered from the prostrating last months which ended with Mother's death.

Your paper is an immense work. Present and future desmidologists are thankful for your firmness against the editor to have your fine pictures printed in so great a scale, I am afraid that you must pay a good deal for it. I have not yet penetrated it, have only noted the details more striking to me. I am surprised that the old erroneous concept of *Std. dejectus* is still living since Brébisson's original pictures are found and published. As to *tripyroideus*, the chlpl belongs to the sector-parietal type, my scheme will show the ways of evolution and does not pretend to contain every possible special case. Your case is very interesting but not specific, I am glad that at least some desmidologists devote their attention to the chlpl, a neglected field of research.

I am also glad to see the more cases of semiradial asymmetry that you have added to the brilliant cases you sent me for my paper. They confirm the general opinion of you as the most sharp-eyed desmidologist at present. I am, of course, very interested of the *Std. formis*, not at least your series of *Std. curvatus* and also of the dichotypical form of *St. tohopekaligense* which is of utmost interest. I have since long planned a paper on *Didymocladon Ralfs*, a genus resuscitatum, if life and forces permit, I am hoping to finish it.

I suppose you have sent your abstracts to professor Heimans in Amsterdam. He is a good scientist on desmids but has been obliged to set this interest aside because of his pressing duties as professor ~~xxx~~ at the university combined with the mastership of the old botanical garden, (quite the same as at the time when Linnaeus worked there), and also the timespending work as leader of the floristic investigation of his country. I had some very interesting days with him in 1950. A couple of years ago he offered me a collection form Insulinde for investigation, but I have enough to do with my fairly extensive own collection of Swedish plankton.

I hope that you have regained health and zest for life now, so you can take part of the great desmid flora of USA to which you have given so numerous and valuable contributions, probably more than any other

My heartily greetings to your wife,

your sincere friend

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Resident Instruction—Research—Extension

BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY
BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY BUILDING
1735 NEIL AVENUE

October 24, 1961

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

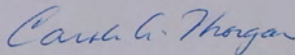
Dear Dr. Scott:

Dr. Richard D. Wood of the University of Rhode Island suggested I write you regarding possible information on freshwater algae of Australia. Although he himself just returned from that country, he was unable to assist me, and suggested that, as you had worked on these forms, you might possibly be able to advise me.

I am currently investigating the algae of Death Valley, California, and am attempting to locate all pertinent information on desert algae to help me develop a complete ecological picture as well as to compare for similarities.

If you have any relevant information, I would appreciate it if you would advise me at your convenience. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Carole A. Morgan

AN INVESTMENT IN



HUMAN RESOURCES

October 27 1961

Dr. Carole A. Morgan,
Dept. of Botany,
Ohio State University,
Columbus 10, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Morgan,

I have collaborated with Prof. Gerald Prescott in two papers on Australian freshwater algae, from collections sent me by a correspondent, but I have never visited that continent. Desmids are the only group of plants of which I can claim any knowledge, for I am an engineer not a botanist, and have studied desmids as a hobby for the last 22 years. The two papers are:

"Some South Australian Desmids", Prescott & Scott. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr.
75: 55-69. Sept. 1952.

"Some freshwater algae from Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory of Australia".
Rec. Amer.-Austr. Sci. Exp. to Arnhem Land. Vol. 3. Melbourne Univ. Press. 1958.
Scott & Prescott.

Both of these papers ought to be available to you, since I am reasonably sure that reprints of them were sent to Dr. Clarence Taft either by Prescott or myself. However, I don't think they will be of much help in your study of algae from Death Valley, for all the collections were made in regions that have a fairly abundant rainfall.

My wife and I drove across Death Valley two years ago. I had intended to visit the spring, but the road there was torn up for repairs, and I turned back to the main road after a mile or so of hard going. It is rather surprising to think of algae in such a place, though I suppose you could find some at the spring, and possibly in temporary rain-pools. I should think that blue-greens would predominate, with very few desmids, or other Chlorophyceae.

The only source of information on algae from desert environments that I can think of is: Mme. L. Gauthier-Lievre, Dept. botanique, Université d'Algers, Algeria. She has published numerous small papers on the microflora and fauna of water-holes and oases in North Africa, including some from the Sahara desert; also from the former French Congo. Sorry I do not have a list of her publications, but you could probably get it from Prescott, or P.C. Silva, or the Farlow Herbarium.

Sincerely yours,

Nov 14 1961

General Electric Company,
Portable & Home Appliances Division,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Attention Mr. John Clarke, Advertising.

Gentlemen,

For two seasons my wife and I have watched your "College Bowl" on television, and consider it one of the best shows of all. It is one of the very few that I am willing to look at.

Station WWL, Channel 4, New Orleans, has been carrying it on their programme at 4.30 pm CST each Sunday, but for the last three Sundays, Oct 29, Nov 5 and 12, "College Bowl" has been "dumped" in favor of a tape-recorded showing of some local football games played the previous day. Yet it is still listed in the paper at the same time, and has not been shown at any other time, so far as I know.

Hope you can persuade the station to reinstate "College Bowl", and to show the football game at some other time. If you care to answer this letter I would appreciate some biographical data on the College Bowl interrogator, Mr. Alec Ludden. He has the most engaging personality and the most infectious grin that I have ever seen on television, or anywhere else. I know he also appeared every day in "Password", but that show is too puerile for me to waste time on, though my wife likes it.

Sincerely yours,

Boon 20 Nov. 1967

Dear Scott,

It is more than eight months since I received your last letter. I hope that nothing will happen to you or to your wife. I think, it becomes cold now in New-Orleans, is not it? I know what cold-climate is, and I still remembered about this climate when I was in M-S-P, at the end of the year, exactly two years ago!

Now about the big paper on Indonesian Desmids: according to you formerly it must be already published during this last summer. I hope that not any other difficulties will postpone the issue of this very important paper. I am very anxious to receive the four copies from Belgium.

Please write me soon, that I know exactly the health both of you and further I hope that you and your wife will recover from any kind of old-age diseases.

My best wishes to you and your wife

Cordially,

J. S. Burley



Nov 27 1961

Food & Drug Administration,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

A few days ago I bought a can of what I took to be Lobster bisque at one of our local markets. I was attracted to it by the pretty picture of a lobster and by the statement that it is packed in France.

After I got home I read the fine print on the label, which gives the ingredients as "Lobster, various fishes, beef broth", in addition to the usual vegetables and flavoring. Today I had this soup for lunch, and while it tastes pretty good, I would judge that it contains a considerable amount of fish in addition to the lobster. The can cost 55¢ as against 39¢ for a can of pure lobster soup as prepared by Grosse & Blackwell in this country.

It seems to me that the labelling is deceptive. It certainly fooled me, and I would not but it again. What is your opinion?

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

December 3 1961

Agricultural Extension Service,
University of Florida,
Gainesville, Fla.

Gentlemen,

Will you please send me a copy of your Bulletin "Miscellaneous Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits of Florida". If there is a charge I will pay it, or I will send in exchange one of my Publications on Freshwater Algae of the southeastern States.

Many thanks in advance.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Dec 3 1961

Lamb, Dept. 000,
18 E. 2nd. Ave.,
Denver, Col.

Gentlemen,

Lamb tongues put up in glass jars by Morrell & Co and by some other concern, are available in the markets here. But both of them are packed in vinegar which is distasteful to me. Can you tell me if any firm puts them up without the vinegar? I shall be grateful for any information that you can give me.

Very truly yours,

Dec 8 1961

Edmund Scientific Co.
Barrington, N.J.

Gentlemen,

Please send me by parcel post, special handling and special delivery, the following:

One #30379, Student slide rule	\$1.95
One #70253, Magic designer	4.95
One #60097, 130 sheets paper for designer	1.00
Special handling, special delivery	<u>1.00</u>
	8.80

Enclosed is check for \$10.00. Send me the change in postage stamps.

Very truly yours,

Dec 3 1961

Albert Constantine & Son, Inc.
2050 Eastchester Rd.,
New York 61, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

A week ago I wrote you that your catalogue had not arrived, and I sent you a check for \$1.00 with the request that you send me a catalogue by airmail. In the meantime the first catalogue has reached me, so if you have not deposited my check you may return it to me, or place it to my credit.

Please ship me by express the following:

147UP36B. 1 piece cane webbing 14" x 13"	\$1.03
5 feet reed spline like sample enclosed	.35
48W105. 1 self-centering punch	.50
1 square yard green felt	1.20
1 lb. 4/0 pumice powder	.25
1 lb. rottenstone	.25
1 pint white non-blooming rubbing oil	.60
1 carton F0000 finest steel wool	1.20
2 felt rubbing pads, 6" x 5", white	1.80
MP2. 1 can Krylon spray lacquer	1.79
1 lb. Constant Wood Paste (cont.ount)	.50
49A55. 1 varnish brush 1-1/8"	1.45
1 Constantine veneer saw	1.95
1 " glue injector	2.00
1/2 lb. veneer pins	.50
1 wood finishing manual	.25
Check enclosed	\$15.62

Very truly yours,

Ing. Kurt Förster
Gewerbeoberlehrer
13 1/2 Pfronten-Meilingen
Neuer Weg 230 1/2
Allgäu

Pfronten, den 16. Dezember 1961

Dear Mr. Scott!

für

Zunächst möchte ich Ihnen recht herzlich danken für die Zusendung Ihrer Indonesian-Arbeit, über welche ich eine sehr große Freude hatte! Sie ist aber auch wirklich eine hervorragende Arbeit, welche fast einmalig zu bezeichnen ist! Nicht nur wegen der phantastisch schönen Tropenformen und Novitäten, sondern auch wegen der exakten und wunderbaren Zeichnungen!

Ich wollte Ihnen schon früher schreiben, verschob aber den Brief, um Ihnen meine Ergebnisse über die Überprüfung der "Brasilianer" mitzuteilen. Ich habe mir nämlich vorgenommen, alle brasilianische Formen noch einmal zu bestimmen und dabei Ihre und Dr. Grönblad's Kommentare zu berücksichtigen. Inzwischen hat sich ja meine Desmid.-Literatur sehr stark vermehrt! Sie zählt jetzt bereits über 320 Abhandlungen. ~~KKK~~ Ich mußte sehr viel Geld dafür aufbringen. In der letzten August-Woche besuchte mich Herr Eckert aus Ingolstadt, welcher das gesamte Brasilmaterial mitbrachte. Wir gingen beide Ihre und Dr. Grönblad's Kommentare durch und prüften einen Teil der Formen, welche unklar waren. Es ist aber schwer, schon jetzt über diese Formen zu diskutieren, bevor, wie gesagt, nicht eine zweite Bestimmung durchgeführt wurde. Wir stellten nämlich fest, daß zum Teil Sie, aber auch zum Teil wir recht hatten. Wir waren diese Woche sehr fleißig: Ich mußte nämlich an Hand des von Eckert mitgebrachten Materials feststellen, daß noch viele, viele Formen von mir noch gar nicht gezeichnet worden sind, und daß es noch ~~KKK~~ sehr viele Formen gibt, welche von bereits gezeichneten mehr oder weniger abweichen. Da sich Herr Eckert nicht von dem Material trennt (leider!!!), konnte ich bisher natürlich nur jene Formen bearbeiten, welche er mir herauspräpariert zusandte. Dadurch, daß er mich nun persönlich besuchte, hatte ich die Gelegenheit, auch jene Formen zu zeichnen und zu beschreiben, welche im ganzen Brasilmaterial nur einmal oder sehr selten vorkamen. Diese hütet Herr E. wie seinen Augapfel und gibt sie nicht aus der Hand. Mir wäre es lieber gewesen, wenn ich das ~~KKK~~ gesamte Material zur Verfügung gehabt hätte, was in Bezug auf die Variationsbreite einzelner species von größter Wichtigkeit gewesen wäre. Abgesehen davon, daß ich in meiner Arbeit aus diesem selben Grunde auch nicht auf ein quantitatives Vorkommen eingehen kann. Mit einem Worte, es fehlte die nötige Formenwahl. Vieles konnte aber nun durch seinen Besuch wieder gutgemacht werden. Ich komme zu einem anderen Zeitpunkt noch einmal darauf zurück. Während seiner Anwesenheit entstanden noch weit über ¹⁰⁰ neue Zeichnungen!! Darunter wieder eine große Menge von Novitäten, welche ich Ihnen und Herrn Grönblad wieder zusenden werde, um Doppelbenamungen aus dem Wege zu gehen. Machen Sie sich aber, bitte, nicht wieder so viel Arbeit, wie beim ersten Mal!

Da die Brasilien-Arbeit sehr umfangreich wird, werde ich sie nur fortsetzungsweise herausbringen können. Wahrscheinlich erscheint der 1. Teil im Frühjahr bei Bourrelly (Revue Algologique). Vielleicht auch erst im Sommer, weil meine Schrift über alpine Desmidiaceen in den "Botanischen Berichten", München, herauskommen soll.

Leider bin ich wieder einmal krank und liege schon seit 6 Wochen mit Darmentzündung im Bett. Immer wieder erfolgt ein Rückschlag. Seit meiner Operation 1956 taugt meine Gesundheit gar nichts mehr! Seit gestern darf ich wieder, wenn auch nur für kurze Zeit, das Bett verlassen. Habe viel nachzuholen, wenn ich auch in letzter Zeit im Bett recht fleißig war.

Von Herrn Grönblad erfuhr ich, daß auch Sie krank waren? Hoffentlich sind Sie nun wieder gesund? Jedenfalls wünsche ich dies von ganzem Herzen! Auch Dr. Ruzicka war längere Zeit krank, wie er mir mitteilte.

Ich bestellte vor meiner Krankheit bei LEITZ eine Mikrofoto-Einrichtung für meine LEICA. Da ich an meinem neuen Mikroskop binokulare Einsicht mit Pototubus kombiniert habe, ist es mir nun möglich, während des Zeichnens und Beobachtens zugleich Reihenaufnahmen und Dias zu machen. Wenn ich wieder gesund bin, sollen von möglichst allen Novitäten Fotos und Dias hergestellt werden, von denen Sie selbstverständlich welche erhalten sollen. Als erstes muß ich dann aber für Sie und Dr. Grönblad die neuen Novitäten herauszeichnen, und anschließend die Bestimmung vollenden. Es gibt also noch eine Menge Arbeit für mich!

Bei uns in den Bergen ist schon seit Wochen Winter. Tiefer Schnee liegt überall und mir blutet das Herz, daß ich nicht auch wie die anderen skilaufen kann! Allerdings ist es sehr kalt: -24°C am Tage! Bei Ihnen ist wohl ewiger Sommer? Das können wir uns hier gar nicht vorstellen.

Nun erlauben Sie mir noch, Ihnen ein frohes, gesundes Weihnachtsfest und ein recht glückliches Neues Jahr zu wünschen!

Es grüßt Sie herzlichst

Ihr

Wim J. J. J.

ILMAKIRJE
AEROGRAM



Mr Arthur M. Scott

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

PAR AVION
LENTOPOSTI
LUFTPOST

LOPUKSI TAITETAAN TXSTA — VIKES TILL SIST HXR

LAHETTAJA — AVSÄNDARE

PROF. HANS LUTHER
DUURGÅRDSVILLAN 8
HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

KULJETETAAN LISÄMAKSUTTA KAIKKIIN MAIHIN.
EI KULJETETA ILMAKIRJEENÄ, JOS JOTAKIN PAN-
NAAN KIRJEEN SISÄÄN.

BEFÖRDRAS UTAN TILLÄGGSAVGIFT ÖVER HELA VÄRL-
DEN. BEFÖRDRAS IKKE SOM AEROGRAM, OM NÅGOT
LÆGGES IND I.

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MYNNIETINTA 30:- FÖRSÄJNINGSPRIS

TAITETAAN TXSTA — VIKES HXR

TAITETAAN TXSTA — VIKES HXR

PROF. HANS LUTHER
DJURGÅRDSVILLAN 8
HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

Helsingfors, January 5, 1962

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

Dear Mr Scott,

Thank you for your letter of December 4th. I must apologize for the delay with which I now answer to it. The end of the autumn semester is always a very busy time and this year has been a rather hard one.

We were distressed to hear about all the trouble which has piled up over you and certainly hope that the New Year will bring some improvement to your situation.

As to the manuscripts of our common friend Rolf Grönblad I have been in touch with Miss Tikkanen. The material for the plates of the Sierra Leone paper is in her hands and the pencil arrangement of the figures (which precedes the inking work) is partly done but Grönblad had as usual not been very clear in his signs on the original drawings. Consequently it is impossible to complete the inking work without the manuscript as in many cases his intentions are obscure and no list of illustrations is attached to the material. In addition it is uncertain to us if also the Ganda material is included. I think that we need the material which you got from my father to clear up this situation.

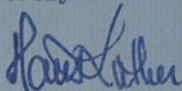
I have no objection against your proposal to send the whole material to Dr Croasdale. It might now be the most convenient solution for you and she could then send me the material we need here for the arrangement of the plates. For many of the unpublished papers of which you got material I have detected some additional material on Grönblad's desk and I think that we have to look through this writings too. Some of them may be earlier editions of his manuscripts, but I cannot judge in this case as I haven't seen the material you got. I have no doubt that we will be able to clear up these things without much delay.

I hope, however, that you will allow us to consult you in doubtful cases.

In a near future I will be able to send you the set of our own drawings of Brazilian desmids, which you asked for last summer when you sent a sample of your drawing paper to my father. The drawings are still in the material from Karis but I hope to be able to begin the unpacking now.

I send a copy of this letter to Dr Croasdale.

With my best regards
Yours sincerely



Jan 15 1962

Dear Rolf,

It was a big surprise and a great pleasure for me and my wife to receive the flowers that you sent. They came the day before Christmas, and consisted of a beautiful display of pink gladioli, pale-blue irises and red carnations, most artistically arranged, and set off with a background of asparagus fern and another tropical plant whose name I do not know. The whole bouquet was delivered in a vase that only needed to be filled with water.

Also at Christmas came a book from Akademiska Bokhandeln, entitled "Noominland: Midwinter", but this is a child's book, and I wondered if the booksellers made a mistake and sent the wrong book. Also I have to thank you for the books that you sent last summer, the two on Australia which I enjoyed very much. The third one "Whom the Gods love", dealing with the life of Evariste Galois, I did not care for, because it is largely historical and because so many of the incidents and so much of the dialogue are completely imaginary. If it had described more fully Galois' accomplishments as a mathematician I would have liked it much better. "The Sun Boat" by Göran Schildt is a well-written and interesting account of an unusual voyage down the Nile.

As you know, I was seriously ill last summer with heart and lung trouble, and at one time it seemed doubtful if I would recover. I was confined to bed for two months, taking several kinds of pills each day, and with a large cylinder of oxygen beside the bed from which I had to inhale the pure gas for ten minutes at a time once every hour, or more frequently if necessary to relieve difficult breathing. The oxygen cylinder is still beside the bed, for use in an emergency. I was allowed me out of bed I was still confined to the upper floor of our house for two months more, and could not go downstairs to my "office" and workshop, nor could I go outdoors because that involves descending 12 steps and climbing them on the return. During the illness I was obliged to stop smoking cigarettes, and managed to keep off them until about six weeks ago; the result of the cessation of smoking was a large increase in my appetite, and I ate much more food than I have done for several years, and not only regained the weight lost during the illness but about 20 pounds more. So all my friends are commenting on how well I look, but unfortunately this is the external appearance only. The smallest exertion makes me tired and out of breath, and mentally I am even more apathetic than I was a year ago. Like you I am bothered by insomnia; though I take two sleeping pills before going to bed about midnight, I seldom get to sleep before 3 am or 4 am, and once it was 5.30 am. My wife awakens me about 8 o'clock and I get up for breakfast, glance over the newspaper, then go back to bed and sleep until noon. In the afternoon and evening I have no desire nor energy to do anything but sit in my rocking chair and read. Just before Christmas I caught cold, and because of the danger to my weakened lungs I had to stay in bed during the week between Christmas and New Year.

Last year, when I applied for a renewal of my automobile driver's license I had to undergo a visual test, a new requirement, and one that seemed rather severe, though younger people apparently have no difficulty with it. Anyway, I failed to pass the test and my license now permits me to drive only during daylight hours. This is no particular hardship since we do not go out after dark more than a few times a year, but it came as rather a shock to realize that the cataracts in both my eyes had developed to such an extent.

We had the worst cold wave last week that I have ever experienced in the 55 years that I have lived in New Orleans; in fact the thermometer registered the

lowest recorded by the Weather Bureau since 1898, 12.5° F (minus 9.5° C). For three days and nights the temperature was continuously below freezing, something that has never been recorded in New Orleans since the establishment of the Weather Bureau about 1880. This cold wave covered nearly the whole of the United States, the only regions that escaped being a narrow strip along the Pacific coast, and the extreme southern tip of Florida. In the States of North Dakota and Wyoming a low temperature of minus 47° F (minus 44° C) was recorded on two successive days. We do not get any weather news from Canada, and I wonder what it was like in NW Canada where these waves originate. In the southern States of Texas, Louisiana and Florida there has been tremendous damage to the crops of citrus fruit and early vegetables, to say nothing of ornamental plants.

Now as to desmids. For the last two years I have done nothing with them except the work incidental to the publishing of the Indonesian paper and distributing the reprints. I have lost interest in them as well as in everything else. Next week I shall be 74 years old, and though there are many ~~men~~ older men who have energy left, it appears that I shall have to be content with a merely vegetative existence for the short remaining time. I promised you that I would work up a paper on Bioli's Brazilian desmids, and I had every intention of doing so, but I regret to say that I have done nothing further with them, and it is very unlikely that I shall be able to summon up enough energy to do it.

Prescott wrote me that he would probably come to New Orleans on Jan 22-23 to attend a Conference of Editors of Biological Journals. If he comes I hope he will be able to spend a few hours with me, and then I shall enquire about the status of my drawings of USA desmids. I have not written to him, nor Hannah, nor Teiling nor you, since my illness last summer.

After all this dismal report I can only express my hope that your health continues good, and that everything else is going well with you. Again I thank you for the beautiful flowers, but I think you spent too much money on them. I have sent you a couple of books that I believe you will like.

Sincerely your friend,

Jan. 25. 1962.

Dear Arthur,

Today when I was still lying in my bed my housemaid brought me your letter saying "I believe here is now at last a letter from your good friend in USA". You can scarcely imagine how glad and surprised I was. At once I was clear awake and opened and read your letter. I had no idea which your illness was, nobody having told me. In fact I was going to write to your wife asking some news about you. I see you have been very severely ill, but fortunately you are recovering slowly. I can tell you that during my illness a year ago, when I was in that "accursed hospital" in Ekenäs (where I never more will set my feet)/the doctor was kind and certainly skilful - but the nurses were unkind, one of them a sh Devil! When I was brought in the hospital I certainly was near my last living moment. Now this is not what I was going to tell you. But I wish to tell how I was quite in the same state of mind as I can read from your letter: depressed and apathetic. I did not think that I ever more was going to do any work, not dentistry nor geological. I only could read "Life" and some very easily readable novels, detective stories &c. But alongside with my slow recovering I began to think of returning to an almost normal life - very slowly and hesitating of any possibilities left for me. If you are feeling something in this way you may think of my bad time and of my deepest pessimism. You have a good and kind wife and you are living in your own home, so there is always kindness and care with you. Certainly if only your recovering is making progress, you will get a brighter look of everything. But it will take time and much patience. It is perhaps ridiculous to tell you these things because I had no patience and I was mentally so down as a man possibly can be. But I think it may perhaps bring you some consolation to know how I had it. Of course I know very well there is no moment I can be sure that an unexpected catastrophe could not happen. But who can? One gets somehow accustomed to such a thought too. Presently I have so much to do, both dentistry and desmids, that I only seldom have time to drop into my dark mind. We will hope, and I hope it most earnestly that you will recover so far as to be able to continue with your valuable desmid work, and I know that every one of your friends are hoping the same. The insomnia is very irritating, but one must try to ignore the irritation and to take it easily. I have a small good book "Søvn uden piller" in Danish written by a clever doctor. Would you like to read it? You can read Danish? Pills are not useful if taken during a long time (as I did), especially all barbiturates are very bad. A very good sedative is "Librium 10" and I believe it was this medicine that helped me over my worst time. I wish not to give you a piece of good advice because your own doctor certainly knows what is good for you.

