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About the Institute

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

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

May 14 1961

Touro Infirmary,
New Orleans 15, La.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed is my check for \$25.75, the balance due you for late charges. Please send me two receipted bills the same as the one enclosed.

I would like you to explain the two items of \$7.50 each for "Lab". They probably represent blood tests, the results of which are shown, with a minimum of information, on a pink slip that my doctor received, reading somewhat like this:

	Negative	Positive
Wassermann		XX
Klein		XX
V.D.L.R. (or perhaps it was V.D.R.L.)		XX

What is the significance of the "double X" ? It is any more positive than a "single X"? And what do the letters V.D.L.R. stand for?

Dr. Reed did not order these tests. They were unnecessary for the purpose of a cystoscopy, which was the only operation he performed on me, and he told me that he attaches very little significance to them in the case of a person of my age.

Why, then, were these tests made, and why should I have to pay for them?

Very truly yours,

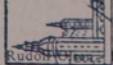


Frederiksberg Slot.

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HILLERØ:

- et langt
besøg i New Orleans



Rudolf Christensen Kunstforlag. Eneret Nr. 1088

Dante str. 2824.

NEW ORLEANS. LA.

Louisiana, U.S.A.

Dear friend,

My wife and I have made
a little trip over to Denmark
and are visiting my
old friend Nygaard, a great
algologist. His town embraces
a fine old palace in Dutch
renaissance, containing mar-
vellous old things, especially
parade. He best wishes to you
and your wife.
Sincerely,
Einar Teffing, also from
Jummar Nygaard

HYDROBIOLOGIA

ACTA HYDROBIOLOGICA, HYDROGRAPHICA ET PHYTOLOGICA

GERMANIA: AACHEN: O. SCHNEIDER, U. W. AACHEN: P. F. SCHNEIDER, K. J. BENT: K. SCHNEIDER
FRANCIA: PARIS: P. SCHNEIDER, M. SCHNEIDER, H. SCHNEIDER, G. M. SCHNEIDER
L. H. SCHNEIDER, M. SCHNEIDER, Y. VAN OYE: G. SCHNEIDER, W. H. SCHNEIDER, L. SCHNEIDER
M. LIND: E. SCHNEIDER, W. E. SCHNEIDER, N. SCHNEIDER, M. SCHNEIDER

Headquarters:
Paris 12, France
St. Lambert 30, Chemin, Belgium

Publishers:
Universitäts-Dr. W. Jun
Van Stolkweg 15, Den Haag

Chart, December 2, 1960

Prof. Dr. Randolph Taylor
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor
Department of Botany

My dear Colleague :

I received in good order your kind letter of October 19, 1960.

I thank you for the information you gave me and will see to it that in the future inaccuracies of the kind you pointed out do not occur.

May I ask you of being so kind to send me in the coming year an article for HYDROBIOLOGIA. You would favour me with a contribution of yours !

With kind regards,

P. van Oye

Dear Mr. Scott:

This is the reply I received. I hope that some good comes of the protest, but have not too much assurance.

Cordially,

Wm. Randolph Taylor

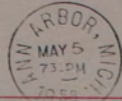
Apl 21 1955

University of Tennessee Press,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen,

. Yesterday I received the copy of Dr. Herman Silva's book "Handbook of Algae", but after examination I find that it is completely useless to me. Therefore I have returned it, and request a refund of the \$4.75 that I paid you.

Very truly yours,



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



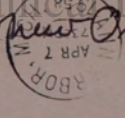
Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18
La.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



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

STRIKE BACK AT CANCER
— G I V E —
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY



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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



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

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

10

I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the recent receipt of a separate copy of your publication:
Sudanese Desmids

Delighted to see you so very productive. Hope that you will come up to the meetings at Montreal next year so that we may meet again.

Illness most of the winter will prevent completion of my volume on Gulf and Carib marine algae until next season.

Wm. Randolph Taylor
Professor of Botany

4V58

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the recent receipt of a separate copy of your publication:

*Desmids from the S.P. United States
Indonesian F.W. Algae II*

Nice to see so handsome a publication come from your excellent work.