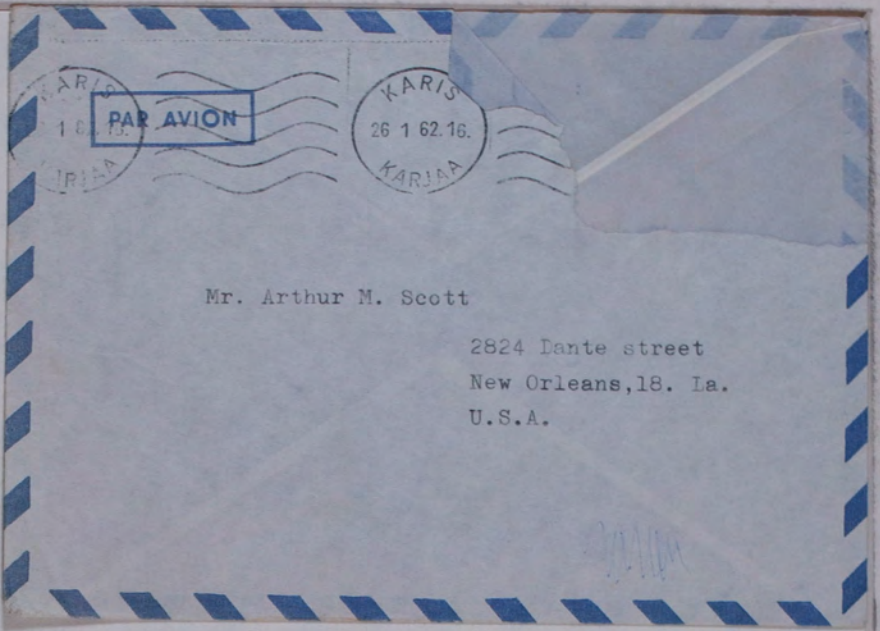
As to our Desmids I have communicated for printing 1) "Desmids from Jämtland, Sweden" (collected 1950!), 2) Desmids from the British Isles (coll. Hannah in England from moist rocks, and prof. Kotilainen in Ireland), 3) Desmids from Sudan II (Bahr-el-Ghazal). - 4) The Uganda collection and 5) Sierra Leone are inked but the text as yet not written. With Hannah we are going to publish a collection from Labrador. I have got a ~~7~~ plankton collection from N. Zealand by Miss E. Flint. This looks rather rich and interesting. A Finnish missionary doctor in SW Africa has sent me a small but interesting collection (8). Besides I have a lot of samples from Finland and Scandinavia (N. Norway) so you see there is plenty to do, perhaps too much for me. I must do some dentistry too!! - Now the Government Nat. Hist. Committee has advertised vacancies for nat. hist. investigators and I have applied for one such appointment. As I am told my friends prof. Hans Luther (he has become professor this year) and Prof. Kallio in Turku have to express their opinions about my competence, so I perhaps may have some hope? If all goes well I must finish with all dentistry work - it is not being allowed. I should be very happy to get such an appointment because a dentist's work is too heavy for an old man, as I am. /My sister is 75 years and dentist working from 09.00 to 16.00 !/ Of course my income would be much reduced, but that is no very important matter. I can be living with less money. And certainly I should be happy.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
A few days ago Hans Luther with his wife set for USA, Madison where he will work $\frac{1}{2}$ a year as "visiting professor". Certainly he is especially fit for such a position.

I have to thank you again very much for the Geographic Magazine 1962 which you very kindly sent me as a Christmas gift. Amidst all your own troubles you had the kindness to think of me! That was almost too much. Further I have regularly got the Scientific American - best thanks!

I was surprised that you did not estimate the biography of poor Evariste Galois. It is not fiction. But the very facts. Are you interested in mathematics? There are two very good books (perhaps you know them?): Bell, "The men of Mathematics" with biographies of all great mathematical geniuses from from the Greeks to our time. The other book is "Mathematics and the Imagination" by E. Kasner & J. Newman. Very good. Unfortunately they are translated from English into Swedish. But perhaps you could get them in USA.

I send both your wife, whom I unfortunately do not know personally, and yourself my very best greetings with an earnest hope that you will steadily continue recovering, that your depressive state of mind and your insomnia will vanish very soon and above everything that you will take up your Desmid work - a little every day, when you are feeling better. /Has your doctor prescribed a little walk every day? Our doctors say it is not only very useful but



Mr. Arthur M. Scott

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

Feb 19 1962

B. R. Hughes Insurance Agency,
144 Carondelet St.
New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen,

I have today sold my 1956 Chrysler, and have taken delivery of a used 1959 DeSoto 4-door, Serial M412-114308. Please make the necessary change in my insurance.

Very truly yours,

J. CRAMER Successor to H. R. ENGELMANN
Established 1811 in Leipzig
NATURAL HISTORY PUBLISHER & ANTIQUARIAN



P.O. BOX 166 · WEINHEIM/BERGSTR. · (GERMANY)

February 28nd, 1962
C/S

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

Dear Sir:

In 1959 I supplied you with a volume of my journal

NOVA HEDWIGIA

But in the meantime you have cancelled this order.

To make it possible and cheap for private persons, working only on a section of Cryptogams we just decided to supply to private persons only single sections of the journal:

- 1) Phycology
- 2) Mycology
- 3) Bryophyta
- 4) Lichenology
- 5) Vascular Cryptogams

The price will be DM 3.-- (/\$ -.75) per sheet of 16 pages or 8 plates with cover. The separate will be sent out directly after appearance of an issue and will be billed after completion of the volume.

This service is only for private persons and free of mailing costs.

A list of papers accepted for publication in vol. IV (with which the special service will start) you find inclosed.

I would be glad to have your order and I am

Yours faithfully

- GERLOFF, J. Beiträge zur Kenntnis einiger Volvocales II
- HORTOBAGYI, T. Algen aus den Fischeichen von Buzsak IV
- CLAUS, G. Data on the Ecology of the Algae of Peace cave in Hungary
- FULFORD, M. Additional notes on the Vetaformaceae (Hepaticae)
- OCHI, H. Contributions to the Mosses of Bartramiaceae in Japan and the Adjacent Regions (1)
- FOLLMANN, G. Eine borkenbewohnende Flechtengesellschaft der zentralchilenischen Dornstrauchformationen mit kennzeichnender Teloschistes chrysophthalmus
- VENKATARAMAN, G.S., MEHTA, S.C., DAS, S.C. & NATARAJAN, K.V. Fine Structure of Diatom Valves IV
- MESSIKOMMER, E. Algen aus dem Hinterrheingebiete
- BIR, S.S. Some New and Little Known Members of the Genus Athyrium from the Himalayas
- BISCHLER, H., MILLER, H.A. & BONNER, C.E.B., Studies in Lejeuneaceae IV: The Typification of the Genus Microlejeunea
- KRAUSE, W. & KLEMENT, O. Zur Kenntnis der Flora und Vegetation auf Serpentinstandorten des Balkans. 5. Flechten und Flechtengesellschaften auf Nord-Euböa (Griechenland)
- MUNDA, I. Geographical and Seasonal Variations in the Chemical Composition of Some Adriatic Brown Algae
- SCHADE, A. Über Rhizocarpon constrictum MALME und var. polycarpicoides ERICHS. als Alterszustände von Rh. polycarpum
- VERSEGHY, C. South African Lichens from the Collectings of O.A. Hoeg
- SCHWABE, G.H. Aus Böden von San Salvador kultivierte Blaualgen
- CULBERSON, W.L. Some Pseudocyphellate Parmelia
- MOORE, R.T. Fine Structure of Mycota
- HÖRMAN, H. Beitrag zur Anatomie von Pogonatum Baldevini
- MILLER, H.A. On the identity of Herberta adunca
- CHAMBERLAIN, Y.M. Notes on two species of Hildenbrandia
- HEYNIG, H. Zur Kenntnis des Planktons mitteldeutscher Gewässer
- KOHLMEYER, J. Halophile Pilze von den Ufern Frankreichs
- RAIZADA, B.B.S. Taxonomic Studies of Some Members of the Mucorales
- UHERKOVICH, G. Über eine Potamoplantanzönose und Über eigenartige Scenedesmus ecornis-Zönobien aus dem Fluss Tisza (Ungarn)
- CHRISTEN, H.R. Zur Taxonomie der farblosen Eugleninen
- GRÖNBLAD, R. Desmids from the British Isles
- HALLETT, A.F. Some Observations on the Algae (Excluding Diatoms) of two Sewage Oxidation Pond Schemes

March 25 1962

Dear Katie, Eva and Harry,

Here's some news about poor little Edis, and this time she is really POOR. During the last few years she has had many falls, mostly in the house, and resulting in nothing worse than some bruises and scratches. But three weeks ago, on March 6th, she slipped on the linoleum floor of our breakfast room, where she has walked thousands of times, and fell on her right side. I was downstairs and heard the thud and came running up. Alice was in the next room, the kitchen, doing some ironing, and between us we managed to get Edis up on her feet, but after she had taken two or three steps towards her bedroom she could go no further because of extreme pain. So Alice and I sat her in a chair and pushed and dragged it into the bedroom. We had intended putting her in bed, but we could not lift her and she was unable to help herself. March 6th was Mardi Gras day, when every office in New Orleans is closed, but I was lucky enough to catch our family doctor on the phone at his residence. He came within about 20 minutes, and after a brief examination decided that there was a bone fracture, either in the pelvis or the leg bone. So he called an orthopedic surgeon, who said she would have to go to the hospital immediately. I asked them to get a private or semi-private room but none were available, and the best they could do was to get an extra bed set up in a 5-bed ward. In the meantime Edis had asked me to call Edna Gotch, who lives just around the corner, and she came immediately. Our doctor had given Edis an injection of Demerol to lessen the pain, and then Edna and I rode in the ambulance to the hospital with her. She was placed in bed, and the hospital had to send out for an X-ray technician, for it was after 5 p.m. and the regular staff had gone home. The X-ray picture, which I saw, showed a break of the right femur near the upper end, close to the ball which articulates with the corresponding socket in the pelvis; in other words a typical "broken hip" such as many old ladies suffer in these falls.

Edis was placed in traction the next day, and the following day the surgeon operated on her. It took 3 hours, and then she spent another 3 hours in the recovery room while she got over the effects of the anesthesia. I was waiting downstairs, and the surgeon was thoughtful enough to phone and tell me that the operation was successful and that the patient was doing well. The operation consists of making an incision 3" long on the lateral surface of the hip to expose the femur, which is then drilled and a stainless steel pin inserted through the two broken pieces to hold them together while the bone knits; but the surgeon told me that this bone is the slowest to heal of any in the whole body, and that it will be 6 months before she is able to walk again. She does not know this, though she has a vague idea that it will be a long time, so don't mention it when you write to her.

She was in the hospital 9 days, and I engaged two sitters, one from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., and another from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. These were necessary because the nurses and aides have so many patients to care for that no one can possibly get more than a few minutes attention in any one hour. Also I went to the hospital three times a day, staying until 9 p.m. when the night sitter came on. Now that she is home I have one sitter from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., who is a huge woman and very strong, so that without my help she can get Edis out of bed and on to the commode or into a wheel chair where she sits for an hour or two every day, also serves and prepares her meals, changes the bed linen, arranges pillows, etc. After 5 p.m. I look after her myself, though I cannot get her out of bed. I have rented a commode, a folding wheel-chair, an overhead framework called a "trapeze" which she grasps and pulls her body up, and an electrically operated bed-spring similar to the manually operated hospital beds, except that the head and foot of the spring and mattress raise and lower by pushing a button.

I am very thankful to say that poor little Edis has come through this ordeal much better than I anticipated at first, and now it is simply a question of the long convalescence. Unfortunately she does not care much for reading, but we get several illustrated magazines that she looks at, and our 21" television set is in a corner of her bedroom where she can watch it while sitting up in bed.

For my part I am in reasonably good health, but my heart and lung conditions make me short-winded and I tire very easily. All this extra work and worry during the last 3 weeks has not been easy, but thank goodness the worst is over.

No doubt your garden will be getting into bloom soon, and both Edith and I wish we could see it. Most of the gardens here were ruined ~~were~~ by the record-breaking freeze in January, when the thermometer went down to 12° in the city and even lower in the suburbs, and stayed below the freezing point for 3 days and nights continuously. It was the duration that killed nearly all the tropical plants, including many hundreds of the tall palm-trees with the fan-shaped leaves. Another species that looks like the coconut or date palm, with leaves 12 to 15 feet long, has lost all the leaves and they now look like ugly bare columns with just a few scraggly green shoots at the apex. You will probably remember the beautiful tall camphor trees at our old house on Chestnut Street, and there are many thousands of them all over the city, and two in front of our present house. All of them seem to be quite dead; if they are, it will be an enormous job to cut them down and replace them. I have never known them to be injured by the freezes we have had previously.

Please write to Edis soon, and tell us that everything is well at Greenhow.

Love to all from your big brother,

March 28 1962

Dr. Otto J. Hermann,
520 Comith Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Hermann,

This letter is prompted by your letter that was printed in TIME magazine of March 23rd, regarding the use of lambskin for the prevention of bedsores. ago

My wife was operated on three weeks for an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the right femur, using the Smith-Peterson hip nailing procedure. She was in the Hotel Dieu Hospital for nine days, and developed bedsores on both buttocks, on one of which the skin was broken. Now that she is home the skin has healed and both sores are dry, but both are painful. Our family physician has never heard of the lambskin pads, not has the surgeon who performed the operation. This surgeon says the best method of treating bedsores is exposure to the air and frequent change of position in the bed, but this is easier said than done.

A. S. Albee & Co have a large store here, and their salesman said that in the past they have sold a few lambskins, but could not give me the name of any physician who had used them. They do not carry the lambskins here, but could get one from their main store in St. Louis in a few days, at a cost of about \$15.00, which is OK. They are now selling to hospitals a packaging sheet of some kind, but this costs about \$200 and is out of my reach.

I wonder if you would be kind enough to give me some more information about the lambskin. What is the exact name; the size; whether they should be used in contact with the skin; if they can be washed in an ordinary washing machine along with other bedclothes; how they should be dried, and should they be ironed; and anything else that you think would be of value to me.

I shall be most grateful for your reply, and if there is a charge for the advice I will gladly pay it.

Sincerely yours,

OTTO J. HERMANN, M. D.
520 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

March 31, 1962

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

Dear Sir:

When we used Lambskin Shearlings in the 1930's in the treatment for prevention of bed-sores in our surgical and orthopedic cases, we obtained them from A. C. Lawrence Co., Peabody, Mass. The A. C. Lawrence Co. has recommended to me a company in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, which is currently selling shearlings. It is the Even Pressure Co., Inc., Box 25, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

These are natural skins of lamb with the wool sheared to exactly the right length to give the greatest possible protection. They considerably reduce the three chief causes of bed-sores -- pressure, friction, and moisture. The skins have an average of eight square feet and are processed so that they will withstand washing without shrinking. The skin is spread on top of the sheet, wool side up and patient lies directly on it.

I do agree with your surgeon in regard to the treatment of bed-sores, but occasionally such treatment is not successful. That "pulsating sheet" you mentioned (alternating pressure mattress) is, at present, our best adjunct in preventing bed-sores.

If you decide to procure several shearlings, here is a word as to the actual use and care of such skins. The average lambskin can be cut in three parts, each of which is large enough for the buttock and low back area or that skin area upon which there is more or less continuous pressure. We cut our skins with a sharp knife -- generally a safety razor blade -- through the skin side, i.e. the non-wool side. In the average case, the lambskin need be changed about three times a week and replaced by a fresh one. The soiled skin can be washed in tepid water with some mild chipped soap. This washing is followed by a careful, thorough rinsing in clear water, to which the beaten yolk of an egg and salt have been added. This assures the retention of the original pliability and softness of the skin and wool. Following this it should be combed while wet, and then dried slowly in open air. Do not use excessive heat, as for instance a radiator. After it is dry, it is brushed with a bristly brush. If it feels stiff, it can be rubbed briskly between the hands. In other words, clean and treat the lambskin as one would a chamois

OTTO J. HERMANN, M. D.
520 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

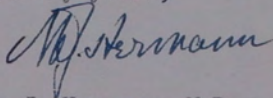
glove. When so treated, a skin can be used for the duration of the average case. This is the method of care we used then. Now, perhaps it has been simplified. I would not advise machine washing.

I do hope this tells you what you want to know. If your doctor is interested, I will gladly tell him of our experiences in their use. Also I would be interested in learning of your degree of success if you decide to use the shearlings.

New Orleans brings many happy memories of my visit there in the early 1940's, when the National Committee on Trauma, of the American College of Surgeons, met there, with New Orleans' Dr. Isadore Cohn as our host. It is a wonderful city.

The best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,



Otto J. Hermann, M.D., F.A.C.S.

April 1 1962

Dear Arthur

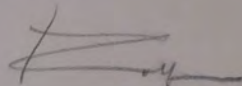
Again I have received American Scientific Mrs 1 and 2. Thank you very much for them. Can you read them, the text is rather heavy and asks for rather strong concentration. But of course there are also articles which are easy to read. However it is good and interesting periodical.

Now I can tell you that I am no dentist any more. The dentist's work is very heavy, and my weak heart is not made for such strain. Since Christmas time I have not been in good health. It became quite impossible to have things in this order. Our influenza has been very bad this winter and from my patients I always got new infections. At last I was working one day and in bed 2-3 days. The financial part was arranged through a scholarship (we call it "stipendium") from the State Nat. Hist. Committee and another from the Finn. Sci. Society. - (Of course this is not the same income as a dentist's) but it is quite enough for me to live quite easily. Furthermore, perhaps it will be possible to hire out the whole dentistry equipment which could become rather profitable.

All this time I have done rather nothing with desmids because I always have been rather tired. Now I believe it will be better. And program I have as much as I like, perhaps more. With Hannah we are going to publish a paper on Labrador desmids, then here are the Uganda, Sierra Leone, and SW Africa material, Jämtland desmids from Sweden are already printed. Starr has sent a collection of living cultures. So there is program for a long time. (Fürster has also sent further of his drawings.)

Have you recovered still and have you any thought about desmid-work? I should be very glad to hear anything good from you. A heart disease takes always much time, and still I am not in good condition - but hoping for the time coming.

With best wishes



April 3 1962

The Even Pressure Company,
Box 25,
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Gentlemen,

The A. C. Laurence Co., Peabody, Mass., has given your name as sellers of Lambskin Shearlings, used for the prevention of bed-sores on bedridden patients.

Will you please send me literature on these lambskins, telling how they are used, how they are washed and cared for, and the price. My wife is confined to bed with a broken hip, and neither our family physician nor the surgeon who performed the operation has ever heard of lambskins being used for this purpose.

Dr. Otto J. Hermann, of Boston, Mass., has kindly given me some information about their use in Boston hospitals in the 1920's, but adds that perhaps new methods have been developed since then.

Very truly yours,

April 9 1962

Dr. Otto J. Hermann,
520 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Hermann,

It was indeed kind of you to write such a long and detailed letter in response to my enquiry I wrote to the Even Pressure Company in Tuscaloosa and they sent me some medical articles on the use of Shearling Sheepskins (not Lambskin), with instructions and prices. The cost is \$15.95 each, transportation prepaid if remittance accompanies the order; for three or more skins the cost is about \$1.50 less per skin. I ordered two, and received them the following day, by special delivery. One of them I have cut into three pieces, as you suggested. The manufacturer's directions are practically the same as yours, except that they do not mention the beaten egg-yolk nor the salt. They say that the rinsing should be done by spraying with a garden hose, and the skin then allowed to dry naturally without heat after combing, and brushed after drying.

The surgeon who operated on my wife visited her yesterday, and I showed him one of the whole skins before I had cut it. He evinced only a casual interest, and when I offered to lend him the medical reprints he did not even answer me. I am going to show a piece of the skin and the medical reprints to our family physician, and I am sure will at least read them. And later on I will tell you of my experience with the skins.

April 16 1962

My wife tried the sheepskin for a few days, and found it more comfortable than the bed-sheet over the waterproof sheet. But then the weather suddenly turned warm, with temperatures of 75° to 84°, and then she found that the sheepskin became unbearably warm after a couple of hours, so I had to discontinue it. Furthermore, a skin rash has developed in the folds of the crotch and buttocks, which our doctor says is caused by perspiration, and we are now trying to clear it up with a salve or ointment that he prescribed.

Our weather is due to get real hot pretty soon, and from June 1st to October 1st it will be 90° to 95° almost continuously. The bedroom is air-conditioned, but I am afraid it will not be practicable to use the sheepskin, because it forms a very efficient insulator and greatly hinders the dissipation of body heat from the contact surfaces.

If anything further develops I will write you, and in the meantime I thank you heartily for the advice that you so kindly gave.

Sincerely yours,

Liberec, 18.IV.1962.

Dear Mr. Scott!

After a longer silence, where I was not able, for different reasons, to consecrate my time to the algology and where I was obliged to work in other branches of natural sciences, I am returning to my original algological work. I hope to re-establish our former scientific relations.

This time I apply to You with the following demand: In Your paper about: New and interesting Desmids ... in Acta Soc. Sc.Fennicae /1957/, which You have published with Mr.Grönblad, You have quoted the *Arthrodesmus bifidus* var. *hexacanthus* /Pl.VIII., Fig.24./. In Your paper : Sudanese Desmids /1958/ You have quoted the *Arthrodesmus bifidus* var. *latidivergens* /Pl.XIX., Fig.272./. With my friend Dr.J.Perman we have found a species, which resembles very much to the species You discovered. Unfortunately we did not find in Your discovery; we would like to compare them, because our find comes from very extreme conditions, from the most sour peaty waters.

I would be very glad to You, if You could give us any informations of the place of find, especially in its ecological aspect, and, eventually, if it is possible if You could offer us a quite small quantity of original materials, where You found this species and variety, for to be able to compare them cytologically.

I thank You very much in advance for Your kindness and look forward to Your news.

Very truly Yours

Dr.O. Lhotský
1.máje 17., Liberec I.
Czechoslovakia.

A. bifidus v. *latidivergens*
v. *hexacanthus*

La. 17

La. 27. Miss. 58, 61, Fla. 76

4-20-62

Dear Arthur & Edith:

I hope you are well--and able to forgive me for being so tardy in writing to you. I have thought--and continue to think of the good visit I had with you. Since that interesting evening such a crazy delapidation has taken place and I have been up and down, losing time trying to follow doctors orders--and in not a very pleasant psychology because I dont think they are doing me any good--and yet one has to go along with a doctor. In any event I am better and still have hopes. Apparently I have brought on a neck and back 'freeze-up' by having spent so much time at the type writer or in inactivity and complications have brought on some silly type of paralysis. I can use my arms now much better and the pain is not so irritating. I have tried to rest and relax--but what good does that do? The more one rests the further behind one becomes. Enough of all that. I just thought I should tell you that I have not been as unsociable as I appear.

Probably by now spring has really come to the Southland--and how I wish we were there to bask in a bit of sun. The doctor thinks that as soon as weather changes here I shall get along faster. I certainly have a longing to get out on a good hot, sunny beach and just cook. Anyway today, for the first time, it was warm and the sun shone all day. Now we are braced for the usual Easter blizzard. I do hope you are feeling better with warmer weather down there. It was good to see you, and with your usual good spirits. It was fun to read about the Mardi Gras after seeing some of the preparations.

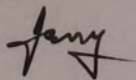
Arthur, have you felt like looking up that weird 'Clesterium' or whatever it is? I would like to see what you make of it. The desmid job here is well-advanced--or at least getting along. We now have practically every single one of the reported N. A. desmids on file and illustrated and about ready to place on plates. This will be a tremendous job and of course the inking will be a bigger one. I still have an artist working and I think that he can do much of the inking. The young woman we thought Hannah would be able to put on the job finds that she cannot fit in after all. I received a leave of absence for next year which will permit me to go to the British Museum--or to do the same library work at several libraries in this country. I think Rees was right, however, in urging me to go to London where practically everything would be under one roof.

Still no word about the Cosmarium monograph. I wonder if it will EVER come out. I wanted to see it before the desmid project comes to the writing stage. Of course we may not feel like following Kriger in his interpretations, but it will be highly important that we do our writing in reference to what he does with the systematics of that genus.

We are enjoying the bottle of Cordial--rather stingily. Tess likes it very much of course. Quite a treat. We use it for guests too. Don Bugh said you told him about it and he was able to get a bottle when he was in France a year ago.

Guess I better stop for now. This is sort of a hello--and best wishes letter. Please let me hear from you when you feel like writing.

Cordially-



ROLF GRONBLAD. L'(%-L(".
ROLF GRONBLAD. 1895-1962.

This is a brief notice of the death of my dear friend Dr. Rolf Grönblad, of Karis, Finland, on April 20 1962, from uraemia. For some years his health was poor, and last year he suffered a severe heart attack that almost proved fatal.

He practiced the profession of dentistry for many years, and that was the chief source of his income, I believe. After redovering from his illness in 1961 he resumed his dental practice, but soon found that his weakened constitution was unequal to the strain. On the advice of friends he applied to two institutions for monetary grants, and early in 1962 these were awarded to him, one by the State Committee for Natural History and the other by the Societas Seientarum Fennica, both in the form of lifetime stipends that enabled him to give up dentirtry and live comfortably though on a considerably reduced income, devoting most of his time to his beloved desmids. It was an unkind trick of Fate that he died so soon after these stipends became available.

He commenced his study of the Desmidiaceae as an amateur some years before 1919, the date of his first paper on them. Since then he has published about 40 more, with two or three others now in press that will appear posthumously. I am sure that all experts in this specialized field will agree that his works are among the best ever published

ROLF GRONBLAD, Fil. Dr. H.C. 1895-1962.

This is a brief notice of the death of the eminent desmidiologist and my dear friend Dr. Rolf Gronblad, of Karis Finland, on April 20 1962, from uraemia. For some years his health was poor, and in 1961 he suffered a ~~severe heart attack~~ and almost fatal heart attack.

He practiced the profession of dentistry, with his dental office in his home, equipped with an X-ray machine that he operated himself and an up-to-the-minute very high speed drill, unusual equipment, I thought, for such a small place as Karis.

With no formal training in botany he was no doubt attracted to the Desmidiaceae, as I and many others have been, by the sheer sheer beauty, symmetry and intricate forms. He must have started, as an amateur, some years prior to 1919, the date of his first paper. Since then he has published about 40 more, with two or three now in press to appear posthumously. By constant study for about 45 years of this one subject he attained world-wide fame and reached the top ranks among desmid specialists. I believe that all other desmid experts will agree that his papers are models of clarity, exactness and attention to detail. In 1950 the Univerisity of Turku awarded him the honorary degree of Fil. Dr. h.c., in recognition of his outstanding work

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Digitized by

April 21 1962

Dear Katie, Eva and Harry,

There is nothing much new to tell you about poor little Edis. It is now nearly seven weeks since the accident, and everything seems to be progressing normally. She sits up in the wheel-chair for three or four hours each day, and for the remainder of the time she must lie in bed, on her back, with occasionally a change by lying on her left side for a short time. She cannot turn on the right side at all, because that is the leg that was injured. This must be very monotonous, but with it all she remains fairly cheerful, except early in the morning, say 4 or 5 o'clock when she has to call me to use the bedpan, when both of us are not in our most cheerful moods. During the day she looks at the illustrated magazines like TIME, LIFE, HOLIDAY, and the National Geographic, or watches our 21" television set which has amused her for years. Some of the programmes are favourites of hers, though for my part I find most of them merely boring.

About three weeks ago a skin rash developed on the buttocks, which we have now almost cured by the use of a cream that our family doctor prescribed, and which contains one or more of the antibiotics. It caused severe itching and must have been extremely uncomfortable. For a partial relief and to prevent the skin from coming in contact with the bed-clothes, I found some foam pads made of Urethane, similar to foam rubber and just as resilient, measuring 15" x 17" x 1" thick. I cut a large pillowcase to the size of these pads, and glued them together with rubber cement to make a pad 2" thick. The Urethane had the advantage over foam rubber of not being allergenic, and it is washable.

The "sitter" whom we engaged is the same as a practical nurse, I believe. She has had previous experience in two of our large hospitals as a nurse's aide, and is qualified to do anything that a registered nurse can do, except to administer hypodermics, which is not necessary in this case.

I was surprised at your offer of pecuniary assistance, for I did not think you were financially able to do it. Of course I am very grateful for the offer, but it is quite unnecessary. I have two hospitalization insurance policies in two different companies, and together they will pay about two-thirds of the hospital bill and the surgeon's fee, but they do not cover our family doctor's bill, nor the nurses' fees, nor the rental of the special sick-room equipment that I mentioned in my last letter. However, I can handle all of this expense myself without too much trouble.

Our best love to all of you from Edis and Arthur, and special congratulations to Katinke on her 82nd birthday. We were sorry to hear of her recent illness and very glad that it turned out all right.

Your big brother,

April 21 1962

The Even Pressure Co. Inc.
P.O.Box 25,
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Gentlemen,

On receipt of the two sheepskins I cut one of them into three pieces, as suggested. My wife found it very comfortable to lie on one of them at first, while the weather was cool. But then we got an advance touch of summer weather, with temperatures up to 85° and high humidity, and then she found that the wool surface became unbearably hot after lying on it for a couple of hours, so I had to remove it.

We shall have summer weather from now on until the beginning of October, so I am afraid it will be impossible to use the sheepskin. I think it would work alright during the winter down here, or perhaps the year around in the northern states. Perhaps you have had some experience with this, for I know that Tuscaloosa gets even hotter than New Orleans in the summer time. I remember stopping in your city for lunch several years ago, when the temperature was 102°, and 105° in Birmingham, though I believe you do not have such high humidity, which in New Orleans frequently reaches 90% or more.

I have returned one of the skins to you, in the unopened original package, by insured parcel post, and I am enclosing my check for \$18.97 as shown on your invoice, also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

ROLF GRÖNBLAD, Ph.D. h.c.
CENTRALGATAN 86
KARIS, FINLAND

Karis 24th of april

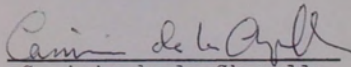
Mr Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante street
New Orleans 18
L.A,

Dear Sir,

It is my duty to tell you that our Great Friend, Rolf Grönblad is not living any more. He died on the 20th of april, Good Friday, in the early morning. Some weeks before he went away, he asked me to help him with his correspondens and told me that I should send you a letter. He had just received a book from you.

He was only a short time very ill, but the whole spring he was getting more tired.

Sincerely yours


Casimir de la Chapelle

adr. Stor-Ramsiö
Fagervik
Finland

April 26, 1962

Dear Jerry,

We did not know that you had been ill, and are certainly glad to know that you are on the road to recovery and hope it will continue. Your ailment sounds like one of those complicated forms of arthritis that are so difficult to treat and in which improvement is so slow, but with the advent of warmer weather we hope the symptoms will gradually disappear.

Sorry I have to tell you that poor little Edith broke her hip in a fall in our house on Mardi Gras day, March 6th. This of course is a city-wide holiday, but I was lucky enough to catch our family doctor at his residence and he came in about 20 minutes. After finding that there was a probably fracture he called on an associate who is an orthopaedic surgeon, and shipped her off to the hospital. She was operated on the following day, remained in the hospital ten days, and is now home in bed, where she will have to remain for a long time, for the surgeon says that the broken neck of the femur is the slowest to heal of any bone in the body. She withstood this major operation much better than I expected, and is now fairly cheerful, though it is a monotonous job to lie in bed for so long. Each day she sits in a wheel-chair for several hours, and I have engaged a practical nurse who takes care of her from 9 am to 5 p.m. The remainder of the time I look after her myself, so gradually I am learning something about the art of nursing.

For my part I am in just about the same state of health as when you were here late in February. Everyone remarks on how well I look, but that I take newly is conversation. Actually I am tired most of the time, and wearfully out of breath after a small exertion. This of course is caused by cigarette smoking, which I seem unable to give up.

It's a shame that I have not been able to help with the V.A. Desmids, and I think it is remarkable what you and Hannah have accomplished. It is not likely that Mrs. Perine, who has inked my drawings for so many years, would be able to undertake any part of it. Her husband has been transferred to Houston, Tex., and has been living and working there since before Christmas. The wife will move there for good about May 15th, though the three children will have to stay here with her mother until the end of the school term, early in June. They have bought a house in Houston with four bedrooms, and this is going to take all of her time to manage.

I have done nothing at all with desmids for the last few years, and seem to have lost interest in them, though I still have vague hopes of someday putting on paper a number of new and interesting species from Brazil and Australia, which ought to be published.

It will be wonderful if you can go to London next year and work in the British Museum with Dr. R. Ross, though his interest is mainly diatoms I believe. I hope you can take Tess with you and show her something of England, and perhaps of the Continent. There's one hint I would like to give; if you make a motor coach tour of the British Isles, as most Americans do, be sure to take a tour run by Americans, like the American Express. I foolishly took an English tour, because it was a little cheaper than the American ones, and found out too late that the difference in cost was because they had selected second-class hotels, and in England even the first-class ones are far from what we are accustomed to in the USA.

The very best regards to you and Tess from Edith and myself.

Sincerely,

April 24 1962

Dr. Douglas Hilliard,
Arctic Health Research Center,
Box 960, Anchorage, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Hilliard,

Your postcard came just two days before my wife had a serious accident, breaking her hip in a fall at home. She was in the hospital for ten days and is now at home in bed, where she will have to remain for some months. This has naturally been a very anxious time for me, involving a lot of extra work, so that I have hardly had time to attend to my normal affairs.

A couple of weeks ago I sent you the book on Indonesian Desmids that you asked for, and I included one on FW Algae from Arnhem Land in North Australia. I hope you will enjoy looking at them, though they will not be of much use to you for American or Arctic, for most of them are strictly tropical species.

As to the New Zealand desmid material, I would like to have a little of it to examine for my own edification, but it would be useless for me to promise to work it up and publish it. Because of my advanced age (74) and poor health I have had to practically abandon my study of desmids, which had been my hobby for the last 20 years. This is so sad that if I should live long enough to publish several unfinished projects that I have on hand.

If you are unable to undertake the study of this New Zealand material yourself, and if you would like to have the names of others who might be interested, I shall be glad to give them to you.

Sincerely yours,

April 28 1962

Baron Casimir de la Chapelle,
Stor-Ramsås,
Pajervik, Finland.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 24th telling me of the death of our mutual good friend Rolf Grönblad came as a great shock, although I knew of the several heart attacks that he has suffered in the last few years, and was aware that his weakened heart would someday fail entirely. I have a similar heart ailment myself, and since I am 74 years old it is not likely that I shall last much longer.

Grönblad was one of the best men that I have ever known, and though I knew him personally only for the three weeks that I spent in Karis in the summer of 1955 we have corresponded for some fifteen years, I am proud not only that he permitted me to collaborate with him, but that he also called me his friend. In my opinion he was the best desmidiologist in the whole world, and unfortunately there is nobody of his calibre to take his place. Yet with all his vast knowledge of desmids and their literature, he was never stubborn in his opinions, but was always ready to listen to the other fellow. When I was working with him in Karis we had many friendly arguments about my USA desmids; in a few instances I was able to convince him that my view was correct, and then he gave way willingly; but in most cases I had to defer to his much greater knowledge and experience.

His last letter to me was dated April 1st, telling me that he had given up dentistry in order to accept stipends from the State Natural History Committee and from the Finnish Scientific Society, and that though this would result in a lower income for him he would be able to live on it comfortably. I thought that with the smaller amount of work he would be able to carry on his work on desmids for several more years.

Here are some practical matters on which I wish to express my thoughts. Of course I do not know who will attend to the disposition of Grönblad's estate; it may be you, or perhaps someone else. One of his good friends who might have done it is Dr. Hans Luther, but he is now in this country, I believe. Anyway, Grönblad's desmid drawings (more than 7000 of them!) are valuable, and should be deposited in some botanical museum. Among them will probably be found a separate package, marked "Brasil, Scott". These are from some Brazilian collections that I sent him several years ago, and on which we were going to publish a joint paper. If they are found I would like them to be sent to me, so that I may use them together with my own drawings for the preparation of the paper; after I have used them I would return them to any desired address.

In a letter dated January 25 1962 Grönblad wrote me as follows:

"As to our desmids I have communicated for printing

- 1) Desmids from Jämtland, Sweden. (In his letter of April 1st he wrote that this had already been printed. If reprints are available I would like to have two or three copies).
- 2) Desmids from the British Isles, collected by Hannah Crossdale from moist rocks, and Prof. Kotilainen in Ireland. (If this has not yet been printed.

Dr. Hannah Crossdale, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., U.S.A., would be the best one to correct the printer's proof).

- 3) Desmids from the Sudan II. (If this has not yet been printed I offer to correct the proof. Although I did not work on this second lot from the Sudan, I did collaborate on the first lot from the Sudan).
- 4 & 5) The Uganda collection (4) and Sierra Leone (5) have the plates inked but the text is not yet written. (The inking was probably done by Miss Toini Tikkanen, who lives in Helsinki, I believe, and she may know something about them. I worked on both these lots and sent my drawings to Grönblad last year. If my drawings and Grönblad's can be found and also the inked drawings for the plates, and if they are sent to me, I would undertake to write the papers for publication).
- 6) Some desmid material from Labrador, on which he and Hannah Crossdale were going to write a joint paper. She would be the one to finish this.
- 7) A plankton collection from New Zealand by Miss E. Flint, which looks rather rich and interesting. (I know nothing about this, but if the sample and Grönblad's drawings can be sent to me I would undertake to write it up. I am familiar with Australian desmids, though I have never seen any from New Zealand).
- 8) A Finnish Missionary doctor in Southwest Africa has sent me a small but interesting collection. (I know nothing about this, but would undertake to study it and write it up if it can be found).
- 9) A lot of samples from Finland and Scandinavia (North Norway). (These are probably Arctic species, and Hannah Crossdale would be the best one to study them, because she has already published several papers on desmids from Alaska).

Grönblad's collection of books and papers on Freshwater Algae is quite valuable, and should be purchased as a whole by some museum, or perhaps by the Soc. Sci. Fennicae. Perhaps Prof. Alex Luther, or Dr. Paavo Kallio, or Lektor Einar Teiling could help with this. Teiling has had a good deal of experience in buying and selling books of this character.

I know that one of Grönblad's papers was to be published this year in the Journal "Nova Fennica". If the rights to this can be sent to me, I would gladly undertake their distribution, for I have a list of his correspondents.

With my best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

May 1, 1962

Dear Arthur and Edith:

What a shock to receive your letter and the card telling of Dr. Grönblad's passing on the same day. We are so very sorry to learn of your accident, Edith, and of what troublesome and painful time you must have been having. All the time we were just sitting here, not knowing and not even sending you a message. It is hard to not be able to do something to help you along. It must have been very hard for you too, Arthur, to carry on. I am glad that you are coming along now and if you can be up part of the day that must break up the monotony--and how monotonous it must have been to be down flat and not able to move for so long. We would give anything to be able to run in and do some little thing for you. I am tired of living in Michigan anyway--the South becomes more appealing every day. Well-- we send you our best wishes and hope that Edith will improve rapidly and that you, Arthur will not overdo.

I join with you in feeling the loss of Rolf Grönblad--but you of course feel this much more keenly than I since you were so close and had had so much correspondence and personal communication. He certainly made a most helpful contribution to botanical systematics and set some high standards. It is fine that you had an opportunity to visit with him--and I only wish that I had. I wonder how Telling is getting along. He certainly kept active (Grönblad) for many long years.

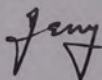
I must write to Hannah. I owe her a letter anyway. It would have been fine and very helpful to our project if she could have come here for a few months. The compiling task is a bit difficult to carry on rapidly alone. Fortunately I have a fairly good chap at drawing who is helping with the transferring. The biggest chore is yet to come, of course--preparing abbreviated descriptions (and keys?) I do not know what should be done about keys--they are so hopeless for desmids.

I may give up the idea of going to England and continuing the work on the Index Desmidiacearum. I am afraid that there will be simply too much to accomplish--as long as I have other duties and obligations. I do wish the work on *Cosmarium* would put in an appearance.

Please tell me what my share of the reprint bill is (for the last, big paper). We were talking about this but I am ashamed to say that I have forgotten the amount. I assumed that I would be getting a statement from the printer--and then plumb forgot about it after I became so involved with AMS work. I have deferred sending out reprints until I had more time and have been very negligent about attending to exchanges lately.

Arthur, you asked whether anyone here, or whether I knew anyone who might be interested in purchasing your microscopical equipment. When you have time, and if you are really thinking of making a transfer, please let me know what the asking price is.

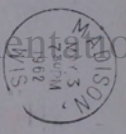
We are hoping to hear from you again soon that you are on the mend and making rapid progress. Yrs very cordially and with much sympathy-



Prof. Harry Keister, Physiological Lab.

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
BIRGE HALL
MADISON 6

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



May 3, 1962

Mr Arthur M. Scott
New Orleans, La

Dear Mr Scott,

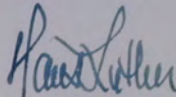
I have the distressing duty to inform you of the death of our common friend Rolf Grönblad on Good Friday. According to information in letters from Finland he had been treated in a hospital for a week, the cause of his death was uraemia.

From February to August I am exchange professor here, consequently I don't know nearer details about his illness. We received the message when we went back from a botanical easter excursion with students to the Great Smoky Mountains. His death at this moment was especially tragic as he a few days earlier had been awarded a continuous grant, which had enabled him to give up his dental practice and devote his whole time to algological work. From many discussions with him last winter I know that this was his most heartily desire.

In his application for this grant he i.a. mentioned two investigations made in co-operation with you: "Desmids from Uganda, collected by Edna Lind" and "Algae from Sierra Leone". He also mentioned that the determination work for both of them already was finished. The Societas Scientiarum Fennica has charged me with asking you if you are able and willing to finish the manuscripts for print. Do you have any knowledge of where these manuscripts now are? The Secretary of the Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Prof. Pontus Palmgren, Ekallén 11, Helsingfors-Munksnäs, Finland, would be glad for your answer at your first convenience. I would be glad if you could inform me of your answer to him.

With the best wishes from my wife and me

Yours sincerely



Hans Luther

10) A large lot of drawings of Brazilian desmids, from material that I sent him some years ago. If these can be found I would like them to be sent to me, so that I may use them together with my own drawings in writing a paper on them.

Of course I do ~~know~~ not know who will have the disposition of Grönblad's estate. One of his close friends, Prof. Hans Luther, who might have done it, is now in this country, I believe at the Univ. of Wisconsin at Madison, where is a Visiting Professor for the remainder of this year. I told the Baron that Grönblad's desmid drawings (more than 7000 of them) should be deposited in a botanical museum, and that his valuable collection of algological books and papers should be purchased as a whole by some library. What may come of these suggestions I do not know.

Now I have to tell you some bad news about poor little Edith. About two months ago she slipped and fell on the floor of our house and broke her hip. The medical name for the injury is an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the right femur, the typical hip injury suffered by many old ladies. She was operated on the following day, and is now at home in bed. She now can sit up in a wheelchair for three or four hours every day, but she will be in bed for a long while. She came through this major operation much better than I expected, and is fairly cheerful, though naturally she gets down-hearted sometimes. I have a practical nurse who looks after her from 9 am to 5 pm; the remainder of the time I take care of her myself, and am gradually learning something about nursing.

For my part, I am fairly well but short-winded after the least exertion and without the energy to do anything, even to write letters! I hope you will forgive my long silence.

Edith and I hope that you and your Mother are well, and send you our best wishes.

Sincerely,

May 6 1962

Prof. Pontus Palmgren,
Secretary, Soc. Sci. Fennica,
Ekallen 11,
Helsingfors-Hunkens, Finland.

Dear Sir,

Just a week ago I received a letter from Baron Casimir de la Chapelle a letter giving me the sad news of the death of my beloved and esteemed friend Dr. Rolf Grönblad. It came as a great shock to me, though I had known of his poor health and that he had suffered two serious heart attacks during the last few years. Only five weeks ago, on April 1st, he wrote me that he had given up his dental practice in order to accept stipends from the State Natural History Committee and the Soc. Sci. Fennica, and that though this would mean a reduction in his income he would be able to live comfortably. Therefore I thought that with the cessation of his dentistry he would be able to continue with his work on desmids for some years more.

Grönblad was one of the finest and kindest men I have ever known. We carried on a lively correspondence for many years, and in the summer of 1955 I had the pleasure of spending three weeks in Karis. I stayed at the hotel, but took all my meals at his house, and we worked together until late every night working up his drawings and mine of my U.S.A. collections of desmids, which your Society later published in the Acta, N.S. B II, No. 8. Also I have collaborated with him on several other papers, and we had others in the making. In my opinion he was the best desmidiologist in the world, and unfortunately there is nobody else with such a wealth of knowledge and experience in this rather obscure branch of botany to take his place. I know little about his private life, but I hope that you can get one of his friends to write a memorial paper and publish it. If you do I should like to have a few reprints. Also I might mention that his drawings of desmids, (more than 7000 of them) should be deposited in some museum or library, and that his valuable collection of algological books and papers should be ~~immediately~~ purchased by some library, or perhaps by your Society.

Today I received a letter from Prof. Hans Luther asking me to write you concerning two studies that Grönblad and I made: "Desmids from Uganda collected by Miss Edna Lind", and "Algae from Sierra Leone". I made a study of both of these lots of material, and sent my drawings with tentative identifications to him last year. His drawings are on cards measuring 9 x 18 cm, while mine are on tracing paper measuring 7" x 8" (17.8 x 24.3 cm), like the sample sheet enclosed. I do not know from what source Grönblad received the Sierra Leone material. Your enquiry as to the status of these two investigations, and some others, can best be answered by quoting from a letter that Grönblad wrote me on January 25 1962, with my remarks in parentheses following each item:

"As to our desmids I have communicated for printing

- 1) Desmids from Jämtland, Sweden. (In a later letter dated April 1st he wrote that this had already been printed. If reprints are available I would like to have two or three copies. Or if all of the reprints can be sent to me I will distribute them to his correspondents, of whom I have a list).
- 2) Desmids from the British Isles, collected by Hannah Croasdale from moist rocks, and by Prof. Kotilainen in Ireland. (This paper, I believe, was accepted for

publication in the journal "Nova Hedwigia", according to a letter that I had from the publisher, Herr J. Cramer, P.O.Box 166, Weinheim/Bergstr., Germany. I will write Herr Cramer and ask him to send the proof for correction to Dr. Hannah Croasdale, Dept. of Zoology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., USA).

- 3) Desmids from the Sudan II. (I know nothing about this, but if it has not yet been printed I offer to correct the proof. I did not work on it, but I collaborated with Grönblad on the first lot from the Sudan).
- 4) & 5) The Uganda collection (4) and Sierra Leone (5) have the plates inked but the text is not yet written. (The inking was probably done by Miss Toini Tikkanen, who is, I believe, a student at one of the Universities in Helsingfors, and she may know something about them. I worked on both these lots and sent my drawings to Grönblad last year. If his drawings and mine can be found, and also the inked drawings for the plates, and if they are sent to me, I would undertake to write the papers for publication).
- 6) Some desmid material from Labrador. (He and Dr. Hannah Croasdale were going to write a joint paper on this, so she would be the one to finish it).
- 7) A plankton collection from New Zealand by Miss E. Flint, which looks rather rich and interesting. (I know nothing about this, but if the sample and his drawings can be sent to me I would undertake to write it up. I am familiar with Australian desmids, but have never seen any from New Zealand).
- 8) A small but interesting collection from a Finnish missionary in Southwest Africa. (I know nothing about this, but would undertake to study it and write it up if it can be found).
- 9) A lot of samples from Finland and Scandinavia (North Norway). (These are probably Arctic species, and Hannah Croasdale would be the best one to study them, because she has published several papers on desmids from Alaska).
- 10) A large lot of drawings of Brazilian desmids, from Material that I sent him some years ago. I am particularly anxious to get these, so that I can use them together with my own drawings in writing up a paper, which has been postponed too long because of serious illnesses of myself and my wife. Grönblad's drawings will probably be found in a separate package, marked "Brasil, Scott". My own drawings are here, though he saw most of them.

Because of my age (74) and poor state of health I have had to practically abandon my work on desmids, but if any of the above samples and drawings can be found and sent to me I will gladly do my best with them, in memory of my old and valued friend.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I should be glad if you will advise me, in due course, whether or not any of the samples and drawings can be found.

May 6 1962

Prof. Hans Luther,
Hydrobiological Laboratory,
Birge Hall, Univ. of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Professor Luther,

When I received the letter from Baron de la Chapelle telling of Rolf Grönblad's death I thought of writing you, because I knew that you were in this country, but I was not sure of your exact address, and I assumed that you would get the news from someone in Finland.

My acquaintance with him began about 15 years ago, when I sent him a couple of papers on desmids that Prof. G. W. Prescott and I wrote in collaboration. Since then we have carried on an animated correspondence, and he became a personal friend during my visit to Karis in 1955. His last letter to me was dated April 1 1962, and I am very sorry that I had not answered it. This was because my wife met with a serious accident, by falling and breaking her hip. We have no children, no relatives in the U.S.A., and few friends, so that it has thrown a large burden of work on me, so that I have hardly had time to attend to my normal affairs.