W.R. Taylor

Wm. Randolph Taylor
Professor of Botany

3IV58

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the recent receipt of a separate copy of your publication:

F.W.A. from Arnhem Land

W.R. Taylor

Wm. Randolph Taylor
Professor of Botany

24IX58

AEROGRAM

FLYGGPOST
PAR AVION



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

U. S. A.

Tjänste
UPPSALA UNIVERSITET

AVSÄNDARE
SENDER
EXPÉDITEUR
ABSENDER

SENDER: VÄXTBIOLOGISKA INSTITUTIONEN
UPPSALA 8

Sverige - Sweden - Schweden - Suède

FLYGBEFORDRAS ÖVER HELE VÄRLDEN UTAN
TILLÄGGSavgift. BEFORDRAS ICKE SOM AERO-
GRAM, OM NAGOT LÄGGES INUTI.

GOODKANT AV KUNGL. GENERALPOSTSTYRELSEN

OPPNAS HÄR • OPEN HERE • OUVREZ ICI • HIER OFFEN

Dr. A. M. Scott,
New Orleans, La.

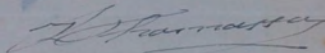
Dear Dr. Scott,

I have had the great pleasure to study your excellent drawing of *Staurastrum fuellebornii* var. which is now incorporated into my iconotheca. It is very interesting to note the similarity between the desmid-flora of so distant parts of Africa. I hope that your investigation on desmids from Sudan will be published soon. When visiting Dr. Grönblad on the preceding summer I had the opportunity to see some of your magnificent drawings of desmids from Sudan.

Uppsala 23/9 1957.

With best greetings

Sincerely yours



(Kuno Thomasson)

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

Aug 24 1957

Tweed Contest,
Box 8638,
Chicago 77, Ill.

When a fragrance is perfectly right
You can wear it both morning and night.
All products marked Tweed are just what you need,
They're the acme of luxury, quite.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

19 xi 60

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have written cautioning Dr. Van Oye respecting the papers of Woodhead and Tweed.

However, I think that Dr. Lund has the right of it: Dr. Van Oye as editor has the entire say respecting papers published in HYDROBIOLOGIA. He is a pretty old man, and easy-going. If a paper is submitted through one of the consultative editors, that man can of course decline to forward it to Dr. Van Oye, but that does not prevent the author from sending it direct.

I'm not sure at this long lapse, if the journal was set up by the publisher Junk and Dr. Van Oye selected by them as the editor, or contrariwise. I seem to remember that Dr. Van Oye got the idea and secured Junk as the publisher. In any case control lies with this firm and Dr. VanOye. The group of names on the cover are not a board of control, but really scouts to secure papers for publication and where possible of course persons who can dissuade authors from sending bad papers along.

It is not practicable in scientific circles to block a person from publishing provided he can find for himself a willing editor. Ethically, that is, of course. All one can do is to point out and criticize the errors when one's own papers touch on the same matters. It is not even very practicable to write a critique of a paper, such as those of Woodhead and Tweed and get it published. Journals simply don't want such things! The other method just mentioned is the most used.

Sincerely,

W. R. Taylor

I hope you let me help you anyway I can regarding the trip next summer. I strongly recommend Hotel Duminy, rue du Mont Thabor as a Paris base since it is very convenient and not expensive. Bourdely does ~~not~~ speak English, by the way, so I hope your French is better than mine. He does speak German -

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

22 iii 55

Mr. A. M. Scott
New Orleans, La.

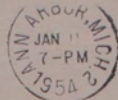
Dear Mr. Scott:

Your package with the mangrove alga came in this morning. I certainly agree that it is Batophora oerstedii so far as superficial characters go. I would not know what else to do with it, and since (with its variety) the species ranges a good deal in size there is no likelihood that it is a new variety or species. I am surprised that you did not get other typical mangrove-area plants, like Bostrychia and Catenella, or Poly. subtilissima, at the same place.

I am an enthusiastic photographer and do as much photomicrography as any other botanist I know, but I do not think photographs can compare for utility with such excellent drawings as you make of the desmids. With your skill, I hope you don't change. The photographs are certainly good for quick records, and I use them a lot for that. My camera is an Exacta, and I buy the film in bulk and load my shells, so that the cost is trifling. Thanks for the sight of the pictures, which are good -

Cordially,

Joseph R. Taylor



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

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

University of Michigan - - Department of Botany - - Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Scott:

I simply had the NSF letter
multigraphed and sent in direct, as we
ordinarily do such things. I'm quite
accustomed to having this method followed
and it works, as I know for Fulbright
applications to the same place, quite
satisfactorily. It was cared for in plenty
of time.

Sincerely,

1154

W.R. Taylor

Bec 16 1953

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

Dear Dr. Taylor,

Recently it was announced that the National Science Foundation would award grants in partial defrayment of travel expenses to the 8th International Botanical Congress at Paris next July. Since there will be a special section on phycology at this Congress, it would afford me an excellent opportunity of meeting in person several European phycologists with whom I have been corresponding regularly for several years, like Teiling, Grönblad, and Krieger, also others with whom I have exchanged occasional letters, like Skuja, Printz, Nygaard, Heimanns, van Oye, and Bourrally.

I don't know if there is much chance of my getting such a grant, but anyway I wrote for the application blanks, and now I find that one of the requirements is that I submit two letters of recommendation from scientists who can testify as to the worthiness of my application. Accordingly, I am asking Jerry Prescott and you if you will be kind enough to write such letters, provided, of course, that you actually think that my application is a worthy one.

In this connection I may say that during the 15 years that I have been working on desmids, I have spent not less than \$10,000 on my hobby, principally for travelling expenses, but also for instruments, supplies, literature, and partial expense of publication. At the end of this year, which is only two weeks away, I am retiring from the business with which I have been connected ~~with~~ for the last 44 years. This will give me plenty of time for desmids, but my income will be greatly reduced, and I shall have to watch my expenditures pretty carefully.

I should appreciate a prompt response, because the applications must be in Washington by Jan 1st.

The latest news on my desmid is that I have found a new GENUS from Brazil. No kidding, - Prescott, Grönblad and Krieger have seen specimens and drawings, and they all agree that a new genus is required to receive it. Its distinctive feature is that the two semicells are constantly different, amazingly so.

I suppose that you will attend the Congress, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Paris next summer.

Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

40054

I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the recent receipt of a separate copy of your publication:

Gronblad & Kallio

Scottia 1954

Amscottia 1954

Certainly sorry you came through Ann Arbor at a time when I was so involved. Come again and let me know ahead.

WM. RANDOLPH TAYLOR
Professor of Botany

Mch 12 1955

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

Dear Dr. Taylor,

Thanks for your card acknowledging Grönblad's paper on Amacottia. You are one of the few persons who are meticulous about this matter. Irene-Marie is another, and he gets quite peeved if you forget, or even are late, in acknowledging his papers. I try to do so, but am afraid that sometimes I forget. Now I wish to thank you for the four reprints that you sent a couple of weeks ago. Somewhat surprised to see my name among the collectors; I had almost forgotten about the few samples that I sent you 15 years ago.

Now I am sending some material that I got down in the Everglades National Park last Christmas. Prescott has identified the predominant alga as Batophora Oerstedii, and remarked that I must have been far out in salt water when I got it. That is not the case, however; the water must have been almost perfectly fresh, and this fact may interest you, though the alga is probably well known. It was obtained from a roadside ditch parallelling the Ingraham Highway, which runs from Homestead-Florida City to Cape Sable, at the extreme southern tip of Florida. The exact location was 12 miles NE of Coot Bay. The southern end of this road is cut through a dense forest of mangroves, 20 to 30 ft. high, mostly red, with some black mangroves and buttonwoods, and no other trees that I can name. Proceeding northeast from Coot Bay the mangroves gradually decrease in size until they become mere bushes, and these are spaced farther and farther apart until they finally disappear. This is the transition zone between saline and fresh water, and from my reading about the Everglades I learn that the transition ^{zone} varies in position according to the level of the fresh water in the Glades, which again depends upon several factors such as precipitation, evaporation, wind, tide, etc. At the point where I made the collection, the ditch was almost solidly filled this green stuff which looked peculiar, so I stopped to investigate. Not recognizing it as one of the usual freshwater macrophytes, I raised a slender mangrove root out of the water and stripped off the thick coating, on the chance that it might contain some desmids. Also I placed a drop of the water on my tongue, and could detect no salty taste whatever. This is confirmed by the presence of a few desmids among the algal mixture, probably Coenidium pyramidatum, showing that the salinity must have been very low indeed, perhaps zero. About two miles further northeast I got an abundant catch of desmids in squeezing from an aquatic moss (Fontinalis?), from the same ditch.