It was a great privilege and honour to be associated with the best desmidiologist in the world. At the time our first paper was written I wanted the authors to be shown as "Grönblad and Scott", but he insisted that it should be "Scott and Grönblad", not only because I was some years older than he, but because I had done all the preliminary work of collecting, studying and drawing the desmids. That's a good example of his generous and unassuming nature, for I was a mere amateur at the time.

From the enclosed copy of a letter that I have written to Prof. Pontus Palmgren you will see that I have answered your queries about the Uganda and Sierra Leone collections, and also several others of which I happen to have some knowledge. I have also sent the same list of studies to Baron de la Chapelle and to Dr. Hannah Croasdale, who is a personal friend of mine. I hope that someone can be found who will go through Grönblad's papers and be able to separate them as I have indicated.

Please give my respects to your charming wife, and tell her that I often think about that wonderful boat ride through the Skerries and of the delicious lunch that she prepared and served on that rocky island with the lighthouse, and of the wild bird nestling close to the rocks that was so unafraid that it permitted me to approach near enough to stroke its feathers.

Sincerely yours,

May 7 1962

National Geographic Society,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

For the last two or three years you have been sending the National Geographic Magazine as a gift subscription from me, to:

Dr. Rolf Grönblad,
Centralgatan 86,
Karis, Finland.

Dr. Grönblad died recently, and since he had no family, I would like you to stop sending the magazine to this address, and instead send it to:

Miss Marjory Thorn,
"Chislehurst", Hempnall,
Norwich, Norfolk,
England.

Please send her a card saying that it comes from me.

Very truly yours,

May 7 1962

Dear Jerry,

Edith and I both are grateful for your letter and a card from Tess telling of your sympathy and desire to help. Unfortunately there is nothing that can be done except to keep her as comfortable as possible, and then wait for the bone to heal, which is a very long and slow process. She is doing rather well, I think, and though she does not feel like writing letters at present, I believe she will soon be able to do so, and drop a note to Tess.

Grönblad's death has involved me in considerable correspondence, and may mean that I shall have to work up and publish at least three projects on which he was engaged. A few days ago I had a letter from one of his good friends, Dr. Hans Luther of Helsinki, who is now Exchange Professor at the Univ. of Wisconsin. He in turn had a letter from the Secretary of the Soc. Sci. Fennica, enquiring about ~~the~~ the status of two projects, one on desmids from Uganda, the other from Sierra Leone. I had studied these and sent my drawings to Grönblad last year. The third project concerns a large lot of material from the Amazon region of Brazil, on which I was awaiting Grönblad's drawings to combine with my own and then write them up. Also Hannah is involved in a paper on desmids that she collected in England. It remains to be seen whether all these lots of drawings and samples can be found among his effects.

The cost of reprints of our Indonesian paper, including 8 sets of the plates only, was \$507.25, as you will see from the enclosed receipted invoice. If you can get the University to pay half of it I would be glad, but I don't want you to pay anything out of your own pocket. Actually I spent close to \$1000 in addition to this, for Latin diagnoses, inking of the plates, partial cost of a special trip by M. Sachlan from Java to Sumatra to get additional collections, and my own trip to East Lansing to use your iconograph, airmail postage on the MS and drawings and proofs, etc.

The microscope that I want to sell is a #5 Spencer research model, the largest and heaviest and best equipped and most expensive that Americal Optical Co manufactured at the time I bought it in 1949. You probably have a catalogue describing it, or if not I can lend you one. Here is a brief description:

Binocular inclined body, with a separate vertical monocular body that can be interchanged by simply loosening one screw. Circular rotating and centerable stage 6" diameter, with two control knobs on each side for the E-W and N-S movements. Achromatic condenser 1.30 N.A., with both coarse and fine adjustments, the usual iris diaphragm and another diaphragm giving oblique light from any direction; the latter is useful for resolving the fine markings on diatoms, and I have occasionally used it to see the extremely fine striae on Closterium species. The plane mirror is first-surface rhodium coated to eliminate reflections, and it is scratch-proof. The optical equipment consists of 5, 10, 15 and 20x compensating eyepieces; 10x, 44x (dry) 0.95 N.A., 60x (dry) 0.95 N.A., and 90x oil immersion 1.30 N.A. apochromatic objectives. The first three objectives are mounted on a triple nosepiece; the 90x is kept in reserve because it is so seldom used in our work. The cost of the instrument including a cylindrical plastic cover was \$1387.93 in 1949, and since then I have added a 3.5x and a 5x achromatic objective, also an objective that I made myself magnifying about 3.7x using a war-surplus triple aplanat lens. Total cost was therefore about \$1450.00, and allowing for the increase in prices since 1949 I estimate that such an instrument would cost not less than \$1800.00 today. Don Burgh told me in Philadelphia that this model had just been discontinued, and I do not know what they have substituted, if anything.

Of course it shows signs of use, but optically and mechanically it is in perfect condition, without the slightest back-lash in any of the movements. A scope like this does not wear out, and I guess than whoever gets it, it will still be in use 25 years from now.

Taking all these things into consideration I think I ought to get not less than \$750.00 for it, and at that it would be a bargain for anyone who needs this particular equipment. This price does not include the camera lucida nor the lamp, which I must retain for use with an old Leitz medical scope that I have.

I made a few modifications on the stage of the instrument to suit my own convenience, but they can all be removed very easily. For instance I made and fitted larger control knobs for the mechanical stage on the right side, so that minute movements can be made more easily, particularly for aligning one edge of the specimen with the graduations of the eyepiece micrometer. The original knobs can be replaced if desired. The slide clips were advertised as "special", and I only discovered what this meant when I received the scope and found that the clips hold the slide about 2 mm above the stage, presumably for the purpose of not messing up the stage with immersion oil from the condenser, which must be oiled to the slide when the immersion lens is used. This was a disadvantage for our work, for it is frequently necessary to apply pressure in manipulating the specimen, and the pressure would depress the slide so that the specimen went out of focus. I remedied this by fitting a small piece of stainless steel to the left stage clip, so that the slide rests directly on the stage. Then again, one of the stops against which the side edge of the slide rests would foul one of the objectives when the stage was rotated to a certain position, so I removed the stop and made another from stainless steel sheet. The vernier for the E-W movement of the slide was placed directly in front of the pillar of the instrument, in an almost unreadable position, so I moved it to the right about 1/2 inch, where it is more easily read.

Enclosed is a sketch of the *Pleurotaenium-Closterium*? that I mentioned when you were here, and under separate cover I have sent a small quantity of the material. The *Ussmid* is fairly plentiful and you should have no difficulty in finding half-a-dozen specimens. Dimensions are: L 199-327, W center 6-7, W ends 2.5-3 u. A few specimens are almost straight, but the majority are bent irregularly, like the sketch. I have just finished examining some of them at very high powers, 1350x and 1800x, with the oil immersion lens, and am still uncertain whether there is or is not a very slight constriction or sinus at the center, and whether there are two or three exceedingly minute teeth at each pole. The constriction at the center can be seen in some cases, not in others. Grönblad said there are three terminal teeth, but usually I can see only two, but this may be due to my failing eyesight, because of cataracts that have been slowly growing in both my eyes for several years. I have seen two specimens just after division, with a short conical piece representing the beginning of the new semicell, but I think this is common to both *Closterium* and *Pleurotaenium*. The chloroplasts are all decayed, but there are from 5 to 8 pyrenoids in each semicell. On the whole I am inclined to place it in *Pleurotaenium*, perhaps as a variety of *Pl. tridentulum*, but ~~rather~~ better, I believe, as a new species, *P. gracillimum*.

It has been announced that nominations are being received for the Darbaker Prize in Phycology. How about submitting our Indonesian paper? You once told me that taxonomical papers do not seem to stand much chance against others in cytology, genetics, biochemistry, etc., which seems rather strange because taxonomy is basic to all these other branches. Anyway, no harm would be done, and it might accidentally get the prize. Nominations close on May 31st, and should be sent to Dr. Paul C. Silva, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Best regards from Edith and myself to you and Tess.

Sincerely,

May 9 1962

Herrn J. Cramer,
P.O.Box 166, Weinheim/Bergstr.
Germany,

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated February 29 was received here about March 3. Two days later my wife suffered a serious accident by falling and breaking her hip. She had to undergo a major operation, and though she is now recovering at home, it has meant a lot of extra work for me, so that I have hardly had time to attend to my normal affairs. This accounts for the delay in answering your letter.

The idea of offering to private persons reprints from Nova Hedwigia pertaining solely to their own specialty seems a good one, and ought to appeal to many. I am sorry, however, that I cannot take advantage of it, for several reasons.

- 1) I am an engineer, not a botanist, and have been studying desmids purely as a hobby for the last 24 years. They are the only plants of which I have any knowledge, so that even in your subject Phycology it is likely that only one paper in twenty would be of interest to me. In the list of proposed papers for your Vol. 4 there are only two that would be of value to me, MESSIKOMMER and GRÖNBLAD.
- 2) I exchange papers with all the principal desmidiologists in the world, so that I get reprints of their papers without having to subscribe to the many journals in which they are published.
- 3) Because of my age (74) and poor state of health I have had to practically abandon my work on desmids, though I still like to read about them.

Now I have to inform you that my very good friend, Dr. Rolf Grönblad, died on April 20 after a short illness, though he had been in bad health for some time, and suffered two serious heart attacks in the last two or three years. You list a paper by him "Desmids from the British Isles" for your Vol. 4. I believe that this deals with desmids collected in the British Isles by Miss (Dr.) Hannah Croasdale and in Ireland by Prof. Kotilainen. If this is correct and if there is need for any correspondence about it, such as proof-reading, I suggest that you communicate with Dr. Hannah Croasdale, Dept. of Zoology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., U.S.A. I know her quite well, and she is a competent desmidiologist herself, having published several papers on desmids from Alaska. I am sorry that I do not know Prof. Kotilainen's address.

Every desmidiologist over here is anxious to know when the work on Cosmarium by KRIEGER & GERLOFF will appear, since it is more than two years since you said it would be published. Can you give me any information about it?

Sincerely yours,

May 11 1962

Dr. O. Lhotsky,
1 maja 17,
Liberec I, Czechoslovakia.

Dear Dr. Lhotsky,

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of April 18, and I am happy to comply with your wishes. Unfortunately I cannot send you any of the Sudan material, because I received only a small quantity and it was all consumed during my investigation.

However, Arthrodesmus bifidus var. latidivergens occurs in the U.S.A. also, and I have sent you a sample, Louisiana No. 17, in which it occurs, though it is rather scarce and you may have to search diligently to find it.

The other variety, var. hexacanthus, occurs in several of my U.S.A. gatherings, and I have sent you four samples containing it, Louisiana No. 27, Mississippi Nos. 58 & 61, and Florida No. 76. All of these samples have been sent today by air-mail, and you should receive the box soon after this letter.

The only ecological information that I can give you, in addition to what is contained in the original papers, is as follows:

Louisiana No. 17. From a roadside ditch near Tangipahoa. April 13 1941.
No. 27. Similar ditch near Sun. June 15 1941.

Mississippi No. 58. Excavation filled with water, near Tigerville, April 15 1945.
No. 61. Lake near Dixie Springs. August 5 1945.

Florida No. 76. Roadside ditch near Punta Gorda. October 19 1947.

All of these localities have sandy soil, and the water is weakly acid, with a pH of probably between 5.0 and 6.0.

Now I must inform you of the death of my very good friend, Dr. Rolf Grönblad. He died in a hospital from uraemia on Good Friday, April 20, after a short illness, though he had been in poor health for a long time, and had suffered at least two serious heart attacks during the last two or three years. This is not a severe personal loss, but a blow to desmidiology, for he was the best authority in the world on these beautiful little plants, in my opinion.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

May 14 1962

Sears Roebuck & Co.
Memphis, Tenn.

Gentlemen,

I have an old metal-working lathe which I wish to use occasionally for wood-working projects. For this I need a wood-working tool rest like the one that I have outlined in blue pencil on the enclosed cut taken from your big catalog. The parts I need are the slotted base, the clamping screw, and the T-shaped ~~tool~~ res tool rest. I do not want the clamp that fits on the tubular base of the lathe; it would be useless because my lathe has a different bed.

Probably you do not have this in stock in Memphis, but I feel sure you can get them from the firm that makes these lathes for you. If you can get it please send it to me at the above address and charge it to my account, which is in the name of Mrs. A. M. Scott at your Baronne St. store in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

May 18 1960

Dear Rolf,

In my last letter I promised to write you again in a few days, and I fully intended doing so, but each day something happens to prevent it; yet I am not very busy, and have done little on desmids.

Even now I cannot write very much, because early tomorrow morning my wife and I are going to fly to Philadelphia, where I shall meet with Prescott and Hannah for a conference regarding the Synopsis of N. Amer. Desmids, for which Prescott has just received an additional grant from the National Science Foundation. Philadelphia seems a peculiar place to meet, but Prescott has a meeting of the Committee of the Amer. Microsc. Soc. there this week end, and Hannah's sister-in-law lives about 20 miles from the city so she can stay there. For me it makes no difference where we meet, but it just happens that I shall have an opportunity of calling on the Amer. Philosophical Soc. in Philadelphia, who are now considering my Indonesian manuscript.

I received the second vial of Sierra Leone material, and have made drawings of some of the desmids in it. So far I have seen only one specimen of the Pleurotaenium that you mention, which I also identified as Pl. caldense. I noticed the folds just below the apical granules, each fold being marked with a row of pores. This is the only difference than I can see from the typical caldense as shown in Krieger, and I hardly think it worth while to make it a new variety. There are a good many other desmids in the collection, most of them small and filled with chloroplast, so that I have not been able to distinguish the wall markings of the small Costa Rica and Australia.

Telling wrote me about a month ago, telling of his wife's death in March. Evidently it was a very severe blow to him, though I feel that he must have known for several years that it was inevitable, for he has mentioned cancer in three or four of his letters. He has sold his summer cottage, and says that he will probably move to Lund and live there for the remainder of his life, though his children want him to live with them in Stockholm. The sum of Kr.6000 for his zoological library and iconothek seems quite small, and he could probably have obtained as many dollars if he had been willing to sell them in U.S.A., but he told me that he wanted his collected materials to remain in Sweden, all of them.

He informed me that he is now working on a revision of his Staurodesmus genus, and for this purpose he asked me to tell him if the abnormal (spineless) forms of A. maximus and subulatus illustrated in our 1957 paper were found in the natural habitat, or if they had perhaps developed in vitro. I replied that I could not answer this definitely one way or the other, for some of the collections had remained alive in my laboratory for days or even a few weeks before I examined them, but that I am strongly of the opinion that the spineless forms do actually occur in natural conditions. Also I took the opportunity of telling him that I had never thoroughly understood his 1948 Staurodesmus paper, and mentioned some of the many points that had caused me trouble, and which he might clarify in the new paper. One major point was his statement on p. 76: "The new genus contains

"From Arthrodesmus: the section Tetractinium (Näg.) Hansg. (This should be Tetracanthium)

"From Staurostrum: the smooth or punctate species with one solid mamilla, mucro or spine in each angle".

I told him that the Staurostrum group would include such vastly differing

species as St. prainii W&W., St. subcornutum de Toni, St. tumidum var. attenuatum Borge, St. longissimum Borge, St. mamillatum var. longirostre Grönbl., St. marthae Grönbl., St. unicorne Turn., to name but a few picked at random, and that I thought the inclusion of all these and other monospinous Staurastra with all Arthrodesmi having two spines per semicell in the genus Staurodesmus would make such a heterogeneous grouping that it would be little if any better than leaving them in Staurastrum and that I thought many desmidologists ~~xxx~~ would be unable to "swallow" it. I asked him not to take offence at my remarks, because none was intended.

I have just received a closely written four-page letter in reply, in which he says he is not offended (but evidently he is irritated). It is a long lecture in the manner of a school-teacher to a rather dull pupil who fails to grasp the principles in question. I admit quite freely that my lack of any education in any biological subject makes it difficult, perhaps impossible, for me to understand his theory of desmid evolution, and the application of this theory to the regrouping of desmid species into new genera. On the other hand I have the advantage of having seen, studied, and drawn the actual desmids, instead of relying on pictures culled from half-a-hundred different authors. All my life I have had to deal with practical matters, with little attention to theory, though I know, of course, that someone has to formulate the theories. That, I think, represents my attitude towards desmid nomenclature; at present so little is known about desmid genetics that any grouping into genera is necessarily arbitrary, and I don't think Teiling's proposed new genus will be any less arbitrary than the present ones. He even goes so far as to mention in his letter a supposed resemblance between certain forms of St. dickiei with Cosm. samlandicum and C. ralfsii !!! So apparently he intends to include some Cosmaria with mucros, teeth, papillae, or short spines at the angles in Staurodesmus.

I am going to take T's letter with me to Philadelphia and show it to Prescott and Hannah, and see what they think of it; then after my return I will send it to you for your information; confidentially of course. I am extremely sorry to learn that he still refuses to answer your letters even after you have offered a reconciliation. The reason for his anger is unknown to me; I can only guess that it is because you have found yourself unable to accept his two new genera, and perhaps have expressed your thoughts too explicitly. In his last letter he asked me "Are you sure that your attitude against revision of desmid genera is not influenced by Grönblad?". Of course I regard your opinions with a great deal of respect, and to this extent I may have been influenced. On the other hand I have a mind of my own and I am not afraid to express my opinions on matters that I am familiar with. I have differed with you on several occasions, also with Krieger, Prescott, and Hannah on desmidiological subjects. Sometimes I am right, sometimes wrong; in the latter case I willingly admit it. It seems likely that I am wrong about the Australian Spirotaenia with "hairs", but I want to try some more staining experiments.

Must close now, for I have to select some drawings and letters that I want to take to Philadelphia. Will write again after my return.

Sincerely,

May 25 1962

Dr. Paul C. Silva,
Dept. of Botany, University of California,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Dr. Silva,

Earlier this month I wrote to Dr. G. W. Prescott, and among other matters I suggested that he might enter our joint paper "Indonesian Desmids" for the Darbaker award. He has not yet replied, and knowing him as well as I do I can easily imagine that this item may have been lost among the multitudinous other things that occupy his mind.

I don't know if it is quite comme il faut for an author to enter his own work in a competition like this, but since the deadline is only a week off I am doing so, and have sent you a reprint of this paper under separate cover.

The published notice of the award states that the Committee will base its judgment primarily on papers published in 1960 and 1961, though not exclusively. What other matters will be taken into consideration is left unsaid, but in case earlier papers may be considered I am also sending a reprint of a 1958 paper by Prescott and myself, "Some Freshwater Algae from Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory of Australia", the last previous large paper that we published.

The announcement also required a statement of the merits of the candidate. I have supplied this in the attached two sheets, going into considerable detail as to my experience with desmids; much more than anyone else could. It may seem pretty much like blowing my own horn, but there is nobody else to do it for me.

If you have not already heard about it, I must inform you of the death of my very good friend Dr. Rolf Grönblad. He died in a hospital, on April 20, from uremia, after a short illness. However I know that he had been in poor health for the last two or three years, suffering two serious heart attacks. We had corresponded for some fifteen years, and in 1955 I had the pleasure of visiting him for three weeks in Finland. He was one of the finest and kindest men I have ever known, and his death is not only a sad blow for me personally, but a severe loss for phycology, for in my opinion he was the best desmidiologist in the world.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

May 24 1962

Biographical data of Arthur M. Scott.

Born Jan 25 1888 in London, England. Educated in various parochial, municipal and private schools in London, the equivalent of a U.S. high school education. No college, no degrees, no training in any branch of biology, nor in engineering. Came to New Orleans in 1906 and have lived here ever since. Naturalized U.S. citizen in 1918. Served with U.S. Army 1918-19 in U.S.A. and France. Employed by one firm continuously (except for war service) for 44 years, from Jan 1 1910 until my retirement on Dec 31 1953. Licenced to practice Civil Engineering by the State of Louisiana. Learned engineering the hard way, by self-study and practical experience, and acquired considerable local reputation for knowledge of structural engineering in reinforced concrete and structural steel. Was a member of Am. Soc. Civil Engineers (an honor) for 23 years until my retirement, and of Louisiana Eng. Soc. from 1915 until 1953.

First saw the word desmid and first learned of their existence in 1920, through reading a small book "Aquatic Microscopy for Beginners" by the well-known microscopist A. C. Stokes, and was so astonished and intrigued by their beautifully symmetrical and intricate forms that I immediately started hunting for them in the surface waters in and immediately around New Orleans. For a reason that I did not learn until much later (hard water) I could find only some common and uninteresting forms, none of the elaborately shaped and sculptured ones that were shown in the book. Therefore I lost interest in desmids and went on to other hobbies. It was not until 1939 that by mere chance I made a collection of algal material near Covington, La., in St. Tammany Parish, which as I later learned has the most acid soil of any parish (county) in the State. In this material I saw my first Micrasterias, and was so thrilled that I went back for more, and found plenty more, for the reason turned out to be extremely rich in desmids. At that time the only literature I had was the book mentioned above, so I wrote to the Louisiana Dept. of Conservation in Baton Rouge, (now the Wild-life and Fisheries Dept.) and asked them to send me all the literature they had on desmids of Louisiana. They replied that to the best of their knowledge there was no such literature, but they referred me to their Chief Biologist in New Orleans, the late Dr. Nelson Gowanlock. He was very helpful and told me where to write for desmid literature. After I had acquired a few books on the subject, it occurred to me that since nothing was known of the desmids of Louisiana I might do something useful for science as well as amusing myself, by recording my finds and making drawings of them, and that is exactly what I have been doing ever since, for the last 23 years. While I was working as an engineer I used to sit nearly every night at my microscope, sometimes until 2 or 3 A.M., when I had a specially rich collection to examine. Then on Sundays my wife and I would drive into the country to make more collections. In this way I covered most of Louisiana and the southern part of Mississippi, and eventually extended my trips to Florida, which turned out to be a veritable desmid Heaven. But after driving over most of the main highways and many of the secondary roads there came a time when the number of "new" desmids secured no longer repaid the time and trouble and expense of the trips. I have made a few collections in Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, and Cuba, during vacation trips to these places.

By correspondence I have been able to obtain rich desmid collections from various parts of the world: Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Tasmania, and several localities in Australia. Dr. Rolf Grönblad invited me to collaborate with him on "Sudanese Desmids" (published), and on smaller lots from Uganda and Sierra Leone, (not yet published). It is possible that I have seen and studied and made drawings of more tropical and subtropical desmids than anyone else in the world now living.

It has been my good fortune to discover two new genera in Desmidiaceae, one of which is named for me, Amscottia mira Grönblad. It is quite unusual to find a new genus, but even more remarkable is the fact that in both of these genera the two semicells are unlike in all of the many specimens seen, so that the whole cell is asymmetric about the horizontal center-line. Previously it was thought that desmids must have the two semicells alike and symmetrical, because of their predominantly vegetative method of reproduction, which is far more frequent than the sexual method.

I have published two small papers on desmids in my own name; one by Krieger & Scott worked up from Krieger's notes after his death; and seventeen others in collaboration with either Dr. Gerald W. Prescott or Dr. Rolf Grönblad. In these papers there are described and named several hundred new taxa. With one exception (Sudan) all the desmids were either collected by me personally, or obtained by me from correspondents. I studied them under the microscope, made camera lucida drawings of all of them, and except for two papers I drew, in pencil, all of the plates of illustrations. My pencil lines were then inked by Mrs. Dorothy Ferine because my hand is no longer steady enough for ink work. I have made probably something like 10,000 sheets of desmid drawings, each sheet bearing one, or two, or three views of the same desmid, showing the front, side and vertical views of the same plant. In some genera the side and vertical views are necessary for certain identification.

The paper "Indonesian Desmids" by Scott & Prescott, 1961, which is submitted herewith for the Derbaker award, was entirely written^{*except the Latin diagnoses} and illustrated by me. Prescott's part consisted in allowing me the use of his voluminous iconograph, for which purpose I made a special trip to East Lansing and spent a week in his laboratory, and then giving me three days of his crowded time helping to identify the "unknowns" and finding suitable names for the new taxa.

In the second paper, "Some Freshwater Algae from Arnhem Land" by Scott & Prescott, 1958, which is submitted in support, I wrote the introduction and Prescott wrote the text except the Latin, though I was able to contribute some critical comments. Plates 1-22 were drawn by me, and plates 23-28 depicting other algae were drawn by Prescott.

I have never kept track of my expenditures on this hobby, but guess that it is not less than \$10,000, and it may be a good deal more. The only financial assistance I have ever received was a grant of \$50 from the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, for which I had not even applied. One of the officers, who knew of my work, got the Committee to make it. While I was working as an engineer and making a good income this expenditure did not matter much, but now that I am retired on a greatly reduced income it does matter. The Indonesian paper cost me close to \$1500; the reprints cost \$5.25 each.

Here are two unsolicited testimonials, (originals on request):

- Dr. Rolf Grönblad, of Karis, Finland, wrote me last year in an undated letter "You are the supreme drawer of desmids in the world, so I hope you will be able to continue making desmid drawings many a year still".
- Dr. Einar Teiling, of Lund, Sweden, wrote on Aug 17 1961:
"I am also glad to see the more cases of semiradial asymmetry that you have added to the brilliant cases you sent me for my paper. They confirm the general opinion of you as the most sharp-eyed desmidiologist at present".

Zoolog.Station, Tvärminne, Finland, 26.5.1962.

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

Dear Mr Scott.

Prof.Pontus Palmgren gave me your letter of May 7th 1962.I think he has communicated you that our common friend, Dr h.c.Rolf Grönblad, has testamentid the major part of his property to a foundation named "Stiftelsen J.A.Palméns minne", whose purpose is the support of the biological station at Tvärminne on the coast of the Baltic.Prof.P.is the prefect of the station and I am the chairman of the foundation.

I have visited Karis and saked the drawings and manuscripts you asked for.Yesterday I mailed to you a package containing:

- 1."Edna Lind's samples from Uganda" Manuscript.
- 2."Sudan" mscr.& figg.
- 3."Sierra Leone" a small mscr.+ figg.
- 4."Desmids from Amboland, SW-Africa, coll.by Dr J.H.Hellberg 1961"
5. Uganda, Mr Scotts figg.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

There are in Karis some rolls of paper with many inked drawings of Desmids, but I do not know from where they are and if they are already published. Mag.phil.Toini Tikkanen, who has probably inked them, is gone on a journey and I can not now ask her for that.I hope my son, prof.Hans Luther will clear up this when he in September returns from Madison, Wis.

In Karis ^{is} too a large lot of G.'s drawings of Desmids from "Kuring-Kuru, SW-Africa, leg.Dr Hellberg 1960, 1961"; with a list of samples and their contents.

The drawings of desmids from Labrador I have sent to Dr Croasdale.

I have not found your drawings of Brazilian Desmids, but I think my son will find them when he is returned.

Dr G.'s drawings, his scientific correspondence, and all literature on algae will be preserved in the botanical museum of the Helsingfors University and likewise the major part of the samples; unfortunately a great deal of them are dried up.

With my best regards,

sincerely yours,

Alex. Luther

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND BOTANY

4 June 1962

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Dr. Hannah Croasdale has just written me concerning the untimely passing of Dr. Rolf Grönblad. I am indeed sorry to hear of this.

I am wondering if it would be possible for you to write an obituary note for the Phycological News Bulletin. I know little of him and do not feel qualified to do it. A note of about 200-250 words will be most acceptable.

The next issue of the News Bulletin is due to go to the Printer at the end of the week; however, if I could receive the notice by 18 June, I can get it included in this July issue. If it is not possible for you to write such a note, will you please drop me a card saying so. Then I will plan such a notice for the November issue which will go to the Printer in September.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely yours

Janet Stein

Janet R. Stein, Editor
Phycological Society
of America

Bogor 6 June - 1962.

Dear (Mr.) Scott,

It is nearly 6 months ago that I received your last letter and I hope that during this period nothing will happen with you and your wife. The meaning of this letter is purely to get information about your health and that of your wife.

It is now Summer in New-Orleans, is not it? and I still remembered how warm it was in New-Orleans even hot as in Indonesia. I will never forget the time that I was in New-Orleans, because many photographs about New-Orleans are in my photo-album.

Please write me soon and tell me what is your ^{new} ~~new~~ ^{admiral} ~~admiral~~ ^{document} ~~document~~ that of your wife; I am anxious to know it.

Meanwhile (about 3 months ago) I become the Head of the Inland-fishing Research-institute and I hope that I can do more for my country, for example: to increase the fish-production for the sale of the Indonesian-people.

My best wishes to you and your wife.

Cordially,
STACHLAN



June 10 1962

Dr. Janet R. Stein,
Dept. of Biology & Botany,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B.C.

Dear Dr. Stein,

When I received your letter asking me to write an obituary notice of Dr. Rolf Grönblad my first impulse was to decline, on the ground that I do not have a sufficient knowledge of his life, and also because I have been informed that his biography will appear in the Yearbook of the Soc. Sci. Fennica. However, this Yearbook will probably not appear until next year, and even then will have only a limited circulation.

Dr. Hannah Croasdale and I were his best friends in America, and both of us had visited him in Finland, she in 1953 and I in 1955, when I spent three weeks with him, staying at the hotel and taking all my meals at his house. We worked nearly every night until midnight, wading through the many thousands of drawings that I had sent him of desmids from the U.S.A and Brazil. Since then I have had the privilege of collaborating with him on several papers, and have agreed to try to finish two small projects that were left incomplete at his death, if the necessary notes and drawings can be found among his effects and sent to me.

The enclosed obituary runs to about 360 words exclusive of title and signature. If you need to reduce it to 250 you can eliminate a few words here and there. It is a pity that you had to set this limit, for I could have written five times as much without doing full justice to this remarkable man.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

June 15 1962

Mutual of Omaha,
Richards Bldg.
City.

Policy 1090H-237825-49M.

Gentlemen,

On March 2 1962 my wife suffered a broken hip in a fall, and you paid a claim for it.

On June 1 1962 the surgeon wanted a progress X-ray picture, for which she had to go the Hotel Dieu, using an ambulance both ways since she is still unable to walk or even put any weight on her injured leg.

Enclosed is a receipt from the Hotel Dieu for \$34.00, the cost of the ambulance and X-ray. I have not filled out a claim form because the information would be identical with that on the original claim.

Very truly yours,

June 15 1962

Continental Casualty Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Policy 17H0000311.

Gentlemen,

On March 2 1962 my wife, Edith K. Scott, suffered a broken hip in a fall, and you paid a claim for it.

On June 1 1962 the surgeon wanted a progress X-ray picture, for which she had go to the Hotel Dieu, using an ambulance both ways since she is still unable to walk or even put any weight on her injured leg.

Enclosed is a receipt from the Hotel Dieu for \$34.00, the cost of the abulance and X-ray. I have not filled out a claim form because the information would be identical with that on the original claim. I believe this bill should be paid either from the 65-Plus or the \$5000 reserve policy.

Very truly yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

June 19, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your entry in the Darbaker competition has been received and is now being circulated among the Committee, along with other entries. The documentation, I am happy to say, is more complete than that for many of the entries. Although you have based your entry primarily upon 'Indonesian Desmids', published jointly with Dr. Prescott, the accompanying account supports your name singly. In consideration, also, of the fact that you state that 'Indonesian Desmids' was written and illustrated solely by you, I have decided to enter your name rather than you and Prescott jointly. If this was not your intention, please correct me immediately.

'Indonesian Desmids' is indeed a monumental work, worthy of high praise.

I was very sorry to learn of the death of Dr. Grönblad, for whom I had great respect. Dr. Carl Cedercreutz and his wife visited me in April, and we were talking about Dr. Grönblad at that time. Although the Finns will undoubtedly publish detailed obituaries of Dr. Grönblad, I would still like to have some account for PHYCOLOGIA. Perhaps you have agreed to write an obituary for some other journal, but if not, would you be interested in preparing something for PHYCOLOGIA? The Finnish journals in which the obituaries will be published will not be readily available among English-speaking phycologists, and moreover I feel that your personal slant would be valuable and interesting. A portrait and complete phycological bibliography would be appreciated. The bibliography is undoubtedly obtainable in Finland, knowing how meticulous they are in these matters. If you agree to this proposal, I should appreciate having the manuscript ready for publication during the last quarter of this year.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


P. C. Silva

Box 960
Anchorage, Alaska
June 21, 1962

Dear Mr. Scott-

I am sending along the desmid material from New Zealand. I am sorry that I have been so long in getting it off to you, but have been otherwise occupied.

All of this material was collected by Jerry C. Tash, University of Kansas, and the enclosed data was likewise recorded by him. Therefore, if you find anything significant then he should be acknowledged as the collector.

Sincerely,

Douglas Hilliard

Douglas Hilliard

- Very few seen.
- ✓ Nr. 1. New Zealand, South Island, bog-pine pool near road, 50' x 150', about 10" deep. Arthur's Pass. Jan. 30, 1962. *Cl. striolatum*
E. angustum v.
C. speciosum
- ✓ Nr. 2. Same source as above. *Few. New Xanthidium & Staurastrum*
- ✓ Nr. 3. New Zealand, South Island, tundra pool near road by Waiwakiri River, 30' x 50' x 10". Arthur's Pass. Jan. 30, 1962. *None?*
- ✓ Nr. 4. New Zealand, South Island, tundra pool near road by Waiwakiri River, 10' x 8' x 12". Arthur's Pass. Jan. 30, 1962. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 5. Same source as Nr. 3. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 6. New Zealand, South Island, tundra pool near road on way to Arthur's Pass, 10' x 15' x 15". Jan. 30, 1962. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 7. New Zealand, South Island, tundra pool near road on way to Arthur's Pass, 10' x 12' x 10". Jan. 30, 1962. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 9. New Zealand, South Island. Pool near Pearsons's Lake by road on way to Arthur's Pass. Jan 30, 1962. *None*
- ✓ Nr. 10. Same source as Nr. 9. *Cosm. pseudopachyrynchum.*
- ✓ Nr. 11. New Zealand, South Island, another pool near Pearson's Lake by road on way to Arthur's Pass. Jan. 30, 1962. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 12. New Zealand, South Island. Pool near Pearsons Lake on road to Arthur's Pass. Jan 30, 1962. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 13. Pool in Christchurch Botanical Gardens. Oct. 11, 1961. *Few*
- ✓ Nr. 14. Same source as Nr. 13. *Few*

June 27 1962

Department of Interior,
Bureau of Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

Attention Dr. Ernst R. Pariser.

Gentlemen,

In LIFE magazine for June 29 there is an article on powdered fish-meal for which you are developing a new process.

I have a friend in Indonesia who would be very much interested in getting further information on this subject. He has recently been appointed Head of the Inland Fisheries Research Institute, and is earnestly trying to improve and increase their crop of fresh water fish. If they can utilize salt water fish by your process it would be a valuable addition.

If you have any more information in printed form I would be glad if you would send it to:

Mr. M. Sachlan,
Inland Fisheries Research Institute,
P.O. Box 51,
Bogor, Java, Indonesia.

Send it by airmail please, if it is not too bulky, for surface mail takes four to six weeks, and tell him that I requested it.

Very truly yours,

June 23 1962

Dr. P. C. Silva,
Dept. of Botany, University of California,
Berkeley 4, Cal.

Dear Dr. Silva,

You are correct that it was my intention to compete for the Darbaker award as an individual, though the paper submitted carries a joint authorship. Two of my friends who knew that I was working on the paper suggested that I publish it in my own name, and I thought seriously of doing so, but decided to add Dr. Prescott's name as a courtesy and in gratitude for the invaluable help that he gave me in my early days as a desmidiologist, and because his name appeared as co-author on the four small preliminary papers on Indonesian desmids that were published in Reinwardtia.

Here's an item that might interest you and other members of the Darbaker Committee. A few years ago Dr. Prescott submitted for the Darbaker award a paper by Scott & Grönblad, "New and interesting Desmids from southeastern U.S.A.". It was unsuccessful, and in telling me of this result Prescott remarked that it was his impression that in competitions of this kind taxonomical papers stand less chance than papers on other disciplines such as ecology, genetics, cytology, biochemistry, etc. If there is such an attitude (or prejudice?) against taxonomy it seems most peculiar, for taxonomy is basic to all the other branches, which could not exist without it.

A friend of mine, Prof. J. Ewan of the Botany Dept. of Tulane University, who is widely known for his writings on historical aspects of botany, and for his critical reviews, sent the paper "Indonesian Desmids" to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, in the hope of obtaining a grant for the publication expenses and in partial reimbursement for the money I had already spent on it. The Society asked Dr. Ruth Patrick to review it, but she declined and suggested Dr. Hannah Croasdale, who wrote a review that was quite favorable despite some minor criticisms, and received a check for \$35.00 for her trouble. The paper and the review were considered at a meeting of the publications Committee, who voted not to publish it. In advising me of this Dr. William J. Robbins wrote "In reaching this decision the Committee did not question the merit of the manuscript. Action was based on the policy of the Committee not to enter the field of publication of taxonomic studies". Yet this Society, I am told, publishes lists of variable stars with their magnitudes, curves of varying luminosity, spectral types, etc. This seems to me pretty much like a celestial taxonomy.

A couple of weeks ago Dr. Janet R. Stein wrote me, at the suggestion of Dr. Hannah Croasdale, asking me to write a short notice of Dr. Rolf Grönblad's death, for the Phycological News Bulletin. Hannah and I were his best friends in this country and perhaps I was a little closer to him, so I wrote a short piece within the assigned limit of 250 words, and I expect it will appear in the next issue. Enclosed is a copy.

As to your request that I write a more complete obituary, I really feel that I am not qualified, for there is so much that I don't know about him, and I have little idea where I could get it. For instance I know nothing about his parentage, place of birth, education, degrees (except "Lic. Odont.") which appears on his visiting card and the honorary "Fäl. Dr."). He has an older sister still living, but I don't know her name nor address, nor if he has any other relatives, nor if he was ever married (he was living as a bachelor when I stayed for three weeks in Karis).

In one of his papers Grönblad mentioned that he had served with the Finnish army during one (or both) of the Russo-Finnish wars, but I have no other information about this. He formerly lived in Helsingfors (= Helsinki), and I think he moved to Karis soon after the end of World War II in Europe.

My acquaintance with him started in 1947 through an exchange of papers, and since then we have maintained a lively correspondence, but always on the subject of desmids and our respective poor states of health, seldom touching on other subjects. When I was in Karis for three weeks in the summer of 1955 I stayed at the hotel, and took all my meals at Grönblad's house, and then we worked together until late at night wading through the thousands of sheets of desmid drawings from the U.S.A. that I had previously sent him. I got to know him well, but in our conversations he volunteered no information about his private life, and I did not enquire. Sometimes at lunch he would say that he had to go out for the afternoon, but never told me where nor why.

In addition to his collection of phycological books and papers he had a large library of books, mostly non-fiction, in four languages, Swedish, Finnish, German and English, and he wrote me that on a trip to Italy a few years ago he managed to converse with the people he met in a mixture of German, English and Latin! There was a grand piano in his living room, and though I am no judge of music I believe he played it quite well.

From all this you will see why I do not feel competent to write a full obituary. Prof. Hans Luther of the Univ. of Helsingfors, will write one for the Yearbook of the Soc. Sci. Fennica, but obviously this cannot appear until next year. Prof. Luther has been a Visiting Professor at the Dept. of Hydrobiology at the Univ. of Wisconsin, but he will return to Finland next August or September, when he will visit Grönblad's house, which is being maintained in status quo, and will try to assemble the notes and drawings for some projects left unfinished at Grönblad's death, and which I have offered to put in shape for publication if the necessary notes and drawings can be found and sent to me.

Leifor Einar Teiling, formerly of Linnköping but now living in Lund, Sweden, was one of Grönblad's friends for more than 40 years, and he undoubtedly could write a good obituary, but I imagine he will do so for one of the Swedish journals. I think that Dr. Carl Cedercreutz could do it. He is 69 years old (2 years older than Grönblad) and must have known him for a considerable time; also he collaborated in one two papers.

Sorry that I do not have a photo of Grönblad suitable for reproduction. All I have are some 35 mm color slides that I took in Finland, a newspaper cut, and an unusual photo showing him in a procession marching up a hill alongside the Univ. of Turku, either on the way to receive or just having received his degree of Fil. Dr.h.c. Though the ceremony took place in broad daylight, all the participants are in full evening dress (white tie and tails), a silk top-hat, and wearing their war medals and a ceremonial sword belted to their waists. No gowns nor mortar-boards!

In my opinion Grönblad was the best desmidiologist in the world, and if you edit his obituary I hope you will be able to insert something to this effect. I say this not merely because he was my dear friend, but because in the last twenty years I have seen most of the papers put out by other desmidiologists.

With my best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

7.10.1962

Mit dem heissen
Feuer
Der Hirt für den

ILMAKIRJE
AEROGRAM

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

PAR AVION
LENTOPOSTI
LUFTPOST

LOPUKSI TAITETAAN TKSTX — VIKES TILL SIST HXR

LAHETTAJA — AVSANDARE

Ph.D. Rolf Grönblad
Karis, Finland

KULJETETAAN LISMAKSUTTA KAIKKIIN MAIHIN,
EI KULJETETA ILMAKIRJEENA, JOS JOTAKIN PAN-
NAAN KIRJEEN SISÄÄN.

BEFÖRDRAS UTAN TILLÄGGSAVGIFTER ÖVER HELA VÄRL-
DEN. BEFÖRDRAS IKKE SOM AEROGRAM, OM NÅGOT
LÄGGES INUTI.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

MYYNÄ HINTA

45—

FÖRSÄLNINGSPRIS

AVATAAN TKSTX — ÖPPNAS HXR

TAITETAAN TKSTX — VIKES HXR

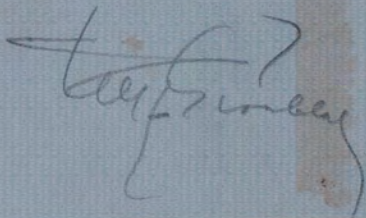
Karis 12.7.-61.

Dear Friend Arthur,

I had a short announcement about your illness. I do not wish to disturb you with any algological matter but sincerely hope that you very soon will recover and become able to work with our beautiful Desmids again.

I shall wait till you write to me and then give my answer to your last letter about the Förster manuscript.

With kindest greetings your



July 17 1962

Mutual of Omaha,
Richards Bldg.
N.O. 12.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed is another bill from Hotel Dieu
for a second check-up X-ray of my wife, in connection
with the broken hip which she suffered on Mch 6 1962.
The data are the same as shown on the original claim.
Although the Hotel Dieu did mark this bill "PAID" as
I requested, I have paid it by check.

Very truly yours,

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

July 18, 1962

Dear Scott,

How are you? Are you well enough to be my consultant now and then? If you aren't just send say so and send my drawing back. But I hop you don't mind my trying.

I feel lost without Rolf Gronblad! I am trying to work up the Labrador stuff that I ~~had~~ was collaborating with him on. Alex. Luther found and returned all the drawings (not the collections unfortunately), but the comments are too few and often baffling Rolf became sick so soon after he received my drawings that he did very little with them - just one cursory examination (and apparently he did not look at all at my comments on his own, fewer, drawings)

The enclosed set of sketches represents one of my problems. I sent him this series, asking where one could draw the line between *Cl. venus* and *Cl. incurvum*. He wrote on the sheet "*C. venus* formae? no one has the sharp apices and the strong curvature of *Cl. incurvum*". Well, I disagree about the curvature, if one goes by West, who ~~created~~ ^{described} *incurvum*: according to him *venus* runs 150-160° ^{of arc} and *incurvum* runs about 180°. But the relatively greater thickness plus the sharp apices do give *incurvum* a distinctive shape, which none of mine has. So I had just about talked myself into accepting Rolf's comment, and calling all mine *C. venus*, when I looked up the list he had sent me earlier, after he had studied the list samples rather hastily, and there, for the station where the forms were commonest, he had listed *Cl. incurvum* and not *Cl. venus*! So now I don't know what to do.

To include my figures, the description of either *venus* or *incurvum* has to be broadened; most authors broaden *venus*: some are shown with a curvature up to 185°, but few authors show them so "chunky". If a line is to be drawn somewhere in my series, calling some *incurvum* and some *venus*, then *incurvum* had better be called a var. of *venus*, as Krieger does, in Rebenhorst. If mine are all the same thing, I feel for *incurvum* rather than *venus*, which I always think of as a slender, graceful thing.

Well, any comments will be greatly appreciated, but don't bother with this if you don't feel like it.

How are you and Edith? Please give her my love.

Sincerely,

Hannah Croasdale

July 24, 1962

Dear Hannah,

It goes without saying that I shall always be glad to give my opinion on questions like the one you submitted, and which, by the way, is exactly the type of question that I should like to have submitted to Grönblad. From your letter it appears that he was uncertain whether to assign your specimens to Gl. venus or Gl. incurvum, and after looking at the illustrations available to me it seems that the matter is a subjective one, depending on the personal opinion of the investigator. The original figure by Brebisson, as copied in W & W, is so small that it would be difficult even for an expert draftsman to show the exact shape and degree of pointedness of the apices. But West & West evidently thought that their specimens of incurvum corresponded with Breb.'s figure, and they do show some slight differences from venus. Krieger apparently did not see many specimens of incurvum, but he gives one original figure that corresponds with the one that he copied from W & W., with sharp apices. Minoru Hirano (Fl. Desm. Jap.) follows Krieger in considering incurvum as a var. of venus, but his figures of it show distinctly rounded ends and therefore they should go in venus. Irene-Marie (Fl. Desm. Montreal) shows sharp apices, and comments that the curvature is always more than a half-circle, varying from 180 to 200°. On the other hand, Kossinskaya (1951 and 1960) shows quite a different shape for incurvum, with both inner and outer margins having a parabolic curve, not circular, and thus looking more like Breb.'s and W & W's figures of incurvum, and they could not possibly be assigned to venus, even as a variety. Thus it appears that in the USSR at any rate, there does exist a true Gl. incurvum, for I have found Kossinskaya's figures quite accurate and reliable.

I do not recall even seeing a Gl. betulinum that could be assigned to incurvum. Nor have I ever measured the arc of curvature, though I have Heimen's paper on the construction of a chart for this purpose. And I do not think that a series of forms like yours could be separated into two species, or even a species and a variety, on the basis of curvature alone; there would have to be other significant differences also. As to the size and ratio L/W, it not infrequently happens that the ranges given by the original authors have to be increased when specimens are collected from different regions, sometimes half a world away. Also it is well-known that American specimens frequently show differences both of size and shape from the European ones of the same species. In your drawings Fig. A is more "chunky" than the others and has two pyrenoids per semicell instead of one in the others. Fig. B has the extremities more "incurved". Fig. D I take to be not quite accurate because you show a point at the lower end and a narrowly rounded apex at the top.

In summary, therefore, I believe that your Figs. C, E, F, G & H should be called Gl. venus (var. venus if you want to follow the latest rule), and that the others should be called "formae". I do not think any of them should be called incurvum.

Prof. Alex. Luther sent me a large package containing several lots of lists and notes and some drawings of African material that he picked up at Grönblad's house, and by mistake he included some that refer to your 1955 collections in Scotland; I am enclosing the latter herewith, though I believe that G. had completed the paper and had it accepted for publication in Nova Hedwigia, and in fact I advised the publisher, J. Cramer, to communicate with you if proof-reading were necessary. Incidentally I asked Cramer about the long delay in publishing the Cosmarium installment by Krieger & Gerloff, and he came back with a long hard-luck story that the person who drew the plates of illustrations had made numerous errors in numbering the figures, which necessitated what he called "quadruplex" sending and resending of the plates from the illustrator to the editor, thence to the publisher, and then to the printer. Anyway he said that he hoped to get the first installment out "next month", which would be August 1962.

The African stuff that Alex. Luther sent me included material from Uganda and Sierra Leone, on which I had worked with Grönblad, and for which the inked plates have already been drawn, probably by Miss Toini Tikkanen, but she was away on a journey when Luther wrote. I shall have to get prints or photo-copies of these plate drawings, but this will have to await the return to Finland of his son, Prof. Hans Luther, who spent the first half of this year as a visiting Professor at the Univ. of Wisconsin.

There are three other small lots of African stuff; two separate collections from SW Africa (almost unlikely region for desmids, I would have thought), and a second lot from Bahr-el-Ghazal in the Sudan collected by Dr. Julian Rzoska. What I received are lists only, but fortunately Grönblad gives his drawing numbers, and Hans Luther will have to try and dig them out. Alex Luther wrote that many of the vials of samples were dry, but if the correct ones can be found I shall ask that they be sent me. I may be able to restore them to something like their original condition. There do not seem to be many novelties in any of them.