This summer my wife and I are going to Europe, and I shall spend about three weeks with Grönblad, going over my desmid drawings and endeavouring to identify the many new species that I have. Of course I hope also to see other phycologists, Kallio, Telling, Skuja, Heimans, Vaj Oye, Bourrelly and perhaps others. Since I saw you last Fall, Grönblad has sent me a truly amazing collection from the Sudan, with such a wealth of strange new species as I have never seen before, even though I have many extremely rich collections from Brazil, Indonesia and North Australia. I am enclosing a few photos, some of which are my first attempts at doing my own developing and enlarging, so please don't criticize them too harshly. I have much to learn about this processing business.

With best regards, sincerely,

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

18 vii 53
XII

Dec 18/53

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter regarding an application to the National Science Foundation for a grant-in-aid to attend the 8th Internat. Bot. Congress in Paris next summer received. I think that by all means you should make an effort to go. If, separately or with Dr. Prescott, you can contribute a paper to one of the sessions of the Phycological Section you should do so, sending an abstract to M. Bourelley at the Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Nat. next month.

I am sending off the supporting letter as soon as our secretary can prepare the eight copies which are required.

Sincerely,

Wm Rouse Ingham Taylor

Jan 1 1954

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

Dear Dr. Taylor, .

Many thanks for your letter of Dec. 18th. I had been expecting to receive your supporting letter, but as it has not arrived I assume that you have sent it directly to the National Science Foundation, and no doubt they will attach it to my application which is now in their hands.

At your suggestion I shall prepare a short paper on some extremely rare and little-known desmids that I have found in material from Indonesia and North Australia, several of which are rediscoveries of species that have not been seen since their original description, from forty to seventy years ago. I shall send an abstract of the paper to Dr. P. Bourrelly before January 15th.

Sincerely,

University of Michigan - - Department of Botany - - Ann Arbor, Michigan

Just found your little note in a recent reprint!
At Bikini there are no natural bodies of freshwater,
no streams or pools. Water-catchment holes in coco-
nut trees had little sign of algae: nothing loose.
Domestic tanks, concrete, were well covered with
sheet-roofing and mighty clean. I got two or three
samples from old pots, bottles, etc., but have not
studied them. Expect no desmids!

2 xii 52

Wm Randsch Taylor

Dec 6 1952

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

Dear Dr. Taylor,

Of course I was joking when I asked about desmids on Bikini. I've read enough about these coral atolls to realize that the chances of finding desmids there are almost vanishingly small. Prospects might be better on some of the mountainous islands like the Marquesas, if there are any spots of the terrain flat enough to hold water.

I'm very much interested in tropical and subtropical desmids, and have made collections in some of the countries within reach of New Orleans, such as Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala and Panama, but the results were disappointing and not worth the time and expense of the trips. In El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Medellin in Colombia I drew complete blanks, because of the dry, mountainous country around the capital cities, which were the only places I could visit. I could not attempt to reach the coastal plains, where conditions might be more favorable, because of difficult access and limitations of time and money. My best catches were made in Panama, but friend Prescott has explored the Canal Zone so well that I found only half-a dozen or so desmids not included in his lists.