Dr. Douglas Hilliard wrote me from Anchorage a couple of months ago, requesting a copy of Indonesian Desmids, and adding that he had some algal samples from New Zealand which he would send if I would like to see them. I sent the book and said that I would like to examine the samples just for my own edification, but that I could not undertake to study them and write them up. Some weeks later he sent me 13 vials of algal sludge collected somewhere in the South Island of N.Z., but without the precise locality. I looked at one slide from each of the vials, and found that mostly they were rather poor in desmids but with plenty of diatoms, showing, apparently, that they may have come from a limestone region ~~unfavorable~~ unfavorable for desmids. The most conspicuous desmid is a very large *Cosmarium*, *C. pseudopachydermum* Nordst., measuring about 160 x 90 μ , which I think has been reported only a few times since 1890, and then somewhat uncertainly. There are some others that look interesting, but I think nearly all of them can be found in existing literature on N.Z. and Australia. The distribution of the genera is unusual, mostly *Cosmarium*, with very few *Baustrium*, *Staurostrum*, and one *Metrium*. No *Pleurotaenium* nor *Micrasterias*, or any filamentous desmids at all. However, a more extended examination may bring others to light.

I am in my usual indifferent state of health, able to get about but without energy to do much of anything. Poor little Edith is still confined to bed, with another 7 weeks to go before the expiration of the 6 months which is the minimum time required for complete healing of the bone. Then she will have to have a fourth X-ray picture made, which will determine whether she can put weight on the leg and try to walk again. She has gone through this horrible ordeal very well and with much more patience than I believed possible. She sits in a wheel chair for a few hours each day, but for the last two or three weeks she has had to stay in her air-conditioned bedroom because of the 90-95° heat which shows no sign of breaking.

The last letter I had from Jerry was dated April 20, in which he wrote that he was just recovering from some ailment whose exact nature I could not make out. I wrote a long letter in reply, some parts of which called for an answer, but I have not heard from him since. Do you know if he and Tess went to Montana this summer as they generally do?

Dr. Janet Stein asked me, at your suggestion, to write an obituary for Rolf Grönblad, but she limited me to 250 words, so I did the best I could in that space. I have just seen in the Phycological Bulletin, and am sorry to see that the printer omitted the umlaut over the letter "o" in Grönblad's name, undoubtedly because his type-font did not include this character. Dr. P. C. Silva asked me to write a longer obituary for Phycologia, but I had to decline because I know nothing whatever of Rolf's life before about 1947 when I made his acquaintance by correspondence. Hans Luther will write one for the Yearbook of the Soc. Sci. Pennica, and no doubt Teiling will write one for the Swedish journals and perhaps for Bourrelly's Revue Algologique. So I suggested Carl Cedercreutz, who recently visited Silva at Berkeley and has since returned to Finland. He would be much better able to do it than I could, for if he lacks certain items of information he could get them by making some telephone calls.

Edith and I send our best regards, and hope to hear that you and your Mother are getting along well.

Sincerely,

July 30 1962

Parkway & Parks Commission,
2829 Gentilly Road,
New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen,

This afternoon I spoke to the foreman of one of your crews who are removing branches from the dead camphor trees along Fritchard Place near Carrollton Ave., just about 100 feet from my property at 2824 Dante St., in the hope that I might get him to do the same for two dead camphor trees in front of my house.

He told me, however, that his present instructions were to work on Fritchard Place only, as far as the Protection levee, and that because his crew is relatively inexperienced he is working only on the smaller trees and those that do not have any electric wires near them. The two trees in front of my house do have electric wires running through the branches.

On phoning your office I was informed that to get these trees removed I should write you a letter, so this is a request that you put my name on your list and work on these trees when you have another more experienced crew in this neighborhood.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Aug. 25, 1962

Dear Mr. Scott,

Today the XV International Congress of Limnology ended here. It was my second international meeting and I find them both educational and stimulating. It is good to meet for the first time people with whom you have corresponded for years. Among others I met Dr. G.A. Prowse and discussed briefly with him desmids and other algae of SE Asia. He is doing excellent work on the production of fresh-water pond fish in that area and finding time also to do some floristic work on fresh-water algae. He would like to be remembered to you.

The limnologist tries to consider the whole picture in a water area - a thing a phycologist is inclined to lose sight of. Dr. Prowse, for instance considers the digestibility of the algae by fish along with the total crop of each species. A teacher picks up many bits of information to use in his classes and also is stimulated by new ideas, methods and concepts, at a meeting such as this.

It is frustrating, however, to a somewhat provincial American to hear at least five languages and to be able to converse in English only. I understand perhaps 25% of clearly spoken French and 15% of German but I cannot converse

OVER

in either language. Papers were given in English, French and German only but I heard Italian, several Scandinavian and Slavic languages. Most Europeans understand and converse in at least two and frequently three languages.

Dr. George Schumacher and I gave a paper on some of our summer work on the effect of a current of water on the growth of fresh-water algae. We have done little floristic and taxonomic work but we and our students have added over 100 taxa to the state list since last year. Schumacher has identified 3 species of Cosmoecladium and has a fair list of other desmids new to the state. A student has added many filamentous forms and we have one undescribed species in the Xanthophyceae. We now have three graduate students - one on the morphology of certain rapids species, one on the flora of pond borders, and one working on the desmid flora of the state. She (the last) may send you a few pupping forms later.

If you should feel like writing we should like to hear from you occasionally.

Sincerely yours,
L.A. Whitford

UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE HALLS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 10, WISCONSIN



Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans 18
Louisiana

Box 960
Anchorage, Alaska
September 6, 1962

Dear Mr. Scott-

I am sorry to learn that the desmid material which I sent you from New Zealand was so sterile. On the other hand, and this may be of some interest to you, I have recently received several rich samples from Hokkaido, Japan. These were collected by a friend of mine from the northern regions of this island. Since I have no idea of what has been done by the Japanese or other interested groups with the endemic forms, I thought you might be interested in looking this material over. In the event that you are not interested, then perhaps you might tell me who could best utilize these samples.

Sincerely,

Douglas Hilliard
Douglas Hilliard

Sept 11 1962

Dear Jerry,

I have not replied sooner to the letter you wrote from Montana because all this summer I have been feeling poorly. The doctor has been experimenting on me with several drugs of the tranquillizer class, in an effort to combat the state of apathy and lethargy that I have experienced for the last few years. None of them proved of much benefit, and some had decidedly unpleasant side effects such as excessive perspiration, headaches, muscular twitching, strange dreams. Two of them affected my mental processes, involving loss of memory, inability to reach decisions on even the simplest matters, difficulty in carrying on a connected conversation or in comprehending what others said to me. Much of the time I was dizzy and had to be very careful when walking, and even more so in driving my car for the few weekly errands. Now I have discontinued all these medicines and the symptoms have disappeared, though I have no more energy than before.

Probably you will remember Alice, the colored woman who has served us faithfully for something like 38 years. She was almost crippled with arthritis, and had difficulty in doing the housework. Her doctor (white) gave her a thorough examination and though he could find nothing else wrong with her, he hinted to me over the phone ~~xxxx~~ that there was a possibility of a "malignancy", and he told her that she would have to stop working entirely. She is getting Social Security pension, and will no doubt also get a disability allowance from our State government, so she will have enough to subsist on. She left us two months ago, and since then we have had four others. Two of them were relatives or friends of Alice's and worked purely as an accommodation to us. A third one, whom we hired from a newspaper ad, worked ten days and then failed to show up until a week later when she came to collect the few dollars due her. Last Sunday I ran an ad myself, and must have had 40 or 50 phone calls in response. I hired a middle-aged woman who had excellent references, and though she has worked only three days it looks as if we have found a treasure. She is a good cook, and today we were surprised to find her starting on washing the woodwork and windows without having been asked. She seems to be one of the good old-time darkies.

The six-month healing period for Edith's broken femur was completed about two weeks ago, and a final X-ray picture shows that the bone had healed perfectly. Now she is taking some faltering steps around the house with a "walker", and with the support of the nurse's aide who comes every day from 9 to 5 (at \$8 per day for more than six months!). But she is still subject to dizziness, and it seems doubtful that it will ever be safe for her to walk alone. She has learned to manipulate her wheelchair fairly well and this will probably be her principal means of locomotion.

As you may imagine, with all these worried I have had no time for desids. Dr. Douglas Hilliard, of Anchorage, Alaska, sent me a dozen samples ~~xxx~~ collected in New Zealand by a friend. They are not rich in any means, but there may be a few novelties. Also he has just written me that he has some rich samples from the northern part of the island of Hokkaido, Japan. I have written him that I cannot undertake the study of either of these lots. Do you know anyone who is competene to do this?

Edith and I send you and Tess our best regards, and hope that everything is going well with you.

Sincerely,

Hill 11ard
DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
ARCTIC HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER
P. O. BOX 960, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, W.
AIRPORT ANNEX

Sept 23 1962

Mutual of Omaha,
New Orleans, La.

Policy 1090H 237825-49M

Gentlemen,

I am enclosing bill from the Hotel Dieu for another progress X-ray for my wife in connection with the broken hip which she suffered last March. The data are the same as I sent you for the original claim.

This X-ray will be the last, I hope. My wife is now able to hobble around the house with the support of a "walker", and I believe it will only be a short time until she is able to walk under her own power.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Ing. Kurt Förster

Gewerbeoberlehrer

8962 Pfronten-Meilingen

Neuer Weg 230/111

Augusta

Pfronten, den 7. Oktober 1962

My dear Mr. Scott!

Bald ist es wieder ein Jahr her, daß ich Ihnen zum letzten Male geschrieben habe. Meine damalige Krankheit zog sich bis ins Frühjahr hinein, aber ich erholte mich dann ganz gut. Wie geht es Ihnen eigentlich gesundheitlich? Daß unser lieber Dr. Grönblad schon sterben mußte, ist erschütternd und ein sehr schwerer Schlag für uns und die Wissenschaft! Er war ein so großer und stets so hilfsbereiter Mensch, daß er für uns unvergeßlich sein wird!

Meine Brasilienarbeit ist jetzt endgültig abgeschlossen. Ich habe noch einmal das ganze gezeichnete Material neu bestimmt. Außerdem erhielt ich nun von Herrn Eckert das gesamte Material, sodaß ich in den Sommer-Monaten die Zahl der Zeichnungen wesentlich vergrößern konnte. Mir begann die Arbeit fast über den Kopf zu wachsen! Immer wieder fand ich neue Formen, die in der Literatur nicht vorkamen. So dürfte jetzt die Novitäten-Liste auf weit über 200 angewachsen sein! Ich habe sie noch nicht gezählt.

Den ersten Teil über "Nord-Brasilien" sandte ich bereits im August an Dr. Bourrelly. Leider kann er ihn erst nächstes Jahr drucken, als Sonderheft. Den Rest der Arbeit wollte ich damals in 2 weiteren Teilen herausgeben, doch ist das jetzt, nachdem so viel Neues hinzugekommen ist, nicht mehr möglich. Ich möchte es so machen wie Sie. Nämlich alles auf einmal publizieren. Der Umfang dürfte Ihren "Indonesian Desmids" entsprechen, auch ebensolche Hildtafeln, außerdem ein Reihe Photographien. Deshalb schrieb ich bereits an Dr. van Oye, ob er vielleicht meine Arbeit drucken würde. In den nächsten Tagen werde ich wohl Antwort von ihm erhalten. Bis Weihnachten ist die Arbeit druckfertig von mir geschrieben. Der Text und die lateinischen Diagnosen habe ich abgeschlossen, jetzt muß ich nur noch die Tafeln zeichnen und die Foto-Montagen zusammenstellen.

Über alle Formen bin ich mir im Klaren, bis auf die Bambusina (Haplozyga). Sie werden sich sicher erinnern? In unserem Material fand ich auch eine species, welche der Ihren ähnlich ist (cfr. beigelegte Zeichnung, fig. 6-9). In fig. 10 und 11 habe ich noch einmal ~~ihre~~ die Form aus Ihrem Material gezeichnet. Daneben fanden wir in derselben Aufsammlung eine große fadenbildende Form (fig. 1-5) mit Zygoten. Sie gehört ebenfalls in dieselbe Gruppe. Ich kann sie leider nicht bestimmen, da mir die Schrift von RACIBORSKI 1895, Tapakoomasee, Flora 81 (1), und somit die Abbildungen von Haplozyga armata NORDST. fehlen. Auch fehlt mir die Arbeit von NORDSTEDT 1889. Ich habe schon alles versucht, diese Schriften zu erhalten, aber vergebens. Lieber Mr. Scott, dürfte ich Sie daher bitten, mir die fig. von H. armata zu kopieren und mit Beschreibung zuzusenden? Mit Angabe von: page, tab. und fig. No.? Ich wäre Ihnen dafür zu großem Dank verbunden! Was nun die taxonomische Einordnung unserer Formen betrifft, so passen sie wegen ihrer Stacheln weder zu Gymnozyga, Haplozyga, noch zu Desmidium! Vielleicht sollte man doch den Mut aufbringen und sie in einer neuen Gattung zusammenfassen??

Lieber Mr. Scott, für heute will ich schließen und Ihnen Dank sagen für die Mühe. Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen und besten Wünschen verabschiedet sich

Ihr

Kurt Förster

Oct 8 1962

Prudential Insurance Co. of America,
Prudential Plaza,
Newark, N.J.

Policy M 5-828-485. Date Oct 9 1939.
Policyholder, Edith M. Scott.

Gentlemen,

My wife, Edith M. Scott, took out the above policy in 1939, and premiums are paid up to the end of this month. She has been incapacitated through an accident, so I have been mailing my check for the premiums to your office in Metairie, La., and thus my attention has been called to the matter. I am the beneficiary.

During the last 23 years premiums totalling \$698.28 have been paid on this policy with a face value of \$500.00, which has been increased somewhat, I believe, through the declaration of small dividends from time to time.

Of course I know that she and I have had protection all this time, but it seems to me that it would now be to our interests to convert it to a fully-paid policy, if that can be done, or alternatively to turn in the policy for its cash surrender value.

Please advise.

Very truly yours,

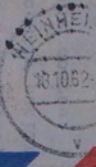
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**LUFTPOSTLEICHTBRIEF
AEROGRAMM**

Freigebühr
60 Pfg.
Möglichst
eine Marke
verwenden

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

**MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL**



Absender: _____

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Der Luftpostleichtbrief darf nach den Vorschriften des Weltpostvertrages keine Einlagen enthalten.



J. CRAMER Successor to H. R. ENGELMANN
Established 1811 in Leipzig
NATURAL HISTORY PUBLISHER & ANTIQUARIAN



P.O. BOX 166 · WEINHEIM/BERGSTR. · (GERMANY)

October 18th, 1962 - C/M

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

Dear Dr. Scott:

In a recent conference with the editors of NOVA HEDWIGIA we discussed the possibility to publish a necrologue of your late friend Dr. Grönblad.

I was ordered to go in contact with you and to beg you to prepare a manuscript that we may publish in one of the next issues of the journal.

I would be very glad if you would take over this task.

Dr. Grönblad's last paper, of which Dr. Croasdale read page proof, was recently published, and I think you will receive separatum in due course.

With my best regards, I am for today,

Yours very faithfully,

Oct 20 1962

The Milex Corp.,
P.O.Box 392,
Weatherford, Tex.

Gentlemen,

For the last few years my wife, who is 75 years old, has been troubled by a hernia of the bladder. Our doctor, who is also a surgeon, advises against an operation because of the patient's age and physical condition, and because of the uncertainty of the repair proving permanent. So at various times he has fitted her with a doughnut-shaped pessary, made apparently of red rubber, but the insertion and removal is so extremely painful that she had to discontinue its use.

I am a retired engineer, and while thinking about this matter it occurred to me that it should not be very difficult to design an inflatable pessary, that could be inserted while collapsed, and then inflated. When I mentioned this to our doctor he said he had never heard of an inflatable pessary and doubted whether such a device would be successful. Thereupon his nurse spoke up and said she actually had a sample of an inflatable pessary stowed away in a supply cupboard and she went away and got it. After studying it for a while to find out how the tricky little pump works, the doctor inserted it and my wife wore it for a few days, but it proved to be of too small a size and did not effectively restrain the hernia.

Shortly thereafter she had to be hospitalized for a quite different ailment and because she could not get out of the bed she had to be catheterized, and that is how we found out that she seems to be allergic to rubber, for the catheter tube caused a skin rash on her thigh and an inflammation of the urethra. Such an allergy would also account for two other skin rashes that had previously puzzled us. One was on the back of her hands that we now believe to have been caused by wearing colored rubber kitchen gloves. The other was a narrow band of irritation at the hairline at the top of her forehead and the nape of the neck, apparently caused by the elastic around the edge of hairnets.

For the last six months my wife had been confined to bed and a wheel-chair with a broken hip, and during this time the hernia has not bothered her, but now she is starting to walk again and it is causing trouble. Because of the allergy to rubber it will not be practical for her to wear the usual rubber pessary, even your inflatable one, but it seems to me that it ought to be possible to make an inflatable pessary from some of the new plastics, perhaps one of the many different formulations of polyethylene.

If you have any information on this subject I would appreciate it if you will write me, and in any event I would like you to send me some literature on the pessaries that you make, and give me the name of your distributor here.

Very truly yours,

**LUFTPOSTLEICHTBRIEF
AEROGRAMM**

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

Freigebühr
60 Pfg.
Möglichst
eine Marke
verwenden

DEP
1952

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

Absender:

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Der Luftpostleichtbrief darf nach den Vorschriften des Weltpostvertrages keine Einlagen enthalten.



J. CRAMER
NATURAL HISTORY PUBLISHER & ANTIQUARIAN
Resident since 1811 in Leipzig

PO BOX 144 - WEINHEIM BERGSTR. (GERMANY)



J. CRAMER Successor to H. R. ENGELMANN
Established 1811 in Leipzig
NATURAL HISTORY PUBLISHER & ANTIQUARIAN



P.O. BOX 166 · WEINHEIM/BERGSTR. · (GERMANY)

Dr. Arthur M. S c o t t ,
2824 Dante Street,
New Orleans 18, La.,
U S A

October 29, 1962 C/S

Dear Dr. Scott:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of October 24, 1962 regarding a necrology of your late friend Dr. Ralf Grönbläd.

I regret very much that you do not feel able to do so, but I very well understand your position, as in a necrology of the kind that we intend to publish the history of his life shall take a good space besides of his scientific working.

Today I will ask Dr. Theiling, whom I know, for a manuscript, and if he will have promised it to the *BOTANISKA NOTISER*, I will go in contact with Dr. Luther who sometimes ago wrote a short paper for me on *HIRN*.

Thanking you again for your cooperation, I am,
With my best regards

Respectfully yours

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Biological Sciences
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

16 November 1962

Dear Scott,

Thanks very much for the mailing lists. I have copied them all so can return them. There are many names that I do not have, and a few needed addresses, so it is a great help (of course I note a few librarians and local helpers whom I can skip).

I ordered an extra 100 copies from Cramer. It is a pretty small paper, so doesn't cost too much.

Our library didn't have the Nordstedt and Löfgren paper, but I had no trouble getting a photocopy from Woods Hole. They give practically return-mail service! I have been getting quite a few of the small, classic papers photo-copied this way, to fill out my separate collection. The rest of this Nordstedt-Löfgren paper was on Charas, which I was sure you didn't want. If you need any other papers let me know, and I can probably get them from Woods Hole if we don't have them here.

I am so glad that you are feeling better, and working again! Did Luther or Palmgren take you up on your offer to finish some of Rolf's papers? I have not heard from either of them for ages. I had hoped that Luther might find my Labrador collections in Rolf's house and send them to me, but I have about given up, and am now inking plates.

I have not heard from Prescott for ages either, although I have queries outstanding. I had no idea that he was so near retirement. Nor can I imagine him retiring without his iconotheca and reprint library. He sent me a paper of his to review (for Trans. Amer. Mic. Soc., I guess) on ecology of Arctic desmids, but I haven't heard a word about the progress of the Synopsis of N.A. Desmids. I can't imagine him finishing that off in his last few years of teaching! I wish that you could come back into the project or that I could fade out of it. It makes me nervous.

You flatter me naming me among those who might be competent to contribute to the Rabenhorst series! I have a pretty good library and iconograph, but still very little actual experience with desmids. I am unsure of identification more than half the time. I think the genus *Staurastrum* needs much reorganization, but I'm not the one to do it, and I don't know who is - it really ought to be a team, of say Ruzicka, Bourrelly and Prescott. I have always thought Ruzicka was very good, but Rolf had a lot of "Nei!"s and "ikke!"s pencilled in on his paper.

I still believe in Teiling's *Staurodesmus*, but he is progressing very slowly on getting it into useable form. He says he "striking his head bloody" making decisions and compromises.

Anyway, I am awfully ~~glad~~ glad that you and Edith are better! Do give Edith my love, and let me know if there is anything that I can do for either of you. I wish you were not so far away, but I am sure you would not like to be here now, with winter coming.

Thanks again,

Hammel

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

November 26, 1962

Dear Scott,

Note the date on the other letter. I started this package off to you before but it came back to me today because I had addressed it 2428 instead of 2824. So I try again.

I'm dreadfully sorry about Edith's second accident! How very discouraging for both of you! I do wish I lived near you so that I could help. She seems to be making very good progress, so I hope it will continue at this rapid rate.

Yes, I would like to undertake to complete the Grönblad manuscripts, all of them. So ^{many} of them sound so very far along that there will not be much problem. If it should involve further identification I think I should defer to Thomasson, because I have had no experience with tropical forms. Maybe I will have to get help from him or someone in writing the introduction, but the rest of it I can handle - if you think I can, and I will be glad to take the whole lot off your hands.

I am working with Rolf's drawings now in our Labrador material. I am quite used to his handwriting and can usually read and translate his notes, sometimes in latin, sometimes in Swedish. My inking job will not be as polished as Mrs Perine's or Miss Tikkinen's, but it will pass.

I'll hate to be the one to damn publicly the Woodhead and Tweed paper, but maybe I can gracefully pass the buck to you and Rolf.

So, send the stuff along when you want, and I will hope to get started on it early in the New Year.

I do hope that you and Edith can manage all right, and I wish I could help. Give her my love,

Sincerely,

Harold

Jan 2 1963

Dear Hannah,

Almost simultaneously with receipt of your two letters of Nov 16 and 26 I received one from Hans Luther dated Nov 30, which I am enclosing for your perusal; please return it. I replied immediately by airmail, telling him that because of my own poor health and Edith's second accident I had not been able to do more than examine Gronblad's material to ascertain what had to be done, and that I felt it would be best to have someone else undertake the task of finishing it. I told him that I had already written to you on this subject, and that you had agreed to work up the papers for publication, but that before sending the material to you I thought it only proper to ask for his consent to such an arrangement. I expected to get his answer in a couple of weeks, but have not heard from him yet. However, I think there is no doubt as to his approval, so in the next day or two I will send you the whole batch of papers. Incidentally, one of the papers, Sudanese Desmids II, has already been published, though the reprint that he said he was sending me has not yet arrived.

Working up these papers will not be an easy job for you, and especially as you have had no actual experience with tropical desmids. But in case of difficulty I shall be glad to help out, and since nearly all my experience has been with tropical and subtropical forms I may be better able to do this than anyone else.

In the middle of December we had a Christmas card from Tess, saying that she and Jerry were leaving on Dec 15 for Argentina, to spend three or four months there, and that when they return he was going to London, presumably to work in the library of the British Museum as he has mentioned. He has an NSF grant and a sabbatical leave from Michigan State, and she is paying her own way. What do you know about that, on top of all his other work! So far as I know he has never published the results of his expeditions to Ecuador, Mexico and Alaska.

The first installment of Krieger & Gerloff's "Die Gattung Cosmarium" came about a week ago, and I am somewhat disappointed to find that it includes only the species accumulated by Krieger up to 1954, and therefore is already 8 years out of date. I thought that Gerloff would have attempted to include the Cosmaria in some of the important papers published up to day 1960. However, in the citations he mentions one of your papers (1956) and my Sudan paper (1958), so perhaps some of the newer species may be included when he gets to the more ornate forms. The arrangement of the book is good, and I am especially glad to see the explanations of the plates printed on the verso of the preceding one. The plates are nicely drawn by Mollenhauer, though I find the very black numbers and letters rather distracting.

Edith is getting along as well as can be expected. She sits up for a couple of hours each day in her wheel-chair or a rocking chair; the rest of the time she has to lie in bed, and there's four more months of it still to come before she can put her bad leg to the ground. Both she and I send you our best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Jan 5 1963

Continental Casualty Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Edith K. Scott, "Golden 65" Policies
17-C-D-E 0000311

Gentlemen,

Last month I filed a claim on behalf of my wife for a broken hip suffered on Nov 11 1962. In paying this claim you allowed in full the miscellaneous hospital charges of \$100.00 under the Plus 65 policy and \$406.81 under the \$10000 reserve. I believe that most hospitals include the charge for anesthesia with the miscellaneous items, and had this been done I presume you would have allowed it in full. For some unknown reason the hospital bill does not include anesthesia; instead a separate bill for \$55.00 was sent me by a firm of doctors calling themselves "Anesthesia Associates". Your statement reduces this to \$35.00 "anesthesia allowance". In examining the policies I fail to find any dollar limit set for anesthesia, so I would like you to explain why the reduction was made.

Perhaps you will also tell me, as a matter of general information, how the dollar amounts set in your policies for various operations are arrived at. For example, the above operation on my wife cost me \$500.00, and three orthopedists have told me that in New Orleans this is the "standard" fee for reducing a broken hip, yet your two policies allow a total of only \$390.00. You make the policy-holder a co-insurer to the extent of 25%, and as a layman it seems to me that your dollar limits should be more nearly in keeping with the fees actually charged by surgeons.

Both my wife and I have \$5000 medical policies, the effective dates of which are June 10 1962, and the 6 months waiting period expired on Dec 10 1962. It is not likely that either of us has incurred more than the \$100 deductible during the last 21 days of 1962, but if I understand the policy correctly medical charges incurred during the last 90 days of 1962 can be carried over into 1963 to satisfy the deductible amount for 1963. My drugstore bills include both non-prescription and prescription items, the latter being identified by the prescription numbers, but some of them are for me and others for my wife. The druggist tells me that some of his bills in printed forms from their insurance companies, which he has to fill out and sign. If you have such forms please send them induplicate; if not please tell me how I should handle these claims.

For the last 13 years I have had a small hospitalization policy with Mutual of Omaha. This one policy covers myself and my wife, and would also cover dependents if we had any. Could not some of your bright young men devise a similar policy that would cover husband and wife and children? It would save you money and trouble for your policy-holders, and reduce the amount of papers to be handled. The Mutual of Omaha pays claims much more quickly than you do. Although the checks are sent from Omaha to their New Orleans office, I can count on getting them on either the seventh or eighth day after the claim is received by their local office. How about speeding things up a little?

Very truly yours,

R. Kellberg
Botany Dept
Mich. State Univ.
East Lansing, Mich



Dr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Jan 7 1963

Veterans Administration,
Division of Disbursement,
P.O.Box 7838,
Philadelphia 1, Pa.

Policy K-118091.

Gentlemen,

This is a 30-payment life policy for \$10,000 issued in January 1920 on which I made the final premium payment several years ago. Since then I have been receiving in January each year a check for \$198.00, and have guessed that it is a 3% annual dividend on \$6600.00 which I believe is the cash surrender value.

Today I received a check and a printed notice that it combines a special one-time dividend with the regular 1963 dividend. However the check is for \$192.00 and thus is smaller than usual, instead of being about 25% larger as the notice states. I do not understand this, and should be glad of an explanation.

The following symbols appear on the check and may help you find the account more quickly:

K 091 1 VA
5 001130 91

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation *Very truly yours,*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT
P. O. BOX 7838
PHILADELPHIA 1, PA.
Return if Not Delivered as Indicated Below.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

POSTMASTER:

PLEASE FORWARD

If addressee has moved and filed a regular change-of-address notice, if addressee is deceased, return the letter with date of death, if known.

ADDRESSEE: If you change your address, file regular change-of-address notice with Post Office immediately. Also report change of address promptly to the Government agency handling your account, furnishing account number, if you have one.

BUY AND HOLD
U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

20

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The enclosed check or statement combines two Government life insurance dividends due you this year. They are:

1. A Special One-Time Dividend being paid this year based on favorable past experience. Generally, it represents about one-quarter of the amount on the enclosed check or statement.
2. Your regular 1963 dividend, which is being included at this time - well ahead of the normal payment (anniversary) date in most cases. Where this dividend is received before the anniversary date, any lapse or discontinuance of the insurance before that date may result in an overpayment.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

VA FORM 9-355 (NR), DEC 1962

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

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY
P. O. BOX 5186

January 9, 1963

Dear Mr. Scott,

I hope that things are going well with you and that you had an enjoyable Christmas Season. We had a quiet Holiday with our children and grandchildren. We have had a cold but fine fall. One light snow fell in November, which is almost unheard of with us. The cold clear weather has brought on the winter algae including some rare species.

Our research went well this summer. We have three graduate students and George Schumacher and I do as much ourselves as we can. We worked on the effect of a current on mineral uptake and respiration on related species of green algae. We found that current-inhabiting species have a considerably higher respiration and mineral absorption than related still-water species. We expect to continue this work with other groups next summer. We find a number of species of desmids common in the gelatin of other algae on rocks in the swiftest rapids. Several are regular inhabitants and grow there. I forget the species names, but a small Staurostrum and a Closterium are commonest. Cosmarium and Peridium also occur there.

This summer we collected three species of Cosmocladium unreported for the state. Schumacher got quite a list of unreported desmids from an old pond about 30 miles away. We have a paper reporting species new to the state and one species of Gloeopodium ^(Xanthophyceae) new to science, coming out in the spring. Our student of the desmids had to work full time last year and did little on the group. She expects to begin full time class and research work in February.

The Association of Southeastern Biologists meets in April at Tallahassee (Florida State). It is possible I shall go. Can you get over there to the meetings? You would be welcome to attend the meetings even if you don't belong to ASB. If you are interested, I think a membership is only \$2 or 3 a year.

I don't know when I shall get to New Orleans again. I have a brother in north Texas I'd like to visit but summer research curtails long vacation trips. I'd like to bring the family by New Orleans when we visit him.

If you feel like looking at some desmids occasionally Mrs. Kim (the desmid student) might like to send you a sample when she gets stuck. Schumacher is pretty good on desmids but the group is not my forte.

Sincerely yours,

Larry A. Whitford

Jan 9 1963

Mr. Frank G. McCartney,
State Police Commissioner,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir,

In this morning's paper I read an account of your arrest of several persons in connection with a fake lottery scheme involving the next Kentucky Derby and the Republic of Haiti.

By a coincidence just a few hours later the mailman delivered the enclosed envelope with a book of tickets for this lottery, mailed at the Bronx Central Station, N.Y., on Jan 5 1963. My name and address must have been taken from one of the many commercial mailing lists compiled from old subscription lists, membership in professional and scientific societies, etc

Very truly yours,

January 9 1963

Prof. Hans Luther,
Djurgårdsvillan 8,
Helsingfors, Finland.

Dear Professor Luther,

Because I had no reply from you, On January 4th I sent to Dr. Hannah Crossdale all of the Grönblad material that your father sent me, taking your consent for granted, and I am glad to know that you agree with this action.

In a letter dated Jan 25 1962 Grönblad wrote me that "The Uganda and Sierra collections are inked but the text as yet not written", and when your father wrote that among G.'s effects he had found some large inked drawings I naturally supposed that they must be the plates for the Uganda and Sierra Leone papers. In your letter of Jan 5 you tell me that Miss Tikkanen has the material for the Sierra Leone paper and has partially done the pencilled drawings for the plates, but cannot complete them without the manuscript. No manuscript has been written, and Hannah could not do it without the original camera lucida sketches which evidently are in Miss Tikkanen's hands. The material from Sierra Leone that I sent to Hannah consists of typewritten lists of species, and an explanation of the plates, but no drawings. This explanation of the plates is no doubt what Miss T. needs, so I suggest that Hannah return to you everything relating to Sierra Leone and you can hand it to Miss T. and this should enable her to finish the plates, though I can readily understand her difficulty in interpreting G.'s notes and intentions.

There seem to be two different lots of collections from Sierra Leone: one made by J. U. Huhta (address not given), and the other by Mag. phil. Venman of Virkby, Finland (his initials are missing). Or it may be that Venman collected the second lot, but that both lots were sent to G. by Huhta. Perhaps you can find something about this in G.'s correspondence.

You might also ask Miss T. what lots of desmids are represented on the large inked drawings that your father found, and if they are complete. Now I suppose they must be the Uganda and Lake Victoria collections made by Miss Edna Lind. If this is correct and if you will send diszo-prints or photo-copies to Hannah, she could proceed with the Uganda paper, which was first in time and the largest one.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter that I wrote to Hannah on Nov. 18 1962, giving information about some of the other projects that G. was working on. Please return it to me. I am sending her a copy of this letter. Of course I shall be glad to help in case of difficulty in determinations, or any other way that I can.

I am glad to say that my wife is getting along as well as can be expected. She is able to sit in a chair for two or three hours each day, but the rest of the time she has to stay in bed, and this will go on for another four months. She is showing remarkable patience, especially as she went through the same tiresome experience from March to September last year.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

January 17, 1963
Botany Department
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Scott,

Before Dr. Prescott left for Argentina he told me of a microscope and accompanying equipment that you would like to sell. Can you give me more detailed information on this?

I have started to work on algae under Dr. Prescott, doing mostly classwork while he is gone. Although I am able to key out the blue-greens with the equipment available in the department, some of their characteristics are difficult to detect.

Sincerely,
Russell Kallberg

Jan 21 1963

Symptoms accompanying pain in right lower leg.

Pain was first noticed about Dec 12 1962, some 10 days before my visit to your office on Dec 22. I described some of the symptoms to you at that time, and you thought they might be caused by breakage of a small blood vessel deep in the tissues.

Since then other symptoms have been noted. Pain is confined to the right lower leg between ankle and knee, never outside those limits. The centroid of pain seems to be about midway between ankle and knee, but has occurred in various places between those points; always on the anterior or anterior-lateral parts of the leg, never on the posterior part nor in the large calf muscle. It is a dull pain, not severe, though there are occasional sharp twinges that cause me to grimace involuntarily. On three occasions I have noted a rhythmic pulsation of the pain, though at a slower rate than the heart-beat, which I can hear continuously in my ears. Flexing of the leg muscles affects the pain only slightly, and it returns when the flexing is stopped. There are nonexternal symptoms, either of discoloration or swelling.

During the day the pain does not bother me, though I am conscious that something is wrong. It usually starts about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, when I am reading or looking at television. Then I can sometimes relieve the pain by extending the right leg almost straight, or a short walk of only 100 feet or so will relieve it for some time. It is at its worst when I get in bed, and then it is sufficiently annoying to hinder my going to sleep. On one occasion I took one 65 mg capsule of Dorvan compound in an effort to stop the pain, but it had little effect, and I fell asleep about 1 1/2 hours later (about 2 a.m.) though whether it was due to the Dorvan or the fact that I had finally gotten to bed seems to me a matter of degree. One of the things that will relieve the pain. When I waken in the morning about 7.30 the pain has either gone entirely, or it disappears after getting out of bed and walking a few feet.

Here is another peculiar fact that does not seem to fit in ~~in~~ with the symptoms described above. Ever since I was a small boy I have suffered each winter from cold feet and ankles, and even under an electric blanket it requires some time to get them warmed up. For the last few weeks I have noticed that my right foot and ankle remain comfortably warm, while the left foot and ankle get as cold as ever. This seems to indicate an improved circulation in the right foot, but what could cause it after 70-odd years?

February 2 1963

Mr. Russell Kullberg,
Dept. of Botany,
M.S.U., East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Mullberg,

I am glad that you have decided to buy the microscope, and am sure you will not be disappointed with it. At the same time I shall be sorry to part with it, for it has been almost an integral part of my life for several years. In fact the only reason that I wish to dispose of it is that I have been obliged to discontinue my work on desmids because of old age (75 years), poor health, and two serious accidents to my wife, who broke one hip last March and the other one last November, while she was learning to walk again after recovering from the first one, and it is doubtful if she will ever be able to walk by herself again. So I shall probably have to sell my house and move to an apartment where there will be no stairs to climb, and that means that there will be no room for my laboratory, which now occupies a large part of the ground floor.

As to payment, I suggest that you send me \$100 or \$200 or whatever is convenient, and you can pay the balance after receiving the instrument and examining it. In the meantime I will clean it up, for no matter how carefully it is covered a certain amount of dust accumulates on the lenses and prisms, and it is a rather tricky job to clean them properly.

Just after your first letter arrived I received one from Dr. Prescott in Argentina, and my wife had another from Mrs. (Tess) Prescott. He said that you might write me about the microscope. He has gone from Buenos Ayres to the lake district in Patagonia, with the rest of the party, leaving Tess to struggle with the rental of an apartment and deal with the various merchants. She knows a little Spanish, though it is rusty, but fortunately one of Prescott's former students, Dr. Sara Yacobson, who lives in B.A., is able to help her out.

I am an engineer with no training in botany or any branch of biology. In 1920, when I was playing with a small microscope, I first learned of the existence of desmids from a small book "Aquatic Microscopy for Beginners", and was so amazed at their curious and intricate shapes that I looked for them in the surface waters with which New Orleans is surrounded, but for a reason that I did not learn until much later (hard water), I was able to find only a few of the common and not very interesting species. It was not until about 1936, when I was 50 years old, that I made a collection in a place about 50 miles from N.O. where the soil is highly acid, that I saw for the first time some of the highly elaborated species of Micrasterias and Staurastrum. Then I attempted to get literature on the desmids of Louisiana, and was astonished to learn that there was none. A friend in the U.S. Forest Service loaned me a camera lucida and showed me how to set it up and use it, and I started making some crude drawings, some of which I sent to the late Dr. Gilbert M. Smith for identification. He referred me to Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor, whom in turn passed me on to Dr. Prescott, and I have been working with him ever since. In collaboration with Prescott and the late Dr. Rolf Grönblad I have assisted in the publication of 20 papers, and have discovered and named two new genera and several hundred other taxa. I have never taken any interest in the blue-greens, and know very little about them.

Sincerely yours,

DJAWATAN PENELITIAN
DEPARTEMEN PERTANIAN

Lembaga Penelitian
Porikanan Darat
Sempur I
BOGOR
(Kotak pos 51)

Bogor, 10 Feb 1963

No.

Lampiran

Perihal

Dear Mr & Mrs. D. N. Scott

Herewith, we send you a tourist-
guide (not the best one) of Java & Bali
so that you have a idea about
our Country (one of the new
emerging forces)

Come and See: "Bali"

Cordially

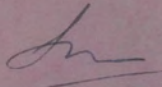
SACHIAN

Digitized by ^{P.S.} Huft Institute for Botanical Documentation

Please send back the two different
stamps (Rp 20 & Rp 15) and give the two orders
to your friend.

Further send us the new. U.S.A stamps.

Thanks.



February 10 1963

Mr. Russell Kullberg,
Dept. of Botany, M.S.U.,
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Kullberg,

Thanks for the check for \$200.00. I just finished packing the microscope today (Sunday) and had intended to take it down to the Express office, but they don't answer the telephone, so evidently they are not open on Sunday. However, it will go tomorrow (Monday). Enclosed is the key for the lock on the case.

I made a few modifications on the stage to suit my own convenience, and you can leave them on if you find them useful, otherwise they can be removed very easily and the original pieces replaced. The slide clips are designed to hold the slide about 1 mm off the stage, presumably to prevent the stage from getting messed up with immersion oil when the condenser is oiled to the slide, as it must be when the immersion objective is used. This was a disadvantage for me, so on the left slide clip I placed a piece of stainless steel bent at an acute angle, which holds the slide in contact with the stage. It is attached by a Phillips-head screw which can be easily removed.

The stop against which the long side of the slide rests would foul one of the objectives when the stage was rotated to a certain position. Therefore I removed it and substituted a bent piece of stainless steel. The original stop is in the drawer of the cabinet.

On the right-hand controls of the mechanical stage I made larger knobs of brass in order to get a more sensitive control of the movements. If you don't like them you can replace the original knobs which are in the cabinet. I should caution you that the tightening of the screws which hold these knobs on the tapered end of the shafts is rather critical; if they are too tight the movement of the stage will be stiff; if they are not tight enough slippage will occur. There is a small washer wired to one of the shafts which can be used to take up end-play if necessary.

In using the scope my chin came in contact with the top of the pillar, and in fact it formed a nice steady-rest for the head when making long and difficult observations. Unfortunately the black enamel finish is not proof against perspiration, which disintegrated it. So I made an aluminum shield which protects though it is not a fancy job.

The scope is fastened by a 1/4" screw through the bottom of the cabinet, and this screw must be removed before the instrument can be taken out.

By mail I am sending you a large catalog of the American Optical Co., which goes into more detail about the various attachments. When you have examined the microscope you can send me your check for the remaining \$550.00. I think you will find it to be just as represented, and I wish you the best of luck with it.

Very truly yours,

February 26 1963

Dear friend Teiling,

Please accept my best thanks for your congratulatory letter on my 75th birthday. Your own 75th jubilee will come in the early part of March and I hope this letter will reach you in time for it. I offer you my best wishes for continued good health and ability to pursue your research on desmids. Though we are the same age I believe that you must be in much better physical condition than I am, because of the more active life that you have led.

The year 1962 and this far in 1963 has been a very difficult time for me and my wife. In March last year she fell and fractured the neck of the left femur, close to the hip joint, and since she is 77 years old this was a very serious matter. The neck of the femur is the slowest to heal of all the bones of the body, and a minimum of 6 months is required before any weight can be placed on the injured leg. She came through this ordeal in much better shape than I expected, and started learning to walk again about September 15th. She used a "walker", which is a frame of light steel tubing that serves as a substitute for crutches. At first a nurse walked beside her for help and support, then after a few weeks she was able to walk alone, though still using the "walker". On November 11th she fell again, this time breaking the right femur near the large trochanter, and had to go through the whole miserable experience again. She can now sit for a few hours each day in an ordinary chair, or can propel herself around the house in a wheel-chair, but it requires someone to lift her in and out of the bed, and this I am unable to myself. So I have a private nurse for 4 hours each day and the remainder of the time I look after her myself. In the USA we do not yet have Governmental health insurance as do England and the Scandinavian countries. I pay for private health insurance, but it is not very satisfactory; it pays for 75% of the hospital expenses and surgeon's fees, but nothing at all for private nurses. These two accidents have cost me several thousand dollars, which I can ill afford

After the death of our dear friend Rolf Grönblad I rather rashly offered to complete his unfinished work, in some of which I had participated. But because of my own poor health, about which Hannah has written you, I found it impossible. She has very kindly undertaken to do this work, and is corresponding with Dr. Hans Luther about it. I wrote a very short notice of G's death for the Bull. Phyc. Soc. of America, but the editor limited it to 250 words. Then Dr. P. C. Silva, the editor of the international journal "Phycologia" asked me to write a more complete necrology, but I had to decline for exactly the same reasons that you have given. Cedercreutz visited Silva in California last year, and they talked about Grönblad, as Silva informed me. Some years ago Dr. Prescott suggested that I write my "curriculum vitae", which I did, and told him that after my death he could publish as much (or as little) of it as he thought advisable.

A few days ago I received a letter from Bourrelly asking if I would send him some material containing Amscottia, Ichthyodontum, and Spinocosmarium, also the spaxxia species Pl. kayei and Eu. moebii. I will do so in the next few days, and I will not remind him of his refusal to send me some of his Madagascar material several years ago. All of these genera and species are extremely rare, and I doubt whether he will have sufficient patience to search long enough to find them.

done

For the last two years I have nothing whatever with desmids. Two weeks ago I sold my large microscope, but I still have an old Leitz medical microscope with a single vertical tube, which I can use if I ever get up enough energy to complete some unfinished studies of desmids from Brazil, Australia, and other countries. As for the difficulty that you are experiencing with the vertical tube, I am sure you must know that some of the microscope manufacturers used to offer an angular eyepiece holder that enables you to look downward at an angle of 45 or 60° with a vertical tube. This device is no longer made in the USA, so far as I know, but perhaps Leitz or Zeiss in Germany, or R. & J. Beck in England still make it; this would be worth investigating. If you succeed in finding it, would you be kind enough to buy one for me, and send it? Of course I will be glad to pay whatever it costs. The use of a camera lucida with such an inclined eyepiece holder would present a small problem that I solved in the manner that I described to you, probably about 1950. Or you could use Burrell's method of an inclined drawing board, which I regard as clumsy.

No doubt you have received the first Lieferung of Krieger & Gerloff's "Die Gattung Cosmarium". It seems to be reasonably well done, though it is not as good as Krieger's original. The illustrations are only fair; most of them are double-lined, but the inner and outer lines are the same thickness which detracts from their appearance; and the very black numbers and letters are distracting. Hannah complains of the lack of an index of species, varieties and synonyms, but obviously such an index cannot be compiled nor published until the final Lieferung is completed. Another trouble is that when the edges of the pages are cut, the whole book falls to pieces. Rather to my surprise I see that Krieger did not accept your genus Actinotaenium and that Gerloff has followed K's lead. Though Gerloff has included a few of Hannah's new species and varieties, and some of Grönblad's and mine, I am surprised that there is little indication that he is acquainted with several other important papers on desmids that have been published since K's death, and which one would think should have been taken into consideration.

Last September I had a surprise visit from Dr. Harald Sioli, of the Max-Planck Institut in Plön, Germany, and formerly with the Agronomical Institute at Belem, Brazil. He had attended the Hydrobiological Conference at the University of Wisconsin, and was on his way to Miami where he would take a plane for Belem, to start a further study of the Amazon River and its tributaries. He is the man who sent me those extremely rich collections from Brazil several years ago, of which my study is almost complete, but still has to be written and illustrated. He said that if an opportunity presented itself he would try to revisit the habitat where Amscottia was collected, and get some more material for me.

Sorry to say that my own health is slowly declining and there is no hope of any improvement. Just now I am wearing a rubber catheter because of bladder trouble, and the urologist has recommended an operation for removal of part of the prostate gland; but I hope this can be postponed for three months, when my wife ought to be able to start learning to walk again.

With my best regards and good wishes for you and your wife,
Your sincere but dilatory friend,

March 1 1963

Mr. Russell Kullberg,
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Kullberg,

In my last letter there was one thing that I forgot to mention: the bare metal exposed on the stage. This was the result of a mishap. When inserting slides in the slide-clips, or removing them, this place is constantly touched by the fingertips, and over the years a deposit of grease from perspiration had built up there, which was rather unsightly. I tried to remove the grease with a detergent solution that I use for cleaning slides, but it had little effect. So I dipped a small brush in acetone and applied it to the grease spot. It removed the grease allright, but unfortunately it also removed the paint ~~also~~. I was unable to buy any flat black paint locally, or I would have repainted the stage. Possible the MSU has an instrument repair man who could repaint it; if not I think you can buy some flat black paint in Lansing. In either case I would gladly pay the cost.

I sold this instrument because I need the money to pay some large hospital bills, so I would be glad if you would send me your check for \$550.00 at once, deducting for the cost of repainting the stage, if necessary.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

March 8 1963

Dear Sachlan,

Many thanks for the road map of the Indonesian islands. This is very good, and far more detailed than any others that I have seen. But the publishers ought to have the text corrected by a native of England or the U.S.A., because it contains so many errors in spelling and grammar, and so many peculiar phrases that sometimes the meaning is far from clear.

In 1962 my wife had the misfortune of breaking both of her hips in two separate falls, the first in March and the second in November. She is still in bed under the care of a nurse, who lifts her out of bed into a chair where she sits for a few hours each day. She may be able to start learning to walk again in about a month.

Next week I am going to a hospital for an operation to enlarge the neck of my bladder by removal of part of the prostate gland. This is not considered a very serious operation, but because of my advanced age and poor physical condition the risk for me will be more than usual.

Sorry that I cannot write more at the present, but there are so many things to do before going to the hospital. I am returning the two stamps that you asked for, and am enclosing two different 5-cent stamps which are the only new ones that I have seen so far in 1963.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

March 8 1963

Dr. P. C. Silva,
Dept of Botany, Univ. of California,
Berkeley 4, Cal.

Dear Dr. Silva,

It was quite a surprise to learn from your letter that there is a possibility of my 1962 entry for the Darbaker Award being reconsidered for 1963.

I have written Dr. Jack Myers as per the enclosed copy, and I would like you to send him the two papers on desmids that you now have.