So for the last few years I have been trying to obtain, by correspondence, desmid material from some of the far-off parts of the world, and I have had a fair amount of success. From Japan Minoru Hirano sent me about 60 collections, not for publication, because he is working them up himself. Strangely enough the Japanese desmid flora seems to be quite similar to that of the USA; in fact some of his gatherings might have come from my own hunting grounds in La., Miss., or Florida, except for the fact that in almost every one there are a few oddities that don't occur in this country.

Prescott and I have a short paper in press on desmids from South Australia, and I have a number of other collections from various places in that country not yet worked up. Also in collaboration with Prescott I have just finished and sent to Australia for publication a rather lengthy paper on f-w algae from Arnhem Land in North Australia, collected by the 1948 expedition to that little-known region. The botanist of the expedition, who knew little about algae, sent me 5 vials of material in which I found 251 different desmids, and Prescott listed 78 other algae. Many of them are new, and several of the desmids are rediscoveries of forms not seen since their original publication more than half-a-century ago. The paper will be illustrated with 22 plates of desmids and 6 plates of other algae. These 5 vials ~~now~~ represent an exceptionally lucky haul, in sharp contrast to the disappointing results reported by Dr. Britton in the last Bull. Phycol. Soc. from New Guinea and the Philippines, and to what Prof. Taft told me about some New Guinea material that he had worked on.

Also I have on hand a beautiful series of 25 collections from Borneo, Bali, Sumatra, Java and Singapore, sent to me by Mr. M. Sachlan, of Bogor, on which I have been working off and on. Most of these are extremely rich, and already I have seen most of the desmids reported in Krieger's "Sunda" paper, and many others that are completely unknown. Some of them have the most elaborate decoration that you could possibly imagine, and one (*Micrasterias ceratophora* Josh.) differs so completely from all others of its genus that Krieger excluded it from his monograph as being "wohl teratologisch". But it is a perfectly normal and beautiful plant that I also found in the North Australian material. I am enclosing a few sketches that you do not need to return.

If you ever get any tropical collections with desmids, I should greatly appreciate an opportunity of examining ~~it~~ them.

Sincerely yours,

Ringrazio per l'invio del lavoro
Thank you for the reprint of your paper

Invio copia del lavoro
I am sending a copy of the paper

Prego volerli inviare copia del lavoro
I should like a copy of your paper

Gradirei il regolare scambio dei lavori
I should appreciate continued exchange of reprints

ricevuto il
received on January 31st
1953

With my best regards,
Yours truly

Vittorio Tonello

Please return. Scott

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

TELEPHONE
KENMORE 6-6400

CHARLES E. HODGES, President

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
142 BERKELEY STREET
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

July 20, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Scott:

Doctor Prescott writes me that you are interested in a new mounting medium called Sodium C.M.C. The bright idea that this might serve as a mounting medium for certain microscopic objects came to me and then Doctor Prescott wrote me that he had tried the same thing.

I have two substances under consideration - Sodium C.M.C. and Methocel, viscosity 400 CPS. from Dow Chemical. The very limited extent to which I have tried these materials out leads me to believe that one must have several or possibly a number of grades of varying viscosity: the material to be left in each for a period of time. The duration of this period is still doubtful in my mind. The concentration of this material by the old method which we used to use of exposure to air does not work well with this material. I would be very glad of any information which you may have accumulated in regard to the successful use of any one of these materials.

I would be very glad to send you some of the Methocel if you have none at your present disposal. Chemically it seems to be very nearly the same thing as the Sodium C.M.C. Either of these materials seem to be a good decelerater for movements of ciliate and flagellate protozoa.

Yours very truly,

E. Ward Thompson

Industrial Hygienist
Engineering Department

E. Ward Thompson/js

July 25 1950

Please return
Scott

Mr. E. Werd Thompson,
American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.
142 Berkeley St.
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

About a year ago I first heard of Sodium CMC and its peculiar properties, and conceived the idea that it might be useful for microscopic mounts. Dupont kindly sent me a large sample of Grade 4WM, which is not described in their pamphlet, but apparently is one of the medium grades. The note which Dr. Prescott published in Bull. Phycol. Soc. saying that I added the solid material to the water containing the specimens is incorrect. I first prepare a stock solution of one part CMC by volume to one ^{hundred} parts of tap water, with enough formalin to prevent the growth of moulds and fungi. After placing a drop of water containing the material to be examined on the slide, and dispersing the material, I add one or two drops of the CMC solution, and mix it up, then place the cover glass on it.