Under separate cover I have sent you a new copy of each of these papers. So many free copies have been distributed that there is no reason for you to pay for them out of your own pocket, but if UCal will pay I would have no objection to receiving a check for \$10.25. The Indonesian paper cost me \$5.25 each, and is for sale by the publishers of Hydrobiologia at 25 Dutch guilders, about \$6.90. The Arnhem Land paper cost about \$5.00, and is available only from me and Prescott. The publishers informed me that they print no more separates than the total ordered by the various authors; the bound volume of the Arnhem Land Expedition Reports costs \$19.00 from the Cambridge University Press.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

March 18, 1963

Dear Arthur:

Have just returned from Tierra del Fuego and from a short trip to the north central Mts.--and found much accumulated mail--some of it very disturbing. I am so very sorry to learn that your health is not good and that you have complications. It must be difficult indeed with Edith not well also. I do wish we were where we could be of some little assistance.

In the mail I learned from one of my graduate students that he had accumulated money faster than I and had purchased your microscope and equipment. The lucky man. After hearing from you last year about the disposal of the instrument I began to lay aside some change to make the purchase--but I was slow and I told Mr. Kullberg about your 'scope. He will put it to very good use. From Dr. Ewan I learn that you have offered your books and reprints for sale at \$500.00--and that you also have slides. Have you made a sale yet to Tulane? Would you consider selling the collection of papers and reprints to me--if the collection has not already been sold? If so, please let me know for I should like to make the purchase. I know that you have many items in duplicate with my papers--but many of mine have disappeared or are worn out and I am sure your very fine collection would be most useful to us at MSU where we are trying to build up a strong collection of literature. I do not know about the slides--probably also useful but if they need glycerine probably would require considerable time. If you write, please let me know whether you think the slides would be useful to us at East Lansing. In any event I surely would like to purchase your books--both for professional and for sentimental reasons--and would send you a check immediately.

I shall be in Brazil for a time. Mail should be sent to East Lansing for forwarding. Am about through here. I found Tierra del Fuego intensely interesting biologically and phycologically--but much to my surprise almost a barren waste as far as desmids are concerned. What could have happened--or not happened in that region. Perfectly beautiful desmid habitats--Sphagnum bogs, acid pools--and only a few small Cosmarium, Closterium Spp., Mesotaenium, one or two and a couple of Netrium. Maybe more things will appear when I begin to dig through the samples. Some few lakes in the lower Andes were more rewarding--especially those in which shallows had formed and where organic matter was undergoing decomposition. Most of the big lakes are rock-bottomed, unproductive, cold-water bodies with a few planktonic desmids such as Thomasson described for Nahuel Huapi. The northern mountains and the central region seems to be given over entirely to Cladophora-Rgizoclonium-Hydrodictyon-diatom associations. I shall let you know what has appeared when I get to the samples this summer.

We so much wish the best for you and Edith. I know you must be occupied--but if you can write would be so glad to hear from you.
Cordially- *Jens*

VIA AEREA

G. W. Prescott
% Dr. Sara Yacubson
Olazabal 4278
Buenos Aires 30
Argentina

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

EE UU

G. W. Prescott

MICHIGAN
STATE
UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING
MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY



AIR MAIL

Mr. A. M. Scott
2624 Dante Street
New Orleans
Louisiana

April 5, 1963

Dear Arthur:

Have just had a letter from Dr. Ewan who has kindly reported on your health and upon your opinion regarding the sale of the reprint and book collection. I am inclosing a reply to him. I hope you really feel right about selling the collection to me rather than to Tulane. I am certain it will receive more use here than there--at least for the present. I am tempted to run down and see you and the collection--but perhaps that would not be feasible. If I am paying such a sum it would seem only appropriate for me to see what I am getting.

How are you feeling now and how is Edith? I hope this spring weather is doing its part in helping you both. Tess and I are recovering from a 'pest' which we picked up in Argentina just a few days before we left. I think we have it licked. The plane trip up was a hard one and we did not enjoy it at all--so very glad to get back to the good old U. S. in spite of J.F.K.

My boxes will soon arrive and then I can turn the microscope loose on them and find out what I spent \$4000 for. I am hoping for the best. Incidentally, Mr. Kullberg is finding some troubles with his 'scope and will have to send it in for a cleaning or an adjustment. It is a beautiful instrument.

My best regards to you both --from both of us --

Jerry

G. W. Prescott

April 7 1963

Symptoms noticed after prostate operation.

Loss of weight from about 144 to 133 pounds. No doubt this was caused by the surgical diet, and the SFFF diet which was most distasteful and unappetizing to me. On two occasions my diet was changed from surgical to SFFF, and I thought the change would take effect with the next meal, but on each occasion it required 24 hours for the SFFF diet to reach me. Although I requested "small portions", the amount of food served to me seemed huge, and I ate no more than one-third of it. If my case is a criterion, there must be an enormous waste of food in your hospital. At home I am now on what may be called a semi salt-free diet, using Diasal in cooking and on the table, with salt-free bread, and I am trying to get salt-free butter.

Cold feet have been chronic with me ever since I was a boy, caused by poor circulation, my family doctor says. This condition became much worse after the operation, accompanied by a new symptom that I have not experienced before, namely, numbness and tingling in the region between the ball of the foot and the tips of the toes. This caused real suffering while in the hospital. It is slowly improving with the advent of warmer weather, but is still annoying. Can you guess at the cause?

For several days while in the hospital after the operation my mind was confused, caused probably by the many drugs that were administered to me. Do you know of any particular drug that would cause this. For instance the high dosage of digitalis with which you started?

On the inside of my right thigh there is a large tendon which is very painful near its junction with the pelvis. The pain was present before I went to you, and I think it was originally caused by sleeping in a cramped position. After the operation it became more painful, and possibly it was unduly stretched in spreading my legs for the operation, when there was no feeling in them because of the spinal anesthetic. On a previous occasion at the Touro Infirmary they spread my legs too far apart when preparing for a cystoscopy by Dr. Reed under a local anesthetic, and I had to ask them not to spread them ^{so} far, because these tendons in both legs were hurting. Last week the pain became so severe that I could only walk with difficulty and much pain. I called Dr. Phillips, who prescribed the analgesic Tylenol, 2 tablets ~~every~~ every four hours. This worked like magic, and relieved the pain within an hour, and though the pain is still present I can keep under control with Tylenol. Perhaps you have had previous experience with pain in these tendons. Do you know of any method of hastening the cure of the pain?

At present my urine is light in color, becoming darker on standing, with little turbidity, and no blood clots. There are occasional "shreds" (Dr. Reed's name for them) of tissue, perhaps 1 mm diam and 25 mm or more long when extended, with one to three blood flecks in them. While I was wearing Dr. Reed's catheter these shreds, with or without blood flecks, were present in large numbers, forming an easily visible sediment in the bedside drainage bag that I was using.

Herewith is a pencilled memorandum of the fluid intake and output since I returned from the hospital. Note that about two-thirds of the output occurs at night from about 11 pm to 7 am. Since you advised me to reduce my intake after dinner I have taken no fluids between 6 pm and 6 or 7 am, so the entire intake is crammed into about 12 hours between about 6 or 7 am and 6 pm. During the last week my ankles have been swollen during the evening.

Mutual
OF OMAHA

V. J. SKUTT, PRESIDENT



United
OF OMAHA

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April 16, 1963

Mr Arthur M Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr Scott:

7 93 76 03

We have completed the file in regard to your medical attention of February and March, 1963.

The contract you carry with the Company is a hospital reimbursement contract providing reimbursement for expense incurred while you are confined to a hospital because of sickness or accidental injury. It also provides reimbursement for surgical expense regardless of where surgery is performed. The information submitted in support of the file stated that there was neither confinement nor surgery necessary, and in view of this information, we believe you can readily understand there would be no expense incurred for which the Company would be held liable.

We are sorry circumstances do not allow us to be of assistance, but wish to assure you of every consideration in the event it is necessary that application be made under the contract at some future date.

Yours very truly,

RRF dw

R R Fegreus
Benefits Department

April 20 1963

Dr. Mims Ochsner,
1514 Jefferson Highway,
New Orleans 21.

Dear Dr. Ochsner,

On April 8 I sent the enclosed papers addressed to the Clinic, and today got them back, uncompleted.

The \$20.00 charge was for my first consultation and examination in your office on Prytania St. At that time I was an out-patient, and as such my insurance is covered by a separate policy. The \$20.00 is not included in the bill for \$435.00 which was rendered by the Clinic for your fee and consultant's fees while I was in the hospital.

I know these insurance forms are a d---- nuisance to all concerned, but I hope you can spare a few minutes to fill it out and return it to me, not to the insurance company.

Sincerely,

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To open cut here →

Sender's name and address: Dr. J.W.G. Lund, F.R.S.,
Freshwater Biological Association,
The Ferry House, Far Sawrey,
Ambleside, Westmorland,
ENGLAND.

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OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

← Second fold here →



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Mr. A. M. Scott,

2824 Dante Street,

New Orleans 18,

Louisiana,

U.S.A.

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The Ferry House,
Far Sawrey,
Ambleside,
Westmorland.

JWGL/CMA

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

22nd April, 1963.

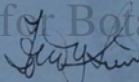
Dear Mr. Scott,

I wonder whether you know what has happened to the various manuscripts which Dr. Grönblad was working on before he died? I have been asked particularly about the African collections he examined, including one from Lake Victoria. It is possible that he in fact wrote papers about these which maybe are in press. Since a number of papers are coming out about Lake Victoria's plankton, it will be important to know about the most recent and authoritative taxonomic investigation.

I hope you are in good health these days.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



J.W.G. Lund

April 26 1963

Mutual of Omaha,
P O Box 3189,
Dallas 21, Tex.

Attention Mr. R.R.Fagraeus. 7 93 76 03

Gentlemen,

I have your letter of the 15th, stating that you believe you are not liable for the medical services performed by Dr. Wm. A. Reed. I do not recall exactly what he wrote on his statement, but I believe he wrote that no cystoscopy was performed. This may have given you the impression that no surgery was done, so I will give you in detail the facts in the case.

For several days I experienced difficulty in urinating, so on Friday Feb 15 I phoned Dr. Reed's office and made an appointment to visit him the following Monday. On Saturday my condition became worse, with an urge to urinate every 15 minutes or so, passing only a very small quantity each time. When I awoke on Sunday morning, Feb 17, I was unable to pass any urine at all, and was suffering extreme pain from the over-distended bladder. I phoned Dr. Reed at his residence, and he was kind enough to forego his breakfast, drive to his office, and open it up specially for me on a Sunday morning; I think there are few specialists who would do this. When I arrived there in a taxi he immediately gave me a shot of Demerol in the arm to alleviate the pain, and then proceeded to anesthetize the urethra and bladder with Novocaine or something similar. While waiting for the anesthetic to take effect his instruments were heating in a sterilizer. I thought the water would never boil, for I was still suffering excruciating pain. Eventually it did boil, however, and then Dr. Reed inserted a sound through the urethra into the bladder, allowing the urine to escape and relieving the pain. He then inserted sounds of gradually increasing diameter, turning them with a handle to dilate the neck of the bladder and the proximal end of the urethra. The final step was the insertion of a rubber catheter into the bladder, which I wore for about three weeks. From this description I think you will see that there was neither the need nor the time for a cystoscopy; my condition was a complete blockage of the urinary canal that demanded immediate surgical relief. If this had not been done promptly there was danger of the bacteria-carrying urine backing up the ureters into the kidneys and infecting them. This actually happened to my wife about a year ago, through the use of an unsuitable pessary that pressed on the urethra and prevented the passage of urine. Her kidneys were infected, she became seriously ill, and another doctor who was treating her had a difficult task in overcoming the infection.

I made two subsequent visits to Dr. Reed's office, and he told me that I ought to have an operation for excision of part or all of the prostate gland. This is a serious matter for a man of my age, and after thinking it over for a couple of days I decided to get an opinion from another urologist. After informing Dr. Reed of my intention and finding that he had no objection whatever, I visited the Ochsner Clinic, where I was interviewed and examined by Dr. Mims Ochsner, who also advised me to have the operation. Because Dr. Reed operates only at the Touro Infirmary, a hospital that I dislike, I decided to have the operation done at the Ochsner Foundation Hospital, where it was performed about five weeks ago. This hospitalization and surgery are the subject of a separate claim which may already have passed through your hands.

I hope that this additional information will enable you to approve my small claim for \$20.00 without further argument. If you want confirmation you may send a photostat of this letter to Dr. Reed.

Very truly yours,

April 27 1963

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

Dear Dr. Lund,

After the death of Dr. Grönblad in May last year I rather impetuously offered to complete his unfinished papers, a list of which he had given me when he retired from his dental practice at the beginning of 1962, and on some of which I had collaborated with him. Accordingly Dr. Alex. Luther sent me a large parcel of Grönblad's drawings and notes, including some of my own drawings.

But things have been going badly for me during the last eighteen months. My wife broke her hip in May last year, and as she is 77 years old this was a very serious matter. Then last summer I was ill myself, and became so despondent that my doctor plied me with various drugs trying to overcome it. Some of them had such unexpected and unpleasant side effects that for three months I was hardly in my right mind; had difficulty in comprehending what people said to me, and in formulating an answer to them. After my wife's hip had healed and she was learning to walk again, she fell again and broke her other hip, for which she is just now recovering.

Realizing that there was no chance of my being able to complete Grönblad's work in any reasonable time, I wrote last November to Dr. Hannah Croasdale, Dept. of Biology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., and asked if she could possibly undertake the task. Fortunately she was both able and willing, so I sent her all the materials that I had received from Finland. She also was a good friend of Grönblad, and had visited him at Karis in 1953 or 1954, about a year or two before I stayed with him for three weeks in Finland. She is now working up a paper on Desmids from Uganda, collected by Miss Edna M. Lind, on which I also had worked, and I am reasonably sure that this will include some collections from Lake Victoria which I did not see. The plates of illustrations for this paper had already been drawn by Miss Toini Tikkanen, who illustrated some others of G.'s papers.

After this will come a paper on Desmids from Sierra Leone, on which I had collaborated, and this will be followed by a paper of Desmids from Southwest Africa, which I did not see.

Probably you know that our friend Winar Teiling had a heart attack some months ago, but I just had a note from Bourrelly saying that he is now recovering. One month ago I had an operation for excision of part of the prostate gland, which has left me in such a weakened and listless condition that it is all I can do to drag myself around the house. My work on desmids is finished, I am sorry to say. My large research microscope has been sold, and I am going to sell my collection of phycological literature to Dr. Prescott.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dear Arthur

I have sent you 2 parcels with drawings from Sierra Leone and one vial ~~with~~ containing some material from the same place. They ^{were} ~~are~~ not sent by air mail, so I think you will have to wait for them some time.

I had a last a letter from Teuling, a very sad one. His wife has been ill for about a year and she died March 29th. So I can very well understand that he has had ^{rather} ~~so~~ time or disposition to write to me. Any way his letter was very kind, so I hope our "misunderstanding" will be ~~at an end~~. And very good too, because I hate to quarrel with people, and especially with old friends, since 40 years!

Digitized by ^{The} ~~the~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{now} ~~now~~ ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{University} ~~University ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{Uppsala} ~~Uppsala~~ ^{Sweden} ~~Sweden~~ ^{for} ~~for~~ ^{Botanical} ~~Botanical ^{Documentation} ~~Documentation
and drawing having been sold to The Uppsala University. Mr Thomson tells me that Tj. probably will settle over to Uppsala when he has friends and very good libraries and ^{perhaps more} activity can work. Anyhow he has also been operated upon his old illness "ulcus ventriculi" (!) He has been quite down, but Thomson tells me that he ^{now} ~~is~~ in better mood.~~~~~~

Of course it must be very painful to destroy his old home ~~and~~ but Uppsala is a delightful town with a fine botanical department and a lot of younger students.

Thomson told me that his Bangweulu algae are ready for print (He has also been at loss with 5 plantations and bulbos - bulbos, - bulbos!)

Another matter which I was very sorry to hear was that you have had some illness of your eyes.

I hope most eagerly ^{earnestly} that it is nothing very serious.³
You are the supreme drawer of describers in the world
so I hope you will be able to continue draw drawings still
for a long time. many a year still. NAY NAY.

I have had some suspicions as to your health because
you have not answered all my questions, but it may
be that you have had much to do. What about your
"magnum opus" on the Indonesian desmids. Is it already in
print? Where will it be printed?

If you have no time with the Sierra Leone
desmids please return them!

As it seems we are all getting old and
more or less sickly. Also Neesbome and Neimans
are old men. As to myself my work is going on
but much slower ^{-not tempo molto giusto either}. Indeed I have too many un-
finished things. Digitized by Herbarium Institute for Botanical Documentation
I have time and energy to finish them.

Among the younger rising men I think the
most promising are Brook and Thomason.

Kind regards,
Ralph C. S.

(Written before my illness.)

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Dear Mr. Scott,

It is wonderful that you have been able to work with the desmids privately and that you have done so well. Dr. Prescott left December 20 for Argentina so I didn't know of your interest. Before my first letter to you I happened to see your fine work on the Algae from Arnhem Land but at the time I didn't associate you with the microscope.

The microscope looks and sounds like a fine instrument and since I am beginning to work with the blue-greens it seems logical to get the instrument now. I have been struggling with them with scopes that to me don't seem satisfactory. You see I am trying to convince myself (and my wife) that it is the right thing to do.

Whatever arrangements you make will be fine with me. I can first send you some money and the balance when it comes, or pay for it when it arrives or any other arrangement. I have not seen a catalogue with prices but I'm sure it is as good as you say. I know fine microscopes are not cheap.

Dr. Prescott will be glad that I am getting a good microscope. I'm sure he wasn't glad to hear me mumbling about the ones I've been using.

Sincerely,

Russell Kellberg

I'm sure that it will be alright to send it here to the Botany Department.

Dear Dr. Swan:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 3 relative to the library collection of Mr. Scott. I am certainly glad to learn that he is up and getting about a bit. What an ordeal he must have gone through.

No, he has not written yet and under the circumstances perhaps he does not feel like writing--but I would like to hear from him. Naturally, I am glad that Mr. Scott feels that the library might come to our laboratory--although I can appreciate the fact that it would be appropriate in southeast U. S. I do think that we can give it very good care and very good use inasmuch as we have several graduate students working on desmids, and the study of *M. A. desmids* with which Mr. Scott has been associated so long is still in progress.

I realize that in accepting the offer at \$500.00 that I am purchasing sight and unseen. I have seen a portion of bits of Mr. Scott's collection and I do know that he has a very good 'working' collection of books and papers so that I am not much hesitant in buying at the price he asks. At the same time I am wishing that I could see the collection and/or to see a check-list. I know that the latter is not possible. But purely as a matter of business I would like to know that what is delivered is what is there.

Yes, I agree with you that the bulletins and books should be well-wrapped and I would be willing to pay for the assistance necessary to prepare the collection for shipping. I am glad that you have a trustworthy individual available for this help. I shall appreciate it if you can secure the help of Mr. Barbour.

Thank you for writing and for this and any subsequent report on Mr. Scott's health.

Yours truly,

G. W. Prescott

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HANNAH CROASDALE
77 SOUTH MAIN STREET
HANOVER, N. H.

Aug 9

Dear Edith,

We all keep asking each other "Have you heard from Scott?" and indeed it seems a long time. Also I want to know how you are.

Don't let it be a bother to you but when you can please write and give us some news. I am so fond of you, and admiring of him, that I worry and worry during the long silence. And now,

too, you have a hurricane in
your lap!

I do hope you are both
at least "pretty well".

Affectionately

Samuel

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
: Department of Zoology :
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

June 29

Dear Scott,

Thanks for sending the information on the Wild microscope with drawing tube. A salesman was here, demonstrating it, and I loved it, but the difficulty was that the image was too small (only about $1/3$ of what I am getting now which is too small to draw in the necessary detail, although I could see it all right. Unfortunately, because of the optical set-up of the tube, increasing the power of the ocular does not increase the magnification of the drawing. With a 40x objective (which was their standard high-dry) the picture was too small. I asked to try a 60x but the salesman said I would lose definition. So I asked if they could lengthen the tube. Have you any suggestions - or experience with it? I don't think the salesman is much help because he still seems to feel that increasing the power of the ocular gives a bigger picture. Even drawing below a lens, as you said you sometimes did, does not bring the size up to what I am getting now. In my present set-up 10 mu = , in the Wild with 40x obj. 10 mu = , using a lens too 10 mu = .

My present set-up is not very good. Something is wrong with the camera-lucida so that the whole mirror area is not lit up, the picture is too near the edge of the desk - and I can't get used to having it the wrong angle.

It is a long time since I have heard from you. Please give my love to Edith. I hope you are both well.

Hannul

P.S. Just got your card saying that you are sick in bed. I am so sorry! I hope that you are better soon, and that Edith is all right. I am returning the Spencer catalogues. Is there anything else that I can do?

Harriet



Dr. W. JUNK
UITGEVERIJ - PUBLISHERS
VERLAG - EDITEURS

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- 2 -

Your ref.:
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- 3) By the fullstops after the year of publication of the original description and by the analogy with your new descriptions we believe that there will be no misunderstanding. Please cf. your article in "Hydrobiologia" Vol. IV page 377 ff. If you think the insertion of 2 letters-space necessary, please inform us.
- 4) When receiving the manuscript at our office we counted 169 pp. We do not know where page 143 was lost. It will of course be printed. Please accept our apologize for the inconvenience.
- 5) Corrections caused by errors of the printers have to be paid for by the printers. This will be checked with the original manuscript.
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Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain,

sincerely yours,
Dr. W. Junk-Publishers

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OF PHILADELPHIA
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Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Phillip J. Halicki
Department of Limnology

Telephone
Locust 4-3921

Dear Dr. Scott:

Please excuse this hurried hand written note. I have been asked by the National Research Council to prepare a bibliographic list of algal papers in the antarctic area. I am wondering what references you might have. If you have time and care to send me the citations you might have on antarctica and adjacent islands they would be most welcome. GWT's files have helped some.

Sincerely yours,

Phil

Best wishes to Mrs. Scott.

It is good to learn that Telling has written you a nice letter and that the quarrel or dispute or whatever you may call it is now adjusted satisfactorily. I have not yet answered T's long letter concerning my objections to what he proposes doing with *Staurodesmus*. I could bring up more points for argument, but I could never convince him, and probably I should only make him angry. In any event, my personal opinion will have little or no effect on the reception that other desmidologists will accord to his revised genus.

I must close now and take this letter to the special airmail box. Good luck to you, and my sincerest wishes for a speedy recovery.

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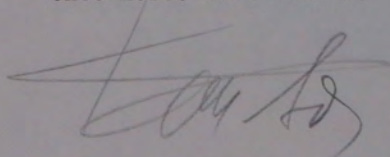
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quite necessary (a pill of Nitroglycerine or some such stuff will help if there are difficulties with walking).

Dear friend, we have had so much in common and I have never had any feeling of the smallest dissonance so I hope we will have opportunities of further collaboration. Old professor Alex. Luther is 86 years old and he has just published a large Fauna of Finnish Turbellaria. Astrid Cleve-Euler is over 80 and she has quite recently finished a very large Flora of Finnish and Scandinavian Diatoms. You are not too old.

Your letter was the best gift I have got this year 1962. I hope my letter is not too long and tiring.

Once more: best wishes.



The Mumin book was intended for Hannah. Even grown up people here read it with pleasure. Perhaps it is not so good as translated? *Would you kindly send it to her?*

ROLF GRÖNBLAD, Fil.Dr.h.c., 1895-1962.

15 This is a brief notice of the death of the eminent desmidiologist and my dear
14 friend, Dr. Rolf Grönblad, of Karis, Finland, on April 20 1962, from uraemia. For
16 some years his health was poor, and last year he suffered an almost fatal heart attack.

13 He practiced the profession of dentistry, with his dental office in his home,
15 equipped with an X-ray machine that he operated himself, and a very modern air-turbine
12 drill, unusual equipment, I thought, for such a small place as Karis.

14 With no formal training in botany he was no doubt attracted to the Desmidiaceae,
15 as I and many others have been, by their sheer beauty, symmetry and intricate fores.
16 He must have started, as an amateur, some years before 1919, the date of his first
16 paper. Since then he has published about 40 others, with two or three more now in
14 press that will appear posthumously. By constant study for about 45 years of this
15 one subject he attained world-wide fame and reached the top rank among desmid specialists.
16 I think that all other desmid experts will agree that his papers are models of clarity,
12 exactness, and attention to detail. Notwithstanding this high reputation, he was one
13 of the most unassuming and finest and kindest men I have ever known. *

14 A biography of Dr. Grönblad will appear in the Yearbook of the Societas Scientiarum
13 Fennica, probably written by Prof. Hans Luther, one of his close personal friends.

Arthur E. Scott, New Orleans.

20 * In 1950 the University of Turku awarded him the honorary degree of Fil.Dr.h.c.,
261 in recognition of his outstanding achievements.