So far I have used CMC only for temporary water mounts, for which glycerine, sugar solution, or corn syrup have formerly been used. These materials, in my opinion, suffer from the disadvantage of a comparatively high refractive index, which impairs the contrast and definition, and glycerine mounts are particularly difficult to seal because of the oily nature of this substance. Dupont was unable to give the refractive index of CMC solutions, but states that the index of a solid film is about 1.51. A 1% or 2% solution has approximately the same viscosity as pure glycerine, but contains so little of the solid substance that I would expect its refractive index to be something like 1.33 plus 0.02×1.51 , or say about 1.36, as against 1.45 for glycerine. If you have a refractometer I should be glad to know the index of 1%, 2% and 3% solutions. For my work, or rather hobby, the taxonomic study of the Desmidiaceae, this low refractive index is of considerable advantage. The classification of desmids is based largely on the ornamentation of the cell wall, consisting of pores, pits, granules, warts, spines, etc., arranged in geometrically regular patterns. Since the cell wall is usually colorless and almost transparent, these features are revealed chiefly by their refractive effect, so that as large a difference as possible between the index of the mounting medium and the cellulose cell wall is desirable. I have tried mounting media of very high index, such as methylene iodide, a saturated solution of potassium iodide in water and/or glycerine, a saturated solution of the combined salt potassium-mercuric iodide (K_2HgI_4) in water and/or glycerine, but do not like them because they have other objectionable effects. I would like to find a medium with an even lower index than water, but there is only one that I can find in the reference works, methyl alcohol, which is obviously ~~unsuitable~~ unusable because of its volatility.

On the whole I am well satisfied with CMC for temporary mounts, which seem to give about the same contrast and definition as water. Whether it is suitable for permanent slides is a matter for other works to determine. I am an amateur with no facilities for exact experimentation, nor much inclination for it. For this reason I took some samples of CMC to the AAAS meeting in New York last winter, and distributed them to Dr. Prescott, Dr. Wm. R. Taylor, Dr. Jules Brunel, and have also sent samples to Dr. Minor Telling in Sweden, Dr. Gunnar Nygaard in Copenhagen, and Dr. Jiri Ruzicka in Czechoslovakia, all of whom are working on algae. Just two days ago I sent another sample to Dr. Oldrich Lhotsky, Charles University, Prague, at his request. But I have had no reports, favorable or otherwise, from any of them.

You say that this material does not concentrate well by exposure to the air. When I want a mount of very high viscosity, I place the uncovered slide on a warm plate, temperature about 140° F., where it will evaporate to the consistency of a very thick mucilage in about 10 minutes, and to a dry film in a little longer. This rapid evaporation would be undesirable for many purposes; in fact with my desmids it will cause a collapse, by osmosis, of some of the larger and more fragile cells. In such cases it might be possible to use a dehydrating agent like calcium chloride or sulphuric acid to abstract the water more slowly, or ~~it~~ to run the warm plate at a lower temperature by a rheostat.

Your suggestion of using several grades of different viscosity sounds interesting, but could you not obtain the same results by different strength solutions of the same grade? I would like to try one or more of the heavier grades of CMC, but have not wanted to bother Dupont with requests for more ~~samples~~ samples, though they seem perfectly willing to send them. I should be glad to receive a small sample of Dow's Ethocel if you can spare it; I had not heard of this one before.

I know very little about the Protozoa, but have sometimes wished for a method of slowing down the more rapid ones, so am glad to know that these materials will do the trick. I wonder how it would work with the rotifers, which are so extremely sensitive; sometimes I have watched for an hour, waiting for one to come out of its tube (*Melicerta*, *Stephanoceros*, etc.) Of course I have read in the literature about the use of cherry gum, but where do you get the gum if you don't have a cherry tree in your back yard?

I shall be glad if my notes are of any help to you, and if you feel like telling me about your progress in the use of these material I should be glad to hear from you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

30 Nov. 1940

Mr. A. M. Scott
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Many thanks for the algal samples sent. They probably did look unprepossessing to you, but just the same I got some interesting things out of them. Of course, it is nicer to find showy species, but if they are absent one pays more attention to the little ones.

Sample 1 from Waveland yielded particularly two things. The small green blades, about an inch in diameter were juvenile specimens of Ulva Lactuca: no telling which variety at that stage. On the shell was a very peculiar little Polysiphonia. I'm not sure if it is juvenile, dwarf or new. Bergesen had something like it from the Virgin Islands, and I have seen something similar from Texas, too. If you find it again bring it along for I want good fruit.

Sample 2 from Bay St. Louis showed a Stigeoclonium on the shell. This is strictly (?--!) a freshwater genus; I'll get round to having it named up some day, but am not particularly familiar with it. The black streamers were filaments of a Myxophyceae; sort of Symploca-like. I am sending to Drouet for the name, since with him to call on I don't bother with Myxophyceae.

Sample 3 from Bay St. Louis showed the greatest variety. On little twigs among other things were a few filaments of a Polysiphonia; I thought it was small P. subtilissima until I ran across the more abundant material mentioned above. It is, if P. subtilissima, greatly dwarfed. On the twigs was abundance of Lyngbya; it also goes to Drouet. There were a few pale yellowish-brown tufts about 2.5--4 cm. tall; they were Ectocarpus siliculosus, very small, pale plants, but gametangial. On the 'eel-grass' leaves I noted a single tuft of this plant attached. The tiny (1 mm.) tufts of brown on the eel-grass were Ectocarpus subcorymbosus, gametangial. I found several filaments of a Compsopogon-- a freshwater Rhodophyceae with steel-blue filaments on the 'eel-grass'; I doubt if I can make a specific identification from so little, for the genus is badly in need of revision and the only significant criteria seem to be patterns of growth habit; the plants get to be 1 -- 2 dm. long. It has no business growing with Ectocarpus. Also on the grass I got 2--3 filaments of Myriotrichia filiformis: or probably that species, but on so little, determination is chancy. In the detritus I noted undoubted Gomphosphaeria aponina and Chroococcus turgidus, Myxophyceae that even I can recognize at a glance. But, not rich enough for herbarium specimens although undoubted identifications.

Practically all of these identifications, though subject to confirmation, will yield new records for the state. So your effort on my behalf was eminently successful. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Gene Randolph Taylor

April 30 1959

Dr. Rufus H. Thompson,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kans.

Dear Dr. Thompson,

In the current issue of Bull. Phyc. Soc. there is listed a paper by V.J.Chapman, R.H.Thompson & E.C.M.Begar, "Check list of the fresh-water algae of New Zealand". If this lists the species of Desmidiaceae, and if you have a reprint available, I should be much obliged if you would send it to me.

In exchange I can offer you a reprint of a paper on Fresh-water algae from Arnhem Land, N. Australia, by Scott & Prescott, though I expect that Prof.

Prescott has already sent it to you.

Sincerely yours,

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THE TEXAS COMPANY
135 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AUGUSTUS C. LONG
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

April 2, 1959

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2624 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your letter of March 24. I appreciate your having taken the time to write me about the sale of your Texaco stock and what you say about its performance during the time you held it. Should you decide in the future to purchase stocks we too hope to have you back on the books.

As you have requested I take pleasure in enclosing a list of the names and addresses of Managers of Texas Petroleum Company (a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Texas Company) operating in West Africa, and of Caltex (California Texas Oil Corporation, a company owned jointly by The Texas Company and Standard of California) operating in Madagascar and East and South Africa. You may feel free to write to any of these men to obtain the information you desire, and to use my name in so doing. I trust you will be successful in obtaining collections of the plants to which you refer.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Augustus C. Long

ACL-RGW

Enclosure

Madagascar

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and Manager

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